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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENN QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 1ST, 1905.

BIRTH.

At Montreal, on May 17th, the wife of H. R. BARNARD, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At his residence in Kojimachi, Tokyo, on the 24th inst, WILLIAM DOUGLAS COX, aged 61, for many years Dayen of the foreign staff at the Dai-ichi Koto gakko, Hongo.

At 3 p.m. on Sunday, 25th inst., at the General Hospital, JULIUS, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Feicke, aged 11½ years.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

On the night of June 25th, snow fell on Fuji.

FOUR Russian prisoners at Himeji escaped on the night of June 24th.

A CASE of cholera is reported at Hiroshima. The patient is a woman 56 years old.

THE first copy of a Japanese daily newspaper will be issued on July 1st at Yingkow.

THE Miye, Owari and Nagoya Cotton Spinning Companies have decided to amalgamate.

THREE rats infected with plague were found on June 24th in Kamesumi-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

MR. SAIGO, Master of the Board of Ceremonies, who had been suffering from lung disease, died on June 25th.

THE interim dividend of the Ibaraki Coal Company—for the first half year in 1905—is at the rate of 6 per cent.

It is reported by telegram from Matsumoto, that owing to the recent flood, five persons were

drowned in the district of East Chikuma, Nagano prefecture.

THE captured steamer *Sungari* has been called the *Shoko Maru*. She is assigned to the Yokosuka Naval Station.

OWING to the storm, the steamer 8th *Totsu Maru* sunk at 4 p.m. on June 22nd in Hakodate. The crew were saved.

THE Emperor has decorated Mr. Sufu, Governor of Kanagawa prefecture, with the Second Class of the Sacred Treasure.

THE steamers *Shinano Maru* and *Bingo Maru* which had been converted into cruisers, were released on June 26th at Kure.

A CHERULPO telegram says that twenty-five British soldiers, guards of the Legation at Seoul, left on June 22nd for Chemulpo.

A CASE of cholera appeared on June 27th in the district of East Tagawa, Yamagata prefecture. The patient died the same evening.

MR. MIYAOKA, Minister Resident, who was present at the Hague Court on the house-tax affair, will return to Yokohama on July 4th.

THE Nagoya City Assembly has decided to cut a canal between that city and Atsuta at a cost of yen 453,281. The work should take two years.

T. SOGA, a clerk of the Senju Post Office, has been arrested on a charge of having destroyed registered letters and stolen money orders.

EIGHTY-FIVE invalids arrived on June 29th at Shimabashi from the front via Hiroshima. Today, the 30th, 176 will arrive at the same place.

TWO Russian surgeons among the prisoners from the *Dmitri Donskoi*, sunk in the late battle, were released on June 23rd at Saseho. They embarked at Nagasaki for Shanghai.

A TELEGRAM has been received at the French Legation, Tokyo, from Paris, stating that Vice-Admiral Richard has been appointed Commander of the French squadron in the Orient.

A GERMAN transport with 1,152 troops arrived on June 28th at Nagasaki from Kiaotchow; having shipped 2,400 tons of coal she left on the following day for Singapore on her way home.

MR. GRI COM, American Minister at Tokyo, on the evening of June 28th, entertained at the Legation Prince and Princess Kan-in, Counts Matsukata, and Inouye, Baron Iwasaki and other notables.

MR. M. MATSUMURA (35), an official of the Yokohama Customs, committed suicide on June 28th by hanging himself in his dwelling, No. 984, West Toke-machi, Yokohama. The man seems have suffered from insanity.

THE election of the Income Tax Investigation Committee took place on June 28th in the Yokohama Tax Bureau. The following gentlemen were elected:—Messrs. C. K. Marshall, Martin, S. Minowa, Y. Kato and S. Fukushima.

It is reported by telegram from Chiba that a farmer named K. Kono (62) living in the village of Torami, Chosei-gori, murdered his son on June 25th with a large knife. He was arrested at once. The cause was a dispute as to property.

EARLY on the morning of June 25th, a man armed with an iron stick and a sword broke into the dwelling of a merchant named Yokoyama Aokimachi, Kanagawa, menacing the occupants. The intruder obtained a small amount of money.

On June 28th, the Yokosuka Prize Court gave a decision as to the Norwegian steamer *Henry Balkov* (1,006 tons), confiscating the hull and

the cargo. She was captured on April 7th in the neighbourhood of Hokkaido on her way to Vladivostok. There is no official report about her cargo, but it is generally believed to be coal.

SEVENTEEN Russians who recently drifted ashore in Iwami province from Saghalien arrived at Otaru on June 24th. They were examined at the Otaru Police Office. There they stated that they are Tartars and that they were detained in the island as convicts.

THE *Hochi* reports that Commander Akiyama, one of the staff officers of the combined squadron, will leave for Washington in company with Baron Komura, peace plenipotentiary. This officer has been in America as an attaché to the Japanese Legation.

THE Toyo Kisen Kaisha's steamers *Rohilla* and *Rosetta*, which are being employed by the military authorities as hospital ships, have been sold to the Bijo Steamship Company, Owari province. The *Nichi Nichi* says that the vessels are still in Government service.

It is announced by the *Official Gazette* that the Emperor of China has decorated Mr. T. Taniguchi, secretary of the Kanagawa Kencho, and Mr. S. Ikariyama, Superintendent of the Kaga-cho Police, with the Third Class of the Double-Dragon and Treasure Star.

In the Kobe Chihō Saibansho on Thursday judgment was given for the Defendants in the action instituted by Mr. A. Kirby against Mrs. Annie Bretton and two others for recognition of the continuance of Plaintiffs' Trusteeship of the estate of the late Mr. E. C. Kirby.

ABOUT fifty-three hundred officers and men who have been killed since the battle of Liaoyang up to the battle of Mukden will receive the Golden Kite. This posthumous honour is already sanctioned by the Emperor and will shortly be published by the *Official Gazette*.

COLONEL M. MURAKAMI, Commander of a regiment, who was officially reported missing after the battle of Mukden, is now found to be in a hospital of the Russian Army. It is said that he was severely wounded and captured while on his way on a stretcher to a Japanese field hospital.

JUNE 25th being the 22nd birth-day of the Crown Princess and the 4th anniversary of the birth of her second son—Prince Atsu,—celebration ceremonies took place at Aoyama Palace, many high officials, and foreign diplomats being present to offer congratulations. At noon, officials of the Imperial Household, etc., were entertained in the palace.

A SERIOUS railway accident occurred on the Sanyo Railway at 1.20 p.m. on June 26th. A freight train which had left Ikuno station for Arai station was derailed and fell over an embankment near the village of Yamaguchi. The result was that the locomotive and four cars were destroyed, two guards were killed, and one engineer and three firemen were severely injured.

THE steamer *Bin Thuan*, of the Compagnie Francaise de Cabotage des Mer de Chine, was floated off the rocks of Yanigishiri Shima, Hokkaido, on June 24 and arrived in Otaru on June 27. The *Bin Thuan* was under charter to Japanese at the time of her accident, being engaged in the fish-manure trade, and she ran ashore during a fog at a place some 75 miles north of Otaru, and within three miles of the place where the N. Y. K. steamer *Iki Maru* is ashore. It was necessary to blast away the rocks with dynamite to get the *Bin Thuan* floated.

MANCHURIA.

Friday, June 23.

The Russian organs in Shanghai publish an undated telegram from Harbin saying that the Japanese in the south-west of the field have retired along their whole line, and that on the 19th instant the Russian mounted scouts recovered Liaoyangwopeng—which place, it will be remembered, the Japanese occupied on the 16th. But the same telegram alleges that a powerful Japanese force advancing from the West along the Mongolian frontier, has occupied Shinlinchwan, a place with which we are not acquainted. It is obviously impossible to suppose that if a Japanese advance in force were taking place along the frontier of Mongolia, a position so important as Liaoyangwopeng would have been left at the mercy of the enemy's mounted vedettes. Another telegram from London speaks of the Japanese having occupied Sulung-hengu, but this name also is absent from any map in our possession. The fact is, however, that London's telegrams about the course of the campaign in Manchuria possess little value.

Russian prisoners who have just reached Mukden allege that the news of the destruction of the Baltic Fleet produced something like consternation among the Russian forces. They had reposed great hopes in the doings of the fleet, and their disappointment was correspondingly acute. On the 6th instant Linevitch published a general order with the design of restoring the spirits of the troops. He frankly admitted that the Baltic Squadrons had been practically annihilated, but he affirmed that the catastrophe did not affect the army further than to impose on it the duty of avenging its comrades, with which object he promised to make a great movement speedily.

The same prisoners say that since Linevitch assumed command all drinking by non-commissioned officers and men has been forbidden, but the officers keep up their drinking and carousing as freely as ever. This has helped to widen the breach between officers and men. In the cavalry alone no such breach exists. There officers and men are on almost as good terms as they are in the Japanese Army. But in other branches of the service their estrangement is very marked.

St. Petersburg, according to a telegram in the *Hochi Shimbun*, is saying that if Linevitch be defeated, Russia will go on fighting and fight to the death. Who are the folks in St. Petersburg that ventilate these statements, we wonder. Probably they are to be interpreted merely as answers to the protests of the Japanese press against the idea of an armistice.

Paris says that cholera is rife in the Russian army, and that the force under the immediate command of Linevitch has lost several thousands from this cause.

We read in the *Asahi* that only now have the iron railway-bridges between Mukden and Kaiyuan been completely restored. The Russian engineers had devoted special care to the destruction of these bridges, and their restoration has been correspondingly difficult. Yet, after all, it is only 3 months since the Japanese came into possession of the line, and considering that much of the bridge material has had to be manufactured in Japan and transported to Tiehling and Mukden, it can scarcely be said that the repairs have occupied much time.

Saturday, June 24.

The *Asahi Shimbun* and the *Kokumin Shimbun* both publish a statement attribut-

ed to a person who has just returned from the front to Moji. He says that a general advance was to be commenced by the Japanese armies on the 22nd instant. We can not tell what degree of credit attaches to this allegation. It is observable that in publishing the latest official intelligence from the Manchurian quarter, local English newspapers use headings indicating a continuance of the Japanese advance. They have apparently paid only very perfunctory attention to the intelligence issued by the Head Quarter Staff, or have allowed themselves to be deceived by rumours such as those that recently prompted the Tokyo correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* to wire a sensational romance about a victorious advance and the complete outflanking of the Russians. There may have been an advance in some quarter of the field. Very likely there has been. But there had not been any general advance up to the 21st, nor had there been any victorious advance. Preparations for some movement must have been long afoot, and we may fairly presume that it will soon commence and that it will be a highly important movement when it does commence, but all is conjecture so far. Here again the Japanese have admirably succeeded in keeping their military secrets. And how great has been their gain by this reticence! It played a very large part in securing the radical victory in the Sea of Japan, for most assuredly had Rojestvensky learned how unflinchingly and patiently Togo was awaiting his arrival in the Tsushima Straits, a different story would have to be told to-day.

June 24, afternoon.

The *Fiji Shimpō* on the afternoon of the 24th issued the following extra, being a telegram sent by its correspondent from Yungling on the 23rd (Yungling is near Hsingking):—

"Yesterday a certain force of our troops drove back some 3,000 of the enemy, infantry and cavalry with 3 guns, and occupied South Shanchingsz (due south of Hailungching Ed. J.M.). We had 2 killed and 17 wounded. The enemy left 40 bodies on the field and carried away a number of killed and wounded. His losses must have been over 300. At the time of his retreat the enemy assassinated 7 of the Chinese in South Shanchingsz.

Sunday, June 25.

Up to this morning there is no official confirmation of the *Fiji Shimpō's* telegram as to the occupation of Shanchingsz on the 22nd instant. That does not prove, of course, that the operation did not take place.

Shanchingsz is in the eastern section of the field and its occupation may probably be regarded as preliminary to an advance upon Hailungching, from which it is 23 miles distant. A glance at the map will show that this movement is taking place in the valley of the Tumen River, a tolerably wide expanse of level country stretching north-east between highly massed hills. The Tumen is a tributary of the Sungari which flows nearly due south from Kirin, and the avenue to the latter town from the Japanese positions at Hsingking and in its neighbourhood lies naturally along the valleys of these two rivers. In the western section it appears to be now uncertain whether Linevitch has not abandoned his advanced lines from Yehhoching to Pamienching, and fallen back upon the Itungchan-Huaite line. But the general opinion is that his main position extends from Kirin to Changchun, and that the next great battle will take place there, though probably it is not very imminent,

first because the Japanese have still to march some 80 miles before reaching Changchun; and secondly because the season is unfavourable.

As to the forces under the command of Linevitch, the *Kokumin* makes this calculation. Kuropatkin had 322,700 at Mukden. Of these he lost 156,500, but 50,000 may be supposed to have rejoined the ranks. Then, if we assume that the railway has been pouring in 1,500 daily for three months, we get an addition of 130,000 men, and the full strength of Linevitch would stand at about 350,000. Probably that is a liberal calculation.

It will be remembered that the official reports spoke of a Japanese force having returned from Yangulintsz on the 19th instant, the object of its march thither having been accomplished. From the *Asahi* we learn that the object in question was to destroy the Russian entrenchments at Yangulintsz. Having done this, the force retired to Lienhwachieh. Two days later, namely, on the 21st, the Russians moved out to recover their entrenchments, and finding them unoccupied by the Japanese, pushed on to Lienhwachieh where the Japanese outpost was. The latter had it in orders to retire slowly on Nanchingsz in such an event, drawing the Russians on. This ruse succeeded, and the Russians, pressing forward, came within easy range of a large Japanese force at Nanchingsz, so that they suffered severely before they could make good their retreat.

It appears that the Russians and Japanese, in their Manchurian positions, have recommenced the interchange of letters which frequently took place when the two armies lay confronting each other in the Shaho lines. The *Hochi Shimbun* describes an interesting example. A party of Russian cavalry fastened two letters to a tree within sight of a Japanese outpost. The Japanese took the letters and found that they contained announcements of a great naval victory won by Rojestvensky, who was said to have annihilated the Japanese fleet and seized a Japanese island for naval base. The writers predicted therefore, that the days of the Japanese armies' successes in Manchuria were numbered; that defeat and starvation now stared them in the face, and that if they escaped across the sea they might count themselves fortunate. It need scarcely be said that the Japanese reply to these missives contained a very explicit contradiction, and that it set forth how exactly opposite had been the issue of the battle. The Russians, on reading this answer, fired a random volley in the direction of the Japanese and rode away—a random volley which cost the life of one Japanese trooper.

Monday, June 26.

An officer who has just returned from the eastern section of the field says that the Russians have an outpost about 43 miles from Wutaukau, which is on the road from Tunghua to Kirin. He further states that collisions of scouts are frequent and that the enemy's strength is 2 divisions with artillery. The Russians frequently make counter-attacks with 2 or 3 companies, but these are invariably repulsed. This statement conveys little information, but the *Fiji Shimpō's* correspondence suggests that an advance is in progress towards Hailungching from two directions, namely, Hsingking and Tunhua.

Yingkow telegraphs that an announcement has just been issued in the sense that from the 1st of July the following places will be opened to the trade and residence of Japanese subjects, namely, Tashikiao, Niu-

chwang, Haiching, Anshantien, Liaoyang, Kaiping, Fenhwangching and Samaji. Persons desiring to avail themselves of this privilege must apply to the chief of commissariat at Liaoyang. Kwantungchou, Yingkow and Antung, however, are not included in the list of opened places.

This step indicates what line Japanese policy in Manchuria is to take. The country will be thrown open to trade, residence and travel.

There has been a change nominally in the administrative system south of Liaoyang, but it appears to be in name only, so that the details have not much interest. At Kwantungchou, however, civil administration has been substituted for military. The change was the occasion of a ceremonial celebration on the 25th instant.

Tuesday, June 27.

The *Asahi's* correspondent at the front wires some interesting intelligence about the position in the east of the field. Nanshan-chingtsz signifies "South Sanchintsz." It is so called as being some 13 miles south of Sanchintsz proper. The latter is a place of importance, being the point where several roads converge from Fushun and the northern districts. It is also rich in local supplies and the formation of the ground offers excellent opportunities for defensive purposes. The Russians—3,000 strong with artillery—who were driven from Nanshan-chingtsz on the 21st instant and who were described in the official report as suffering heavy losses and retreating in disorder—made their way to Sanchintsz, where there are massed some twenty thousand men under the command of Matoriloff, and where they evidently intend to dispute the advance to Hailung-ching, some 23 miles distant.

Thursday, June 29.

The account that Harbin gives of the engagement on the 21st instant is different from that given by the Japanese. Mukden says that on the 19th the Japanese left made an advance before which the Russians retired. On the next day, however, the Russians took the offensive and occupied their former positions, whence, on the 21st, they renewed their advance. Finding the enemy very strongly posted, however, they retired after a brief combat, having had 754 casualties, including 4 officers. The Japanese official report was that on the 19th a force which had been sent to Yangmulintsz on special duty returned, having performed that duty. This would accord with the Russian account of the opening operation, namely, a Japanese advance and a Russian retreat. But the Japanese say nothing of the Russians recovering the abandoned positions on the 20th. Indeed the official report is altogether silent about the 20th, and it is from private sources that we learn about the nature of the duty performed on the 19th, namely, the destruction of the Russian entrenchments at Yangmulintsz. It is nevertheless very conceivable that the Russians returned, on the 20th, to the temporarily abandoned positions, and that not finding the enemy in possession, they inferred that he had withdrawn at the menace of their attack. As to the 21st, the Japanese official report described an advance of 3 battalions of Russian infantry and 7 companies of cavalry with 10 guns down the Kirin road, and stated that a fight began at 1.15 p.m., lasting several hours, whereafter, 7.45 p.m. the Japanese assumed the offensive, drove back the Russians and pursued them. Not a word was said about the casualties. It is not to be supposed,

however, that the Russians themselves have overstated their casualties. They put the total at 754, which shows that the affair was much more than a mere skirmish and that it attained to something like the dimensions of a battle. What perplexes us is that a force of only 3 battalions of infantry and 7 sotnias of cavalry can have had between seven and eight hundred casualties. There must have been very sanguinary fighting or else the Russian force was greatly underestimated by the Japanese.

An officer who has returned from the front says that Linevitch has changed the tactics pursued by Kuropatkin. The latter's method of marshalling his armies was to dispose them with a very extended front to guard against flank-turning movements, but Linevitch prefers deep formations with small extension. This is somewhat vague, and can scarcely be reconciled with the hypothesis hitherto entertained that Linevitch is holding the whole line from Kirin to Changchun, a distance of 65 miles. Kuropatkin's front at Mukden did not attain larger dimensions.

The same officer denies that Linevitch has received any considerable re-inforcements from Russia since the battle of Mukden. If he has been enabled to replace his casualties, that is the most.

A report published by the *Hochi* and the *Nippon* says that the Russians are employing a great number of Chinese spies. As many as 30 or 40 are captured daily by the Japanese, and it is supposed that the total must be fully three thousand.

The heat is becoming considerable in Manchuria. The thermometer registers as much as 90° at mid-day, and falls to 60° at night. There is very unsettled weather and sharp changes of temperature occur, but the health of the troops is said to be excellent.

AN ADMIRAL'S VIEW.

Rear-Admiral Taketomi, who flies his flag in the *Iwate* and commands a Squadron, has been interviewed by a representative of the *Asahi Shimbun*. He says that in his opinion as a naval man the main cause of Rojestvensky's disaster was his choice of route. He ought not to have attempted to force the Tsushima passage. Admiral Taketomi appears to think, however, that the Russian commander had no alternative, but he does not explain why that was the case, though it may be predicted that no phase of the battle will occasion more controversy. Turning to the quality of the fighting Admiral Taketomi considers that the Russians, bravely as they fought, showed great want of skill in one respect: they made no use whatever of their destroyers. They certainly possessed 9 of these craft, but they did not attempt to employ them. In fact, the destroyers seem to have acted mainly as tenders to the battleships and cruisers. The same incapacity to utilize this kind of craft has been apparent on the Russian side since the war began. And indeed when one considers what destroyers can accomplish if 4 or 5 of them are launched resolutely against a battle-ship, it becomes plain that the Russians are not adepts in this kind of warfare. Pressed by the *Asahi's* representative to express an opinion about the Russian tactics, Admiral Taketomi said that excellent as the single-column-line-ahead formation is for some purposes, it is evidently defective in the case of a large fleet, for unless the enemy adopts a similar formation and steams on parallel lines, the ships at the

extremities of the line must generally find themselves out of range. Rojestvensky was doubtless right to form double column, and sometimes even treble column, for he could thus utilize his ships better. But there is one great objection to these complicated formations, namely, that the ships require to be handled with consummate ability. Unless distances be accurately preserved the vessels inevitably mask each other's fire. Admiral Taketomi thinks that the Russians did not possess the skill demanded by such formations, and that they erred in resorting to them. We (*Japan Mail*) may mention that Admiral Togo's tactics seem to have been manœuvring with his main squadron and his armoured cruiser squadron together during the early stages of this engagement. Apparently these 12 ships were divided into two Squadrons of six each—the *Nisshin* and the *Kasuga* working with the battle-ships—and they preserved uniformly the formation of single-column line abreast. But Togo had the advantage of speed, and thus approached the Russians at an acute angle; he poured into them the concentrated fire of his vessels as the range suited, sheering off and bearing down alternately. His other vessels worked independently and we have no definite information as to their tactics, but it may be assumed that they adopted the same formation in their part of the field; that is to say in their fight against the rear of Rojestvensky's lines.

THE CASE OF THE "SAMSON."

The case of the *Samson* will doubtless be recorded in the incidental annals of this war as one of its most curious developments. The matter has come to light in connection with some cases instituted by Mr. A. Pavlov, former Russian Minister in Korea, who sues a Mr. M. L. Kristensen for Tael 100,000 as the value, as compensation, and as loss incurred in reference to the sale of the steamship *Samson*; and also sues Baron Ward for the recovery of the *Samson*. It appears that in the month of March last some "deal" took place which resulted in the *Samson* being registered at the British Consulate-General as the property of Baron T. C. R. Ward. It is now evident, according to the allegations of the parties, that at the time she was so registered she was really the property of Mr. A. Pavlov. How to reconcile these different conditions is, or appears to be, the object of the present suit. The purchase of another ship called the *Edendale* and intentions to despatch one or both to Port Arthur under the Red Cross flag for the purpose of conveying stores to the invested city, are also features in the case. Altogether it promises to be very interesting.

A telegram to the *Yiji* from Shanghai says that on the afternoon of June 24th, the British Court delivered its finding. The essential points of the decision are that (1) The *Samson* was purchased to serve as a tender to the hospital ship *Edendale*; and that the *Samson* never had any relation to the military or journalistic arrangements of Mr. Bennet Burleigh and Baron Ward; (2) that M. Pavlov purchased the *Samson* in behalf of the Russian Government; (3) that M. Pavlov did not make any promise to Baron Ward as to compensation, on purchasing the steamer; and (4) that Baron Ward had no right to sell the ship at his own discretion, but was authorized to purchase the *Edendale* and convert her into a hospital ship and to supply her with surgical necessities. The *Yiji's* correspondent adds that an appeal against this verdict was expected to be lodged on June 26th.

KOREA.

Friday, June 23.

It is stated that the Russian forces in north-eastern Korea amounted to a division with 40 guns, and that they have retired across the Tumen, on the north bank of which river they are now concentrating. There are three bridges over the river, but we may assume that these would be destroyed in the face of any menaced advance by the Japanese, as the Russians have erected fortifications such as suggest a determination to oppose all attempts to cross the Tumen. Naturally there would be a strong desire to hold the river since it constitutes the Russian boundary, and its crossing by the Japanese would mean the first invasion of Russian territory. The Tumen takes the shape of an arch on the north-east of Korea, and unless the Russians have a powerful force to guard it they could scarcely hope to prevent a crossing. The *Asahi Shimbun* thinks that a battle of the character of the Yalu fight may be witnessed at the Tumen, though possibly the dimensions of the latter combat will be the smaller. The Russians can not spare any considerable force to hold the river, unless they bring thither a part of the garrison of Vladivostok, and if they contemplated that resource they should have employed it ere now. Our contemporary rejoices to think that Russian territory is about to be invaded, for the fact has indisputable importance in connexion with the peace negotiations.

The British Legation Guards were withdrawn from Seoul on the 21st and 22nd, so that the only Legation now retaining this protection is the American.

Mr. Shidehara, adviser to the Korean Education Department, has obtained permission to have the primary school readers compiled on the lines of corresponding books in Japan.

Saturday, June 24.

The *Kokumin* publishes Seoul telegrams to the effect that the Japanese troops continue their advance in north-eastern Korea. The Russians, formerly in occupation of Kyongsong, to the number of about 2,000, have retreated to the right bank of the Tumen, that is to say to the Korean bank, and they have some 4,000 men on the left bank. They are said to be working hard to complete entrenchments and fortifications with the object of making the Tumen the first line of defence for Vladivostok.

An officer who left Korea on the 17th says—through the columns of the *Asahi*—that the Russians had some 3,000 troops in north-eastern Korea, and that they were pushing their reconnaissances down as far as Kilju. The Japanese moved out (of Yuensan?) on the 9th, and the enemy at once began to retire, so that Kyongsong was occupied without any fighting. This officer confirms the statement that the Russians intend to make a stand at the Tumen. He speaks of 200 Cossacks having appeared near Immyong on the 16th, and says that they were at once driven off. How they got there is a mystery, for the whole of that district must have been in the possession of the Japanese, these having begun their advance on the 9th.

It will be observed that the force of the Russians at Kyongsong is here spoken of as not exceeding 3,000, but the official report used the expression "several thousands," which in Japanese would not be employed of a body numbering less than four or five thousand. Probably, therefore, greater credit attaches to the statements of another officer who left Immyong on the 16th

instant. He says that the Russians at Kyongsong numbered about 12,000, with 16 guns, but this force consisted mainly of cavalry, there being only one battalion of infantry. They had an outpost at a point some 5 miles south of Kyongsong, but they did not push their reconnaissances far, preferring to employ Koreans as purveyors of intelligence. Many of the inhabitants of that part of the peninsula speak Russian, and were ready enough to act as spies of the Japanese movements. Indeed, the Russians had occupied the region for such a long time unmolested that the people had naturally come to regard them as a permanent institution, though it appears that the Cossacks did not make any attempt to earn local good will, but rather indulged freely in the licence which renders them objects of terror and abhorrence wherever they go. This officer says that there are no fortified positions on the south of the Tumen, but he does not say anything of the northern bank. What would be particularly interesting to know is the feasibility of using naval craft to force the passage of the river, but upon that point silence is preserved.

Monday, June 26.

A telegram from Nagasaki indicates that the Russians in north-eastern Korea have withdrawn altogether beyond the Tumen. They had a station at Kyongheung, but they have abandoned it and removed to Possiet Bay. They are said to have created some fortifications along the coast but the capture of Possiet Bay is not thought likely to be a difficult matter, nor yet is the crossing of the Tumen, which is imperfectly protected. It would be unwise, perhaps, to attach conclusive importance to these appreciations. Very slight fortifications suffice to render the passage of a river difficult.

News from Seoul says that a revised list of official salaries is about to be published. We learn incidentally that cabinet ministers have hitherto been receiving a nominal stipend of 250 yen monthly, but in reality their pay has amounted to only 100 yen in Japanese currency. The regulations now about to be promulgated will secure to them an actual sum of 250 yen, so that their salaries will be more than doubled. Corresponding increments will be given to junior officials, but, at the same time, very strict injunctions will be issued against the taking of bribes. The Korean system has hitherto been modelled on that of China. Officials have been left to support themselves out of the perquisites of their office, which perquisites naturally ceased to be regarded as what we call bribes. If a man's pay is admittedly quite insufficient to maintain him and if it be a recognised consequence that he should use the authority of his office and the opportunities connected with it to procure the emoluments which the State does not choose to provide for him by direct process, then the word "bribe" ceases to have in his eyes or in the eyes of his countrymen the opprobrious significance that it bears in the Occident. The Chinese system might work well enough if officials confined themselves to collecting what are classifiable as fees, but to draw the line between legitimate fees and illegitimate *douceurs* is a feat beyond the strength of human nature, and thus the only sound method is that pursued in the Occident. It is not a method that prevents all abuses, but it is at all events the soundest and most efficacious method available. Meanwhile if Korean Cabinet Ministers rest content with a salary of three hundred pounds a year, they will deserve much credit.

We may mention in this context that, according to advices from Seoul, the Korean Government, acting on the suggestion of Mr. Megata, financial adviser, is about to issue a domestic loan of 2 million yen. The issue price will be 95, the interest 7 per cent, and the loan, after lying unredeemed for 3 years, will be paid off in 2 years. The purpose of the transaction is to discharge the expensive liabilities of the Treasury, notably a sum of about a million and a half of yen which the Government owes to the First Bank and for which it is paying interest at the rate of over 10 per cent. The new loan is to be secured by the Treasury's receipts. It is expressly stated that a sum of two hundred and fifty thousand yen, which remains unpaid out of the loan of 3 million yen made to Korea by Japan after the war of 1894-5, is not included among the debts to be now discharged. So far as we can remember this loan did not carry any interest, but if it did the rate certainly did not exceed 5 per cent., so that to pay it off with money borrowed at over 7 per cent., would be bad financing.

Wednesday, June 28.

The currency reform is in progress in Korea. The first important problem relates to nickel coins. These, according to regulations just issued, will be finally dealt with from July 1st. All holders of such coins will have to present them at the Mint. Those of good quality will then be exchanged at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ sen per nickel. For those of bad quality one sen will be given, should the holder desire; but in the event of his objecting to that arrangement, the nickel will be clipped and returned to him. This problem of the nickel coinage has been a great stumbling block to financial reform in Korea, and every one interested in the country must be glad that drastic measures are to be taken at length.

The recently spoken-of issue of consolidated Korean bonds to the value of 2 million yen has been announced. The bonds are to be issued in Tokyo. They will be of two denominations, 50 yen and 100 yen, and they will carry interest at the rate of 7 per cent., payable twice annually.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* says that the depth of water at the mouth of the Tumen is 9 feet, but that elsewhere the average depth is only 4 feet, as far as Onsyong, which is 60 miles up the stream. The width of the river is some five or six hundred metres, and the bottom being sandy there is no special difficulty in wading across. From Novgorod at the head of Possiet Bay a road runs north-west to Ninguta, which is within a very few miles of the railway. Crossing the river at Onsyong this road would be struck at Hunchun, whence the distance to Ninguta is 115 miles. The Russians appear determined to dispute the passage of the stream. We hear again of their erecting fortifications along the northern bank. The *Kokumin* states that the Japanese have advanced steadily from Kyongsong, whence the retreat of the enemy on the 20th instant was recently announced, but inasmuch as Suson, 11 miles north of Kyongsong, was not occupied until the 26th, the advance can scarcely be described as "steady."

The Yokohama Railway Co. held a general meeting on June 28th at the office at Kanagawa. Mr. M. Asada presided and a project was submitted to the shareholders proposing to increase by yen 700,000 the present capital and to spend this amount in reclaiming the foreshore along Kanagawa and in establishing a railway station. The proposal was unanimously adopted.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Friday, June 23.

The Tokyo newspapers agree that Marquis Ito has declined to accept the office of plenipotentiary, and that Japan will be represented by Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira. In the *Fiji Shimpō* it is stated that Baron Komura will leave Japan either by the *Iyo Maru* for Seattle on the 4th of July or by the *Coptic*. In any case he would reach Washington by about the 24th or 25th of July, and the conference might be expected to open at the beginning of August. Meanwhile Russia still hesitates, or finds difficulty, as to the nomination of her plenipotentiaries. The rumour pointing to General Kuropatkin is not credited. Indeed we can well conceive that the St. Petersburg Government does not discover universal alacrity to undertake such a mission.

Monday, June 26.

A telegram to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* from London says that the Russian Government has asked the President of the United States to urge upon Japan the advisability of an armistice. But at the same time, orders have been issued for the mobilization of two more army corps. It is difficult to believe this. Certainly Russia has been protesting very vigorously that she does not want an armistice, and the inference suggested by these protests when interpreted in accordance with her historical methods, is that she does want it very badly. But she can not possibly expect that Japan will accede to any such one-sided arrangement, and therefore one can scarcely expect her to expose herself to a certain rebuff. Besides, to undertake this function would be entirely beyond the scope of the action which the President originally declared to be his programme.

Tuesday, June 27.

Japanese newspapers state that Baron Komura will start by the *Coptic* on the 4th proximo. They suggest that some cause for delay existed, but our impression is that the 4th of July was the earliest date originally fixed for the departure of the Japanese delegates. Meanwhile it is not yet announced that any official intimation has been received as to the nomination of M. Nelidoff, and it is not known whether he is to be alone or even whether he is to act at all. London attributes Russia's apparent slowness to the illness of Count Lamsdorf, which is understood to be grave, but in Japan the internal disorders of the country are regarded as a cause. The London explanation seems the more credible.

The Chinese Government seems to be still urging its claim to representation at the Conference. Nothing is said as to either Japan or Russia having been approached on this subject, and without their consent China can hardly hope to succeed. Neither does it seem at all likely that President Roosevelt will undertake the function of asking the belligerents to admit China. Korea might then put in a similar claim, and there is no foreseeing the extent of the dimensions which the conference might attain.

Wednesday, June 28.

On the 28th at 10 a.m. the Seiyu Kai members of the Diet met. Marquis Saionji addressed them, pointing out that the time demanded circumspection and forbade any definite declaration of peace terms. The following resolution was then un-

animously passed: "Having regard to the object of the war and to the state of affairs at home and abroad, it is not considered necessary to specify the terms of peace. Nevertheless, in accordance with the Imperial declaration of war, such cession of territory and such payment of indemnity must be obtained as will preserve the power and interests of the country in future, and guarantee lasting peace for the Far East. Further the Manchurian and Korean problem must be definitely settled."

The Progressive members held a meeting at the same time by pre-arrangement with the Seiyu Kai. Count Okuma addressed them in terms similar to those used by Marquis Saionji. They then passed a resolution similar to that adopted by the Seiyu Kai, but supplemented it by saying that Korea is already under Japan's protection and that the actuality of Japan's power in Manchuria is recognised by the nations. It is right therefore that Russia will be required to abandon her present privileges in Manchuria and Korea; and further that since China's want of self-defence is exposing her interests to danger, Russia must be required to abstain from warlike preparations constituting a menace to China's frontiers and also from warlike preparations constituting a menace to the peace of Japan.

NAVAL NOTES.

The Port Admiral at Port Arthur telegraphs under date of the 24th that the *Bayan* was raised on the 23rd without mishap. This ship is an armoured cruiser of 7,726 tons and 21 knots speed, launched in 1900. In a report sent by Admiral Togo on the 18th of December last, it was stated that she was at a place 400 metres S.S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. from the entrance to the dock, that her head was pointing E.N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., and that she was apparently lying on the bottom with a list of 15°. After the capture of the fortress the *Bayan* was mentioned as one of the vessels most unlikely to be saved, but apparently that forecast was incorrect. If she can be successfully repaired, as we presume she can, she will make a very valuable addition to the Japanese navy, much more valuable than the *Varyag* which, though almost as new and possessing a higher speed (23 knots), is only a protected cruiser (6,500 tons). Apparently these two will be the first of the sunken craft to take their place in the Japanese lines. Still more interesting is the ultimate fate of the battle-ships *Peresviet*, *Pobieda*, *Retvisan* and *Poltava*.

The steamer *Industrie* has been judged by the Saseho Prize Court to have been indisputably engaged reconnoitering the movements of the Japanese fleet in Russian interests. It is not stated that the steamer has been declared prize of war, but that result may be taken for granted. With regard to the German subject found on board, the Court decided—we quote from the *Asahi*—that ample evidence existed to try him as a spy, but in consideration of the facts that the Baltic Squadrons had been destroyed, that therefore he could no longer do any mischief and that he was the subject of a neutral Power, the Court ordered his release on condition that he signed an engagement not to repeat any such manoeuvres and not to re-visit Japanese territory during the course of the war.

In the *Hochi Shinbun* we find an interesting statement about the sunken ship at Port

Arthur. It appears that the *Bayan* was sunk by towing her over 3 torpedoes laid on her port-side. She suffered very heavy injury, but as one side only was hurt, the difficulty of raising her was not very great. Of the other vessels the *Poltava* seems to be the most injured. On the other hand, she, the *Peresviet* and the *Pallada* are lying on an even keel, and the labour of raising them will be small compared with that required in the case of the *Varyag* which lay on her side on the bottom. The *Retvisan* and the *Pobieda* have a list, but it is not serious. All these 5 ships—4 battle-ships and one cruiser (*Pallada*)—were sunk by the Russians. The injury they suffered from Japanese gun-fire would not have sent them to the bottom, though it put them out of fighting trim. Their upper parts are above the sea, and there is every expectation of saving them. But time and money will be needed, and the Diet will have to be asked for the latter, since no margin for such a purpose is provided in the estimates of war expenses. In addition to the *Bayan* some 30 small craft have already been raised, together with two hospital ships, the *Angara* and *Kazan*, which two will soon be sent to Japan. There are still some 21 gun-boats, destroyers, torpedo-boats and converted cruisers to be raised. When the Port Arthur cemetery has given up all its dead and when they are supplemented by the 5 vessels taken in the Battle of the Japan Sea and by the *Varyag*, they will make quite a formidable fleet.

Admiral Viscount Ito, Chief of the Naval General Staff sent, on the 22nd instant, Captain Yamashita as his representative to Saseho for the purpose of conveying condolences to the Japanese wounded, and also to Admiral Rojestvensky. Captain Yamashita, in Admiral Viscount Ito's name, expressed admiration of the valour shown by Admiral Rojestvensky on behalf of his country, in whose cause he had been honourably wounded, and wished for his speedy recovery. In reply the Russian Admiral said that he could not be too grateful for the numerous inquiries and messages of condolence he had received from Japanese quarters. He said that nothing could exceed the perfection of the arrangements in the hospital and the care taken of him there; that he could never forget the kind attention lavished on him, and that he begged Captain Yamashita to convey his warmest thanks to Admiral Viscount Ito.

Since the beginning of the War Prince Arisugawa has made repeated presents of money to buy refreshments for the wounded. His Imperial Highness has now contributed 1,400 yen on account of the wounded in the last naval battle.

Apparently the *Peresviet* will be the immediate successor of the *Bayan* in order of resurrection at Port Arthur. Salvage operations are said to be proceeding most successfully in her case, and she will soon emerge. The *Peresviet* is a sister-ship of the *Ossliabya*, an iron-clad of 12,674 tons and 19 knots, launched in 1898. In her vicinity the *Pobieda*, also a sister-ship, is lying.

The *Sungari*, which was sunk by the Russians at Chemulpo simultaneously with the *Varyag* and *Koriets*, was supposed to have been injured beyond all hope of salvation. She was successfully raised, however, and taken to Nagasaki, and her repairs having now been completed, she has been added to the Japanese transport service under the name of *Matsuyama Maru*.

RUSSIA'S NAVAL EXPLOITS IN THE FAR EAST.

The achievements of the Russian Navy during the present war make an interesting record. It is true that by means of mines they have sunk some important Japanese war-vessels, but what they have accomplished by gun-fire may be gathered from the following list of vessels sent to the bottom of the sea by their cruisers:—

Name.	Displacement.	Date of Sinking.
<i>Naga-no-ura-Maru</i> , steamer	1,084	11/2/04
<i>Hanyo Maru</i> , steamer	75	26/3/04
<i>Goyo Maru</i> , steamer	600	25/4/04
<i>Flagmo-ura-Maru</i> , steamer	219	do
<i>Yawala Maru</i> , sailing ship	198	16/6/04
<i>Ansei Maru</i> do	105	do
<i>Sriyai Maru</i> do	?	do
<i>Seisha Maru</i> do	122	30/6/04
<i>Koun Maru</i> , steamer	57	do
<i>Kio Maru</i> , sailing ship	140	19/7/04
<i>Takashima Maru</i> , steamer	318	20/7/04
<i>Hokusei Maru</i> , sailing ship	91	do
<i>Fukujū Maru</i> do	121	24/7/04
<i>Jizai Maru</i> do	199	do
<i>Hakutsu Maru</i> do	91	do (?)
<i>Thea</i> , German steamer	1,613	do
<i>Knight Commander</i> , British steamer	4,306	do
<i>Yawala Maru III.</i> , sailing ship	198	5/5/05
<i>Tektaris</i> , German steamer	?	28/5/05
<i>St. Kilda</i> , British steamer	?	5/6/05
<i>Ithoma</i> , British steamer	?	5/6/05

To this list we have to add a number of fishing boats destroyed by the Russians in the northern seas. These little boats were not attacked by war-ships. They suffered an even more inhumane fate, for having been driven by stress of weather to Russian coasts, or having proceeded thither in the exercise of their peaceful avocation, they were seized and destroyed. The boats of Captain Gunji's *Hokōgikai* are an illustration, though we have no information as to the exact number of them which fell into Russian hands. The following list shows the fishing boats believed to have been destroyed:—

Boat.	Fate.	Place of Register.
<i>Chutaku Maru</i>	Unknown	Hakodate
<i>Ryosen Maru</i>	do	do
<i>Kaichi Maru</i>	Burned	Noto
<i>Kifuku Maru</i>	do	Kaga
<i>San'yoshi Maru</i>	do	Hakodate
<i>Chosho Maru</i>	do	Tokyo
<i>Yeiho Maru</i>	do	do
<i>Yeiho Maru</i>	do	do
<i>Yeiho Maru</i>	do	do
<i>Taikei Maru</i>	do	Totomi
<i>Kwanisu Maru</i>	do	do
<i>Kayetsu Maru</i>	Captured	Hakodate

This is a shocking record. Of the Japanese side a large number of steamers have been captured, but almost without exception they were either engaged in the service of the enemy or were carrying contraband to his fortresses. It can not be doubted that after this war a conference of the Powers will be held for the purpose of determining whether more civilized principles can not be introduced into the practice of hostilities, and if such a conference meets it will certainly take for a prominent subject of discussion the immunity of private property. The tendency of nations during the past century has been to exclude private property as far as possible from the destructive operations of war, but Russia has now furnished such a flagrant example of disregard for that humane principle that possibly her excesses may help to work a cure.

CHINA.

Friday, June 23.

It is now stated that the Peking Government has decided to postpone its project of opening Mongolia until peace is concluded between Japan and Russia. The project has not been abandoned, but pro-

bably the Chinese think that until the war is over practical effect could not be given to the programme, and therefore its nominal inauguration may as well be postponed. On the whole that is probably the wisest plan.

News from Shanghai indicates that the Chinese continue to organize protests against the exclusion of their people from the United States, and that their nationals in Singapore are zealously joining the movement. In Shanghai Chinese employees are withdrawing from American schools, Chinese employees are leaving American firms, and vernacular newspapers are discussing the propriety of declining to insert American advertisements. The demonstration will culminate on the 7th of the 6th month (old calendar) when, unless the American Authorities show some unequivocal sign of yielding, the Chinese will put all their threats into execution.

Saturday, June 24.

A telegram to the *Hochi* from Peking says that the long-deferred treaty between Great Britain and Tibet has been ratified. The treaty has undergone some modification. England is not to put any garrisons in Tibet, and the amount of the indemnity is reduced to 700,000 taels. But privileges as to mines, railways, land-ownership, etc., are reserved. It would appear, however, that practical enjoyment of these privileges is to depend upon China's acquiescence, a clause which very unequivocally recognises the Middle Kingdom's sovereignty.

Monday, June 26.

Viceroy Yuan has issued a proclamation calling upon all classes of the people to attend quietly to their own affairs and to leave to the Government the settlement of the Chinese-exclusion problem. At the same time the Viceroy has memorialized the Peking Government in the sense that immediate steps should be taken to effect some settlement with the United States Government. Yuan considers that it would be a great loss to China if at this juncture she did anything to estrange American sympathy, for the United States will have a powerful voice in the final settlement of the Manchurian question.

Wednesday, June 28.

The *Asahi Shinbun's* information from Peking is to the effect that the Chinese Government has not made the reported attempt to be admitted to the Washington conference, but the *Nichi Nichi's* correspondence represents Prince Ching as having called on Mr. Rockhill and formally conveyed the request. Mr. Rockhill is said to have pointed out that the conference was a two-Power affair and that the admission of a third State was out of the question. Another telegram to the same journal alleges that the Government had decided to invite from the Viceroy and Governors an expression of opinion as to what course China should pursue at this juncture with regard to Manchuria. That is much more likely, it seems to us.

MISS L. R. LOOMIS.

The Canadian mail brought news on Monday that Miss Louise Ropes Loomis, A.M., of Barnard College, Columbia University, and daughter of the Rev. H. Loomis, of Yokohama, has been elected Warden of Sage College,—the women's department of Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. Miss Loomis was born in Yokohama and received her early education here. She then went to the United

States, entering Wellesley College, where she graduated in 1897. After spending a year at home in Japan, she took up a position in Whitman College, near Seattle, being teacher of classics for three years, and for the last year secretary of the College. In 1901, Miss Loomis entered the graduate department of Columbia University, and after taking her A.M. in June, 1902, successfully passed in 1903 her examinations for the degree of Ph.D., her major subject being European history and Greek. The summer of 1904 she spent at the British Museum, engaged in work on her thesis, and during the past winter she has conducted the required sophomore course at Barnard College as lecturer in history, besides giving an elective in English history.

The *Ithaca Daily Journal*, writing of the appointment, says:—

Having thus had experience in colleges of three distinctly different types, Miss Loomis has had an exceptional training for such a position as that to which she has been called, and a rare combination of character and high attainments make her, in the opinion of those who know her best, an almost ideal incumbent of the wardenship. She was first brought to President Schuman's attention by President Charles Cuthbert Hall, of Union Theological Seminary, who recommends her in the highest terms not only from the standpoint of character and scholarly attainments but also with special reference to her personality and social accomplishments.

DEATH OF MR. W. D. COX.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. W. D. Cox, which took place at his residence in Hirakawacho, Tokyo, on the 24th instant at the age of 61, after a long and painful illness. Mr. Cox had been employed by the Japanese Government as teacher of English since 1876. He commenced his career in the Agricultural School at Komaba, was thence transferred to the Yōbi-mon of the Tokyo University and finally to the First High School. He came to Japan after securing in England testimonials of exceptional efficiency, and he enjoyed in this country an excellent reputation both as a scholar and as a man. Few foreigners, very few indeed, have served for such a long term of years in Japan. The funeral took place on the 25th instant and was very largely attended. A sum of 1,000 yen was sent by the faculty of the First High School to the family of the deceased.

The Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun has been conferred on the late Mr. Cox.

PRISONERS.

It would appear that the prisoners taken in the Battle of Mukden did not exceed some twenty thousand. Our readers probably remember a statement to which no great attention was paid at the time, namely, that in counting the prisoners two reports received from different quarters but relating to the same facts, had inadvertently been regarded as independent and thus a false total had been reached. The latest returns show the number actually in Japan to be as follow:—

General officers	10
Staff officers	68
Officers	896
N. C. officers	8,460
Privates	50,985
Total	60,419
Prisoners taken in the Battle of the Japan Sea	7,281
	67,700

It will be observed that the number of prisoners taken in the naval engagement is larger than was at first supposed.

THE REASONS OF THE RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

A Japanese staff-officer, speaking in the *Jiji Shimpō*, cites as the first cause of the Russian defeat in the Japan Sea, their inferior gunnery. He says that good gun practice depends mainly upon the officers in charge of the guns, and that the Russian officers are lamentably without training. In the early stage of the battle the Russians scored only one hit for every three scored by the Japanese, and in the later stages the ratio fell to one to four or even lower. That may be described as signifying that the Japanese had from 3 to 4 guns in action for every 1 piece of the enemy's and under such circumstances there was nothing strange in the great disparity of casualties. But this officer does not agree with the theory that Rojestvensky owed much of his disaster to an error of judgment in choosing the Tsushima avenue. On the contrary, that was his wisest solution. The passage of Tsugaru Strait is a long business; the water is narrow; the season was just that when fogs prevail, and finally there was danger from artificial obstacles. As to Soya, its distance and the consequently large consumption of coal were serious objections, added to the fact that had Rojestvensky chosen this route he could not have successfully concealed his design, and his plight on emerging from the Soya passage would have been much less advantageous than he might reasonably have hoped it would be when emerging from Tsushima. A great mistake made by the Russians was that they marshalled their vessels in double column line ahead. From the moment of going into action in such a formation their defeat became a foregone conclusion. For apart from the impossibility of maintaining an orderly formation when pursuing such tactics for defensive purposes, there is the fact that only a few of the ships can bring their guns into effective action against an enemy attacking end on as the Japanese attacked. The latter were able to concentrate their whole fire upon the Russians' leading ships, whereas the Russians could only use a limited number of their guns. Had they adopted the strategy of imposing the brunt of the fight on their battle-ship squadron, while the rest broke through and steered direct for Vladivostok, they might have made a partial success. But the plan they pursued was that all the ships should mutually succour each other, and thus when the head of the battle-ship column got into trouble, the others steamed up, thrusting their heads into the lion's mouth without being able to accomplish any compensatory feat. Concerning the interesting question of battle-ships and armoured cruisers being sunk by gun-fire, this officer—who was in the battle, be it observed—thinks that an exceptional reason existed; the Russians were very deep in the water. A battle-ship's protection extends to only a certain height above the water-line. Rojestvensky, however, had taken great quantities of coal, provisions and stores on board his vessels, and probably also large supplies of ammunition. Thus heavily laden the vessels were at a great disadvantage when assailed by gun-fire in a rough sea, for wounds which, being considerably high over the usual water line, would not have affected the stability of the vessels under ordinary circumstances, became dangerous in the presence of a high sea pouring in through these rents as the vessels laboured and rolled. So far from this fight proving the superiority of arms to armour, it tends to demonstrate the contrary, for the captured vessels, notably the *Orel*, show that the

newest kind of armour successfully resisted all the Japanese projectiles and was not pierced in any case. The wisest distribution of the armour was another question, and here the Russian builders do not appear to have yet adopted the most approved principles. The fight may possibly furnish some valuable data to naval architects. But while offering these explanations the officer does not attempt to deny that the results of the battle savoured of the miraculous. The fact that high seas prevailed during the day to the immense assistance of the Japanese gun-fire and to the accentuation of the Russian want of skill; the fact that the wind and sea abated sufficiently at sunset to permit the successful employment of torpedo craft; the fact that almost every movement of pursuit made by the Japanese on the following day was crowned with success—all these things go to make a very remarkable record.

As to Nebogatoff's surrender, this officer denounces anything like severe criticism. He says that Nebogatoff with his four ships—the *Sannurad* escaped at once—found himself surrounded by no less a force than 27 Japanese vessels, including the most powerful of Togo's ships. Had the Russian Admiral refused to surrender under such circumstances, his vessels would have been sunk forthwith: five minutes would have sufficed to seal their fate. Can there be any doubt that he adopted the right course when, rather than deliberately invite that catastrophe, rather than condemn to a useless death over 2,000 officers and men, he hauled down his flag? No one should say a word against him.

THE MINERALS OF TIBET.

Detractors of England at the time when the Tibet mission was making its way wearily through the Himalayan snows, roundly declared that Great Britain's hidden object in seeking a treaty with the Dalai Lama was to obtain the right of pre-emption of the vast mineral wealth of the Tibetan tableland. It was a beautiful little story and was much embroidered and enlarged upon in the course of its peregrinations round the world. Now comes the sequel. Mr. H. H. Hayden, of the Geological Survey of India, was attached to the Tibet expedition, and he has contributed to the records of the department a report on the result of his investigation. The country is, he states, strikingly poor in minerals of economic value, the only one found *in situ* being gold, which was obtained in very small quantities from the coarse gravel beds of the Tsangpo. The largest yield obtained by panning was only at the rate of 28 grains of gold per ton of gravel. Concentrates were found to contain, in addition to much magnetite and zircon a small quantity of rutile tourmaline and hercynite, and probably uraninite. Persistent rumours of the existence of coal at Lhasa were found to be groundless. During the stay at the Lamasitic capital, Mr. Hayden bought a number of samples of the gem stones employed by the local jewellers, amongst them being turquoise, ruby, tourmaline, emerald, and sapphire. The jewellers stated that all these stones were brought from a considerable distance, some coming from Ladak and Mongolia, and others from India. Mr. Hayden could obtain no trustworthy information as to the existence of any indigenous sources of gems, and he came to the conclusion that, with the exception of turquoise, practically all the gem stones came from foreign countries. One more myth is therefore shattered by the hammer of scientific fact.

NAVAL "KANJO."

The following is an epitome of the reasons assigned by Admiral Togo for the *Kanjo* awarded by him in connexion with the recent battle in the Sea of Japan:—

THE CONVERTED CRUISER "SHINANO MARU."

Performed outlook duty day and night throughout the month of May, watching for the enemy's coming; reported him in sight at dawn on the 27th, and by this timely information greatly benefited the Japanese strategy.

THE CRUISER "IZUMI."

Got into touch with the enemy early on the 27th of May, and in spite of his fire watched him closely; assisted the Japanese military transports; sent frequent reports of the enemy's condition and materially promoted the Japanese plans.

THE CRUISER "CHIHAYA."

During the fight on the 27th of May watched her opportunity, closed in frequently; discharged torpedoes; approached the badly injured flag-ship *Kniaz Suvaroff*, and in spite of the hot fire of her neighbouring consort, bravely carried out a torpedo-attack against her.

NO. FIVE DESTROYER SQUADRON.

During the fight on the 27th of May, closed in on the enemy's injured flag-ship *Kniaz Suvaroff* and made a gallant attack with torpedoes in broad daylight in spite of a hot fire from the ships in the vicinity; after sunset, in company with other torpedo-boat sections, carried out vehement and determined night-attacks; on the 28th the *Shiranui* (one of the destroyers of this section) captured the enemy's ship *Admiral Nakhimoff*, and then, in co-operation with torpedo-boat No. 63, sunk the enemy's destroyer *Gromky*; again the *Murakumo* (another unit of the same section), in company with the *Nitaka*, sank the enemy's destroyer *Buistovi* off Chukpyang Bay.

NO. FOUR DESTROYER SQUADRON.

During the fight on the 27th of May closed in on the enemy's injured flag-ship *Kniaz Suvaroff*, and made a gallant attack in broad day-light in spite of a hot fire from the ships in the vicinity; on the morning of the 28th, made a sudden attack upon the enemy's ship *Nararin* and sunk her.

NO. ELEVEN TORPEDO SQUADRON.

On the evening of the 27th of May attacked the enemy's flag-ships *Kniaz Suvaroff* and sunk her.

NOS. ONE, SEVENTEEN AND EIGHTEEN TORPEDO SECTIONS.

On the night of the 27th closed with the enemy's ships in spite of wind and waves, and regardless of heavy casualties, not only carried out a vehement attack, but also caused the enemy to scatter, and on the morning of the 28th indirectly rendered no small assistance to the pursuing ships.

NOS. NINE AND TEN TORPEDO SECTIONS.

On the night of the 27th of May, steaming through a heavy sea and a high wind, closed with the enemy, delivered a gallant attack, compelled him to scatter and indirectly assisted the pursuing ships on the 28th.

THE DESTROYERS "SAZANAMI" AND "KAGERO."

Engaged 2 destroyers of the enemy on the south of Ulneung Islands on the 28th of May, captured one of them, and made prisoner of the enemy's Commander-in-chief.

RUSSIA.

The telegrams from Russia suggest a most unquiet state of affairs. So disturbed and disaffected are the people said to be that they are welcoming Japanese successes as a means of shaking the grand-ducal edifice. How much these messages may be exaggerated we can not tell, but probably a large margin must be taken off. Evidently the indiscretion—if so it may be called—of the press in interpreting the Tsar's promise of a national assembly has added fuel to the fire of discontent, for the nation's hopes were thus suddenly raised to a high pitch and the re-action must have been correspondingly painful. There does not appear, however, to be any kind of revolutionary organization, and in its absence the military must remain masters of the situation. It is true that in the Caucasus some disaffection among the soldiery is spoken of. Were that to occur on any large scale the situation would become very serious for the autocracy. In the main, however, the troops seem to be faithful to the Throne. To whatever extent these disturbances make for the cause of peace, they are to be welcomed, but there is no concealing the fact that if they be carried much further they may temporarily paralyse the administrative machinery and deprive the Government of capacity not only to carry on responsible negotiations but also to fulfil any pledges given by the negotiators. Far-seeing publicists have from time to time expressed apprehension that if peace be not made now, and if the war be carried on much longer, Russia will fall into such a condition as to preclude the payment of an indemnity even though she be willing to do so. We trust that she is not already on the verge of such a plight.

When this war commenced there were publicists who ridiculed the notion of Russia being beaten. Their imagination was defective; they could not conceive her accepting defeat at the hands of a Power comparatively so insignificant as Japan. These same publicists labour to-day under a similar disability. They find it impossible to picture Russia bowing to defeat, and therefore they predict that from the moment when peace is concluded she will begin to get ready for a war of revenge. She will reorganize her military programme so that a million of men armed and trained in the most up-to-date manner shall always be available for East-Asiatic service; and she will consummate such a scheme of ship-building that at the end of ten years she will possess 25 first-class battle-ships, 40 of the finest armoured cruisers afloat, with great flotillas of torpedo craft. Certain influential German journals endorse this forecast. So do several French. And, after all, it is a very natural forecast. But it suggests some want of reflection. We can not tell what the terms of peace will be, but one thing is absolutely certain, namely, that they will not include the restoration of Port Arthur to Russia and that no naval base will remain to her in the Far East except Vladivostock. Another thing certain is that she will be deprived of the East-China Railway from Harbin to Liaotung. In fact she will be restored to the position she occupied 10 years ago. No one has ever pretended to think that Vladivostock could suffice for the requirements of a great navy such as is enumerated above. Vladivostock has indeed been spoken of as a harbour "capable of accommodating an almost unlimited number of vessels of deep draught," yet the Russians, who well know its capacity, never regarded

it as sufficient for the wants of a large fleet and never attempted to assemble a large fleet in Far-Eastern waters until they obtained Port Arthur and Dalny. There is only one dock at Vladivostock capable of accommodating a war-ship of over 3,000 tons, and though that defect might be remedied, it could scarcely be remedied on a scale such as would be demanded by a fleet of 65 battle-ships and armoured cruisers with a cloud of torpedo craft. In short Russia with Vladivostock alone does not suggest anything very formidable in the naval line. Her huge army of a million men, too, must have means of transport to the scene of action, and this involves the whole question of the great railway's future. Thus alike from a military and from a naval point of view the scheme of revenge is beset with many difficulties, though to pronounce its consummation impossible would be rash indeed. Its exclusion from the range of practical possibilities seem to be attainable only by extending the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

A telegram to the *Fiji Shimpō* from London says that there is much anxiety in St. Petersburg lest the Japanese should send a squadron to attack the shores of the Baltic. The estimate is that the Japanese might seize Åland Island and make it a base of operations, and as Russia has only one vessel which she could oppose to them, she should be virtually helpless. The Government has decided to take immediate steps for increasing the railway-carrying facilities, but as to what railways are affected the telegram does not say. Of course it is quite within the range of possibilities that Japan might attack Russia in the latter's home waters, and the dramatic character of the enterprise might be balanced by the presence of Russian vessels in the Japanese line of battle. How greatly the position has been affected by the destruction of the Baltic Squadron! Should Russia prove obstinate in the peace conference, the invulnerability which seemed so complete a few months ago might become apocryphal.

THE SINKING OF THE "IKHONA."

It is stated that intelligence has been received in Yokohama, by Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Company, of the sinking of the steamer *Ikhona* by a Russian auxiliary cruiser. This is a vessel more than once alluded to already. She has borne various names—*Isan*, *Esau*, *Kona*, *Ekona* and *Aikona*—, but it seems to be certain that she belonged to the British-India Steamship Company; that she was a new vessel of 5,200 tons; that she carried 7,000 tons of Rangoon rice for Japan; that she left Hongkong on the 2nd, and that she was sunk by the *Terek* on the 5th. These piratical Russian cruisers have behaved in a manner which really appears irreconcilable with any theory save that of a deliberate design to embroil England. No naval officers could show such indifference to the rules of international law and to the solemn engagements given by their country, unless they were inspired by some motive apart from the sense of duty. But so long as the Russian Government does not uphold them in their lawless practices or refuse to make due reparation, the series of piratical incidents need not disturb the relations between the two countries.

The arrival of the Dutch steamer *Parak* at Singapore carrying the master and crew of the *Ikhona*, 85 souls in all, puts an end

to all doubt as to the fate of the latter ship. She was sunk by the Russian auxiliary cruiser *Terek* at a point about 150 miles north of Hongkong on the 5th instant, and on the 19th her crew were transferred by the Russian vessel to the *Parak*, which was summoned to stop for the purpose of the transfer. One of the most perplexing features of these piratical outrages is their senselessness. If the vessels sunk were Japanese property, or if even their cargoes were Japanese property, there might be some intelligible motive for such destruction, but where British or German property alone is concerned the destructive doings of the Russians assume the character of wanton outrages. Some excuse might also be found if the *Rion*, the *Smolensk* and the *Terek* were able to establish a blockade of the southern seas, thus interrupting trade with Japan. That, however, is out of their power. Their coal supply is limited, and they certainly could not re-fill their bunkers at any neutral port. These proceedings, then, are the outcome of a mere momentary access of blind destructiveness by which two neutral states, Great Britain and Germany, alone suffer. Of course Russia herself will be the main sufferer in the end, but meanwhile the doings of her naval officers seem as devoid of sense or reflection as those of a half tipsy reveller who smashes the furniture of the bar-room in a moment of berserker excitement.

UNTO THE HILLS.

Some swear by hotelled Miyanoshta;
The Law makes Hakone its home;
Each summer the childerfolk muster
Where Anida dreams by the foam;
Ikao each season doth number
Its denizens; others be led
To yon hill-cradled lakelet a-slumber
That wakes as it falls out of bed.

To the township, whereof an Archdeacon
Is honoured as founder, some fare,
And the moor of the Smouldering Beacon;
Some cleave unto Rokkozan's Mayor;
Some seek a cool *modus vivendi*
Where cedar-aisled Sanctity dwells;
The mist-veiled vignettes of Chuzenji
Have cast over many their spells.

But ye others who boast not of *besso*
Once more will you shoulder your
packs,
And tramp through the backwoods of Yezo,
Or bike by unglotrottered tracks,
Climb for air—and the good of your liver—
Hida's snow-roof, or launched on the
surge
Of the lean, writhing Sky-dragon River
Toboggan from hill to sea-verge?

Are ye man-mind-and-matter-sick? Would
ye
Just peace? Why then, visit again
The still, woodland fringes of Fuji
By the Lake of the Lava Moraine;
Somnambulant sampan untether
And drift mid the Islets of Pine,
Or just laze through the long lotus-weather
At the steps of the Inland Sea Shrine.

Choose quick: when high summer to June-
tide
Succeeds, it is time to take flight
From the *semi* who rasps i' the noontide,
The mosquito who snipeth by night,
From the Bar to the forest-cooled fountains,
From the Bund to the countryside lane,
To the free Open Mart of the mountains
From the close Open Ports of the plain.

S. W.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN JAPAN.

Chinese students continue to reach Japan in ever increasing numbers. The *Jiji Shimpō* says that scarcely a steamer brings less than a hundred, and that three or four hundred are always waiting in Shanghai for an opportunity to come. Looking back to the beginnings of this movement, the first entry in the record shows that two students were sent from Chehkiang by the Chinese Government in April 1897. These were the pioneers. Now in their eighth year of education they are studying at the Engineering College of the Imperial University. Thereafter the arrivals became more frequent, some students coming at their own charges, others at the charges of the Government, and it appears that among all the 18 provinces of the Middle Kingdom Kansu is the only one which has not hitherto contributed to the total. Dividing the students according to localities, the following table is obtained:—

Chihli	172
Shensi	3
Shantung	60
Hupeh	400
Chehkiang	191
Kiangsi	52
Kwangsi	26
Kwangtung	175
Yunnan	126
Shansi	56
Honan	12
Hunan	363
Kiangsu	406
Anhui	84
Fukien	76
Szechuan	321
Kweichow	38
Manchuria	80
Total	2,641

There are three classes of students, those sent at Government expense, those sent at public expense, and those that defray their own expenses. "Public expense" means simply that the charges are defrayed locally. For example, if a student, having graduated with distinction at a provincial college, desires to proceed to Japan for further education but is too poor to meet the outlay himself, then the faculty of the college, if they consider him worthy of such aid, may arrange to assist him out of the local funds. It would be interesting to know exactly how many students of each class are in Japan, but that information is not furnished in any return that we have seen. As to the disposition of the principal students the figures are:—

	Students.
Tokyo University	5
Kyoto University	2
Waseda University	23
Tokyo Law University	23
Keio Gijuku University	1
Meiji University	3
Law University	296
Tokyo High Normal School	12
First High School	45
Second High School	1
Third High School	22

Many others are to be found in minor educational institutions. Then there are the men studying military and naval matters, namely:—

Seijō Gakkō	151
Shinbu Gakkō	305

The greatest number of all are in Mr. Kano Jingoro's Kobun Gakuin, namely 1,100. It must be understood that these students are not all young men. One of them is 64 and one 60. None is younger than 12, and by far the largest majority are between 20 and 30.

THE WEATHER.

The continuous rain since the wet season set in (10th instant) is said to be injuring the prospects of the sericulturists as well as those of the farmers. The barley crop is in a very precarious condition. Unless the weather clears up rapidly very heavy losses will be experienced. Meanwhile there are no signs of clear skies. From various quarters come reports of centres of depression, and though it is not expected that any violent storms will occur, the downpour of rain may continue for some days. Inundations have occurred in several districts, especially Hiroshima and Formosa.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Our readers remember, doubtless, that on the 28th of last November seismic disturbances began to be reported from the Bonin Islands, and that they eventuated in the appearance of a new island 480 feet high and 5,200 yards in circumference. This was reported to Tokyo on the 6th of March, together with interesting details furnished by some of the Bonin folks who had visited the new land. A party of scientific men and journalists was formed to conduct investigations and on the 5th of May they set out in the *Hyogo Maru*. At the Bonins they made provision of workmen and then they pushed on to the site of the island. But there was no island. It had disappeared. Whether rough seas had disintegrated it or whether the same agencies that drove it to the surface of the ocean had withdrawn it again, the fact is that it had disappeared. Possibly it may emerge *de novo* as was the case with the island called Satsuma Fuji, which is now an old acquaintance and has a crater of its own.

Some weeks ago a paragraph, taken from a German newspaper, was circulated throughout the Far East, in which it was declared that General Stoessel had been found guilty by Court-martial and sentenced to be shot. Now we find the *North China Daily News* of June 20 printing the following:—

We learn that it was generally understood in Tsingtao, that a secret service message had been received by the German Admiral there to the effect that General Stoessel had been found guilty of having sold Port Arthur for three million *yen*, and had been shot in accordance with the finding and sentence of a Court-martial. No secret was made of this, we understand, in Tsingtao; but pending confirmation, we give the report with all reserve.

We rather think that if this fate had befallen the defender of Port Arthur Japan would have heard of it in a less roundabout way. Indeed, the Tsingtao correspondent of the *Ostasiatische Lloyd*, wiring to his journal under date of June 20th, says:—

Nothing is known here of the report, mentioned by the *North China Daily News*, about General Stoessel being convicted by a court-martial of having accepted a bribe from the Japanese and surrendered Port Arthur. Vice-Admiral von Prittwitz authorises me to state, that he has not received any telegram about the proceedings instituted against General Stoessel.

Japanese papers say that the Sapporo, Nippon and Asahi Beer companies have combined to form a trust. It was known that a committee had been considering this matter for some time. The arrangement now made is based, of course, on the market prices of the companies' shares and on the state of their finances. Thus in the combination the shares of the Asahi will be put in as the unit, and against every one them the Sapporo must put in a share and a half and the Nippon two shares. Each company will have to pay up the full amount of its uncalled capital, and with this the

debts will be paid off, whereafter the trust will have a total capital of 5 million *yen*. The other details are to be arranged during the present month, and before the middle of July a general meeting will be called to endorse the programme. Hitherto the competition among these three companies is said to have entailed a total annual loss of 300,000 *yen*. Working in coöperation they expect to reverse the record completely. It is further stated that they intend to devote much attention to the export trade.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shinbun* says that the Russian Government contemplates laying a line of railway along the north of the Amur to Kabarovsk, presumably from Strehchinsk. This would be the line originally planned before an opportunity offered to carry the road through Manchuria along the chord of the Amur arc instead of following the periphery of the arc along the left bank of the big river through dense forests and an unpopulated bleak region. It is impossible not to admire the splendid energy of Russia's development. No sooner is she checked in one direction than she strikes out in another. Quite recently we heard of her having achieved the building of a line from Orenburg to Tashkend, a distance of 1,000 miles, traversing uninhabited unproductive steppes, thus doubling her facilities for mobilizing troops in Central Asia. Now, while the last chapters of a disastrous war are being written to her vast discomfort and loss, she is actually planning another huge development. This new railway scheme, this laying of a road throughout her own territory from first to last and its linking up with the Vladivostock line at Kabarovsk, means that Vladivostock is to be developed for all that it is worth, and means, too, that the disarming of the fortress is not contemplated.

The Shimbi Shoin (52 Nihonmachi, Shitaya, Tokyo) have issued three more sets (6 each) of the beautiful pictorial post-cards for which they are famous. The motives of one set are flowers, foliage and birds; those of another, landscapes, reproductions of pictures by the well known *ukiyo-ye* artist Hiroshige; and those of the third, ladies and children. All are printed in colours from wooden blocks, and are really admirable specimens of such work. They are marked "Series No. 4," "Series No. 10" and "Series No. 11." We strongly commend them.

We have to acknowledge receipt of a set of five copy books, written by Mr. E. Gauntlett and published by the Sanseido. The examples set are executed with skill and artistic taste upon which we may congratulate the author. The books are very creditably issued by the Sanseido.

The German Government (*Asahi's* telegrams) has drawn from the battle in the Sea of Japan the lesson that larger and more heavily armoured vessels are essential, and has accordingly issued orders for laying down a line-of-battle ship—or an armoured cruiser, we can not clearly decipher which is meant—with a displacement of 18,000 tons. Nothing is said, however, about the thickness of the protection, though that is the really interesting point. No doubt this battle will furnish important data for naval architects, but, after all, it has to be remembered that if Russian battle-ships and armoured cruisers went to the bottom under the weight of Japanese gun-fire, no Japanese battle-ship or armoured cruiser met with a similar fate. If we

very far indeed from having secured that effective command of the sea which is the very object of its enterprise and the sole purpose of its existence. So long as it remains at Vladivostok it can do nothing whatever to impair the Japanese communications with Manchuria. Meanwhile a great deal of water—and probably not water only—will run under the bridges of Manchuria, while Rojestvensky is resting, refitting, and preparing for belated action under the guns of Vladivostok. We know the fatal attraction that fortresses have for fleets which have once managed to evade their adversaries. A fresh and decisive victory of the Japanese arms in Manchuria would alter the whole situation and might go far to neutralize the advantage which Rojestvensky would presumably gain were he to reach Vladivostok unmolested—and even that, as Captain Mahan says, he is not likely to do if it be in the power of Togo to prevent him.

KOREA AND JAPAN.

THIS is the title of an essay which appears in the *Korea Review* for May, and has attracted some attention as well as some endorsement: attention because the relations of the two neighbouring empires profoundly affect the whole Far-Eastern question; endorsement because the writer's conclusions are unfavourable to Japan and whatever is unfavourable to Japan is quite sure to be quoted and approved by a certain class of local publicists in this part of the world. We do not, however, bracket the *Korea Review's* essayist with that coterie of critics. On the contrary we credit him with every desire to be fair. Such desire, coupled with the fact that his knowledge of Korean affairs should not be inconsiderable, invest his essay with interest which unfortunately does not survive its perusal. Nothing is commoner, nothing more misleading, than incapacity to distinguish between what is really in men's minds and what we read into them out of our own minds. That incapacity is conspicuous all through the essay now before us. Its writer at one moment describes the Koreans from an objective and historical point of view; at another draws a wholly subjective picture of them. The result is bewildering. Thus we learn that "strong conservatism" is a prominent trait of Korean character; that at the time of the renewal of Japanese intercourse with her neighbour in 1876, "Korea not only took no forward step but even attempted to retire more deeply into her political solitude"; that she entirely lacked the two factors which had led the Japanese into the path of radical reform; and that the common people "did not understand or appreciate the ideals of the progressives." Yet we presently find these same Koreans "convinced that Japan was unable to effect the changes which were necessary in order to prepare for the real progress of the country"; a little later we are told that "the people were enthusiastic over a Japanese occupation and hailed it as a sign that all abuses were to be done away;" and yet a little later we are assured that "the people have been waiting for reforms and hoping against hope that they would be instituted." The fact is that as a historian the essayist is compelled to recognise the ingrained conservatism of the Koreans, with which all the world is familiar, but as a critic they become eager advocates of progress to

suit the purposes of his argument. We do not mean to suggest anything disingenuous. The most sincere controversialist is often betrayed into these contradictions by the current of his own argument. It would be a pleasure indeed to think that the Koreans are so eager for progress as to be willing to buy it at the cost of their independence, but it occurs to us that such enthusiasts for reform might have effected something on their own account in all these years, instead of helplessly waiting until some foreign nation assisted them out of the morass of conservatism.

If we are astonished by the Protean character thus attributed to the Koreans, not less are we surprised at the exceeding shallowness of the historical assertions advanced by the essayist. The Satsuma Rebellion, he tells us, was due to an unsatisfied desire on the part of the rebel leaders to force reforms upon Korea at the point of the sword. What a theory! He further tells us that in 1894, the Japanese, "throwing over diplomacy, assisted the Korean radicals in a sanguinary *emete* in which seven cold-blooded murders proved the quality of the would-be reformers." Now if there be one thing which Japan's enemies have conspicuously failed to prove it is that she abetted in any way the wild *coup d'état* of KIM OK-KYUN and his associates. She did encourage these politicians at the outset—politicians of whom the essayist himself affirms that "their ideas were excellent" and that "what they proposed would have been for the good of the country,"—but she never prompted them to wreck their programme permanently by a deed of sanguinary violence and high-treason. Similarly, though with more reserve, the essayist indicates that the Japanese were privy to the murder of the QUEEN; a foul crime which produced throughout the length and breadth of Japan a mingled sentiment of horror and disappointment; horror for the savagery, and disappointment because the injury it must inevitably do to the cause of progress was fully appreciated. What principle of justice directs that at Japan's door should be laid every crime of political violence committed in an alien State where the dagger and the poison-bowl have been the familiar instruments of political intriguers from time immemorial? Because Japan stood for enlightened and quiet progress, is she to be held accountable for every sin committed by the delirious disciples of radicalism? In such a context it seems superfluous to allude to an error so paltry as that which assigns to Japanese interference the enforcement of the silly sumptuary laws of 1895. It is well known to every accurate student of the times that Japan had nothing to do with these laws, and that she emphatically disapproved of despotic meddling with matters of costume or coiffure.

Underlying such criticisms as those of the *Korean Review's* essayist there is the obvious yet strange misconception that Japan has enjoyed a free hand in Korea for many years back. In one place he emphatically asserts

that "England never began to have such a favourable outlook in India as Japan had in Korea beginning with the year 1876," and he then proceeds to lay upon Japan's shoulders the main, if not the whole, responsibility for Korea's failure to move forward with the times. Whether injustice or inaccuracy is here more prominent, we need not attempt to determine. It is a matter of the commonest knowledge that even up to the present time every move made by Japan in Korea is watched by more than one strong Western Power with the keenest jealousy. It is a matter of the commonest knowledge that the fiction called the independence of Korea has to be carefully preserved, and it is a matter of the commonest knowledge that any open interference by Japan in Korea's domestic affairs is denounced as a breach of promise and an evidence of aggressive purpose. In short, Korea must be let go her own way and yet led into the way of progress, and it is upon Japan that the task devolves of achieving this impossibility. We find here a repetition of the old tendency to measure Japan's acts by a standard to which no Occidental State has ever attained. In the same number of the same magazine and evidently by the same writer this tendency is forcibly illustrated. Referring to Dr. MORRISON's enthusiastic appreciation of Japan's work in Korea, an appreciation flagrantly at variance with the essayist's condemnations, we are told that "the great public works put through solely for the benefit of the people of Egypt have absolutely no counterpart in Korea." Where are these great and purely altruistic 'public works in Egypt? Where are the British capitalists who have been spending their millions "solely for the benefit of the people of Egypt"? It is time that we should all cross over finally to the Sadducean side of the road and abandon these hypocritical self-glorifications which merely make us objects of ridicule in the eyes of intelligent Orientals.

There are, however, two specific charges which deserve special notice, since they relate to current conditions and are advanced with evident sincerity. One is a charge too often repeated to be dismissed as baseless; the charge that many acts of roughness and violence are committed by Japanese subjects in Korea against the persons of natives. Frequently has attention been called to this lamentable state of affairs, which assuredly the Japanese authorities should be able to correct. We frankly admit that Occidental intercourse with what the West is pleased to call "inferior races" has been marked and is still marked by similar exhibitions of brute force and that its history includes examples of cruelty so shocking as to be almost incredible. We also take leave to doubt the entire integrity of a tale related by the *Korea Review's* essayist, namely, that merely because a Korean inadvertently stepped upon a forbidden path, three or four Japanese rushed upon him, knocked him down and beat him into unconsciousness. And

we further take leave to query an appended allegation that "this sort of thing is going on all over the country." But it seems to be beyond question that low-class Japanese in Korea behave in a manner quite inconsistent with Japanese character, as we know it in Japan, and in a manner very much opposed to their own country's best interests.

The second charge is more obscure: so obscure indeed as to be scarcely intelligible. It is that "the Koreans are being deprived of their property without receiving proper compensation." By whom is this spoliation effected? Apparently by Japanese adventurers, for in the immediate context of the accusation we find an elaborate condemnation of the Japanese Government for not restricting emigration to Korea and for allowing mere adventurers to flock thither. But it is obvious that a Japanese adventurer has no power to deprive a Korean of his property without "proper compensation." The Korean need only decline to be deprived. No Japanese individual can tumble him out of his house or carry away his land. Reading on carefully we find an apparent explanation of the mystery. It is the Korean Government that has been doing the spoliation. The Korean Government, we are told, guaranteed to secure the land for the building of the great railway through the peninsula. "Was it not the duty of the Japanese," the writer asks, "to see to it that this land was paid for by the Korean Government before it was seized?" So then the sin laid at Japan's door is failure to protect Korean subjects against arbitrary acts of the Korean Government. It seems a little hard that Japan should be held up to obloquy as a kind of international criminal because she has not restrained the arbitrariness of a foreign Government, and it also seems a little hard that she should be accused of "despoiling the Koreans" and of "absorbing the territory of the peninsula" because she builds railways on land duly handed over to her by the Korean Government without strictly inquiring how the Government obtained it originally. We do not know anything about this land question at first hand. But it is our business as intelligent readers of contemporary history to scrutinize statements which may go to the making of history, and that is what we have here done.

SUBJECTIVE ALARMS.

MARQUIS DUBOIS contributes to the *Correspondant* (Paris) an essay some portions of which are translated into the columns of *The Literary Digest*. The gist of the essay is that Japanese expansion will be in a southerly direction. In Korea they may colonize but they will not settle in Manchuria on account of the comparatively inclement climate. From China they are practically excluded by the already over-populated condition of the country. Thus they must go southward. The Philippines, English Indo-China, Borneo, Java, Sumatra and

Holland's other Eastern possessions, French Indo-China—all these will sooner or later become objects of Japanese active ambition. Having laid down this creed, Marquis Dubois proceeds:—

"How favorable to the Japanese is the prospect of expansion in the islands and peninsulas of the south! The Philippines could afford room for twenty or thirty millions of descendants of the present Japanese; Borneo, Sumatra, Java, and the deltas of the Indo-Chinese region for hundreds of millions. Why then did the Japanese strike the first blow of vengeance at Russia, and not at other rival whose possessions they covet just as eagerly as they do those of the Russians? Their object was clear. They found the naval preparation of Russia quite unequal to the emergency, and the Russians farther removed than any of the power whom they would profitably attack from their naval base in Europe. Doubtless they counted also upon the startling moral effect which would follow the unexpected blow; the obsequy with which they persisted in the storming of Port Arthur was not a piece of inconsequent folly, it was part of a diplomatic game conducted with consummate skill."

"There are five maritime and colonial powers of Europe, and one of North America now threatened by Japanese ambition. Instead of washing their hands like Pontius Pilate over the war between Japan and Russia, instead of having recourse to the honeyed promises of peace congresses, these powers should without delay call for active measures. They should consolidate their forces, and sign a convention guaranteeing the inviolability of the colonial territory pertaining to each and every party. The Japanese will not remain quiet before the day when Russia, Germany, France, and Great Britain have formed a defensive league with exclusive reference to affairs in the Far East. The terms of the alliance will provide for the perpetual presence in the waters of the Far East of a naval squadron of each nation concerned, these four or five squadrons, and those of any other Powers that may join the league, to manœuvre in company. It is to be hoped that the United States of America will waken up to the wonderful temptation which the Philippines offer to the eye of the Japanese. The balance of power on the ocean, thus arrived at, should be maintained by four ironclads and four cruisers from the fleet of each nation, and this 'cooperative fleet' should cruise in as close neighbourhood as possible to the Japanese ports, in order to keep watch over Japan's naval armaments and their movements. Japan is even more anxious to found colonies than to export goods. She therefore requires territory, she requires the 'ruins of conquest, she is bound to acts of seizure by force of arms. It is this point that makes especially formidable in the future the problem of Japanese expansion in the Far East, unless European powers will withstand it by a solid front. It is useless to discuss the rights of the case when only interests are likely to be considered; and, indeed, in politics right is little more than interest writ large. But here we are not playing with words. The Japanese are keenly alive to their own interests, and they have a perfect right to pursue them. They also have the power to do so, and it is possibly this circumstance that raises for them in Europe so many eloquent champions of their rights. The best course for the European Powers to take is to follow their example, and unhesitatingly to face this question of self-interest instead of singing hymns of peace, and pronouncing denunciations against war, a course which can do little either to suppress war or promote peace."

In all probability this language will seem very convincing to many readers. It appears to have the ring of practical common sense. But it will not bear close examination. In the first place the reader will observe that Marquis DUBOIS sets out by the very common error of controversialists: he begs the question. He asks the world to believe that Japan went into this war solely under the impulse of earth-hunger, and that had she found any other Power more unequal to the emergency, that Power would have been the object of attack. How completely this statement ignores historical facts as well as existing conditions. Can there be set up for one moment an honest comparison between the strength of Russia and the strength of Holland in the Far East, or between the values

of the possessions held by each? Had earth-hunger been Japan's prompter; had the south been the direction that attracted her, and had she adopted the natural precaution of choosing the line of least resistance, is it not quite obvious that the Dutch East Indies would have been a thousand times preferable to Manchuria? Yet even that appraisal of the situation is incomplete for it omits the essential factor that the prize in this war is not territorial at all. Japan is not fighting for the acquisition of Manchuria. Manchuria belongs to China and will be restored to China, for the most part at any rate. Japan is not fighting for the acquisition of Korea since she has promised that Korea shall remain an empire. The only territorial acquisition she can hope to make is that of Saghalien, and Saghalien's value is mainly strategical: it does not invite colonization and is unlikely to repay the cost of administration. Marquis DUBOIS, therefore, represents Japan as engaging for the sake of territorial expansion in a war which could not bring any such expansion, and as choosing for *vis-a-vis* one of the strongest military Powers in the whole world, to say nothing of the Russian navy also being much superior to the Japanese at the outset, whereas she might have chosen a Power virtually incapable of offering any serious resistance and offering a splendid territorial reward to the victor. Thus loosely does the French publicist reason: thus entirely does he ignore existing conditions. Historical facts too have no weight with him. He forgets altogether that in order to avoid this very conflict which he depicts Japan as deliberately inviting, she offered to efface herself altogether in Manchuria provided only that Russia, in return, promised to abstain from aggression in Korea. It is most notable that all anti-Japanese publicists ignore that important, that vital fact. To the average reader M. DUBOIS' essay suggests that Japan alone was the restless aggressor, and that to her insatiable ambition alone this war due. It would not be possible, we think, to pervert the truth more completely. The places of Japan and Russia are interchanged, and the Power whose restless greed and unscrupulous impulses of expansion were solely responsible for the breach of peace, is made, in M. DUBOIS' caricature, to occupy the place of a State forced into the lists by the legitimate instinct of self protection.

It does little credit to the political discernment of the French that they should be conspicuous exponents of this fanciful menace. To the EMPEROR OF GERMANY belongs the honour of having conceived the Yellow Peril, but after Russia, which is naturally interested in fostering the myth, it has not found such persistent endorsement anywhere as in France. Again and again French publicists have harped on this strain, and the league of States now proposed by Marquis DUBOIS is, in fact, nothing more than the materialization of the suggestion embodied in the KAISER'S celebrated picture. If, how

Original from

ever, we look beneath the surface of the proposition what we see is a band of actual Occidental aggressors combining to protect the fruits of their aggression against a potential Oriental aggressor. Every yard of territory held by Western States in the East has been won by the strong arm; has been taken by violence from its rightful owner. That phase of the situation matters little, however, except for the sake of its piquancy, there being a distinctly comical element in a solemn appeal that spoilers should unite for the preservation of their spoils. Would it be a condition of the union that each should pledge himself to abstain from further aggressions at the cost of the Orient, or is it M. Dubois' idea merely to organize an aggressive trust from which Japan would be excluded? Strange to say, too, one most palpable fact seems to escape him altogether; the fact that England has no occasion to enter such a league. England is doubly guaranteed against the danger imagined by the French writer: guaranteed by her own naval strength with which Japan can never hope to compete; and guaranteed by her alliance which constitutes a pledge of Japanese good faith not only towards herself but also towards every friend of hers. This latter consideration may be commended to the attention of M. Dubois and his fellow-thinkers. When their peace of mind is disturbed by the Yellow-Peril nightmare, let them remember that England is the ally of the Yellow Peril.

THE HIGH CLASS PRIMARY SCHOOL MORAL TEXT-BOOKS.

In January, 1904, as the result of long deliberation and after much discussion on the precise moral standard to be adopted, the Department of Education issued four text-books bearing the title *Kōtō Shōgaku Shūshinsho*. The books were compiled with great care and before publication were submitted to a committee of experts with Dr. Katō Hiroyuki as chairman. They have naturally during the last 12 months been the subject of keen discussion. It may be said that on the whole they have created a good impression and they are regarded as a step in the right direction. It seems to us that in the case of a State Department which has the charge of national education it is highly desirable that it should have a clearly defined moral ideal, and that it should take such steps as are practicable for placing that ideal before the minds of the boys and girls undergoing training in State schools. It cannot be said that until very recently the Mombushō has shown any signs of possessing such an ideal. Ethical policy has changed with successive Ministers, and few Ministers have gone into the question of the type of humanity which Japan should endeavour to mould. Speaking generally, the ethical policy of the Department during the past 20 years may be said to have favoured a reiteration of Confucianism in one form or other, while allowing teachers to introduce western ethical teaching when so inclined. The result of this policy has been considerable confusion of thought. The old and the new have not been blended together by any means, and the minds of young men to-day as a consequence of this are very unsettled as to the moral standard which every true-hearted, loyal Japanese should implicitly follow. In this country morality as a rule does not rest on religion, and the Mombushō has most resolutely set its face against basing moral teaching on religion. But the Department has naturally wished at the

same time to make its moral teaching authoritative, and it has now hit on the happy expedient of building up a system of morality firmly based on the most indestructible of all foundations, utility. The four text-books before us are essentially utilitarian from beginning to end. They aim at developing the type of man and woman needed in this thirty-eight year of Meiji. The finest codes of morals the world has known have all been based on the principle of utility, understanding utility in its highest sense. There is no higher authority required for any set of rules designed to control and influence human conduct than that derived from the benefits to be obtained by their observance. There is nothing so constantly and so universally desired as happiness; and that close adherence to a sensible code of morals conduces to this no right-minded person ever doubts. The publication of these text-books marks a new era in Japan. The Department of Education has at last reached the conclusion that moral codes which suited the nation well enough in feudal days do not quite suit it to-day; that the Meiji new civilisation, new form of government and new customs render the recasting of the nation's code of morals a necessity. Traditional Japanese morality is tainted with a certain amount of despotism. Moreover, it is a one-sided system designed especially to support the cause of those in authority. While it defines the duties of inferiors to superiors, it says little about the duties of superiors to inferiors. Individualism as a principle is not included in the old system. There is no attempt to give due weight to egoism as well as to altruism, to teach self-development, self-respect, independence of spirit and the like alongside with devotion to others and self-sacrifice. The interest of these text-books is just this. They teach the boys and girls of Japan to-day that they are under an obligation to perform numerous duties of which the children of pre-Meiji days never heard. They are designed to bring Japan's moral creed up to date. They are undoubtedly an impartial and a pretty thorough representation of national sentiment on ethical questions. Hence to foreigners engaged in studying the development of the Japanese mind they are of unusual interest.

In Western countries it has been found very difficult to decide on moral text-books for use in State Schools on account of difference of opinion on religious questions. The Japanese are not troubled with this difficulty at all. These moral text-books would serve the purpose of Christians and Buddhists alike, insisting as they do on all the most fundamental principles of morality.

As to the question whether morality can be better taught in schools with text-books than without them, it seems to us that in elementary schools such books are absolutely necessary as aids to the memory and as the means of making subjects thoroughly intelligible to untutored minds. In Middle and High Schools the feeling in Europe seems to be in favour of leaving teachers free to use text-books or not, and it is said that many of the most successful teachers of ethics do not supply their students with text-books. Japan, we should say, will not insist on the use of ethical text-books in the higher schools.

Before commencing to give an account of the contents of the new *Shūshinsho*, we wish to say something about the opposition which they have aroused among a few conservative statesmen led by Count Higashikura, Vice-President of the Privy Council. The ground taken by these critics is that the new text-books do not give sufficient weight to the culture of loyalty, filial piety and patriotism. They do not deny that these virtues are treated here and there, but they are put on a level with the development of independence of spirit, self-reliance, and the like; whereas in the opinion of these old statesmen they should occupy a higher rank. Dr. Katō Hiroyuki has answered Count Higashikura in the pages of the *Taiyō*. He maintains that traditional Japanese ethical teaching is embodied in the text-books in a most unmistakable manner. But at the same time he and the compilers of the text-books are of opinion that the altered circumstances of the country demand that Japan should add some new elements to the moral training she gives her young people, and the most important

of these elements is the cultivation of self-reliance, self-respect and independence of spirit. In Japan these qualities are not so highly developed as they are in the West, observes Dr. Katō, and this fact militates considerably against Japan in her competition with foreigners. Count Higashikura, we take it, represents a very small section of thinkers. Not only the younger generation of officials, but even many aged statesmen are said to approve of the step the Department of Education has taken. But notwithstanding this the Minister of Education has promised to revise the text-books by the end of the year.

The text-books are graded so as to meet the capacity of elementary school children during the first four years of the course. The chapters are all very short and the language is most simple. The plan is to begin with the most easily understood subjects, reserving the most difficult ones for the last volume, though it can hardly be said that any of the topics treated are above the comprehension of boys and girls of average ability. We will now proceed to comment on the books in order. Book I for First Year students has 28 short chapters. Chap. I holds up for imitation the devotion to duty displayed by the Emperor during the China-Japan war. Chap. II is on the noble way in which Prince Kitashirakawa and Prince Yoshishisa sacrificed themselves for the country in Formosa some ten years ago. The next four chapters enjoin purpose in life, diligence in the discharge of duties, loyalty to the throne and a pushing, progressive spirit, and the life of Hideyoshi is made to furnish illustrations of what may be done by resoluteness of purpose and steady application. Chap. VII points out that true success must have integrity as its foundation. From Chap. VIII, treatment of the various cardinal virtues begins. These are all at first included the terms *jūn* (仁) and *yū* (勇); considerations for others and personal courage. It is questionable whether it is wise to use such a term as *jūn* in its broadest sense as the equivalent of a whole group of altruistic virtues in a text-book designed for the use of very young children. The life of Katō Kiyomasa is cited as an example of the manner in which *jūn* may be combined with *yū*. In the chapters that follow various moral qualities are briefly alluded to and references are made to the manner in which they were illustrated in the lives of eminent Japanese, Europeans or Americans. The titles of the chapters will suffice to show the class of moral qualities whose culture is deemed most important. Here they are: Chivalry; Sincerity; Steadfastness of purpose; Economy; the Choice and Pursuit of some Occupation; Filial Piety; Politeness; Habits; a Way of forming Good Habits; Self-dependence and Self-support; Make Strict Rules of Life; Public Good (Chaps. XVIII-XXI. quote passages from the Life of Franklin); Work, Patience and Perseverance; Pity for Animals; Kindness; Benevolence (Florence Nightingale); Festival Days and Public Holidays; Recapitulation.

In the subsequent volumes slightly different aspects of the same subjects are treated and some new topics are dealt with. Among the new subjects which form the headings of chapters in Book II. are:—the Home; Masters and Servants; Friendship; Superstition; Diligence in Learning; Sympathy; Charity; The Emperor (3 chapters); Public Health; the Public; Luck (the evil of dependence on it); the Duties of Subjects of the Empire. In order to show the style of the whole four books we transcribe and translate below Chap. XXVIII, of Book II. It strikes us as being a model of conciseness and simplicity:

YOKI NIHONJIN.

Yoki Nihonjin taru mono wa yoku Shimmin (国民) taru hōmōn wa Dōmin koto wa tsutomebeshi. Kōmin to shite wa Kōmin no kokoro wa muneri; kokumin to shite wa kokumin no tsukome wa tsukushi; kanae no hoto ni toi shite mo, tani ni hū shite mo, ono-ono sono michi wa tsukusubeshi. Mata tsune ni tokko wa hōgeni, chishiki wo migakite, kuni no bunmei wo susume, kōyeki wo hakari, sangyō wo okashite, kuni no kōni wo masazaru bekarazu. Yoki Nihonjin taru mono wa seichoku ni shite, yūki wo yashinau, jiritsu jiji (自立自衛) no shūkanam wo tsukuri, chakujitsu ni gyōmu ni benrei shi, kufu wo korashite, shokugyō wo kinyō, shūmō wo hakarazaru bekarazu. Korera wa mina uaga, kuni no hōtatsu, shūmō wo hakaru motai ni

shite, mata Tennō Heika no omigakori ni tai-tate-matsuru no michi nari.

A GOOD JAPANESE.

A good Japanese is a man who strives to fulfil all the duties of a subject. As a citizen he bears in mind all that a citizen ought to bear in mind. In his national capacity he does all that the State requires of him. The members of his household and others he must treat in a proper manner. He must strive to excel in virtue, to improve his knowledge, to advance the civilisation of his country, to devise means for benefiting the public; to start industries and add to national wealth. A good Japanese must be upright and a man in whom valour is developed, who has contracted the habit of self-dependence and self-support, a man who shows steady industry in his business and who exercises ingenuity in order to improve his methods of business.

These qualities form the basis of all schemes for the development and advance of the country, and constitute the path which it is the august desire of His Majesty the Emperor that we should all tread.

Book III opens with some excellent advice to families. The subjects of special interest dwell on in this volume seem to us to be Ancestors; Relations; Society; Neighbours; Other Persons (how to treat them); Other Persons' Property; Other Persons' Liberty; Other Persons' Reputation; Gratitude; Contracts or Agreements; Large-mindedness [度量 *Doryō*] (illustrated by an extract from the *Life of Washington*)—an excellent little chapter, truly Japanese in spirit; Order in Society; the Progress of Society; Foreigners (enjoining politeness; kindness and a careful use of language in intercourse with foreigners and the observation of all the rules of conduct that are followed in the case of dealings with fellow-countrymen); Egoistic Morals, the duties of the individual as an individual. Four chapters are devoted to this subject.

The new topics to which Fourth Year Students are introduced in Vol. IV, are Self-examination or Introspection (反省); Moderation and Self-Control; Modesty; High Moral Rank; Language (enjoining distinctness of speech, carefulness in the use of language and in the choice of words suitable to special occasions); Dress (cleanliness and neatness taught); Work (its importance and sacredness); Competition (fair and unfair); Credit (on what it depends); Money (how to get it and how to keep it); Regular habits and order; the Application of Learning; the Practice of Virtue; Self-Development and Progress; Things to be borne in mind in Social Intercourse; the Treatment of Animals; Things to be remembered by all subjects of the Empire; Loyalty and Patriotism; the Duties of Subjects (2 chapters), Local Government Bodies (their claim to respect); the Election of Members of the Diet.

Many of the chapters end with proverbs or noted wise sayings. The last chapter gives such an excellent summary of the Ethics now being taught in the High Class Primary Schools of the whole country that we translate it literally as follows:—A good Japanese is one who fulfils all his duties to his parents, brothers and sisters, and relations, who never forgets the veneration due to his ancestors, who as a master is kind and considerate to his servants, who as a servant is faithful to his master. A good Japanese is a man who in his intercourse with friends, neighbours and the general public acts in a strictly correct manner, respecting the persons, property, liberty and reputation of other people. He will never forget benefits conferred on him. He will act straightforwardly in all things, scrupulously observing his agreements, acting in a generous and large-minded way to others, he will be kindly and charitable, a respecter of what is right and full of compassion for the unfortunate, holding in high esteem public order, devising schemes for furthering the progress of society and careful not to be guilty of any impropriety even in his dealings with foreigners. A good Japanese develops his physical powers, stores his mind with useful knowledge, cultivates valour, endurance, self-control, moderation, modesty and self-examination, ever bears in mind what is required of him in work, business, competition, and money-making, and how men's trust

* A subject that is much neglected in this country and on which the notions of the general public are so perverted.

is to be won. He forms useful habits, he practices virtue, he applies his mind to the practical application of learning, he devises measures for self-development and continual progress. A good Japanese thinks highly of his country, and by the culture of a spirit of loyalty and patriotism strives to fulfil all the obligations of a good citizen. In this manner should we develop our own personality, raise families, and do all that is required of us to benefit the world and our fellow-men, and thus shall we constitute ourselves good Japanese and shall carry out the Imperial desires set forth in the Imperial Rescript issued on Oct. 30th, 1890. Then follows the Imperial Rescript printed big.

We can confidently recommend these four little volumes to missionaries and other foreigners engaged in studying the elements of the written language. The printing is excellent, the sentences short, the words used have been carefully selected and the books, we are told, have been revised and re-revised, so as to make them in the point of diction as perfect as possible. It remains to be seen how far the alterations which the Minister of Education has promised shall be made will go. It is to be hoped not very far. For the qualities held up to admiration in these text-books are certainly those which after centuries of experience and experimentation have in the West been found worthy of implicit confidence. As moral text-books they have a brightness, a crispness and pointedness which we should be very sorry to see removed. Compared with the dreary text-books of old times, with their long, learned and, to the child, unintelligible quotations, they are a perfect God-send to modern boys and girls.

W. D.

YOKOHAMA MODERN SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE-GIVING.

The annual prize-giving of the Yokohama Modern School took place on Wednesday afternoon, May 28th, in the Public Hall. A drizzle of rain during the afternoon doubtless deterred many who otherwise would have been present. The hall was decorated with flags and numerous plants in pots.

Mr. JAMES WALTER occupied the chair and among those also present were Rev. E. S. Booth, Rev. W. P. Field, and Professor A. Lloyd, and there was a fair representation of parents.

The proceedings were opened by the Chairman who said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen.—At the present ceremony of prize-giving at this school I feel it an honour to have been asked to take the chair, but would have preferred to see a father of one of the scholars in my place, as he naturally would have a better insight of the working of the school than the present Chairman could be expected to have. The Modern School for two and a half years past has been looked upon as almost one of our Yokohama institutions, though in reality it is a purely private enterprise of Mr. Bruce Mitford. We have all watched it more or less closely and most of us will agree that Mr. Mitford has proved himself to be a good organizer, a most capable Head Master, and one who thoroughly well knows how a school should be conducted. Parents who have had to withdraw their sons in order to send them to the home countries to complete their education, have found their boys well prepared, up to their work, and quite able to hold their own in the large Public Schools. You will be pleased to hear that Mr. Morrison's son, John Pender, has graduated into Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, and is doing well. My eldest son, a former pupil of Winton House, Yokohama, is also in the upper school of Merchiston, is a Prefect, Captain of the cricket eleven, in which he has already scored his 2nd century, is well to the fore in the football team, and is an aspirant for the Captaincy of the School. (Applause.) This is just mentioned to show present Yokohama boys that the old ones are pushing ahead and trying to be a credit to the town in which they were born and brought up, and we wish you all to bear this in mind and to do the very best you can to do the same. I can see the boys here are anxiously waiting

to receive their Prizes; that is what interests them chiefly at the present moment, so we will proceed with the work before us, and firstly I will ask Mr. Mitford to kindly read his Report, after which the prizes will be presented by Professor Lloyd, who has so kindly come down from Tokyo for that express purpose. The boys of the Modern School will then be dismissed; those having sisters here will then escort them home. With the kind permission of the parents and grown-ups remaining in the hall, I would very much wish to say a few words in regard to the status of the School, mainly touching upon its financial condition and future prospects.

The HEAD MASTER (Mr. C. BRUCE-MITFORD) said:—Mr. Chairman, References of the School, Ladies and Gentlemen: Since last it was my privileged duty to review in this hall the work and progress of the school whose second annual prize-distribution we are celebrating to-day, the institution has, I am glad to say, extended its borders, spread wider its influence, and gathered those associations of greater or less value which time brings in its train, the extension to which I have referred being not only figurative but literal. The *sine qua non* of efficiency, as far as education is concerned, is accommodation, suitable and sufficient. This we have secured by the addition to our premises of a class-room and dormitory erected during the summer vacation of last year, a much appreciated gain. Besides this material addition kindred organizations have arisen about and among us; of which I may mention a flourishing Chess Club, which brought its first season to a close the other day; a magazine, the interest in which appears to wax rather than to wane, and which has contributors in the shape of former alumni, from such widely sundered regions as England, America, and Hongkong; and that energetically conducted institution, the Boys Brigade the bulk of which is composed of the past and present boys of this school. All these are features which those who take a large view of education in the proper sense of the term, rejoice to see in happy and vigorous existence. Of the fifty-two boys whose names have been placed on the School books, a goodly proportion have come out into life. I have been told that boys born and bred in the East have been looked upon by such disavowal by business men that the latter prefer to get their assistants from home. This, Mr. Chairman, I hope and believe is not going to be the case any longer. Boys educated locally are now acquitting themselves creditably in the world of commerce; and more are in demand. In fact, judging by the numerous enquiries I have received from various firms for eligible smart lads, shorthand a recommendation, it would seem as if the idea prevailed in those quarters that the sole concern of a school-master was to get rid of his pupils as soon as they showed a certain degree of aptitude.

This brings us, Mr. Chairman, to an important point, the age at which a boy should leave school. Secondary education, in the accepted sense of the term, means a definite course of study pursued until the age of sixteen at least. This is the lowest age for entering a University—the parting of the ways for the different walks of life. If a boy is intended for a business career, he usually leaves school then: if for a profession he enters upon tertiary or University education. This, of course, presupposes an unbroken course of well-ordered school life from early years, which very few boys in Yokohama can be said to have had. Consequently it is a lamentable fact at the present time that the average Yokohama boy is not fit for the battle of life.

We hope to remedy this state of things, and we believe, Mr. Chairman, that we are doing it now. We have at present on hand a number of comparatively young boys who are doing good, steady work, and we expect before long to be able to report a very different state of things.

A few years ago, a desire was expressed from this platform: (1) That it might be possible for a boy to enter direct from this institution an English public school. (2) That some public examination should be here established. Mr. Chairman, both of these have come to pass. To the first you have already referred. With regard

to the second I am happy to be able to announce that this school has been made a centre for the Cambridge Local University Examinations in Japan and the first Examination, for which work is now in full swing, will take place in December next. The limit of age for the Minor Examination, with the possibility of distinction, is 16, though candidates up to 18 years of age may satisfy the examiners. Our object is to make this a leaving certificate, and the cooperation of parents and heads of firms in this particular is requested. It is only just that a boy should be equipped as well as possible for his life's work, and while such a certificate is no guarantee for high scholarship, yet it does attest a fair general education sufficient for the conditions prevailing in the East.

In the work of the year the school has pursued the even tenor of its way. Whenever this is the case, classes are levelled up and progress inevitably flows.

During the spring term, to secure even grading, the valuable services of Mr. A. F. Cahusac, B.A., were enlisted, with results in every way beneficial. In English, and English literature the opposite processes of analysis and composition have been combined to form the basis of instruction, with the systematic study of such poems as the "Lycidas" of Milton, and Gray's pindaric Ode, "The Bard" which have been recited without error by a large proportion of the boys. "A store of remembered poetry," says a high educational authority, "is a treasure in itself." The school-boy does not probably appreciate more than a fraction of the beauties which such literary gems contain, but in later years he will. Educationally an intimate knowledge of such poems serves the double purpose of strengthening the retentive powers and furnishing models on which the student may base his own powers of expression—a good return for the labour expended.

In the study of mathematics, geometry is the portal. Every boy pursues it first in its practical application as instrumental drawing and later in its scientific and theoretical form. The slavish adherence to Euclid's Methods is gradually being abandoned in up-to-date academies, and reformed methods of teaching Geometry are now followed. In reasoning powers I find the boys in the Far East singularly deficient. The principles of geometry, so valued as a means of developing the mathematical faculty, receive therefore their full need of attention.

In the study of language the upper form has reached an interesting stage, that of being able to render into English the ideas embodied in another tongue. The utility of French is little in doubt but the precise educational value of the classics is a vexed question. The recent decision of the Cambridge University senate to make Greek an optional subject for the "Little go" is regarded as a victory for the opponents of a classical education, but a closer examination of the conditions of the voting and the elementary character of the knowledge of French and German required as a substitute reduce the significance of the victory. No educator advocates compulsory Greek for boys at school, but the position of Latin as a medium of mental training remains unassailable. The principal of one of the largest German Universities, through whose haunts some thousands of students pass every year, recently declared that as the result of his experience he preferred the classically trained pupils of the *Gymnasias* to those of the *Real-schules*. Their minds were better developed and on taking up science they reached a state of proficiency more rapidly even than those who had a course of scientiateaching before coming to the University.

"The study of classics," says Professor Sedgwick, "calls forth a more concentrated exercise of the faculties than any other could easily do. If both the classics were to cease to be taught in education, valuable machinery would be lost for which it would be difficult to provide a perfect substitute." The objection often raised to the study of the classics that in the early stages they are uninteresting; even granting that only that should be taught which is interesting is affected by the personal element. A skilful teacher can make anything interesting. I have seen a class of young boys, mainly through the stimulus of competition,

keenly interested, to the point of excitement, over Latin Declensions. In brief, and mental training apart, a study which induces accuracy of thought and expression, which brings within our reach the treasures of ancient literature, which is in itself an aid to the mastery of our own language, and imparts to the mind a subtle refinement all its own, is an accomplishment worth acquiring. The claims of Nature-study have been duly recognized. The physical geography lesson is the avenue to more than one of the "ologies" and we have been favoured by lectures from the Rev. Henry Loomis and Rev. Walter Weston, in which these gentlemen in the departments of Nature-knowledge respectively are competent to speak. Needless to say these lectures have been listened to with the deepest interest and the best accounts of them, written by the boys, have appeared in our Magazine. Before concluding, I should like to draw your attention to some aspects of education, frequently overlooked by those unacquainted with its inner workings. A reference was made from this platform last year to the untrained young as "raw-material." There is of course raw-material and raw-material. The character of one variety may perhaps be gathered from the report of a school for Native Girls opened in Tunis four years ago. Referring to the improvement in his pupils the principal says—"they have lost their wild appearance and no longer bite one another." No one suggests that Yokohama produces material of that sort, and indeed as far as my experience goes the term calls for qualification, for much of the material in question may more correctly be described as "spoilt" material. I have had boys from 12 to 14 brought to me apparently of average ability, who did not know their multiplication table, and who had not the faintest conception of the parts of speech, a state of things almost inconceivable, and yet able to be accounted for. You have heard of little boys of 8 or 9 who were more than handfuls for their governesses, or who circumvented and defied the kind-hearted elderly ladies who vainly endeavoured to urge them on the thorny paths of knowledge. You have heard of pupils of a more advanced age giving themselves up to various forms of disorderly conduct owing to the inability of their teachers to control them. In such cases, as may well be imagined, the sweetness of the instructors, however great their capacity for imparting knowledge, much have been wasted on the desert air, and where such a state of things has gone on for a certain length of time, you have your backward boy, your educational failure, your "spoilt material." The causes leading to these consequences are obvious. The velvet glove has been in evidence, but not the iron hand, that strong directing, albeit benevolent hand which all educational authorities agree boys from the earliest school-age require. The moral to be drawn from such cases is that instruction without discipline, like faith without charity, is nothing worth, and I refer to them for two reasons. Firstly, in the case of those whose minds resemble as if were the vineyard of the sluggard, so graphically described by Solomon, the great essential, if lasting improvement is to be effected, is if years have been spent in the formation of habits of indifference, carelessness and inattention, amounting to mental debility, years will be required to correct and eradicate the same. Secondly, it is much to be desired that the educator should have the opportunity of sowing the seeds of knowledge and of good habits on a virgin soil. There are those who hold the narrow view of education that the business of the school master is simply to impart knowledge and no more. If that is so, the necessity for teachers in this age of enlightenment, disappears. Given an attentive class, the mere imparting of knowledge could be done equally well by a phonograph. But to each who thinks thus we would say, *crede experto*, the thing is impossible. It is impossible for a teacher in front of his class, still more for a schoolmaster in front of his school, to confine himself to that aspect of education. "The schoolmaster," says Bain, "is a moral instructor, whether he means it or not." A case of untruthfulness, or of cruelty on the part of a bigger towards a

smaller boy, comes to our notice and we are bound to deal with it, for whatever such offences the schoolmaster ignores he in effect condones. We observe a lad giving himself an air of superiority to his fellows, warrantable or unwarrantable, and we correct him, that he may not grow up a snob. We find a youth given to tale-bearing—whom his comrades with school-boy justice dub a sneak; we admonish him that he may not grow up a busy-body and a gossip. Such evils as these, social in their character, we endeavour to banish from school, as one would from a community. We endeavour to teach our young charges not only so much geometry and Latin, but that true gentleness consists not in a thin veneer of polish which deceives only the superficial observer, but in goodness of heart, consideration for their neighbours, and that simple faith which Tennyson says is more than Norman blood. We endeavour to inculcate such feelings that when they grow up to be citizens of Yokohama they may not only be well-informed men, but may set their faces against all that is paltry and unkind and shed around them the happy influence of true charity. Finally, Mr. Chairman, we claim to be judged not by our methods, nor yet by our words, but by our results. If the boys of Yokohama are any better to-day, intellectually and morally, for the work which under circumstances of undoubted difficulty we are doing—and I am told they are; if in years to come they make their influence felt in this community so as to leave it better than they found it—and I believe they will, then we are rewarded for our toil, and the Modern School has justified its existence.—(Loud Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN, after a few congratulatory words to Mr. Bruce Mitford, called on Professor Lloyd to present the prizes.

Professor LLOYD said it gave him very great pleasure to come and be present at this prize-giving. And he considered it a very honour to perform his present duty. He quoted a Japanese proverb to the effect that the frog in the well knew nothing of the great world. He was a frog in a well—Tokyo being his well. But though he lived in a well he knew something. He had been told in Tokyo one thing about the Yokohama Modern School—that the boys of the school had *esprit de corps*. Well, when there was *esprit de corps* in a school that showed it to be a good institution. Where boys were allowed to do exactly as they liked with reference to the laws and regulations, where there was nothing to compel them to do certain things at certain hours, that school was not a good institution as it would be under a good, regular, sensible discipline. Therefore when he heard in Tokyo that the boys had *esprit de corps* in this school he knew that it must be a good school. If meant more, however. When he was a boy he learned much more from his companions than he did from his teacher. The schooling that he had from his teacher, the lines he had to undergo and some times the stick that he had to bear, all these things passed off like water off a duck's back, but a good thrashing from a boy in one's own class at school was remembered. He exhorted the boys therefore to show their *esprit de corps* by using a good wholesome sensible discipline among themselves. When he came first to Japan he took a great interest in the Victoria School then just starting at Yokohama, and he tried his very best to get Tokyo or Yokohama made a centre for local examinations, so that he was extremely pleased to hear that this school was to be made a centre for local examinations. When the object of one's studies was a long way off, one did not seem to appreciate the value or advantage of it, but when a person was working for something only three or six months away it was a different matter. These examinations coming periodically would furnish results that would enable the school to compare itself with schools in other parts of the world. He saw on the list certificates and prizes for knowledge, good conduct and so forth. Good conduct was the chief end of a school—to be a gentleman; never to hurt the feelings or shock the prejudices of others. He was glad to know that it was one of the things this school was trying to set before itself. (Applause.)

Mr. LLOYD then presented the prizes.

The following is the prize list:—

Dux scholar—Shakespeare's Works, (complete.)
H. E. Sir Claude MacDonald.
N. Brockhurst.
Form Prize, (IV.)—Carlyle's "French Revolution."
W. K. Tresize, Esq.
F. Booth.
Form Prize, (III.)—Stevenson's "Treasure Island."
Jas. Walter, Esq.
B. Cahusac.
Form Prize, (II.)—"A Hero of Lucknow."
The Headmaster.
M. Pollak.
Classics, (III.)—Lockhart's Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.".....Jas. Walter, Esq.
N. Brockhurst.
Mathematics, (IV.)—Sanderson's "History of the World."
Geo. H. Whymark, Esq.
N. Brockhurst.
Mathematics, (III.)—Chamber's "Astronomy."
F. S. James, Esq.
J. Hayes.
Industry—"For Name and Fame." The Headmaster.
E. Esdale.
Drawing—"Modern Painters".....H. Grimbale, Esq.
A. Tipple.
Attendance—"Famous Discoveries".....M. Beatt, Esq.
H. Booth.
Shortland—Ranjitsingh's "Book of Cricket."
J. P. Mollison, Esq.
D. Drummond.
CERTIFICATES FOR SHORTHAND, elementary grade, granted by the Isaac Pitman Examining Body, Bath, England.—Gorman A; Gorman P; Upton G.
PRIZE FOR WINNER OF CHESS HANDICAP TOURNAMENT, presented by M. Beatt, Esq.—A. Gorman.
MEDALS FOR ATHLETIC SPORT.—Drummond, Gorman A; Gorman P; Bischof, Cahusac, Neville; Esdale E; Tresize K; Tresize J.

CERTIFICATES.

For Writing.	For Good Conduct.	For General Improvement.
Booth, F.	Booth, F.	Bischof, W.
Drummond, D.	Booth, H.	Hox, G.
Esdale, E.	Cahusac, B.	Dearing, H.
Gorman, P.	Dinsdale, F.	Dearing, V.
Nicoll, W.	Drummond, D.	Esdale, J.
	Esdale, J.	Gorman, A.
	Pollak, M.	Gorman, P.
		Tipple, A.
		Tresize, K.
		Tresize, J.
		Howe, L.

The CHAIRMAN then addressing the boys said: To you boys I would say that you have carried yourselves very well during the past year, you have made good progress in your studies, and by your general good behaviour have made an At reputation for the Modern School, which you must be very jealous and zealous to keep up. Now I wish you all a splendid midsummer holiday when the school breaks up, and much fun, but you still have some work to do before that jolly time comes, so good-bye and go straight at it.

At this stage, on behalf of the other boys Master Norman Brockhurst presented to the Head Master a beautiful basket of flowers, which the latter acknowledged. The boys then gave three cheers for him and were afterwards dismissed.

The CHAIRMAN said:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—It is most regrettable but nevertheless a fact that the Modern School as a private enterprise is not getting on financially in a way we would all wish to see it doing. It does not expand, and without expansion and the increased monetary support which that brings with it, we cannot expect to get what is a great desideratum, a larger staff of masters and consequently greater individual attention to the pupils. Mr. Bruce Mitford claims that with the assistance of Mrs. Mitford he can properly conduct a class of 30 boys, specially graded as those at present in the school have been. This may be the case but some parents appear to think differently. It must be borne in mind that below that number of 30 boys the school could not support a duly qualified assistant. Thus far the school has been no more than self-supporting and for Mr. Mitford a quite profitless undertaking. That it has met a very great want nobody will deny, for it is essentially needed as a preparatory for those going to home schools, as well as to those who have to get their whole education in this country. In former days our boys, and girls too, were sent to China, as being the nearest place where a good education such as British and Americans wished for might be had, and it is to be feared that unless some active steps be taken we may have to revert to the old order

of things. Mr. Mitford upon commencing scholastic work here, had the certain knowledge behind him that the Victoria Public School, a Yokohama institution, and Winton House, a private enterprise, had both proved failures, but nothing daunted he considered that by working on other lines he might achieve success. It is perhaps difficult to define accurately the reasons for these failures, but at the time, and in the case of the Victoria Public School, which apparently was launched under very auspicious circumstances, there was certainly a prevailing opinion with Yokohama residents that the School management had erred in opening its doors too widely to pupils drawn from all classes of this community, and hence many parents showed their dissatisfaction by withdrawing their boys. It occurs to my mind that Mr. Bruce Mitford relied upon success by making his school more exclusive; such a discriminating policy was no doubt gratifying to many of the parents, but has it not reacted to the detriment of his school from a financial point of view? Cannot a middle way be found between these extremes? Touching this matter of exclusiveness, are not we parents in Yokohama somewhat too particular (not to use a harder word, illiberal)? If anyone will make a round of inspection in British schools in the old country he or she will find a sprinkling of Greeks, Hebrews from Bagdad, pure blooded Hindoos, Eurasians from Bombay, Calcutta and Ceylon, children of British parents from Barbadoes and Jamaica, some of them quite off colour and now and then an Esquimaux, this being one of the consequences of having a world-wide Empire. Of course such pupils form a small minority, and that being the case nothing is heard from the parents about the school not being sufficiently select. Our boys in England have hobnobbed with Togo and Ranjitsingh; why can't we do the same in Yokohama? As to the moral tone of a school, the Masters are mainly responsible for that, and the scholars take their tone from them, "as is the Head Master so is the school" is an educational proverb. If you want good school tone you will find plenty of it near by in Tokyo; only one instance need be given, that of the Keio Gikoku, known as Fukuzawa's School. No Japanese boy can carry a better credential than that of having been a pupil there, and he knows it, and is most jealous in safe-guarding through life the reputation of that school which is in his hands for safe-keeping. The Modern School being wanted in this place, which after this war is certainly going to grow, every effort should be made by parents and others to keep it up. The cost of education in England is some three times as much as it was about 40 years ago, and is still advancing; the cost here by comparison is very small. We British and Americans are not alone in this difficult problem of providing a good school for our children. Look at our fellow residents the Germans; they have realized the necessity of having a school of their own and promptly set about raising the money. Many of that nationality of hard thinkers say "school first and church afterwards." However that may be there is a good deal of sense behind it. Education cannot do any harm to true religion, but we know of places where there is plenty of religion of a kind, but precious little education. The Germans knowing that their school could not possibly be self-supporting any more than a hospital can be entirely so, they set about starting an endowment fund to which all the German firms subscribed liberally as well as individuals; in this way nearly yen 12,000 was raised, and this has been supplemented by a grant from their Government, it is understood. Now we neither believe nor expect that from English and American firms, or their respective governments, like results will be obtainable, so that we will have to try other means. The heads and chief employes of most of our large firms have their children in the home countries already at school and have to meet innumerable calls upon them for matters connected with the public weal. Though we do pay taxes to the Japanese Government; and perhaps both directly and indirectly do assist in defraying an infinitesimal portion of the Government's outlay for educational purposes, still we would not

care to ask and could hardly expect to get any assistance from that quarter. It should be mentioned here that there are over 70 members of the German School Society from all parts of Japan who agree to subscribe yen 5 each per annum. The accrued interests and other sources of income apart from the Scholars' Fees amount to about yen 2,500 minimum, yearly. Granting that it would be impossible to raise an endowment fund, it might be feasible as an alternative to raise annually a sum of about yen 2,500, which would suffice to cover the rental of the school, amounting to half that sum, and the balance to go towards the salary of an Assistant Master. This sum to be raised by forming an Educational Association of British, American and other Residents wishing to join, members of which association would contribute yearly or more 10 yen subscriptions as they felt disposed. A committee would be formed to collect and look after the disbursement of this Fund and to act as a consulting committee for the admission of new boys to the School, whose names would be submitted to that committee for approval and elected by them. The movement could be started by each parent trying to get as many members as possible whose names might be sent to the Chairman of this meeting.

No one in the body of the hall being inclined to speak,

Rev. E. S. Booth said the plan submitted by the Chairman was a workable and necessary one. He would like very much to see this scheme or one like it put forward; but the present audience seemed hardly sufficiently representative and he suggested that the Chairman should call a meeting of residents at a convenient time when the matter could be placed before them. Twenty-five yen annually would not be burdensome. It would encourage Mr. Bruce-Mitford who for the past 2½ years had been maintaining a school in a community that was so badly handicapped by the reputation of having buried two similar institutions in the past. His courage was yet equal to the task of keeping this one from being buried also if only the community would come forward with the necessary support.

The CHAIRMAN expressed his agreement with Mr. Booth's suggestion.

This terminated the proceedings.

INTERTOWN TENNIS.

Owing to lack of interest in Yokohama the proposal from Tokyo for a Challenge Cup has fallen through.

It has, however, been arranged to play five single matches and four double matches,—the former will be played in Tokyo on Saturday next and the following gentlemen will do battle for Yokohama:—K. Van Smith, J. M. Mollison, M. F. Stephens, Kenneth Wilson and E. Salinger. The doubles will be played at Yokohama some day next week.

Each match won will count one point. It is hoped that this will become an annual fixture and that the number of matches will be increased next year.

Y. C. & A. C. SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.
"JACKSON CUP" COMPETITION.

1st Round.	2nd Round.	3rd Round.	4th Round.	Semifinal.	Final.
C. H. Thorn	Bye....	—	—	—	—
N. G. Maitland	Bye....	—	—	—	—
C. W. Atkinson	Bye....	—	—	—	—
P. E. Messer	Bye....	—	—	—	—
K. van R. Smith	Bye....	—	—	—	—
K. Dodds	Bye....	—	—	—	—
J. E. Drummond	Bye....	—	—	—	—
D. Drummond	Bye....	—	—	—	—
J. de Figueroa	Bye....	—	—	—	—
A. W. S. Austen	Bye....	—	—	—	—
T. I. Chapman	Bye....	—	—	—	—
J. M. Mollison	Bye....	—	—	—	—
H. W. Kilby	Bye....	—	—	—	—
E. Eddison	Bye....	—	—	—	—
B. C. Lambert	Bye....	—	—	—	—
M. F. Stephens	Bye....	—	—	—	—
E. Quelch	Bye....	—	—	—	—
A. W. Read	Bye....	—	—	—	—

1st and 2nd rounds to be played before July 10th.

3rd and 4th "Best of Three Sets to be played in all rounds except the final, which shall be the best out of Five Sets."

HOTOTOGISU.

Little bird's a-singing
In the greenwood tree.
Little bird, pretty bird,
Is your song to me?
In my heart, in my heart,
Singing, singing still.
"Would she say she will?
Would she say she will?
Hototogisu."

The stars are in her eyes
And the sun is in her hair,
No mom is half so sweet
And no eve is half so fair.
In my heart, in my heart,
I am saying, saying still,
"Would she say she will?
Would she say she will?
Hototogisu."

Her cheeks are dainty roses
Set about with lilies pure;
Her eyes are sweet as iris blooms
Beside the reedy shore.
In my heart, in my heart,
I am dreaming, dreaming still,
"Will she say she will?
Will she say she will?
Hototogisu."

Her voice is clear as waters
That chatter down the hills
Where the cool, deep-hearted mountain
Its silver bounty spills.
Could that voice to me so sweet
Ever answer word of ill?
Will she say she will?
Will she say she will,
Hototogisu?

Little bird, pretty bird,
Sweet your song to me!
All the world is full of joy,
All the land and all the sea.
When I spake her loverlike
Then she answered loverly.
"Will you, Love?" "I will."
"Will you, Love?" "I will."
Hototogisu!

S. L. VENDYS.

庸 中
THE UNIVERSAL ORDER OR CONDUCT
OF LIFE.

(A TRANSLATION OF ONE OF THE FOUR CONFUCIAN BOOKS HITHERTO KNOWN AS "THE DOCTRINE OF THE MEAN.")

(CONTINUED FROM THE 26TH NOV., 1904.)

8.

Confucius remarked of his favourite disciple, Yen Hui: "Hui was a man who all his life sought the central clue in his moral being and when he got hold of one thing that was good, he embraced it with all his might and never lost it again.

NOTE.—Epictetus says, "Would you know the means to perfection which Socrates followed? They were these; in every single matter which came before him, he made the rule of reason and conscience his one rule to follow."—As the Emperor Shun in the text above is the type of the intellectual nature, true representative of what Mr. Matthew Arnold calls Hellenism, so Yen Hui here is the type of the moral, emotional or religious nature true representative of what Mr. Arnold calls Hebraism. Mr. Arnold says, "We may regard this energy, driving at practice, this paramount sense of duty, self-control and work, this going forward manfully with the best light we have,—as one force. And we may regard the intelligence driving at true ideas, which are, after all, the basis of all right practice, the ardent sense for all the new and changing combinations of these ideas, which man's development brings with it, the indomitable impulse to know and adjust them perfectly,—as another force. Now to give to these forces names from the two races of men who have supplied the most signal and splendid manifestations of them,—we may call them respectively the forces of Hebraism and Hellenism."

9.

Confucius remarked: "A man may be able to

renounce the possession of Kingdoms and Empire; be able to spurn the honours and emoluments of rank and office, be able to trample upon bare, naked weapons. With all that he shall not be able to find the central clue in his moral being."

NOTE.—The word 抑 in the text above, literally "even, equally divided," is here used as a verb meaning to be "indifferent to 平 視 hence to renounce." As in the chapter immediately following that in which he describes the characteristics of the great intellect, the writer of this book shows the conceit and uselessness of the half intellect, the characteristics of false Hellenism, so in the present chapter following the above in which he gives the true type of Hebraism, he here again quotes Confucius showing the characteristics of false Hebraism, the evils and abuses resulting from the loss of balance on the moral, emotional or religious side. The religious history of the world with its manifestation of asceticism and fanaticism proves how truly Confucius has here seized the characteristics of false Hebraism or loss of balance, the moral, emotional or religious side of man's nature.

Goethe says, "Religious piety (from 'migkeit') is not an end, but only means wherewith through the most complete calmness of temper and state of mind ('gemüthsruhe') to attain the highest state of culture or human perfection." What Goethe here says of religious piety, the highest inculcated virtue of Christianity and Buddhism, is also true of the virtues insisted upon by the Japanese *Bushido* viz.—self-denial, self-sacrifice and valour or fearlessness in presence of pain and death. These virtues insisted upon by the Japanese *Bushido* are also not an end, but only means to an end. Indeed, as Mr. Matthew Arnold truly says, Christianity is not a dead set of square rules of conduct, but a temper, a certain state of mind. It is perhaps more correct to say that Christianity, Buddhism as well as *Bushido* is really only a discipline, a method for the education of the temper and spirit of mankind. This discipline consists in the exercise of certain virtues, of piety in the case of Christianity and Buddhism and in the case of *Bushido*—of self-denial, self-sacrifice and valour. The exercise of these virtues is, as Goethe says, not an end, but only the means to enable a man or a nation of men to educate their temper and state of mind into a perfect condition and through that perfect condition of temper and mind to attain the highest state of human perfection or, as in the case of a nation, what is called the highest state of a civilization.

But the disciplinary exercise of these virtues may be carried to excess or carried out in a way which is contrary to and destructive of the end which the exercise of these virtues is meant to serve; in fact carried out in a spirit which, instead of promoting, injures and destroys the perfect state of temper and mind which the exercise of these virtues is intended to promote and bring about:—in such a case the exercise becomes not a good, but a harmful discipline. Thus for example, the exercise of the virtue of denial when carried to excess and in a spirit of hatred and defiance as it was with the ancient Stoics; in a spirit of militant vainglory as it was with the early Christians and is now with the modern Salvation Army:—such exercise of the virtue of self-denial becomes, when judged from the point of the universal order, not a virtue, but a vice, a sin; because it does not promote, but injures and destroys the sweetness and harmony of temper and mind and thereby does real harm to the cause of human perfection, of true civilisation in the world. In the same way, the exercise of the virtue of valour or fearlessness in presence of pain and death insisted upon by the Japanese *Bushido*, when carried to excess or exercised in a spirit of hatred and defiance becomes fanaticism or moral madness which is not a virtue but a vice, a sin; and ceases to be an exercise of true *Bushido*.

It is indeed true, as Ruskin says, that the trade of a true soldier is not the trade of slaying, but of being slain. But the soldier does not wantonly give away his life; he must give his life only for a purpose, for the true purpose for which he becomes a soldier. Now what is the purpose for which the moral man becomes a soldier? Moltke, the greatest modern European, as well as Sun-Wu-tzu the greatest ancient Chinese strategist, both agree in saying that, true strategy and tactics consist in winning a battle with the least number of men killed or injured not only on one's own side, but also on the side of the enemy; and that to win a battle by killing or injuring more of the enemy than is absolutely necessary, is bad tactics and bad strategy. We see now the true purpose for which the moral man becomes a soldier and goes to war. As the true object to be aimed at in a battle,—the greatest masters of the art of war tell us, is to render the enemy harmless so the true purpose of war is to disarm: to disarm savages; to disarm an unreasonable, violent, armed, dangerous madman or a nation of such men who threaten to injure and

destroy moral, civil or social order, the cause of true civilisation in the world. The honour and glory of the true soldier therefore does not lie in killing the enemy. The glory and honour of the true soldier lies in his being willing to be slain in trying to disarm the dangerous armed madman. The temper and state of mind, therefore, with which the true soldier goes of war, to the work of disarming the dangerous madman, is the spirit and temper not of anger, hatred, defiance or exultation, but of sadness, sorrow and infinite pity at the inevitability of having to do it. When the true soldier gets slain in trying to disarm the dangerous mad man, he dies not with hatred, defiance, thought of vengeance in his heart, but with the spirit and temper of peace and satisfaction for having done his duty, having done what his whole being tells him to be right to do. The true discipline of *Bushido* therefore does not lie in hardening of the mind and body to the sensibility of pain and fear of death, but in ordering the natural impulses and passions of anger, hatred and vengeance and bringing these impulses and passions under control and not allowing them to disturb the calm and evenness of a man's temper and state of mind.

The spirit, temper and state of mind with which the true soldier becomes a soldier, goes to war and dies, can be best seen in the life and death of General Gordon. The life and death of General Gordon is the truest exercise of *Bushido* in modern times. I have said that *Bushido* is a discipline for the education of the temper and state of mind of a man in order to enable him to attain human perfection. I will add here that the life of the true soldier while he lives is a discipline which is confined more especially to himself, but the death of the true soldier in a right and necessary war, is a discipline for his nation and for the world. The spirit, temper and state of mind with which General Gordon faced and met his death at Khartoum, as revealed in his last journals, approaches that highest form of discipline known in this world for the education of the spirit and temper of mankind, viz.—the discipline of martyrdom called by Goethe the depth of Divine Sorrow. Carlyle says, "Small is it that thou canst trample the Earth with its injuries under thy feet — Greek Zeno trained thee; but thou canst love the Earth while it injures thee, for this a greater than Zeno was needed and he, too, was sent."

Now that greater than Zeno whom Carlyle meant, is the Divine Man of Nazareth, whose life and death two thousand years ago gave to the then so-called civilised people in Europe who were then as now becoming or had become incarnate devils, a new civilisation or a renewal of civilisation: the civilisation known now as modern European civilisation which the Chinese are so much called upon to admire and which I am sometimes accused of not being able to admire, a civilisation which among other wonderful things, has produced a Dante, Renaissance with its art and artists, Chivalry, Bayard, Shakespeare, Elizabethan literature, Goethe, Moltke, German literature and philosophy, Carlyle, Ruskin, Gordon, Mayflower Puritanism, Emerson, the United States of America, with its largest population of the greatest good-natured fools and its recent biggest variety show at St. Louis, the great Russian Empire with its Count Tolstoi, its Kolonial Politik, its present war for the cause of civilisation, and its *Moscow Gazette*, which calls the whole Japanese nation a viper and preaches the doctrine of no quarter and no prisoners in warfare; finally, last and not least of wonderful things, which the civilisation originally created by the life and death of the Divine Man of Nazareth has produced, namely—Christian missionaries in China who demand six hundred thousand and tael from the starving people of China for the death of a Christian Bishop killed in a street brawl of his own seeking! Truly, as Count Tolstoi says, men should bethink them and consider what civilisation really is before they export and bring that article into China, into Japan, and now into far Tibet!

But to return. The moral of what I have been trying to say in illustration of the text above is that the object to be aimed at in moral education, in religious instruction, is not the practice of this or that or any particular virtue. The object in moral education is to promote and bring about a certain temper, spirit and state of mind. The essence and power of Christianity,—as indeed it is with all great systems of religious teaching,—does not lie in any particular precept such as even the golden rule, much less in the collection of theories, rules of conduct and discipline which men in after times have reduced to a system called Christianity; the essence and power of Christianity lies in the perfect state of temper, spirit and mind in which Christ lived and died. Mencius, speaking of two ancient worthies famous for the purity and saintliness of their lives and character who,—living in a world then of anarchy, amidst militarism and wars for the cause of civilisation,—rather than give their consent and approval to that state of things, chose to starve themselves to death at the foot of a lonely mountain, said: "When people even after a hundred years heard of

the spirit and temper of Pe-yi and Shuh tsch'i (關伯夷叔齊之風), the covetous man became unselfish and the cowardly man strong." (貪夫廉懦夫有立志) In this connection I cannot help venturing to call the attention of educationalists in Japan and of all men who have the cause of moral culture at heart, to the set of moral text-books now in use in public schools in Japan. It is my humble but very deliberate opinion that if there is anything in modern Japan which will make the Japanese people lose entirely not only their original fine and high moral culture, but all moral culture, it is this terrible set of moral text-books recently issued by the Department of Education. I have said that the object to be aimed at in moral education is not the practice of this, that, or any particular virtue, but in promoting and bringing about a certain perfect state of temper, spirit and mind. Now the only one way to promote and bring about that perfect state of temper, spirit and mind, is by coming under the influence of some great religious genius, such as those who have given their names to great religious systems of the world, by studying and understanding not only his life, his conduct, his precepts, but his way of feeling and thinking, his temper, spirit and state of mind—in fact what we Chinese call his *tao* (道)—his way or manner of being or living. I venture to say therefore that for the object to be aimed at in moral education, such a sentence from the New Testament, "Learn of me that I am mild and lowly in heart and ye shall find rest unto your souls," or to take a sentence from the sayings of Confucius, "The master is gentle, simple, earnest, modest, humble," (夫子溫良恭儉讓)—such sentences, when properly apprehended and taken in by a scholar, will do more for the education of his moral character, of his temper, spirit and state of mind than the most exact and rigid set of square rules of conduct about public and private virtue which the most accomplished and erudite professor in Tokyo or Berlin can ever hope to draw up. Mr. Matthew Arnold says:—"It is a mistake to suppose that rules for conduct and recommendations of virtue, presented in correct scientific statement or in a new rhetorical statement from which old errors are excluded, can have anything like the effect on mankind of old rules and recommendations to which we have been long accustomed, and with which our feelings and affections have become entwined. Pedants always suppose that they can, but that this mistake should be so commonly made, proves only how many of us have a mixture of the pedant in our composition. A correct scientific statement of rules of virtue has upon the great majority of mankind simply no effect at all. A new rhetorical statement of them, appealing, like the old familiar deliverances of Christianity [or of the sacred books of China and even the Buddhist sermons in the *Okio hajinaru* in Japan] to the heart and imagination, can have the effect which those deliverances had, only when they proceed from a religious genius equal to that from which those proceeded. To state the requirement is to declare the impossibility of its being satisfied. The superlative pedantry of Auguste Comte is shown in his vainly imagining that he could satisfy it; the comparative pedantry of his disciples is shown by the degree in which they adopt their master's vain imagination."

KU HUNG MING.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT OF THE KINGDOM.

[A Sermon preached before the Japan Mission of the American Board at Arima, May 28th, 1905, by the Rev. C. B. Olds, of Miyazaki.]

"And as ye go preach, saying, the kingdom of heaven is at hand." Matt. 10:7.

Among the many responsive chords that were sounded at the great gathering of the National Council at Des Moines last fall, none struck deeper to the hearts of those who were looking for greater things in the kingdom of God than that contained in the utterance of Chancellor Stevens of Kansas University, representing the Methodist Protestant Church, and speaking apropos of the new plan of Church union. After dwelling upon the elements of strength in the two fellowships in question, the Congregationalist's loyalty to clearly conceived statements of truth and the Methodist's zeal in the propagation of his faith, the speaker exclaimed: "To your clearness of view we would add fervour of Christian experience. We have made a discovery that the world is to be saved by passion. What is better to-day than a marriage of sanity and passion?"

If we estimate rightly the movement of present-day thought we must be aware of a new temper of mind that is coming to pervade the Christian Church and looking in the direction of more effective service. Hostile and destructive criticism is giving place to positive affirmation; rationalistic and speculative philosophy is giving way to rational faith,

and the restlessness of the past few decades is changing to a feeling of confidence, and assurance that we are on the eve of a great forward movement within the church. It is of this movement, its *raison d'être* and its conditions of success, that I wish to speak this morning, and if I judge correctly the three words that best express the strength and the drift of the thought of the Church are the three words suggested in that last sentence of Pres. Stevens: Sanity, unity and passion. That is to say, if the statement of the kingdom's principles of faith is adequate and unassailable, if the forces employed in the kingdom's extension are united, and, thirdly, if the motive power developed is the divine passion of bringing men to God, then a general advance movement of the Church is not only to be considered possible but it is for us to stake our faith upon it.

In elucidation of my theme I wish now to direct your attention successively to what I think you will recognize as three dominant modes of expression of the life of the Church to-day.

1. First I will speak of the significance of the movement that is making for a more acceptable intellectual conception of Christian faith. That in other times the statement of our faith has not always been satisfactory to thinking men needs not to be argued. The formulated theology of the Church has, I mistrust, ever been too narrow to allow a scholar to give freest range to his thought within it, and the doubt and scepticism of sincere men has been its legitimate fruit. Now, however, it is my contention, that within the last few years, there has been an extraordinary movement toward a statement of the Christian faith and philosophy that is satisfactory, and as this has been brought about through a series of tests applied to Christianity such as no religion nor philosophy in any age was ever subjected to, I want to speak of a few of these in some detail.

First is the attempted impeachment of the character of Jesus Christ. We need not delay long on this point. Suffice it to say that though for 1900 years Christ has been assailed by malignant criticism from every quarter of the globe and that though evil men have exhausted their resources in the attempt to blacken the name of Christ, yet all these attacks have fallen on his character as harmlessly as the buffeting of the Jewish rabble on the crucifixion morning, and Jesus stands to-day as never before, for all the world, "the perfect paragon, the crystal Christ." Never was his sufficiency as a world-saviour, nor the validity of his claims as Son of God championed by such a multitude of great advocates as to-day. With ever increasing frequency Jew, Hindu and Buddhist, firmly as they may hold to their primitive faiths, are coming to lay their crowns at the feet of the great sage of history because they find in him the supreme manifestation of God.

Secondly, not only has Christianity's founder been put to the test, but its documentary sources also, in recent Biblical criticism. This has been a desperate contest, with mighty combatants engaged on either side. It has been a fight to the finish which was to issue in once for all undermining and shattering the foundations of Christian faith or else in placing Christianity upon a rock that the most desperate and vindictive assaults of time should not be able to affect. It is safe to say that the amount and character of the discriminating study that has been spent upon the Bible during the last generation has never been paralleled in the whole range of human investigation, and out of this conflict the Scriptures have emerged, not only unscathed, as concerns their essential value but confirmed and buttressed till now they have the strength of Gibraltar. We have some times been led to fear lest the wounds that were being inflicted by thrusts of the German doctors might paralyze the Bible's power, but like St. Sebastian who, though his body was pierced full of arrows, yet stood undaunted because no vital part had been touched, so stands impregnable the rock of Holy Scripture, whose surface wounds, like those of Christ hanging on the tree, will but serve to attract men to its eternally living heart.

The wave of Higher Criticism has already culminated. The painful and barren years of readjustment to the resultant conceptions are passing and the Church is already beginning to feel the new power that has been imparted. Where ten years ago Biblical apologetics was the great subject of preaching, to-day it is the newly vitalized truth of the Bible that claims the attention. Whereas five years ago the young people were waiting for the verdict of the critics before venturing into the mazes of Bible study, now they are drinking deeply from the fountains of truth. Bearing out this statement, Secretary Ober of the Y.M.C.A. reports that the associations have nearly trebled their attendance at Bible classes during the last five years. It is too late to decry the Higher Criticism. Its power as an ally in world-wide evangelism has already been made sufficiently apparent to shut the mouths of gainsayers. Thanks to fearless scholarship we now have a Bible from which the whole world may draw its light and its salvation.

A third test that has also resulted in added strength to the cause is science's challenge to Chris-

tian philosophy. We are all aware of the mighty changes that have been produced in the world during the last half-century through the rapid development of science and the scientific method. This province of thought has precipitated a crisis upon the church also, which has produced consternation, loss of faith in a vast number and a temporary set back to the progress of the church. But out of it all tremendous advantage has accrued to the Christian cause in that without surrendering an iota of that truth for which she stands the church has so adjusted herself to the form of the world's thinking as to be able to speak now to a scientific age in its own language. And so if we make due allowance for the rash overstatements, which always come into prominence when a really live issue is involved, we need not fear what is termed the new theology. New theology is simply the expression of eternal truth in terms of of current thinking. Already the disquietude which the church has manifested during the readjustment, is giving place to a feeling of confidence that we are on firmer ground than ever before because of what has taken place. The spokesman of our own denomination, Washington Gladden, moderator of the council, declared in a speech a few weeks ago: "In my view science is swinging around to the position of religion's mighty ally and helper." Science too, on the other hand, is changing her front so that the great leaders of thought like Komane and Wallace and Fiske and Lord Kelvin have begun to take the ground that the only philosophy upon which scientific investigation may successfully proceed is the Christian philosophy. There is no longer a dividing wall between science and religion. They flow together. That was a grand conceit of Dr. Hartraft of Hartford that theology is the queen of the sciences, inasmuch as theology, like no other, includes all the sciences, and when rightly ordered embraces within itself all human thinking as tributary to its own. The church is ready for a forward movement of unprecedented breadth because she is becoming catholic enough to consider as part and parcel of her own thinking all that pertains to the true life of men. There remains now to speak of one more challenge and this perhaps greatest of all, the alleged claim of Christianity to possess an compelling motive for right character. Do the facts bear out the claim? It is obviously unnecessary before such an audience to adduce examples to prove that Christianity is working out its ideal in a thousand ways throughout the world, in spite of the fact that in certain directions the devil's power is exhibited more conspicuously in Christian countries than anywhere else. Nor is it necessary for me to take the time to show that in proportion as individuals or nations have clearly conceived the Christian ideal and sought to attain it has its power in character been demonstrated. But I wish to point out the fact that there is in the world a something that is making for better character in individuals and nations, and also that society is slowly coming to the conclusion, that, whether directly or indirectly Christianity is at the bottom of it.

This is an age of social reforms, it is an age when nations are looking for a basis of comity among themselves, when the business world is being rent asunder by the popular demand for righteous dealing, when the ruling classes and the oppressed masses, Christian and non-Christian alike are crying out with a mighty insistence that the law of Christ shall rule, as the only hope for an evil world. Even the secular press is keenly sensitive to the Christian ideal. Witness, for instance, the hue and cry raised recently by the entire associated press of America against the church for its Christian use of a millionaire's money that was suspected of taint. The evident seriousness with which the discussion was taken up is a straw that shows which way the wind is blowing.

However little it may appear that the Christian ideal has yet been wrought out in Christian character throughout the world it is at least true that the ethical sense of the world was never as alert, the conception of what the normal Christian life is was never as clear and the insistence upon adherence to absolute Christian righteousness on the part of the church member was never as uncompromising as it is to-day.

2. This brings me to my second main point—the movement of the church toward unity. All I wish to do here is to call your attention to a few of the important considerations involved in this movement. I have spoken of certain ideas that are dominant in the thinking of the time. Another such idea is that of the solidarity of human interests in view of the brotherhood of men. It is beginning to be felt as a truth of practical importance that the world is one; that what concerns one city or state or nation, concerns in varying degrees every other portion of the globe. This truth has been given special force by reason of the present war, and by a hundred other great world movements and events which are compelling men to recognize the great centripetal force that is drawing the world to a common centre. It is with peculiar power now, therefore, that the

church is beginning to realize what the truth means in her own life.

The recognition of interrelationship has given rise to two tendencies, in the church as in the world generally—the one a tendency toward tolerance and the other toward organic unity. In the first place, the world says—our life is communal; yet, since in action and thought we are individuals we must expect and allow diversity. The church also is coming to the same conclusion and there is a growing disposition to permit every man to hold his own peculiar way so long as what he thinks and what he does is not absolutely prejudicial to the cause. The way is being cleared for effective unity by the tendency to discriminate between the essence and the accidents of faith and between the wrong and the inexpedient in action.

The second tendency, the tendency toward unity of organization, is the natural outcome of the other. We see how it is working in the great defensive alliances and conventions among the nations of the world, in the national labor organizations, in the vast combinations of capital under single management, in the centralization of educational facilities in a colossal university organization and in the countless brotherhoods, guilds, fraternities, unions, societies and federations all of which aim at and result in increased power. The combination idea has so thoroughly seized upon present day thought as to make it seem that organization is a pre-requisite of success for any great enterprise, and increasing so as the enterprise assumes greater magnitude. If unity of action is a pre-requisite of success, what then of the church whose purpose is grander and more far-reaching than any other enterprise on earth! The church must get closer together for service. As well may we expect Japan to win against her monster enemy by sending out a score or more of detached regiments, each fighting in a way that seems best in itself and mutually jealous of each other as to expect the church in a similar fashion to win against the hosts of Satan. That the church is realising this and is taking measures to bring her forces together is a closer union is one of the significant signs of the times.

Note a few of the evidences that this is so. We all know of the federation existing among the non-conformist churches of England and how for the sake of economy of effort the churches have distributed the fields among themselves, agreeing not only not to interfere in each other's work but in every way possible to aid each other. Similar to this, though of more recent origin, is a federation of churches in New York city; there is another also in Pittsburg and still others elsewhere. Indeed the federation idea has spread into every branch of the Christian church and its beneficent working can be seen in the multitude of local church alliances everywhere.

But even closer unions are observable, such as the recent amalgamation of the free Presbyterian churches of Scotland. Unfortunately the little hearts of the "wee frees" have not yet expanded to the thought but even they will ultimately yield to the inevitable. Our own denomination has recently taken a step which by some is considered one of the most significant in her entire history, namely, the effort she has been making to effect a corporate union with the Methodist Protestant and United Brethren church bodies. That the people are in hearty sympathy with the idea has been made apparent by the hosts of champions it has raised up throughout the churches. And not only is it so in America but in Australia and in Canada also a like movement has been going forward with equal seriousness. In the Presbyterian body also a like spirit is manifest and to a greater or less extent in the Methodist body and in the Christian body, a movement has even been inaugurated for uniting into one great whole a score or more of the leading denominations of America. Who can not see the possibilities in a movement like that.

These efforts may any one of them or all of them fail of immediate accomplishment, but the important thing for us to note is that the spirit of combination which is abroad in the world has entered the church, and though as yet we have proceeded but little beyond the stage of discussion this discussion will never end until all Christendom is effectively united for service.

The great interdenominational societies and conventions have done much to break down barriers of prejudice. Witness the Infant Religious Education Association, which has gathered into itself the best of all sects from Methodism to Universalism, not for the purpose of discussing theoretical differences or shades of critical distinction, but to study with zeal and with open minds the conditions to be fulfilled in bringing in the kingdom of God, and so thoroughly has the idea appealed to the best that is in our church life that in the recent convocation in Boston it was necessary to provide for 15 simultaneous meetings in order to accommodate all who came together. Witness again the Ecumenical Councils which have wrought so effectively for harmony. Note the temper of mind of the young people of to-day, the church

leaders of to-morrow, as exhibited in their allegiance to the Y.M.C.A., Christian Endeavour and the oldest Volunteer. Are not such united movements as these but precursors of something yet greater to come? As the last century was the century for the erection of denominational barriers, are there not signs already that this century is to be distinguished as the century for the dissolution of those barriers. The time will yet come when the walls of partition will melt away and all who name Christ's name will march forward shoulder to shoulder under one banner.

What special form the developing organization may finally assume it is useless for us to inquire. The spirit is the important thing. The spirit will embody itself in suitable form. We have no right to say that the Presbyterian idea or the Episcopal idea or the congregational idea or the Roman idea will win the day, as in the administration of nations it is coming to be recognized that there is no one ideal form of government, but that is best which is best adapted to the people to be governed, so in United Christendom that form of polity will prevail which is best calculated to serve the purpose of the whole, with local modifications ranging over the whole field of present day church goes. Each new people and race as it comes successively under the domination of the Christian idea will add its quota of thought and feeling and experience which will serve to modify the whole. Each ethnic religion, each school of thought of the world, which Christianity touches, in the future as in the past, is to impress itself upon Christian thought and action which, when absorbed, as it will be, shall add strength to the common whole. Isaiah saw in his vision Assyria and Egypt each a third with Israel in extending Jehovah's way and that even mercenary Tyre was to affect the issue with blessing. Shall not then Japan and China and India be one with Europe and America in the campaign of Christ, while each adds her distinctive blessing to us all? Probably the most beautiful Madonna the world has ever seen is one that has just been produced by making a composite of all the great Madonnas of the world's history. So the perfected Church of the future will be strong and beautiful because it is to contain the qualities and strength of all in one perfectly blended whole; the likeness of whose features that it reflects to the world will be the face of Christ.

And now I come to speak in the third and last place of the power in the Church that breathes through these other modes of expression as the dynamic of the great forward movement in the Kingdom of God.

What is the motive power working in the church which can result in the world-wide triumph of the Kingdom? It is two-fold. On the one hand it is the Holy Spirit, or in other words, it is God's effective devotion of Himself for the victory of his cause. And on the other hand it is that which in the wisdom of God is just as essential, it is that which in man corresponds to the Holy Spirit in God, namely, the passionate absolute devotion of himself for the triumph of God's cause. Thus as the greatest power on earth, the passion of humanity, is bound in closest union with the greatest power in heaven, the passion of God, the consummation, is possible. The Holy Spirit is ever ready and his power is unquestioned. But until mankind, or a considerable portion of it, becomes suffused with the passion of God, the triumph of the kingdom will not eventuate nor will it move forward apace. Universal assent to scientifically stated truth drawn from a flawless Bible and grounded upon an unimpeachable and divine Christ is, after all, but dry bones if the flame of devotion to the truth does not set the heart on fire. All Christendom coördinated and organized to the utmost satisfaction of the military ideal, is but lifeless mechanism if the spirit of the living creature is not in the wheels. But when a world brotherhood of apostles standing upon a foundation of impregnable faith feel in their hearts the answering throb of God's passion for men a mighty onward movement of the kingdom will manifest itself.

As we think of the transformations that have been wrought in the church during the last few years this movement for intellectualized faith, for unity, and for tolerance, we may well stand in hesitation and fear rather than in gratulation. Hesitation lest perchance this trend toward a rationalized faith may end in rationalism, fear lest the spirit of tolerance regarding non-essentials may work havoc through a growing indifference to the fundamentals, and lest through this excessive organization, the power of the church may dissipate itself in the multiplicity of wheels.

The movement does indeed augur ill to the church of God if a new and consuming passion does not kindle these elements of strength into power. Well does Dr. Dawson cry out, as he looks over the churches of two continents, "What ministers and churches need most to-day is the passion to get men into the presence of God." Not passion for the truth of God, observe, not passion for an organized church, but passion to bring God to men and men to God. What is needed in the pulpits is men able to swing

the whole firmament of truth and with fearlessness and god-like passion convince the world that Christ is the only Saviour. What is needed in the pews is men who, for the love of God, are willing to cast differences aside, and consumed by a common crusader-like zeal will march forward in solid phalanx to win mankind for Christ.

Let us stop now and ask ourselves whether this passion is in the world to-day or not, for if it is not now evident, whatever we may hope for the future, we must abandon the thesis that we are on the eve of a new forward movement. What are the signs of the times? I ask you first to turn your thoughts to that little country that is drawing all eyes to itself. What does it mean that little backward Wales is being shaken from end to end by a power that cannot be described nor explained? There is no adequate human leader, there is no reason why, that science can give, to explain the new joy which is flooding the thousands of lives in that land, that is working out mighty transforming of character that is the astonishment of all the world—we cannot account for a movement like that which is sweeping scientist and scoffer, learned and unlearned alike, into the mighty current of revolutioned life. We can only pause and say a passion for God is there. Look at Liverpool, with its recent harvest of thousands of souls who are feeling a new and blessed future, or at London where the contagion for God is stirring society to its depths, and when we reflect that it is not with the persuasive words of man's wisdom always that the gospel is being preached in those cities, we stand in awe of the Godward passion. Look again at Australia, or at our own beloved land, and mark the score or more of great cities from Boston to Los Angeles, where the absorbing thought of the hour is revivalism. Says G. Campbell Morgan, writing in the *Daily Chronicle*, "If the Church does but know her day America is on the eve of a great religious revival." And the Church is beginning to know her day. Mark the tone that pervades our congregational thought. At the National Council 6 months ago, evangelism was the one great subject of discussion. Our leading religious papers, which formerly scoffed at revivals as belonging to an age that is past, are now subordinating everything else to this all-engrossing topic and are the most ardent heralds of the new awakening. The new theology and the Higher Criticism, as current phrases, have had their day and in their place evangelism is the one word on every lip. The secret of the success of the Religious Education Association idea is that it is exhausting its energy in a new, sane passion for God. Ministers gather in retreats and with one mind implore the power of the Holy Spirit for evangelistic service. Home letters, whether from friends, or pastors, or Board secretaries all throb with the same note of expectancy and enthusiastic confidence. Annual religious conventions of whatever name and sort convey to the world that there is but one absorbing topic of interest before the Church. Ministers are being more and more actuated by one ambition to become evangelistic pastors, and passionless time servers are becoming Dawsons, or Morgans, or Roberts—Chrysostoms, who are putting their eloquence and their blood into their preaching.

The religious motive is coming to the fore also in the secular world. Says Dr. A. S. Hoyt, "a genuinely religious spirit pervades our literature." Says Pres. Harris, "There is I think more practical religion in the colleges to-day than in any period of their history." Dr. Chapman bears witness to "the unparalleled interest of men in spiritual things." The daily press discusses religious subjects equally with other great concerns of humanity, forced to it by the times. Education is looking to religion for its sanction and its controlling impulse. Prof. Coulter is leading the American scientific world to feel an enthusiasm for Christ as the perfect norm of truth and life, while Sir Oliver Lodge is doing a similar work for England. What does it all mean? What but that there is only one sovereign impelling motive of human progress, and that the world is just beginning to find out what it is—the God passion in men. Do I paint the picture in too glowing colors? Perhaps so. But I am concerned now in championing the optimistic and true vision, which we must behold if we are to do the Lord's work in this or any other land. Brethren, however disheartened we may be by our visions of sin and failure, I believe we stand facing a day of great opportunity. The age has reasoned out for itself a faith that is adequate; the church begins to feel the *esprit de corps* of an army organized for a victorious campaign and the fire of passion is being kindled. What is before us? Let us not make the mistake of thinking that the victory is already within our grasp, that the enemy will now fall back discomfited and impotent and that the forces of the Lord will ride in on the crest of the now rising wave to a haven of enduring peace. The end is not yet. The contest is yet age-long. The enemy also is just beginning to arouse itself to united action. The odds are tremendous. But it is enough for us to know that the newly furnished machinery of the church is adequate, that the forces are drawing together for a

united advance and that the dynamic employed is the very power of God.

If these things are so, fellow-workers, what remains for us but to re-iterate those words of Henry Martyn, "Now let me burn out for God." We are factors in putting Japan into the swing of this great world-movement. We must then be men who keep ourselves abreast of truth and are its worthy champions; we must move forward shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart with each other, with our fellow missionary-workers of other Boards—with all that is best in this great nation, but most of all we must be men whose lips the seraphim have touched with live coals from off the altar and whose absorbing passion—whose very life it is, to get men into the presence of that "great, dear figure standing with out-stretched arms" to embrace the whole world.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CHRISTIAN DOGMAS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In his reply to my letter, your correspondent "Layman," in the interests of the "hideous sufferings of the submerged thousands in Christian lands," condemns the energy and money spent in the work of Christian Missions in Asia. As his arguments are exceedingly ad hominem, I may be pardoned if I make a like reply. It is a noticeable fact that the men and women who are spending their lives or their money in the relief of the submerged thousands in Christian lands do not make such criticisms of foreign missionary work. But they are usually made by people who are doing nothing at all either at home or in foreign lands for the relief of suffering humanity. Your correspondent speaks of my work personally. Therefore I will speak of him personally. If he himself were down in the slums of London or New York "at work with his coat off," then he would have better grace to call me from my work here to his side. Otherwise, of course, his words are as sounding brass and a clanging cymbal.

He speaks in disparaging terms of the American and English women who are doing missionary work in China, women in whose presence neither he nor I are worthy to stand. I can show him a more decent direction for his caustic criticism. There are thousands of women in America and England who are living almost utterly selfish lives, spending all but a trifle of their time and money for their own comfort and pleasure, doing nothing real at all for the "women and children sunk in want and degradation in their own country" or in any other country. And yet, instead of them, your correspondent in his own keen zeal for suffering humanity, criticises the women missionaries in China! And there are millions of money spent in America and England for luxury and display in spite of the "piteous claims of starving children in Europe and America." And yet your correspondent chooses to lay the blame on the money spent for Christian Missionary work in Asia!

"Layman" should know that the Christian religion is not cosmopolitan but world-wide. The work of preaching the Christian gospel and the work of Christian benevolence are not national nor racial but world-wide. Where each man shall do his share of the common work must be decided individually. But certainly those who are doing their share of the work in foreign lands should not be condemned because so many of those who stay at home neglect the need for work there. There are plenty of people and there is plenty of money to relieve the suffering and destitution in England and America. And if it is not done, the blame should be put where it belongs, upon the people who are doing nothing at all. The people who are doing Christian work at home and the people who are doing Christian work in foreign lands are in perfect sympathy with each other in a common kinship of labour.

In the same issue of your paper "A Man in the Street" corrects a statement of mine and says that by "dogmas" he does not mean the religious beliefs of men. But as he goes on immediately and characterizes every religious belief he refers to as a "dogma," his distinction does not seem to have any practical bearing on the subject under discussion.

He tells us that our Christian training and tradition have had a profound psychological effect on our mental attitude to the Christian gospel. And then he makes a caricature of the Christian story and dresses it in Chinese clothes in order that we may know how an unprejudiced mind would receive it and how in particular intelligent and educated Japanese and Chinese would receive it. Why does he go to such pains to illustrate what is a plain fact all about us? Why does he ask us to stand on our heads in order to see what we can see more plainly and sanely standing on our feet. The Christian story—the story that the Son of God came into this world in Bethlehem and lived a human life and died for the sins of the world and rose again from the dead—for two thousand years

has gone into every nation, and intelligent and educated men have received it and believed it and have obeyed its insistent demand that they should live no longer unto themselves but unto Him who died for them. And intelligent and educated Japanese and Chinese are constantly reviewing it and believing it—its dogmatic assertions and all. If it were so inherently improbable as "A Man in the Street" paints, it would have died away into mythology long ago. For it has not made its way amid superstitious darkness, but in the midst of the blaze of the world's intellectual life. And it has carried everywhere with itself its insistent ethical demand.

Does your correspondent imagine that we who believe and teach the Christian gospel have never stripped it of our prejudices and traditions and honestly faced it in its nakedness. I assure him that we have done so. But when we have done so, the utter beauty of the story and its profound reasonableness have conquered our hearts and minds anew, and we have gone from the test to try again to live no longer unto ourselves but unto Him who died for us.

Your correspondent asks if the belief in "hell and eternal damnation" is one of the dogmas that are to elevate the Eastern world, and I unhesitatingly say, yes. But the Christian doctrine of eternal punishment is a thousand celestial diameters from the travesty of it that your correspondent is pleased to quote. The possibility and the law that underlie the Christian doctrine of eternal punishment are woven into the warp and woof of our whole human life. The possibility of sin against God is necessary to the make-up of free manhood. And not even God can make a man righteous in his heart by force. And so in the freedom of man we have the possibility of eternal moral separation from God. And the law is the universal law by which a man loses what he does not use, whether it be the power of the muscles of his arm or the faculties of his mind or the motives of his spiritual nature. Darwin in his magnificent devotion to scientific investigation lost all his power to love music and it was an utter bore to him. And when men in their freedom choose wickedness until they have lost all power and motive for unselfish love, what can God do but to put them apart by themselves in eternal separation. The Bible and the Christian Church teach that God's attitude toward eternal punishment is that of infinite sadness. He either had to make a world with nothing in it but bluejays and robins and cherry blossoms, or a world with free men and the possibility of hell. Jesus Christ with all his tenderness and kindness and love for men taught over and over and over again the possibility of eternal punishment. With our human measure of his infinite sorrow we must teach it too.

I have a just complaint to make against the opponents of the Christian faith in public print and speech. They have just as much a right to oppose the Christian faith publicly as I have to defend it. But they are continually setting up men of straw and valiantly demolishing them. Instead of stating the Christian beliefs as Christian people believe and teach them, they make caricatures and travesties of them and hold them up to ridicule. What would they think if Christian ministers should write letters to the papers describing and demolishing old scientific theories in astronomy and medicine, and proving falsehood thereby that all scientific theories should be thrown aside! Because people have been killed by false medical theories, therefore all medical theories should be thrown aside! But that is exactly what they are doing with theology. I would recommend to your correspondents that if they write any more letters about the Christian religion they take the pains to find out first what Christian people really believe. I think I should be careful to do that if I were to write on any subject in science or business. If I did not, I should be afraid I would expose my ignorance. It will make their task harder perhaps, but they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are not tilting against men of straw.

In the meanwhile nothing that your three correspondents have written has touched my original contention. That contention was that the Y. M. C. A. work in Manchuria and practically all the great benevolence and philanthropy of the world are due to the influence upon the hearts of men of the great Christian dogmas, or beliefs, or truths, whatever you may choose to call them, chief among which is that splendid belief that the Son of God died for the sins of the whole world.

Sincerely yours,

A. D. B.

Aoyama, June 19, 1905.

BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Very many of the readers of your paper must be grateful to Mr. Berry for his recent excellent letters—excellent not only in substance but in tone: indeed were a tyro, believing that a tree is known by its fruits, seeking to determine the relative excellence of the dogmas of unbelief and of belief, he could, so far forth, find a sufficient answer to his inquiries

in the recent correspondence. Of course "The Writer of the Article" in question and the writer of all similar articles in your paper (they all bear the same hall-mark) is to many of us, I suppose, a very thinly veiled personality; and we are glad to believe that though there may be many foreigners in Japan who fail of Christian faith yet there is only one who has adopted their peculiar and very regrettable personal attitude towards Revealed Religion.

Yours faithfully,

C. H. BASIL WOODD,
Momoyama School.

Osaka, June 24th, 1905.

THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Your correspondent, the "Writer of the Article," in his last letter modestly asserts his thorough knowledge of the world's philosophical and religious belief. Perhaps it will do him good if I tell him that his knowledge of the Christian religion is exceedingly shallow. Since I came to Japan every article of his on the subject of religion in your paper has betrayed the fact that he has an utter misconception of the Christian religion. He has probably read widely in certain lines of modern religious thought, but he never shows the glimmer of any deeper comprehension of the movement of Christian theology. In his frequent tiltings against what he fancies to be the Christian religion or Christian theology your correspondent is a veritable Don Quixote—although there is no humour but only pity excited by the performance.

He shows his own astonishing ignorance when he comments on my sentence: "If any man in this world think he can satisfy his conscience and keep the Moral Law without the help of Jesus Christ, it simply means that he does not know his own conscience and does not know the Moral Law." He asserts that I meant by that sentence that there has been no high ethical attainment without a knowledge of Christianity or that our salvation depends upon certain beliefs about Christ! He even says that I mean by salvation, "a title to enter paradise." In other words he ignorantly reads into my sentences his own antique conceptions of what Christian people think and teach.

If your correspondent had read more deeply of the ethical endeavor of mankind he would have known that from the beginning of all endeavor there has been an ethical sadness and despair. And it has been the high-souled men of ancient and modern times who, in spite of all their splendid attainments, have most felt that sadness and despair. And if your correspondent had thought his way more deeply into the philosophy of ethics he would have known that the reason for that ethical despair is that the Moral Law demands a perfect obedience. To keep the Moral Law is no cheap thing. The obedience must be perfect in the heart and in the outward action, and in the past as well as in the future. The Moral Task set before every one of us is like climbing up to the stars. Of course there are men who when they see the height of the moral task reject it and sink back into mere sporadic or utilitarian morality. But other men in all ages and in all nations though they have felt the hopelessness of the task have kept their faces toward it. But the plainest ethical fact in the world, shown alike to be true in ethical history and in ethical theory and in our own hearts each man for himself, is that no man, who does not flout or dull his conscience with sin, can with the resources of his own heart satisfy his conscience and make an ethical peace with his past and find a hope for the future. To do the moral task would require a faultless memory and a faultless judgment and faultless motives—and then, we have already broken it.

The Christian interpretation of their ethical phenomena is this: Men were not made to live under the merciless demand of the Moral Law alone. They were made to live under it with a Helper. And Jesus Christ the Son of God has come into the world to be the Helper, to give men an ethical peace with their past and an ethical help in their present struggle and an ethical hope for all the ages to come. As for the "condition of salvation" on the human side it is everywhere the same, that ethical attitude of the human heart toward the Moral Law and toward God expressed in the world, repentance and faith. Whenever in the probation of this world, a man puts himself honestly in the attitude of repentance and faith toward the moral law and toward God, God will sooner or later bring that man into relationship with Jesus Christ and from Jesus Christ he will get his ethical peace and help and hope.

Now your correspondent has a perfect right to disagree with all I have written in this letter as in previous letters. But he has no manner of right to read into what I have written his own ignorant misconception and then to flout before your readers his own superior wisdom. I am sorry to speak thus harshly, but the occasion seems to demand it. Your correspondent likens me to the frog in the well. Did he ever read the story of the frog which sat in a mud

puddle but imagined all the while that he was out in the sweep of the big ocean!

Yours sincerely,
Aoyama, Tokyo, June 24th, 1905.

A.D.B.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SUGGESTION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—President Roosevelt's suggestion rendered for the consideration of the belligerent Powers is at once humane and just. It is the most beautiful blossom of the civilization of the 20th century. The theory of humanity dawns to light in the world of practice. The present Czar is a lover of peace. He is, in fact, the proposer of the famous peace conference at The Hague and holds himself out as the foremost peace promoter. Nevertheless, a furious war is waging between his country and Japan. It is working the destruction of peace not only in Asia but also even in that part of Europe which lies outside of his dominions. How keenly must his peace-loving heart be mortified? How ardently must he be longing for the return of peace? Any further prolongation of this sanguinary warfare is in sheer contradiction to his sacred motives to love peace. Yet there is hardly any fair hope for his army and navy to restore peace by winning a decisive victory over the enemy in the near future. Thus he has been thrown into a transport of dark agony, of self-contradiction, between war and peace. However strong may the political advisers be for war, with a firm heart for peace, Nicholas II. can hardly be doubted not to avail himself of the lofty and opportune suggestion of peace and humanity by his great friend of the mighty Republic—lover of humanity and justice. That he will not allow himself to be governed by any selfish ambition which will endanger the permanency of peace even when it will have been restored, seems likewise to invite fair hopes of the international public.

There are, however, some pessimists who entertain some serious doubts that the magnanimous suggestion expressed by the great President will not unfortunately bear the desired fruits of peace. They strongly discredit the Russian autocratic bureaucracy. In their honest opinion, it is entirely apathetic and indifferent as to the sufferings of the people. The Czar politically acts by the advice of his ministers and also of certain aristocrats. Thus neither the sovereign nor his advisers feel in their heart responsible whatever consequences may follow their maladministration. Monarchical aristocracy or aristocratic bureaucracy, whatever may it be called, is destitute of sympathy for the governed and ever greedy for wild ambitions to take opportunities for displaying their self-valued abilities even at the expense of the sovereign or the people. Such a vain ambition for glory is the ruling passion in the Russian Government, or rather in the governing circle in Russia. The government is not for the people; but the people are for the government to serve as the means for its achieving greedy ambitions which may or may not be for their good. However rightfully they need peace they may not have it so long as the governing circle is not satisfied in their ambition.

The defeats after defeats on land and on water naturally caused the people to discredit the government's promise of political freedom. To be strong abroad, Russia must be harmonized at home. To make political harmony, the foreign war works a great hindrance. But to do away with it is impossible except by proposing peace to the enemy. The Russian aristocratic bureaucracy has not courage to frankly propose peace to Japan even after the complete destruction of their boasted Baltic fleet. A fine opportunity is before them now. They seized upon it at once, but they will trifle with this peace affair and procrastinate the settlement as long as possible and break it up eventually. Meanwhile, the people in Russia will be smothered with some quasiprivileges in their political rights. Armed with the people thus contented and the home harmony so created the vainly ambitious government will renew the warfare. There is not a particle of truth or desire for the re-establishment of peace in the Far East, with sincere wishes for the everlasting peace and the coming development and prosperity of civilization or humanity in the yet comparatively dark corner of the eastern hemisphere. The motives which prompted the great President to suggest peace and the motives with which Nicholas II. accepted are in material diametrically opposite. Such is, in brief, the pessimistic view of the coming peace conference.

If Russia show her tendency not to be willing to establish peace on such a firm ground as to secure the world's permanent peace, the very act is tantamount to disclaiming peace and holding the world of humanity in defiance.

O. S.

OUR SUCCESSES AND THE YELLOW PERIL.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In summing up all the arguments recently advanced by Japanese casuists and their friends in

reply to the charge of the yellow peril raised against us on account of our successes on land and water, we can as yet find nothing either new or praiseworthy. Europe is too strong to have any apprehensions from the Japanese arms; the Japanese never fight but for their national existence, their motto being peace, justice, and humanity; they would never wage war aggressive in nature, nor do they ever fight for fighting's sake. The Japanese are not a warlike nation in the bad sense of the term, and their generals themselves testify the fact by their regret over the carnage and misery attending the fight, and that even in the very midst of their victories. Their politicians and statesmen would bear anything short of national annihilation rather than appeal to the arbitration of the sword—what a bundle of truths and falsehoods mixed up! Can arguments like these satisfy a sane man? Did Hideyoshi invade Korea because our national existence was threatened? Did not Kenshin occasionally fight for fighting's sake? What was the "War of the Flags"? Was it carried on simply for the sake of peace, justice, and humanity? Did Hojo and Ashikaga raise rebellions because it was just for them to fight against their master and emperor? Of course not. There were many battles fought with no exalted ideas. We are not "the yellow monkeys," as the Russians allege—we know right from wrong, but at the same time, we are not gods. Should it be at all wondered at if our harp of a thousand strings should, once in a while, make some discordant music? "The British are mighty, but God is almighty," was I understand, the vehement cry of the Boers; small, weak nations make a loud noise, while their powerful neighbours calmly redress their wrongs and assert their claims with the sword. And why should Japan alone be an exception to the general rule?

But before proceeding further let us see what is the real signification of that weird phrase, "the yellow peril." Some fifty years ago, Bakunin, the founder of Nihilism, escaped from Siberia to Japan. Gifted with wonderful foresight and acumen, he examined the characteristics of the Japanese, and was struck with their enterprising spirit. Ten or fifteen years later we find the same Bakunin at Geneva discussing the Japanese peril. He roused the attention of all Europe by his declaration to the effect that within fifty years, Japan would be master over the whole region from the Baikal to the shores of China. This was probably the first yellow peril ever preached by Europeans. About the same time or a little later Renan, a profound French scholar, wrote in a somewhat similar strain, or at least he cautioned Europe against the immense power of the yellow race. A few years after this, a distinguished soldier seeing the fertile resources of the Chinese empire, which, under an able hand, might easily be turned into a most formidable power, startled the world by his cry of the "Yellow Warrior." Since the China-Japan War astonished our neighbours, the "Yellow peril" became our sole monopoly! In the meantime, the phrase began to mean more than it used to do, and it struck the Kaiser's fancy to represent it pictorially for his amusement, but unfortunately many took it seriously. If I rightly remember the picture, the most conspicuous figure in it was that of Michael with his drawn sword of justice. Facing him and on the right margin appeared the feeble light of Buddha, or rather "the darkness visible," the archangel, directing all the good spirits, or the occidental Powers, to form a holy alliance, lest the damned hordes of the darkness, recovering their strength and emerging, in their new and terrible form of yellow dragons, out of the Stygian flood where they had been flung and stupified for ages, might ravage the lands of bliss bathed in the pure, serene light of the Cross, so much so that the saying where "the Tartars trod, no grass grew" would become applicable to these monsters.

Well, if the yellow peril means, as they allege, nothing short of the annihilation of the world's civilization by the Japanese arms or at least by the united power of the yellow race, it is too absurd to try any refutation. To begin with, it ignores distance, the most important consideration in modern warfare. Many papers maintained that no other nation on earth, except the British, could have continued and won the Boer War, and so it was. Japan is not half so rich as Great Britain, and yet she would face and crush the combined forces of all Europe! Besides, we are neither the Huns nor the Tartars, nor even their descendants. The Chinese have, as you know, the "l" sound but not "r," and we Japanese have "r" but not "l," while the Koreans have both. For instance "lu" in their language means "to leak," but "ru" is a name for tall buildings. Moreover, our language has nothing common with either the Chinese or the Tartar. But if we were exactly of the same tribe as they, who could possibly believe that we prefer destruction to improvements, or barbarism to civilization? It does not require the wisdom and sagacity of the Kaiser, a master-mind of the twentieth century, to discern the whole sophism and absurdity.

But there are a few other points hardly ever touched by the blind advocates of the yellow peril; and though they are simple and clear they speak not a little for this strange aberration. First of all comes the law of natural selection, or rather that of the struggle for existence, working incessantly through all grades of creation from the highest to the lowest of the low. This fact, together with our rapid increase of population, creates awe in the mind of the weak. Europe, which has been looking on with not a little alarm at the encroachments, and the annual surpluses of the Slav race, may now feel some uneasiness about our multiplication. The second is the balance of the European Powers, or rather that of the whole world now-a-days finding its pivot off the coasts of Japan, "the lonely isles of the East." In other words, we find ourselves besieged on all sides by the great powers of the world and in close juxtaposition into the bargain. Well, if Japan becomes powerful, should she not prove a menace to some of them? Here is the true yellow peril, though it is very different in its scope and character from what has been conceived by the croakers and casuists. We must grant that no human powers combined can long withstand the law of Nature, though it is easy enough by foresight and wise management to profit by it rather than get injured. I don't mean to say Japan cannot be crushed by the united efforts of the Powers. But I mean to say she is a Transvaal rather than a Poland; no, she is a dozen scores of Transvaals combined and consolidated into one indivisible whole. A hard job indeed to crush her. It would scarcely pay, under any ordinary circumstances; those only, who are blind and selfish like the Russians, would undertake it, whereas the blind and selfish are the last ones who ought to undertake such a hazardous task, as Teliuz, Mukden, and the battle of the Japan Sea amply testify. Besides, if Japan were to cease to exist as a strong power, the partition of China, followed by the anarchy of the East would ensue; that sacred balance of the European Powers would necessarily fluctuate; and the shock would be something terrible. "Nations shall rise against nations, and kingdoms against kingdoms." "For the indignation of the Lord is upon all nations and his fury upon all their armies." This is what we call "Killing the bull in trying to straighten his horns." Certainly, it is much worse than either the yellow peril of Japan or the white peril of Russia. In fact, it would be a downright act of Satan, for which we could find no better name than that of the "black peril."

In the face of these facts, what would be the wisest course for all to take? Should Japan be allowed to exist? There would be the black peril. In trying to give a satisfactory answer to this dilemma, we naturally solve another question lately much discussed, but not thoroughly made clear yet, namely, why did the little brown men grow big suddenly? Why should they beat the big Russians in every encounter? And the whole thing is explained by a single word, if one sufficiently understands its true meaning. *Bushido*. If it were not for this unwritten code, the living tenets, of our chivalry, we Japanese should have fallen far behind other oriental nations. When I was a little boy, I once asked my father what was the use of wearing swords. "Burei-mono wo kirisuteru tame" was his laconic answer. Unfortunately, I did not find his true meaning, before I had wounded several children and our big dunce of a servant maid, all of whom I took for *burei-mono*—as they chanced to offend me. In short, one of the great principles of *Bushido* is forbearance—forbearance especially towards the weak. On a similar ground, no true Bushi, or Samurai, would stab a fallen foe. On the contrary, there are many cases where stout warriors intentionally fell victims to the swords of youngsters. For one instance, I narrate here briefly how a distinguished knight died by the hand of a little boy. The story exemplifies *Bushido* in more than one of its phases.

One dark night, a samurai passing by the waterfall of Kiyomizu, was startled by the feeble murmur of a child, who was there doing penance, praying for the recovery of his mother and sister. He was also praying for the discovery of their enemy. "Brother dear, give me your hand," said his dying sister, when she saw him enter, shivering with cold, "I am low, O what will become of mother, when I am gone? Come nearer, dear, you know we must revenge our father's death on Yamanaka Samanosuke, the inveterate foe—Yamanaka Samonosuke! receive now my wrath and my dagger! Did I not fast, did I not pray to revenge his death upon you? But alas! Where is Yamanaka? If he were here, in this room, how could we know him? When father was killed by the cowardly villain, I a little girl, was away in the country as a 'satoko,' and you were just born; and mamma had been blind ever since. O how could we ever hope to find him out?" "I'll find him out for you," says a voice, and instantly the door is flung open and lo! there stands a knight tall and dignified! "Pardon me fair maiden,"

says the knight, "your brother's piety at the fall made me follow him unconsciously to this very door of yours. I have overheard you, which I never meant to do, of course. Now, I pledge my word of honor that I will fetch Yamanaka Samanosuke for you, and let your little boy revenge your father's death. I, however, believe Samanosuke was not a cowardly villain, since I assure you, he fought a fair fight with your father in broad daylight. The thing was, you know, simply an outcome of a young samurai's waywardness, and nothing more. But I say, your father's death shall be avenged." The girl fixed her large eyes upon him for a minute or two, and suddenly shut them forever! After her death, the knight helped them in every way. But the mother's illness grew worse and worse. At last, the doctor told them that she could not possibly live another day. "If that is the case," said the knight, "I must bring Yamanaka at once. So, madam, your may soon meet him." "How soon," said the dying woman. "Now," answers the knight. Then casting off his upper garment, he cries out: "Behold! Yamanaka is here, whom you seek to slay!" And he stands dressed in pure white—a death garment. Turning to the boy he says: "Master Kobayashi, stab me." "No," says the mother collecting all her remaining breath. "No, we cannot do that, because you have spared our lives which you have might have easily taken at any time, and thus put a stop to all future danger to yourself; besides your justice in—no; I mean—yes, well, your kindness and—" "Madam," interrupted the knight rather abruptly, "I should have been killed that very night of our first meeting, but I thought I would rather see your boy grow up and slay me in open combat, as I did his father. But now I can't wait for that. A samurai cannot lie, as you know. I did tell you that I would let your boy revenge his father's death." Then he made the unwilling hand of the little boy grasp the naked blade and drove it home into his own body. "O Heaven! witness," says he, "Kobayashi's son revenges his father's death!" And thus he died.

Perhaps, I presume too much if I say that Yamanaka's case shows many Bushido virtues such as compassion and sympathy, meekness and condescension, charity and affection, self-sacrifice rather than selfishness or the love of life; and honour or duty before everything. But all these virtues must, more or less, have influenced Yamanaka to throw himself down before a child to be killed. Out of this spirit of self-sacrifice, and the exalted sense of fame and honour, aided by our natural affection and respect towards others, comes one strong motive of ours which no earthly power can shake. Out of the meekness and the condescension comes our civilization! Or at least they have been its indispensable factors. Our hobby phrase, "Kareno cho wo tori waga tan wo ogoro" (To cure our defects with others' excellencies) is simply an outcome of the Bushido meekness and condescension. That strong motive just referred to, together with the salutary influence of our civilization both indirect products of Bushido, leavening our whole empire, and working through the veins of every man at the front makes the little brown men invincible even before the formidable armament of the mighty Tsar. Christianity and Bushido have often been compared. Some go so far as to call Christianity the new Bushido. In many points, they do agree no doubt. For example, a true Bushi is always ready to lay down his life for the sake of his friend. But our doctrine differs from the former in promising no recompense hereafter. In fact, a Bushi feels insulted to think that when he dies for others he might live and enjoy everlasting bliss. Good must be done for its own sake. It also differs from Christianity in making revenge a virtue. "One should never live under the same sky with the enemy of his master or his parent." Still he considers it honorable to return good for evil, provided that evil has been done to himself! But if the evil has been done to his parent, or master, or what he is bound to honour and respect, he would never forgive it—no, never! Then his sense of revenge becomes, to say the least, strong, fierce, and enduring. Thus such injuries would be resented to the very last degree by men, women, and even children, unless it were in some exceptional cases, such as that of Kobayashi's widow mentioned above, where so many things concurred to extenuate the offence, including the justice of the offender. Yes, there must be, at least, some strong plausible excuse on the part of the offender besides his other good qualities or kind offices, to let the injured desist from taking active vengeance. I dare say, that famous saying of the great Turk: "I have gold for a friend and sword for an enemy" shows in reality one phase of Bushido doctrine. It is, however, a great mistake to suppose that a true Bushi is quarrelsome, and fond of bloodshed. "The courage of wild tigers and leopards" becomes him not. Like Brutus of old he has the same dagger for his enemy as for himself. His sword should despatch "burei-mono" and "burei-mono" only, whether it be found in others or in himself. At least, he should

under no circumstances draw his sword at random. He must forbear. But when his sword once leaves his scabbard, lo! it is the sword of a Michael that "smote and felled squadrons at once." Or it is a Harpe which jealous Gorgons face all but to be annihilated.

If the yellow peril or the ways of Japan's aggression must break out, in accordance with the laws of Nature, why who can help it? But when and where would it break out, if it breaks out at all? Certainly not on the weakest. Because Bushido enjoins us to forbear the most towards the weak enemy. Because Bushido calls it shame to trample down the meek and helpless. When Japan is forced to take up arms against anybody, she would naturally rise against a "burei-mono," or in other words, she would fight for power as well as for vengeance. Her first blow would fall upon those who, like the Russians, had despised and ill-treated her. Hideyoshi's expedition was never intended against the Koreans. His ambition could not stoop to make much of the narrow peninsula. His object was China. It was a war of aggression as well as of retaliation, revenge for the great Mogul Armada.

Since Bushido, a natural outcome of the Japanese characteristics, has nurtured and strengthened those very characteristics, as the honey which the bees make nurtures and strengthens them, all our deeds, whether sweet or otherwise, are seasoned by the old tenets. Since man is governed by emotion rather than by reason, the Japanese, Asiatics by birth, and samurai by education, cannot but move by feeling, especially sympathy, which is one of the vital elements Bushido, rather than by cool calculation and selfishness. Japan, like Russia, may surprise the world at any time, by the apparent ignorance of her own interest, though her motives and actions and the results thereof, compared with her enemy's, must be diametrically opposite. Nay, her sympathy may sometimes carry her too far and make her appear awkward and stupid. She would not send out a Baltic fleet to the Japan Sea though.

Those who let her alone need fear anything from her. Those who befriend her are sure to get her thanks, and also her reward, if such is in her power. Because if she never forgets injuries, neither does she ever forget kindnesses. She would commit *seppuku* and die seven times before she could be tempted to betray her friends and benefactors. But Japan is as yet young and premature in her powers, though she is old in age and experience. Like Ariosto's fairy, she may at times lose her usual glory, and appear as abnoxious as a crawling reptile. But woe to those who in her hour of humiliation shall try to crush her! And happy are those, who having dared to receive her in her degraded form shall at length be rewarded by her in the time of her beauty and glory.

Our recent success in the Sea of Japan renews the cry of the yellow peril elsewhere, while our school boys shout "banzai" with their lighted lanterns. I, a queer old fellow, quietly pen this queer letter to the editor of the *Japan Mail*, imposing upon his goodness and forbearance, and flattering myself that I might add one little lantern's light to their noisy procession, if it could not at all illuminate the darkness of those who understand us not.

J. J. S.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

RUSSIA'S PEACE PLENIPOTENTIARY.

London, June 23.

M. Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador at Paris, has been definitely chosen as the Russian peace plenipotentiary.

GERMAN MAIL STEAMER STOPPED.

Reuter's correspondent at Sydney, New South Wales, states that the Russian auxiliary cruiser *Dnieper* stopped the German mail steamer *Prins Sigismund* off the north of Luzon on the 1st inst. and examined her papers. She then allowed her to proceed.

BRITISH MILITARY SCANDAL.

Yielding to the pressure of the Opposition, Mr. Balfour, the Prime Minister, announced that the Stores Commission will have statutory powers to compel evidence.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS ARISUGAWA.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa have arrived at Brussels.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN SITUATION.

M. Rouvier, the French Premier, has handed a Note to Prince von Radolin, Ger-

man Ambassador to France, declaring that he is disposed to accept the proposed Morocco conference, but must first know the points to be considered thereat.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

Speaking in the Canadian House of Commons, the Minister of Agriculture announced that a dispatch was sent to the British Foreign Office on the 7th inst., asking that Canada might be included in the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty of 1894.

The Tokyo Government has intimated its willingness to overlook Canada's previous refusal to participate in the Treaty.

ROUVIER'S NOTE.

London, June 24.

It is intimated in Berlin that Rouvier's note is not regarded as satisfactory.

THE TSAR AND THE ZEMSTVOISTS.

The Russian Government has issued a circular rebuking the newspapers for constructing the Tsar's speech to the Zemstvoists as promising the establishment of a national assembly on a constitutional basis. The Tsar simply meant convocation strictly under the fundamental laws of the Empire.

THE RUSSIAN PRIVATEERS.

Later.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg says the outcome of the British representations is that British warships will be despatched to convey orders to the *Dnieper* and *Rion* to cease interference with shipping and to return immediately.

SCANDINAVIAN COMPANY FOR FAR EASTERN TRADE.

It has been decided at Copenhagen to start a company to trade between Japan and Scandinavia.

THE FIGHTING AT LODZ.

London, June 25.

News from Lodz is to the effect that 130 were killed yesterday, and that hundreds were wounded. Forty-one died during the night, in the hospitals, which were overflowing. The fighting continued on the 24th, when 18 were shot and wounded up to noon. The dead bodies were hurriedly removed to the cemetery in the municipal dust-cart.

THE "ST. KILDA."

London, June 26.

The Russian cruiser *Dnieper* has arrived at Jibouti with the crew of the *St. Kilda*.

MOROCCO.

Although there is no indication of Morocco's decision in regard to the Borsaida matter other than a serious result, it is suggested that Morocco is bluffing in order to obtain a stoppage of the importation of arms.

NO ARMISTICE.

It is believed in Washington that there is no likelihood of an armistice before the plenipotentiaries meet in the middle of August.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

London, June 27.

Speaking at Versailles, M. Bertheaux, the French War Minister, while wishing to say nothing that could be taken as an allusion to the present difficulties, said that, thanks to the efforts of thirty-five years, "our fighting material is of the best, our equipment complete, and our officers can bear comparison with those of any nation."

THE "IKHONA" AFFAIR.

London, June 28.

Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been instructed to bring the sinking of the

British-India steamer *Ikhona* to the notice of Count Lamsdorff.

THE TIBETAN TREATY.

Mr. St. John Brodrick, Secretary for India, speaking in the House of Commons, said that negotiations were still proceeding relative to the adhesion of China to the Tibetan treaty.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS ARISUGAWA'S ENGLISH WELCOME.

Baron Hayashi, attended by the staff of the Japanese Legation, Admiral Neville and General Nicholson, met Prince and Princess Arisugawa at Dover. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught welcomed the distinguished visitors in London, full military honours being accorded. The party drove direct to Buckingham Palace, where they had tea with King Edward and Queen Alexandra. They afterwards drove to York House, which has been set apart for them, where their Majesties returned the visit.

Later.

The *Standard*, referring to the visit of Prince and Princess Arisugawa, says:—The visit will strengthen the regard we entertained for the Japanese even before they had given incontestable evidence of a progressive spirit and martial capacity. The preponderant opinion in Great Britain is in favour of turning a dormant contingent alliance into an active treaty for mutual defence. It is difficult to imagine any circumstances where, in the weakening of either Power would not directly injure the other.

Later.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa this morning drove out in semi-state, paying a series of calls upon the British Royalties. They were frequently recognized in the streets and loudly cheered. In the afternoon they attended the Japan Society's garden party at the Royal Botanical Society's Gardens, and in the evening dined with their Majesties at Buckingham Palace.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE CHINESE.

President Roosevelt has ordered the U.S. immigration authorities to show the utmost courtesy to Chinese.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Russia and Japan have informed President Roosevelt that the peace plenipotentiaries are to meet in the United States during the first ten days of August next.

MARTIAL LAW AT LODZ.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Lodz and order restored there. Hitherto 561 victims of the disturbances have been buried. Thirty-four battalions of troops have arrived in Warsaw.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's vote of censure on the Government, mentioned in the telegram of the 22nd inst., has been rejected by 329 to 225 votes.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO FRANCE.

London, June 29.

Prince Radolin has presented Germany's reply to the French Note. It is understood that the reply insists on the necessity of a congress but that it does not consider that any previous discussion of its scope is necessary. The general tenor of the reply is so amicable that it appears to facilitate the purely formal concessions to which Germany seems to attach value, and it makes it difficult for France to refuse a conference, especially as her exceptional position on the Moroccan frontier is fully acknowledged, and the prohibition of the transit of munitions of war, which has already placed the Sultan's forces at Ujda in a most critical position, is withdrawn.

THE ARISUGAWAS IN LONDON.

The King conducted Princess Arisugawa to dinner and Prince Arisugawa conducted the Queen. There were no speeches. The guests included the Duke of Connaught, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Rosebery, Lord Spencer, Mr. Balfour, Viscount Hayashi, and the Secretary of the Japanese Legation. A concert followed.

The Duke of Connaught yesterday conferred the Grand Cross of the Bath on Prince Arisugawa.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters; p.m. 22nd.)

YINGGECHING QUARTER.

(Yinggeching is in the eastern section of the field between Hsingking and Kirin.—ED. J.M.)

On the 21st about 1,000 of the enemy, advancing from the direction of Wankautszkau, drove in our reconnoitering force at Hungtsaotien (about 2½ miles west of Wankautszkau) and pushed on reaching the vicinity of Hsiangyangchelin (about 10 miles south-west of Wankautszkau) at 4.30 p.m. Our troops then attacked, and driving the enemy back with heavy loss, engaged in pursuing him.

WEIYUANPAUMUN QUARTER.

[Weiyuanpaumun is in the west section of the field, north-east of Kaiyuan.—ED. J.M.]

Our force which occupied Yangmulintz on the 18th instant, having accomplished its task, returned. Thereafter a body of the enemy consisting of about 3 battalions of infantry, 4 sotnias of cavalry, 11 mountain and field guns, and 2 machine-guns advanced south to a point on the east of the Kirin highroad, and a smaller force to a point on the west. From 11.30 a.m. on the 21st these troops made their appearance on the hills from Chapengun to Likiatun (about 5 miles north-east of Nanchingtsz), while his artillery, taking up a position on the highland south-east of Lienhwachieh, opened fire against the hills north of Nanchingtsz at 1.15 p.m. Our troops in this quarter, after a fight lasting several hours, assumed the offensive, and completely repulsing the enemy at 7.45 p.m. occupied the highlands near Kuanshiling, thereafter continuing the pursuit.

In other quarters there was no change.

[From the above report it will be seen, as we conjectured at the time, that the forward movement made by the Japanese on the 19th instant was not the beginning of a general advance, but had for immediate purpose the shattering of the enemy's cavalry which was preparing for a flanking enterprise in the direction of Hsinmintun. It is possible, however, that the Japanese extreme left may have been thrown forward beyond Liaoyangwopeng, but we have no evidence of this in the official reports, and the Russian claim to have re-occupied Linoyangwopeng.—ED. J.M.]

(Received by the Military Head Quarter Staff; p.m. 24th.)

MANCHURIA.

With the intention of driving back the enemy who since the 21st had been pushing southward to Nanshan-chingtsz (about 18 miles east of Yinggeching), a body of our troops, from 4.30 p.m. on the 22nd attacked from the north-west the enemy who were occupying the highlands north-west of Nanshan-chingtsz. At 5.40 p.m. the enemy wavered and part of his force began to retreat, but as his troops on the highlands west of Nanshan-chingtsz held their ground and resisted obstinately, our troops made a vigorous charge at 6.10 p.m., captured the highlands, and then came into action with the enemy on the hill north of Nanshan-chingtsz. A force was sent to make a turning movement on the north-east of Tapingtientsz (3 kilo. north-west of Nanshan-chingtsz). It pursued and fired on the retreating enemy, inflicting heavy loss, and

throwing him into great confusion. His infantry and cavalry at the time of their retreat raised the Red Cross Flag to avert our fire, but we continued our pursuit and drove them to the north in disorder. The enemy had some 3,000 cavalry and infantry and several guns in this action. He left over 50 dead upon the field so his casualties must have been at least 200. Our losses were two privates and one horse killed; one officer, 16 rank and file and 1 horse wounded. There is no change elsewhere.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters.)

From 6.30 a.m. on the 26th about 5 companies of the enemy with 6 guns advanced towards Changkientien, which is some 13 miles northwest of Changting, but were repulsed by our troops. They retired northward. Elsewhere only outpost skirmishes took place.

NORTHNRN KOREA.

On the 26th our troops occupied Suson, which is 11 miles north of Kyongsong.

(Issued by the Naval Department.)

THE NAVAL BATTLE.

(Telegrams that passed between Admiral Rojestvensky and the Tsar.)

After having been picked up by our ships Admiral Rojestvensky asked Admiral Togo to forward the following message for him to the Tsar, and Admiral Togo consented:—

To His Majesty the Emperor, Tsarkoe Selo.

At 1.30 p.m. on the 14th of the fifth month (27th May) between Tsushima and Japan we came into action with 12 Japanese vessels forming the main squadron and at least 12 forming the cruiser squadron.

At 2.30 p.m. the *Surovoff* was obliged to leave the fighting line.

At 2.30 p.m. a portion of my staff and I myself were transferred in an insensible condition to the destroyer *Buini*, on board of which were a part of the crew of the *Ossliabya* which had already sunk.

I handed over the command of the fleet to Nebogatoff. At midnight the *Buini* lost sight of the fleet, but on the following morning she fell in with the *Dimitri Donskoi* accompanied by two destroyers, and she transferred the *Ossliabya* survivors to these ships, while I was transferred to *Byedoni*, which went on with the *Grasutsky*.

I learned that on the evening of the 15th (28) the *Byedoni* had surrendered to two Japanese destroyers.

On the 17th (30th) the *Byedoni* was towed to Saseho.

On the 18th (31st) I learned that Nebogatoff was at Saseho.

(Signed)

ROJESTVENSKY.

His Majesty the Emperor of Russia sent the following message to Admiral Rojestvensky through the French Representative in Tokyo:—

9th of 6th Month.

To Admiral Rojestvensky care of the Minister of France, in Tokyo, M. Harmand.

"We profoundly approve the fact that you and the officers and men under your command, entering the battle for the sake of Russia and Us, disregarded your lives and faithfully discharged your duty. Though Providence was not pleased to grant you a glorious victory, your immortal valour will ever be a source of pride to the ancestral country. We trust that you will soon be restored to health, God will comfort you,

(Signed) NICHOLAS.

Soon after reaching Japan, Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff asked Admiral Togo to convey the following telegram for him to the Tsar:—

To His Majesty the Emperor; St. Petersburg.

I have the honour to state that after the fight of the previous night, the battle-ships *Nicholai I.*, *Seniavine*, *Apraxin* and *Orel*, and the cruiser *Isumrud* were steaming toward Vladivostok on the 15th of the 5th month (28th of April) when they were surrounded by 27 Japanese war-ships (exclusive of torpedo-craft). We were short of ammunition, our guns were injured and the *Orel* had been put out of action. We were therefore in a condition which rendered it wholly impossible for us to oppose the enemy's squadron. Since then it would have been useless to sacrifice the lives of 2,400 men and there was no way of escaping, our vessels, with the exception of the *Isumrud* which got off by means of her high speed, surrendered on condition that the officers be allowed to retain their swords and that the Japanese Government be asked to permit them to return home on parole. The Emperor of Japan has been graciously pleased to sanction these terms.

I respectfully beg for Your Imperial Majesty's instructions,

Killed—Captain Count Milboff.

Lieut. Shupinsky.

6 petty officers and men.

Severely wounded—Captain Yung (*Orel*).

Wounded—Captain Smirnov (*Nicholai I.*).

Lieut.-Colonel Teodcheff.

Captain Kurosh (Army).

Captain Suikofsky (Navy).

22 petty officers and men.

The losses in the *Orel* are omitted.

(Signed) NEBOGATOFF.

On the 12th of June Admiral Rojestvensky again asked to have the following telegram transmitted to the Tsar:—

"Your Imperial Majesty—With profound respect we have received Your Majesty's gracious message. Some hours ago I was informed that the battle-ships *Orel*, *Nicholai*, *Seniavine* and *Apraxin* had surrendered to the enemy. Learning of this catastrophe I was quite bewildered. I feel that the whole responsibility rests on me. I pray for your Majesty's instructions to your servant in his grief.

(Signed) ROJESTVENSKY."

Up to the present there has been no reply to the above two telegrams. Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff and his officers also surrendered do not wish to return to Russia without their Emperor's instructions, but as it is mutually inconvenient that the Naval Authorities should retain charge of these officers, it has been decided to transfer them to the Military Prisoners' Quarters with the promise that they shall be allowed to return to Russia on parole should a message in that sense be received from the Emperor.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE)
RUSSIAN FAR EASTERN
COMMITTEE.

The St. Petersburg Telegraphic Agency says: That for the purpose of investigating important administrative problems relating to the Far East, and in view of the necessity of examining and unifying the laws and regulations now in force in the Empire, with reference to perfecting legislative and high administrative duties, an Imperial Order has been issued, directing the opening of a Far Eastern special committee.

THE RUSSIANS IN KOREA.

Seoul, June 22.

The Russians are said to be steadily retiring in North-eastern Korea. They have 2,000 cavalry on both sides of the Tumen. North of the river their forces are apparently small. Reconnaissances are in progress.

RIOTS AT LODZ.

According to Wolff's telegraphic agency, on the 21st a threatening demonstration took place at Lodz. About 70,000 men were concerned. The streets were thronged; 25 red flags were raised and incendiary speeches delivered. The troops endeavouring to restrain the demonstration produced a collision, with the result that 18 were killed and 100 wounded.

CABINET CHANGES IN SPAIN.

There has been a change of Cabinet in Spain. The new President of Council is Senor Monteorioz (?) and the new Minister of Foreign Affairs Senor San Sezman (?).

ALEXIEFF.

Alexieff has been relieved of his position as Viceroy of the Far East and has been appointed a member of the National Council.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

The Home Minister has suspended the newspaper *Russ*.

A Wolff's telegram says that the press censor has forbidden all the newspapers to publish any comment on the Tsar's answer to the representatives of the local assemblies. The reason of the veto is that whereas the answer did not contain one single word indicating any intention of changing the fundamental law of the State, certain journals interpreted it to mean that a national assembly would be convened on the lines of Western and constitutional countries.

News from Warsaw says that a serious disturbance is going on in Lodz. Barriers have been erected and fighting is in progress.

In Warsaw also constant collisions take place between the police and insurgents.

In Limfsk an uprising of the farmers has developed serious proportions.

The latest news from the Caucasus indicates the existence of indescribable anarchy. Many Armenians have been murdered. Russian journals say that in nearly every quarter strikes have taken place within the last ten days. This statement includes Moscow, Kiev, Kharkoff, Lodz, Wilna, Sevastopol, Odessa, Voroneff, and elsewhere. In the majority of cases the strikes are continuing.

Very many trades are concerned: for example ship-engineers, fishermen, carpenters, postmen, butchers, motor-men, boatmen, factory hands and farmers.

Collisions with the military are taking place and casualties occur.

At Kharkoff the soldiers utterly refused to fire upon the farmers and actually took part with them. There is no doubt that this also the case at several other places.

The direct causes of complaint are: lowness of wages, long hours of work, and heavy taxes. The heavy taxes, combined with the difficulty of obtaining work have produced found distress.

Matters are worse in the Caucasus. Travellers returning thence say that a state of anarchy practically exists. There is no Government order and the troops do not obey instructions. The law courts cannot enforce their decisions. The people are endeavouring to establish local order in Gori, where there is a small republic.

PRINCE ARISUGAWA.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa arrived at Brussels on the 22nd. The King went to the station to meet them. A state coach was provided. The Palace being now under repair their Imperial Highnesses proceeded to a hotel. They were received immediately in audience, and on the evening of the 25th a banquet was given to them in the Palace.

The greatest attention was shown to them. State cars were placed at their disposal. Their Imperial Highnesses left for England on the 26th, and arrived in London at 5 p.m. that day.

THE RIOTS IN POLAND.

Wolff's Agent, referring to the disturbance in Lodz says:—"Rioting commenced at 20 places in the town. At all these points numbers of barricades were erected, and the troops charged, assisted by the engineers. Some 60,000 armed workmen fought against 4 regiments of infantry and 2 regiments of Cossacks and Dragoons. Bombs were thrown everywhere and they caused heavy losses to the troops. It is said that the riots have already caused over 2,000 casualties. To re-inforce the garrison a Division of infantry and one of cavalry have reached Lodz.

SAKHAROFF RESIGNS.

The *Novoe Vremya* says that General Sakharoff, Minister of War, has resigned and will be succeeded by General Redigar.

LINEVITCH'S REPORTS.

A report from General Linevitch dated the 27th says:—

"On the 24th instant the enemy's advanced post confronting our southern fighting line near the railway, resumed the offensive against our cavalry outpost, and receiving re-inforcements of infantry and cavalry, drove in our outpost, which was obliged to retreat in a northerly direction." [Japanese official reports do not make any reference to this affair on the 24th.—Ed. J.M.]

General Linevitch's report continues:—

"On the 24th instant our cavalry outpost in the Hailungching region at Chinho was driven in by the enemy. We sent forward some of our best troops to re-inforce the outpost, but they were ambushed by the enemy's artillery at Sanchatao. Japanese infantry was seen on the hills also."

[Concerning this affair, too, the Japanese official reports are silent. It must be admitted that General Linevitch is remarkably outspoken, or else that the Russian Government is adopting a new rule of publicity.—Ed. J.M.]

The report continues:—

"On the 22nd the enemy resumed the offensive, and several companies of cavalry attacked our advanced guard, which retired after a fight."

[This also is not mentioned by the Japanese. They merely tell of the occupation of Kyongsong on the 21st and that of Susong on the 26th.—Ed. J.M.]

(RECEIVED BY THE "KOKUMIN SHIMBUN.")

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Washington, June 26.

President Roosevelt to-day transmitted to the Japanese Government the names of the Russian Plenipotentiaries. Mr. Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador in Paris, is the chief. The meeting of the conference will take place during the first 10 days in August.

San Francisco, June 26.

President Roosevelt has proposed that the meeting of the Peace Plenipotentiaries shall take place at Washington in the beginning of August. It is certain that the two countries concerned will agree. The Russian Plenipotentiaries have been appointed and President Roosevelt has already been informed of the names of the Japanese Plenipotentiaries. The President will not make any proposal for an armistice.

(RECEIVED BY THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Washington, June 29.

The action of President Roosevelt has temporarily interrupted the progress of the peace negotiations.

It is believed that the first meeting of

the plenipotentiaries will be of a tentative character. The Japanese plenipotentiaries will arrive in Washington on August 21st. Russia has agreed that the first meeting shall be in the early part of August.

China has asked to be represented on the conference.

FRANCE AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

France wishes to join the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. She will withdraw her Asiatic squadron.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Mon. July 3
America	P. M. Co.	China	Wed. July 5
Europe	M. M. Co.	Touraine	Th. July 6
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Tremont	Tu. July 11
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Pleides	W. July 12
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	F. July 14
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Adrian	Sa. July 15
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Scharnhorst	Sa. July 15
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Sa. July 16
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	Mon. July 17
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	W. July 19
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	Th. July 20
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	W. July 26

- 1 Left Nagasaki on the 28th ult.
2 Left San Francisco on the 17th ult.
3 Left Hongkong on the 27th ult.
4 Left Seattle on the 24th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	M. M. Co.	Oceanus	Sa. July 1
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Tu. July 4
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	F. July 7
Shanghai	M. Y. K.	Benveitich	F. July 7
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Scharnhorst	Sa. July 8
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	Sa. July 8
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Nicomedia	Mon. July 10
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Tremont	W. July 12
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Pleides	Th. July 13
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. July 15
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Adrian	Sa. July 15
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	Mon. July 17
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Arabia	Mon. July 17
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Tu. July 18
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	F. July 21
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	F. July 21
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	F. July 26

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Pek, Norwegian steamer, 744, J. Lorentzen, 23rd June, Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Blaumar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 23rd June, Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, J. Shirakawa, 23rd June, Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Urajo Maru, Japanese steamer, 833, T. Tibballs, 23rd June, Sakata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nunantia, German steamer, 2,806, Brehmer, 23rd June, Portland, Oreg., Astoria, 5th June, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.
Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, W. P. S. Porter, 24th June, San Francisco via Honolulu, 7th June, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Korea, American steamer, 5,651, A. Zeeder, 24th June, Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 23rd June, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 24th June, Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ambria, German steamer, 3,288, Porzelius, 24th June, Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 20th June, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Ganges, British steamer, 2,721, W. Sibbald, 24th June, Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Palma, British steamer, 4,913, G. W. Cockman, 24th June, London via ports, and Kobe, 23rd June, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Babelsberg, German steamer, 1,378, H. Wendi, 25th June, Kobe, Ballast.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Aragonia, German steamer, 3,324, Schuldt, 25th June, Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 24th June, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.
Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 26th June, Vancouver, B.C., 12th June, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Knight Errant, British steamer, 4,779, Kendall, 26th June, Tacoma, Wash., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Java, British steamer, 2,632, S. Baicham, 26th June, London via ports, and Kobe, 25th June, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Claverburn, British steamer, 2,510, W. H. Seldon, 26th June, New York via ports, and Kobe, 24th June, General.—Cornes & Co.
Decima, German steamer, 794, H. Schlaikier, 26th June, Newchwang, General.—Yamagata-yu.
Breiz Isel, French steamer, 2,932, Codet, 26th June, Hakodate, 24th June, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.
Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, T. Suga, 26th June, Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Macduff, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 26th June, Otaru via Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Oro, British steamer, 2,147, W. Ransome Coleman, 27th June, Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Queen Wilhelmina, British steamer, 2,307, Husband, 27th June, Middlesbrough via ports, and Kobe, 5th June, General.—Cornes & Co.
Hank, Norwegian steamer, 1,010, C. W. J. Hansen, 26th June, Shanghai, General.—Becker & Co.
Chingth, British steamer, 1,459, J. M. D. Howie, 27th June, Sydney via ports and Hongkong, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 27th June, Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Pruss Woldemar, German steamer, 1,737, C. Woltemas, 28th June, Sydney via ports, and Kobe, 27th June, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Epsom, British steamer, 2,970, R. Cox, 28th June, Yokosuka, 28th June, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Prantheus, British steamer, 3,583, G. Moir, 29th June, Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 28th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Aberlour, British steamer, 2,681, Barnet, 29th June, Hamburg via ports, and Kobe, 27th June, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Acilia, German steamer, 3,646, Albers, 29th June, Hamburg via ports, and Kobe, 27th June, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 29th June, Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 28th June, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 29th June, Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.
Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 23rd June, Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Darmstadt, German steamer, 3,161, G. Bolte, 24th June, Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Sithonia, German steamer, 4,239, Hildebrandt, 24th June, Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Pek, Norwegian steamer, 744, J. Lorentzen, 24th June, Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, C. Shirakawa, 24th June, Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Elita Nossack, German steamer, 1,161, W. Larsen, 24th June, Moji, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.
Breconshire, British steamer, 2,332, G. E. Elliott, 24th June, Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Prima, Norwegian steamer, 761, B. A. Meyer, 25th June, Otaru, Ballast.—Japanese.
Korea, American steamer, 5,651, A. Zeeder, 25th June, San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Urajo Maru, Japanese steamer, 833, T. Tibballs, 25th June, Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Glucius, British steamer, 3,591, A. D. Baker, 26th June, Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Eroll, British steamer, 2,887, G. Gordon Graham, 26th June, Moji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co.
Breiz, British steamer, 2,971, D. M. Gunn, 26th June, Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 26th June, Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 26th June, Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
St. George, British steamer, 2,673, H. B. Sadler, 26th June, Batavia via Moji, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.
Steipner, Norwegian steamer, 1,387, Holin, 25th June, Misumi, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.
Ganges, British steamer, 2,721, W. Sibbald, 27th June, Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Monmouthshire, British steamer, 3,296, G. E. Warren, 27th June, Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Samuel, Samuel & Co.
Mongolia, American steamer, 7,850, W. P. S. Porter,

27th June, Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Oronsay, British steamer, 2,416, Ellis, 27th June, Moji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 27th June, Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Chiswick, British steamer, 2,072, G. W. B. Woods, 27th June, Muroran, General.—Hokkaido Tanaka Kaisha.
Nunantia, German steamer, 2,806, Brehmer, 27th June, Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.S. Co.
Aragonia, German steamer, 3,324, Schuldt, 27th June, Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.
Skull, Norwegian steamer, 947, O. Ottu, 27th June, Moji, Ballast.—Mitsu Bishi Co.
Tannenfels, German steamer, 3,564, H. von Theilen, 27th June, Singapore via Moji, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.
Ambria, German steamer, 3,288, Porzelius, 28th June, Calcutta via Hongkong, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 28th June, Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Inveric, British steamer, 3,113, Kennedy, 28th June, Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Telemachus, British steamer, 4,802, J. H. Goodwin, 28th June, Genoa, Marseilles, and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Macduff, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 28th June, Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 28th June, Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Dawan Hill, British bark, John Davies, 29th June, Tal Tal, Chili, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Epsom, British steamer, 2,970, R. Cox, 29th June, Port Townsend, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Honnslow, British steamer, 1,860, H. Adshad, 29th June, Kobe, General.—Tanimichi.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. Rupert Cox, Mr. G. D. Edwards, Miss M. V. Fitz Maurice, Mrs. K. V. Fitz Maurice, Mr. Loys Garrell, Mr. John R. Graves, Mr. Russell Hawkins, Mr. T. Inouye, Mr. W. Tucker, Mr. G. R. Gadd, Dr. C. A. Holt, Mr. P. Page, Mr. J. W. Vreeland, Mrs. J. W. Vreeland, Mrs. S. Wolff, Mr. W. P. Hubbard, Mr. Leo Miller, Mrs. Leo Miller, Miss F. Lawrence, Miss E. Cox and amah, Mr. J. Von Pogrell, Mr. W. Von Pogrell, Miss S. L. Hyington, and Miss Langdon, in cabin. For Kobe:—Prof. M. Abe, Miss M. B. Gaines, Rev. J. B. Hall, Mrs. J. B. Hall, Miss M. Martin, and Miss Tzu San, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. H. G. Baugh, Miss May Beekley, Mr. M. S. Friede, Miss S. Howard, Miss Dora Ruessing, Miss V. Ruessing, Miss C. A. Wengert, Mrs. J. Wilson, Mr. G. R. Guthrie, and Dr. F. E. Jones, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. R. J. Barnes, Mrs. R. J. Barnes and infant, Mr. A. E. Farland, Mr. G. B. Kimball, Mrs. E. Marston, Mr. A. W. Morse, Mr. R. H. Neely, Mrs. R. H. Neely, Mr. A. K. Resser, Mrs. A. K. Resser, Mr. J. W. Towne, and Mr. An Tuen Shee, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. W. R. Bennett, Mr. W. B. Hunt and 2 sons, Miss Castenon, Mr. A. A. Nunes, Mr. Hardy Gillard, Mrs. A. E. Clark, Dr. Parie, Capt. C. B. Drake, Mrs. C. B. Drake, Mrs. M. C. Nagle, Mrs. E. M. Post, Mr. Hong Chop, Mr. P. Duris, Miss M. Hannah, Mr. S. S. Silbecke, Mrs. W. V. Lawser, Miss E. Lawser, Mrs. J. W. White and child, Miss F. Armstrong, Mr. E. Stucken, Mr. J. T. Hayton, Mrs. H. J. Bailey, Major F. B. McCoy, Mrs. F. B. McCoy, Miss W. K. McCoy, Mr. Lum Tuck Chee, Mr. Hong Chack, Mr. R. Parker, Mr. M. Baring, Mr. C. W. Benhardt, Mr. A. Rock, Mr. E. S. Sullivan, Mrs. E. S. Sullivan, Mr. C. Dentici and servant, Mr. E. F. Botello, Mrs. York Noel, Miss G. Noel, Mrs. Allan Cameron, Mr. James Woods, Mrs. James Woods, Mrs. Staples, Capt. H. G. Lyon, Mrs. H. G. Lyon, Miss Mori, Mr. W. A. Lamout, and Mr. G. Bosi, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. J. Beck, Mrs. J. Beck, Rev. H. B. Schultz, Mrs. H. B. Schultz, Mr. Wm. L. Schultz, Miss Anna D. Schultz, Miss Laura Schultz, Mr. H. C. Keylock, Mr. H. Holt, Mr. J. T. Seat, Lieut. P. M. Rixsey, Mrs. P. M. Rixsey and child, Mr. W. E. Pearson, Mr. Cordonnier, Mr. M. A. Whipple, Mr. H. E. Colbran, Rev. E. F. McFarland, Mr. Thos. F. McGrath, Mrs. K. Yoshikawa, Mr. C. A. Killis, Mrs. C. A. Killis, Mr. T. Eberhardt, Mrs. T. Eberhardt, Mr. W. L. Alderfer, Mr. S. J. Boyd, Mr. I. Putnam, Mr. H. Gross, Mr. Wm. Frauen, Mrs. G. C. Anderson and son, Mr. Harold Porter, Mrs. Harold Porter, Mr. Hugh Logan, Mr. E. Sloose, Mr. J. Leonard, Dr. H. Benauser, Capt. H. C. Pringle, Mr. H. P. Fletcher, Col. G. Schan, Miss A. M. Johnson, Mrs. F. D. Black, Mr. M. Yager, Mr. C. D. Thomas, and Mr. Geo. Somerville, in cabin.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, June 30.

The market is fairly active but there is no special feature to record.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.18
 { 50 yds. 36 in. } ...

Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb, 38 1/2 yds, 39 inches ... 3.50 to 4.40
 Grey Shirting—9 lb, 38 1/2 yds, 45 inches ... 3.50 to 4.40
 Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 2.80 to 4.10

Cotton Italians and Satteens ... 0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

Flannels ... V. 0.35 to 0.50
 Italian Cloth, 32 in. ... 0.35 to 0.50

Monselline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 0.16 to 0.22

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00

Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ... 0.90 to 1.00

Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00

Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb ... 0.60 to 0.66

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ... 9.80 to 10.80

Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 1/2 inches ... 0.90 to 1.80

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ... 2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles ... Y. Nominal

Nos. 28/32, Singles ... —

Nos. 38/42, Singles ... —

Nos. 32, Doubles ... Nominal

Nos. 42, Doubles ... Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Plain ... Nominal

Nos. 2/80, Plain ... Nominal

Nos. 2/100, Plain ... Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Gassed ... 260.00 to 280.00

Nos. 2/80, Gassed ... 300.00 to 320.00

Nos. 2/100, Gassed ... 430.00 to 460.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling ... 25.50 to 26.00

Indian Broach ... 23.50 to 24.00

Chinese ... 25.00 to 27.00

METALS.

A moderate business has been passing recently.

Round and square 1/2 inch and upward ... 4.10 to 4.30

Iron Plates, assorted ... 4.35 to 4.65

Sheet Iron ... 4.70 to 6.95

Galvanised iron sheets ... 10.00 to 10.95

Wire Nails, assorted ... 6.85 to 7.15

Tin Plates, per box ... 7.40 to 7.65

Pig Iron, No. 3 ... 2.40

Drop Iron (3/4 to 1 1/4 inch) ... 5.00 to 9.50

KEROSENE.

No feature to record.

American ... 12.82 to 3.16

Russian ... 2.86 to 3.00

Langkat ... 2.77

SUGAR.

Nothing special to mention.

Brown Takao ... V. 9.30 to 9.

Brown Manila ... 10.10 to 11.

Brown Daitong ... 7.70 to 8.

Brown Canton ... 10.00 to 12.

White Java and Penang ... 12.70 to 13.

White Refined ... 14.30 to 17.

INDIGO.

Nothing doing.

Java, Medium to best ... 210.00 to 260.00

Calcutta, Medium to best ... 140.00 to 220.00

Madras (Kupah), Medium to best ... 100.00 to 140.00

Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ... —

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

We have had a capricious market during the week and the quotations given are more or less nominal. Small supplies come to hand and a few sales have been made, but holders are very strong and impede business by the large prizes which they ask.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ... —

Filatures—Extra, Fine ... —

Filatures—Extra, Coarse ... 1,040 to 1,050

Filatures—No. 1, Fine ... —

Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ... 1,000 to 1,020

Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine ... 1,020 to 1,050

Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse ... 970 to 985

Filatures—No. 2, Fine ... —

Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ... —

Common—Coarse ... —

Re-reels—Extra ... —

Re-reels—No. 1 ... —

Re-reels—No. 1 1/2 ... —

Re-reels—No. 2 ... —

Kakedas—Extra ... —

Kakedas—No. 1 ... —

Kakedas—No. 1 1/2 ... —

Kakedas—No. 2 ... —

Skin-Tortured Babies AND TIRED MOTHERS Find Comfort in Cuticura

INSTANT RELIEF and refreshing sleep for Skin-tortured Babies and rest for Tired Mothers in warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, and itchings, with loss of hair, of infants and children, yet compounded.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odorless, economical substitute for the celebrated Liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australia Depot: R. TORRES & Co., Sydney. British Depot: F. B. Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: J. B. de la Paix, Paris. Forras Dado and Co., Genoa, Italy. Boston, U. S. A.

WASTE SILK.

Market is in suspense. Quotations are withdrawn until new fibre comes on the market.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ... —
 Noshi—Filatures, Good ... —
 Noshi—Oshiu, Best ... —
 Noshi—Oshiu, Good ... —
 Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ... —
 Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ... —
 Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ... —
 Noshi—Bushi, Best ... —
 Noshi—Bushi, Good ... —
 Noshi—Bushi, Medium ... —
 Noshi—Joshui, Best ... —
 Noshi—Joshui, Good ... —
 Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ... —
 Kibiso—Filatures, Best ... —
 Kibiso—Filatures, Second ... —
 Kibiso—Joshui, Good ... —
 Kibiso—Bushi, Fair ... —

TEA.

Second crop of good quality is still coming in but the unfavourable weather precludes large supplies. A fair business is being done.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ... V. 50 and upwards.
 Choice ... 45 to 50
 Finest ... 40 to 45
 Fine ... 37 to 42
 Good Medium ... 32 to 37
 Medium ... 27 to 32
 Good Common ... 25 to 27
 Common ... —

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, June 30.
 London silver rather firmer and China sterling quotations 1/4 (6) 1/2 higher have caused local rates on China to rule easier; other rates are unaltered and close for the mail per steamer *Empress of India* as under.

London Bank T.T. ... 2/0 1/2
 — Bill on demand ... 2/1 1/2
 — 4 months' sight ... 2/1 1/2
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 2/0 1/2
 — 6 months' sight ... 2/0 1/2
 Paris & Lyons Bank sight ... 255
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 259 1/2
 — 6 months' sight ... 260 1/2
 Hongkong—Bank sight ... 93 1/2
 — Private to days' sight ... 91 1/2
 Shanghai—Bank sight ... 75 1/2
 — Private to days' sight ... 77 1/2

India—Bank sight ... 151 1/2
 — Private 30 days' sight ... 153 1/2
 America—Bank sight ... 49 1/2
 — Private 30 days' sight ... 49 1/2
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 50 1/2
 Germany—Bank sight ... 207 1/2
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 211
 Bar Silver (London) ... 27
 * Nominal.

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, June 29, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

Divid. Paid up. 1 year. Quotation.
 Provincial Exchequer Bonds Yen. per cent. Yen.
 1st Issue ... 100 5 89.50
 Provincial Exchequer Bonds
 2nd Issue ... 92 5 87.00
 Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ... 100 5 83.40
 War Bonds (Gunji) ... 100 5 81.40
 5%, Imperial Bonds (Goburi) ... 100 5 78.00
 Navy Bonds (Kaijun) ... 100 5 81.60
 Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds ... 100 6 91.60
 Y'hama Water-works Bonds ... 100 6 89.50
 Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds ... 100 6 89.00
 Osaka Harbour Bonds ... 100 6 87.80
 Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd ... 100 6 86.00
 Sanyo Railway ... 50 10 68.50
 Kyushu Railway ... 50 8 58.90
 Hokkaido Colliery Railway ... 50 11 91.00
 Sobu Railway ... 50 8.50 64.90
 Tokyo Electric Car (Densha) ... 50 11 75.00
 Tokyo Street Railway (Shiga) ... 50 11.04 79.40
 Tokyo Street Railway new ... 12.50 11.04 32.40
 Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki) ... 50 — 60.50
 Tokyo Electric Railway, new ... 30 — 38.45
 Yokohama Electric Railway ... 40 — 49.60
 Odawara Electric Car ... 50 3 23.50
 Keihin Electric Railway ... 50 5.50 68.30
 Keihin Electric Railway, new ... 12.50 5.50 30.00
 Tokyo Marine Insurance ... 12.50 12 32.60
 Yokohama Fire Insurance ... 12.50 10 16.30
 Tokyo Fire Insurance ... 12.50 12 23.80
 Kanagafuchi Spinning ... 50 8 99.00
 Fuji Cotton Spinning ... 50 10 79.20
 Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning ... 50 8 79.00
 Yokohama Dock ... 33 10 51.00
 Yokohama Electric Light ... 50 15 91.50
 Tokyo Electric Light ... 50 12 75.60
 Tokyo Electric Light, new ... 12.50 12 32.70

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



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Cure Indigestion,
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and all Internal Disorders.

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the most delicate.

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON and Antwerp via ports, Quick Despatch, the "BENARTY."—Cornes & Co.
For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, July 1st, the "KENNEBEC."—Standard Oil Co.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, July 4th, the "COPTIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.
For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), July 4th, the "EASTERN."—Cornes & Co.
For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, July 4th, at Daylight, the "HYSON."—Butterfield & Swire.
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, July 4th, at Daylight, the "JAVA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.
For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about July 4th, the "CHINA."—Heller Bros.
For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, July 5th, the "HUGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, July 5th, the "INDRAWADI."—Cornes & Co.
For SYDNEY, via Hongkong and New Guinea, July 5th, the "PRINZ WALDEMAR."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
For SEATTLE, Wash., July 5th, the "MINNESOTA."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, July 6th, at Daylight, the "ACILIA."—C. Illies & Co.
For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., July 6th, the "YANGTZE."—Butterfield & Swire.
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about July 7th, the "CHINA."—P. M. S.S. Co.
For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, July 7th, at 2 p.m., the "BENVORLICH."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, July 8th, at 9 a.m., the "SACHSEN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., July 8th, at 2 p.m., the "IYO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, July 10th, the "VEONA."—C. Illies & Co.
For PORTLAND, Ore., July 10th, the "NICOMEDIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about July 12th, the "FREMONT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., July 13th, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, July 15th, at Noon, the "BECHANA."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, July 15th, at 7 a.m., the "TOURANE."—M.M. S.S. Co.
For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., July 15th, the "TAKTAR."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about July 15th, the "ATHESIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about July 15th, the "St. HUGO."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

(毎土曜日一發行)

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"FAIS CE QUE VOUS DEVEZ, ADVIENNE CE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable in same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 8TH, 1905.

DEATH.

At No. 82 Bluff, Yokohama, on Thursday, the 6th instant, ERNEST GLOFFREY, infant son of Captain and Mrs. Ernest Bent, aged 3 months.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MAJOR-GENERAL KAMIYA and an American military surgeon left Dairen on June 1st for Ujina.

THE FUKAGAWA Electric Light Co. and the Tokyo Electric Light Co. have decided to amalgamate.

REAR-ADMIRAL NEDOGOSTOFF and fifty other Russian naval officers were removed on July 1st from Sasebo to Osaka.

MR. C. A. GRISCOM, father of the U. S. Minister, has left Tokyo for western cities. He will return home via Manila.

A SEVERE shock of earthquake was felt at 9 a.m. on July 1st at Maidzuru, Otsu, Miyazaki and other western points.

NAZAROFF, a Russian soldier in the Fukuoka prison, has applied to the Japanese government for naturalization papers.

K. ASHIDA, a policeman of the Shimonoseki station, has absconded with two thousand yen belonging to the office.

THE King of Korea has decorated Mr. Y. Mitsui, President of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, with the Third Class of Merit.

MR. STEVENS, adviser to the Korean Government arrived at Moji on June 29th by the *Ohio*. He

left by train for Tokyo. A telegram to the *Kokumin* says that he will proceed to Washington on important business.

THE *Asahi* was fined yen 70 on June 29th in the Tokyo District Court in accordance with Art. 31 and 32 of the Press Regulations.

A CASE of small-pox is reported among the passengers on board the *Ohio* which arrived at Moji on June 29th from Chemulpo.

THE shareholders of the Tokyo Bay Steamship Co. held a meeting on June 29th and decided to increase their capital by yen 400,000.

MR. MIYAOKA, Minister Resident, who was at The Hague for the horse-tax affair, arrived in Yokohama by the *China* via America.

LIEUT.-COL. S. ITO, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, has been appointed Secretary of the Military Council in addition to his present duties.

DR. MORRISON, the Peking correspondent of *The Times*, is reported by Tokyo papers to have left Peking on July 1st for Washington via Yokohama.

PRINCE and Princess Arisugawa are expected to leave London on July 7th or 8th for New York, and will arrive in Yokohama on August 14th or 15th.

DR. KOCHIBE has been employed by the Korean Government as adviser for mining affairs, and Mr. Tamura and four others have also been employed as assistants.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Taichi Maru* was launched on June 30th from the Sakurajima Shipbuilding Yard belonging to the Osaka Iron Foundry.

THE Ministers of State held a conference on the afternoon of June 29th at the official residence of the Premier. Tokyo journals say that they discussed financial affairs.

EIGHTY-FOUR cases containing silver bullion valued at yen 363,615 were brought on July 3rd from Shanghai to Nagasaki. The bullion was destined for the Osaka Mint.

MR. ODAGIRI, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, arrived on July 4th at Shimonoseki on official business. He left for Tokyo by train. On the same day, Major-General Usakawa left Kobe for China.

PRINCESSES FUMI and YASU daughters of the Emperor, left Tokyo at the beginning of July for Hakone. Princes Michi, Atsu and Teru, sons of the Crown Prince, will proceed on July 10th to Nikko.

THE construction of an electric railway between Yokohama Railway station and Nishino-hashi—the bridge at the corner of No. 161 Yamashita-cho—being completed, traffic opened on July 7th.

THE income of the Hokkaido Colliery and Railway Co. for the first half year is estimated at yen 450,000. The interim dividend is believed to be at the rate of 6 per cent (12 per cent per annum).

T. TSUCHIYA and four other directors of the Tsukama Bank, Niinura near Matsumoto, were arrested on July 5th and their dwellings were searched. The charge against them is not yet reported.

T. KANEHARA, an employee of the Matsushita Shipping and Landing Agency, has been arrested by the Isezaki-cho police and removed to the Yokohama District Court. He is reported by

the police to have stolen yen 20 from Messrs Illies and Co., yen 35 from the China and Japan Trading Co. and others amounts from other foreign and Japanese firms by means of bills and stamps.

GENERAL OGAWA has returned to Osaka from Murodzuka where he was under treatment in consequence of wounds sustained at Port Arthur. He is reported by Japanese papers to have now quite recovered.

A TELEGRAM from Nemuro, Hokkaido, reports that the steamer *Suminoe Maru* (1,425 tons) has gone ashore off Kunishiri, Chishima (Kurile islands). The steamer *Gyosei Maru* was sent to the scene on June 29th.

THE owners of the British steamers *Apollo* and *Harberton* and the American steamer *Tacoma*, which have been confiscated by the Yokosuka Prize Court, lodged appeals on July 1st in the Supreme Prize Court, Tokyo.

WE learn that Fleet Surgeon Moon R.N., and Mrs. L. A. Macpherson have received from the Japan Red Cross Society, medals of special membership in recognition of their services in connection with the bandage rolling work.

EARLY on the morning of July and, fire occurred at Hongo, Tokyo, destroying three houses. About the same time, another fire broke out at Mukojima, Honjo, burning down one house. The cause of both was negligence.

ADMIRAL MISHU, who sustained injury to his left eye in the last naval battle and who is now under treatment in the hospital of the College of Medicine in Tokyo, is reported to have almost recovered. He will leave the hospital about July 15th.

A NAGASAKI telegram reports that the steamer *Minnesota*, while emerging from the Mitsu Bishi dock, at 8 a.m. on July 3rd, collided with large lighter containing seventy coolies. The boat was sunk, two men were drowned and three are missing.

AN official report says that on July 1st, nine cases of plague and on the following day, five cases, appeared in Fomosa. Since the first appearance in January up to the present, the cases number 2,353, and of them 2,057 have proved fatal.

THE steamer *Bocho Maru* went ashore at 1 p.m. on June 16th off Sonchling, Korea, on her way from Wonsan. The crew—30 in all—were saved. This ship left Shimonoseki on June 22nd for Korean ports. The *Hochi* adds that the ship subsequently sunk.

UNDER the instructions of Princess Kan-in, President of the Ladies' Patriotic Society, Prince Iwakura and Mesdames Okumura, Tashiro, Nonaka, and Toguchi, left Tokyo on June 29th for the front to make enquiries into the health of the officers and men.

OWING to heavy rain on the night of July 4th, inundations took place in the district of Nagaoka, Niigata prefecture, and traffic on the Hoku-yetsu Railway was suspended. A telegram reports that on the same night, a strong wind was experienced in the Soya Strait.

It is reported by a Shimonoseki telegram that on the night of June 28th, a junk was attacked by pirates in the neighbourhood of Hiko island, and one of the occupants of the boat was killed and several articles were taken away. One of the culprits was subsequently arrested by the harbour police.

MANCHURIA.

Friday, June 30.

A perplexing element in the official reports which reach Tokyo from time to time is that the Japanese, in the west of the field at all events, do not necessarily retain positions occupied by them in the sequel of attacks. We hear of them taking such and such a place on a certain day, and presently we hear of the enemy making an essay which would not have been possible had the Japanese retained their previously reported position. This was notably the case with Liaoyangwopeng which was taken by the Japanese on the 16th of June for the purpose of breaking up Mischienko's cavalry camp, whereas on the 26th news came that the Russians, with 5 companies of infantry and some guns, had made an attack at Chiangkiatien, which they could not have done had Liaoyangwopeng remained in Japanese hands. There have been other similar instances, and what they indicate is that the Japanese are not making any general advance in this part of the field, and that although in consideration of the enemy's movements they sometimes sally from their lines and drive in the Russian outposts or otherwise harass the enemy, they do not necessarily retain the positions thus won unless some special advantage attaches to doing so. In connexion with this we may quote an officer who is cited by the *Kokumin* as having stated, on his recent return from the front, that although preliminaries to an advance may be said to be in progress and although the opportunities furnished by abortive enterprises on the part of the Russians are taken advantage of; there is nothing in the nature of a general advance nor there will be until a change of situation takes place. The main positions of the two armies are still far apart, although their advanced lines are as close as 2,000 metres in some places.

We may here mention that in recently pointing out the desirability of quickly dispelling such erroneous impressions as that conveyed by a telegram appearing in a London journal to the effect that the Japanese were continuing their victorious advance and that the Russians were completely outflanked, our object was to avert a repetition of the Liaoyang experience. Prior to the battle of Liaoyang correspondents of European and American journals drew such graphic pictures of a great Japanese movement which was to result in the converging of three armies on the doomed Russians, that the world looked for nothing less than the annihilation of Kuropatkin, and thus the result of the battle, though signal enough, proved profoundly disappointing when viewed by the imaginary standard. It is certainly a part of every newspaper's business to prevent a repetition of such incidents, and for that reason we pointed out the error of the London telegram.

Saturday, July 1.

A telegram to the *Hochi Shimbun* from the front says that on the 22nd the Japanese central army sent a reconnaissance to a point 4 miles north-west of Changtu, but beyond the capture of 15 prisoners, no incident occurred. The spirits of the Russians are said to be very low. Indeed the wonder is that they have any spirits at all. Nothing speaks more eloquently for their courage and the endurance than their continued willingness to fight after 17 months of uniform ill-success.

The *Asahi's* telegraphic correspondence

relates that, according to the prisoners most recently captured, Linevitch is greatly troubled by his inability to locate the position of the main Japanese force. He has twice visited Supinglich for the purpose of investigation, but the Japanese have proved too clever for him. The repeated enterprises organized with small bodies of Russian infantry and cavalry, which are reported with such frequency as to be quite a remarkable feature of the situation, reflect in reality the perplexed condition of the Russian commander-in-chief's mind. He is perpetually endeavouring to find his bearings by these means, and although the losses suffered by his troops in such reconnaissances must aggregate a very considerable number, he still sees no other resource.

Sunday, July 2.

The *Fiji Shimpō* urges that the armies in Manchuria should make a signal effort. Linevitch is not yet humbled. From the day that he relieved Kuropatkin big things began to be said of what he would accomplish, though in truth he had been fighting from the first against the Japanese and should have known perfectly what kind of stuff they are made of. The battle of Liaoyang was a signal victory for the Japanese, yet many onlookers took the perverted view that the main credit belonged to Kuropatkin because he managed to escape annihilation. There is some danger of a repetition of that farce. Linevitch has not been defeated signally, and we shall presently hear that he has achieved success by the negative virtue of shunning battle and thus escaping disaster. The *Fiji* advocates striking a crushing blow. At present the laurels for thoroughness are with the Navy. One signal success over Linevitch would greatly enlighten the situation.

It is not to be wondered at that some impatience should be felt at the apparent inaction of the past 3½ months, but we would point out two things. The first is that the inaction is on the side of the Russians just as much as on that of the Japanese—if indeed there has been any inaction on either side; and the second is that in every instance when the Japanese armies have presented the appearance of slowness throughout the course of this war, they have subsequently been found to have been maturing some large scheme of operations. As between the two forces, the duty of striking a blow certainly devolves upon the Russians, who have been driven from point to point and are now almost excluded from Manchuria. Linevitch must know well that victory never can be won by purely defensive tactics. On the other hand the Japanese have demonstrated from first to last that they fully understand the advantages of the offensive. The main question is, what facilities does the country offer for the movements of great armies. We have heard the apparent tediousness of this campaign compared with the comparative celerity of the German operations 35 years ago. But a moment's thought shows that no intelligent comparison is possible. The Germans moved constantly through a region intersected by the finest roads in the world—for France has the finest roads—as well as by numerous railways, whereas in Manchuria, especially in the part now forming the scene of operations, roads fit for military purposes can scarcely be said to exist at all; there is only one railway, and the topography is of the most difficult character. We suspect that both the belligerents are not a little embarrassed by this state of affairs. But what may be accepted with absolute confidence is that the Japanese are not idle.

Thursday, July 6.

A Russian telegram from Harbin published in Shanghai announces a combat on the 1st instant near Liaoyangwopien, the result of which was the annihilation of a Japanese battalion. This telegram ends by saying that the Russians returned at night-fall to their original position. The affair is called a reconnaissance in force. Japanese official reports give a very different account of this affair. They describe how, on the 1st, some 1,500 Russian cavalry, including an adixture of mounted infantry and accompanied by 18 guns, advanced to a point on the Changtu road and made an attack which ended in their complete repulse at 2 a.m. the following morning, the Russians losing over 400 men, the Japanese 90. Both accounts agree as to locality and date, and both lay stress on the presence of a considerable force of artillery on the Russian side. But there all resemblance ceases. The Russians claim to have won a complete victory, annihilating a battalion of Japanese and withdrawing leisurely at sunset. The Japanese say that the fight lasted until 2 a.m. on the 2nd, when the Russians were driven back with a loss of over 400 and having inflicted only 90 casualties. Which story is the more credible? We can not say that the Japanese have invariably been quite frank about their losses, since they have not yet published any official statement of the exact casualties at Port Arthur or in the Battle of Mukden. But we can say that they have never yet exaggerated or wilfully practised deception with regard to any event which they undertook to report officially. Their estimates of Russian losses have invariably been conservative, and their statements of their own—official statements—invariably full. If they really lost a battalion in their fight at Shihshihku, that is to say, lost about a thousand men, whereas they pretend to have lost only 90, the record is completely upset, and we must cease hereafter to place the smallest reliance on their official reports. There will be no hesitation in determining whether that is necessary. The public have not made the acquaintance of Ogorodinkoff's and Pflugs for nothing.

The *Asahi Shimbun*, without indicating the source of its authority, describes the defensive works which the Russians are constructing on the left bank of the Tumen and says that they have a force of twenty thousand men of all arms posted in that region. On the right bank there are said to be fully ten thousand, so that the whole force available for disputing the passage of the river and resisting any irruption into Russian territory is not less than thirty thousand. This is much the highest estimate hitherto given, and fuller information is needed before crediting it. We are precluded from discussing the strength of the Japanese battalions in north-eastern Korea, but if the Russians have thirty thousand men concentrated there, the campaign in this part of the field assumes quite considerable dimensions.

The *Fiji Shimpō* gives some details as to distances and roads. Speaking broadly there are two roads from Susong to the Tumen. One strikes inland, and after traversing a distance of 145 miles, strikes the river at Onsung. The other travels along the coast and reaches the Tumen at Chusanpo, 65 miles from Susong. These two points, Chosanpo and Onsung, are joined by a road running along the right bank of the river. The inland road has been regarded from time immemorial as a route of great importance, and there are six points along it which constitute the frontier fortresses of Korea. The Tumen

has a length of 225 miles, being thus 125 miles shorter than the Yalu, which also exceeds it in width and depth. There is an island at the mouth of the river, and steamers of 100 tons can navigate to a distance of 25 miles up-stream.

THE TODO-SHIMA AFFAIR.

Tuesday, July 4.

This affair begins to assume a new complexion. Twelve Japanese fishermen have arrived at Wakanai on the southern coast of the Soya Strait. Their story quite contradicts the report circulated on the 2nd instant in Tokyo. They say that a number of Russian soldiers, or marines, did actually attack the Japanese on the island of Todo (Moneron), but were repulsed with a loss of six who were killed by the explosion of a hand-grenade, with which instruments the Japanese are well provided. On the side of the islanders the casualties were one man killed. It appears that the Japanese community on Todo-shima aggregate several hundreds—the number is variously stated—and that they went there originally on or immediately before the outbreak of war, under the leadership of a Mr. Shida, who had long been engaged in fishing enterprise. They have colonized the island, and they doubtless regard themselves as a section of the Japanese army. Under these circumstances the attempt of the Russians to expel them was legitimate.

Wednesday, July 5.

It is now stated that the trouble at Todo Island on the 28th of May was not due to a deliberate attack by Russian soldiers. A party of Russians were on their way from Notoro to Korsakoff, having been to the former place to obtain provisions. They were driven out of their course by bad weather and reached Todo-shima, where they attempted to obtain provisions by forced requisition. This led to a fracas, in which 6 of the Russians were killed and one Japanese. The island is a very small place, only some 8 miles in circumference. But it has a fine harbour, Komai Bay, on the east coast, and abounds in sea-lions. Indeed it derives its name (*todo*) from the large numbers of this animal that frequent it. The statement that the Japanese inhabitants proceeded thither on the outbreak of war seems to be incorrect. They had been long residing there, though the Russian ownership of the island is not disputed.

Since the above was in type news has been received that 27 of the Japanese fishermen were killed or wounded in the encounter and 17 of the Russian soldiers. All these accounts are conflicting and it is difficult to know the truth.

GENERAL SAKHAROFF AND DUKE ALEXIS.

A telegram from San Francisco to the *Kokumin Shinbun* says that the resignation of General Sakharoff from the Ministry of War and that of Duke Alexis from the Navy indicate a defeat of the war party and an emphatic improvement of the peace prospects. There prevailed in some quarters of Europe an impression, when the news of the conference was first published, that Russia had no intention whatever of making peace, and that she would send plenipotentiaries to Washington merely for the purpose of ascertaining Japan's demands in order to use them as a weapon for inciting the nation to continue the war. That is one of the suspicions which would immediately present itself

to the class of publicists who love to see much farther below the surface than any one else. It is not easy to conceive Russia deliberately engaging in such round-about and useless trickery. She already possesses a quite sufficiently clear conception of the terms Japan will formulate. It is not necessary for her to flout America and to behave as a colossal farceur merely to obtain over the conference-table knowledge which she had long ago.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* insists on the necessity of obtaining an indemnity. It notes that before the war the national debt amounted to only 12 yen per head of the population whereas now it reaches 31 yen, and while the taxes used to be only 5.10 yen per head, they are now 8.30 yen. There should be no idea whatever of imposing a fine on Russia or attempting to cripple her financially. But she ought certainly to indemnify the Japanese for the heavy expenses they have incurred. In our contemporary's opinion that is the cardinal point to be discussed at the conference.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* admits that M. Muraviev is of the war party, but it thinks that, on the whole, the appointment of a man with such acknowledged proclivities is rather a hopeful sign, inasmuch as it amounts to a covert admission that the war party wants peace. At any rate our contemporary reminds its readers that a peace conference now-a-days is a comparatively simple affair. There is very little room for an exercise of diplomacy. Japan will merely state her terms and it will be for Russia to take them or leave them. We (*Japan Mail*) do not altogether share our contemporary's view as to that.

THE DOINGS OF THE "TEREK."

Saturday, July 1.

This Russian commerce-destroyer continues her depredations. There is now news that on the 22nd instant she sank the steamer *Princesse Marie* somewhere in the neighbourhood of Saigon. This steamer is apparently a Danish boat.

Another report says that the *Terek* is at Batavia, where she is disarming. Of course the outcome of these doings will merely be a heavy bill of damages for Russia.

Sunday, July 2.

The *Princesse Marie* was consigned to Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Company Yokohama. She was a Danish vessel of 5,416 tons, bound for this country, on her second voyage from Copenhagen. Her cargo did not include any contraband. It consisted of iron bars, paper and miscellaneous goods, and many Yokohama firms are reported to be interested. But no definite news of the vessel's destruction has yet been received.

Monday, July 3.

The Dutch Authorities at Batavia seem to have made short work of the *Terek*. They refused to allow her to employ coolies, and they declined to let her remain long enough to fill her bunkers for a voyage to Madagascar. Nothing remained, therefore, except disarming and internment. The *Dnieper* and the *Rion* remain still at large, however, and may commit farther piratical depredations before their career is effectually checked. The doings of these three ships constitute the strangest page in the war's history. Conjecture exhausts itself in vain attempts to fathom the object of their law breaking. They can not have acted with the authority of the Russian Government. In the face of the explicit and

categorical promise given by St. Petersburg after the Dogger-Bank affair, to direct these cruisers to sink British merchantmen without bringing them before a prize court would be an open challenge to England. On the other hand, the captains of the cruisers must have had some one's orders. Obviously Rojestvensky's. Thus there seems to unfold itself a deliberate programme for inviting international complications, a programme which began at Madagascar, was continued at Kamranli and Honkohe and concluded, if it be yet concluded, when the *Princess Marie* was sunk off Saigon.

PRINCE ARISUGAWA.

The Japanese press has shown much satisfaction at the very cordial nature of the treatment accorded to Prince Arisugawa on his visit to England. The *Kokumin Shinbun* confines itself to expressing gratification, and the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* supplements its expressions of recognition by recalling the facts that Prince Arisugawa received his naval education in England and that he represented Japan at the Queen's Jubilee. But the *Fiji Shimpō* seizes the occasion to emphasise its habitual argument in favour of not merely renewing the alliance but also of extending it so as to render it a genuine instrument for preserving peace. Our contemporary believes that the Governments and peoples of both countries are in favour of such extension and it thinks that Prince Arisugawa's visit and the reception given to him must tend to deepen the feeling on each side.

A telegram to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* relates that at the Mansion House banquet given in his honour Prince Arisugawa said that the alliance between England and Japan was not merely one of covenant: it was also one of sentiment. Viscount Hayashi, in his speech, declared that the two nations were drawing closer together day by day.

The *Asahi Shinbun*, commenting on the splendid receptions given to Prince Arisugawa in England and on the satisfaction of the Japanese nation, adds its voice to that of the *Fiji* in declaring that the two peoples have proclaimed themselves in favour of so extending the alliance that it shall be a complete guarantee of peace. Our contemporary believes that the Prince's visit will certainly have that result.

MAJOR-GENERAL REIS.

The *Fiji Shimpō* notices that Major-General Victor Reis has now been appointed a member of the General Staff in St. Petersburg. This officer was one of the garrison at Port Arthur, and was released on taking oath not to serve against Japan throughout the course of the war. It may be pretexted that as a member of the General Staff in St. Petersburg he is not actually serving against Japan. But this would be a mere subterfuge. The General Staff has everything in the world to do with the conduct of the Manchurian campaign. If such an appointment has been made, it is a shameless violation of that which every officer prizes above his life and which every Government should assist him to preserve, his parole. The *Fiji* is confident as to the identity. We can not believe it. There is an old Chinese proverb, "desperation is disorderly," but it really seems incredible that the Russian Government should have deliberately taken such a step.

THE PEACE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

On Monday's *Official Gazette* announced the appointment of Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira to be the Japanese Peace Plenipotentiaries, and announced also that Count Katsura will discharge the duties of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs during Baron Komura's absence.

Those that will attend Baron Komura are: Mr. Yamaza, Chief of the Political Bureau in the Foreign Office. Mr. Sato, Minister unattached. Mr. Adachi, Secretary of Legation in Paris. Mr. Honda, Private Secretary. Mr. Konishi, Assistant Diplomatic Official. Mr. Ichiji, Assistant Secretary. Mr. H. W. Denison, Foreign Adviser. Colonel Tachibana, Military Adviser. Captain Takeshita, Naval Adviser.

The appointment of M. Muraviev in place of M. Nelidoff as Russia's principal peace plenipotentiary is now certain. He will be associated with Baron Rosen, the Russian Representative in Washington. Baron Rosen's presence in the conference will be welcomed by Japan and by all lovers of peace. That he was associated intimately with negotiations which ended in this cruel war may have been partly owing to his failure to appreciate the quality of Japan's purpose and her potentialities, but certainly was not due to any desire of his own for war. Everything depends, however, on the mood of the Russian Government. If St. Petersburg has not yet reconciled itself to accept defeat, the personality of the plenipotentiaries makes little matter.

M. Muraviev, who has now been appointed to represent Russia at the Peace Conference, is a nephew of the celebrated Muraviev, who pushed his country's sway down the valley of the Amur in the middle of the 19th century, carried it to the shores of the Pacific and may be said to have made Russia's Far-Eastern Empire. The great commander's statue stands to-day in Khabarovsk, and it may be taken for granted that the tradition of his achievements is dear to his family. His nephew, who now goes to Washington, has had a purely legal career. He has distinguished himself greatly as a juriconsult and he became Minister of Justice in 1894, his labours and publications having then stamped him as a legal luminary. But he has never shown himself to be possessed of the diplomatic qualifications needed for the discharge of the duties now entrusted to him. He may possess these qualifications, however. As to that his Imperial master must have had some idea when he recently sent Muraviev to be ambassador at Rome. Apart from the fact that Muraviev's anti-Japanese abuse of his judicial position last year must render him anything but a *persona grata* to Japan, his family connexions certainly do not indicate him as specially qualified to conduct peace negotiations, which, if they are to be successful, must involve some sacrifice of the goods and chattels won for Russia by Muraviev's renowned uncle. His appointment is not a graceful act on Russia's part, to say the least. Grace, however, is the last quality she has taught the world to expect from her.

Russia, if telegrams from Peking may be credited, has not lost anything of her often-displayed diplomatic wiliness. She is making it appear that the appointment of M. Pokotiloff to assist at the peace conference is for

the purpose of safe-guarding China's interests. This, of course, is not stated in so many words. The proposition takes the form that since there are many points which closely affect China's vital interests, and since she herself is not to be directly represented at the conference, therefore it is manifestly well that among the Russian plenipotentiaries there should be one who, to an intimate knowledge of Chinese affairs, adds appreciation, obtained at first hand, of the wishes of Chinese statesmen. The Peking Government must be profoundly grateful for Russia's consideration in this matter. It contrasts rather strangely, one must confess, with the previous attitude of the Great Northern Power when the absorption of Manchuria into the Muscovite empire was among the practical possibilities of the time. M. Pokotiloff appears to be acting his part with commendable adroitness. He is visiting the leading officials in the Chinese capital, having audiences at the Palace, and holding secret conferences with prominent statesmen. Perhaps it is all in the routine of ordinary legation duties.

Na Tung, Prince Ching and Wu Tingfang are said to be strongly in favour of sending a Chinese representative to the conference but Viceroy Yuan persists in his opposition. Na Tung himself is indicated as the delegate, were such participation possible, which it certainly is not.

Baron Komura had a special audience of His Majesty the Emperor on the 6th inst., and received the following Imperial address to the Peace Plenipotentiaries of Japan:—

The President of the United States, grieved to find that the war between Japan and Russia has not yet been brought to a close after the lapse of more than a year, and impressed with the urgent need, in the interests of peace and humanity, of terminating the conflict, has suggested to the two Governments that they should appoint plenipotentiaries and cause them to meet together and negotiate for peace. It was contrary to Our expectation that we were compelled to resort to arms in spite of Our constant and abiding wish for peace. If, in consequence of the conciliatory spirit of Our opponent, the hostilities could be brought to an end, nothing would be more satisfactory than such consummation. Accordingly we have at once accepted the suggestion of the President of the United States, and we hereby charge you with the mission of negotiating and concluding peace. You should devote yourselves with all your power to the discharge of your mission and make every effort to secure the re-establishment of peace on a durable basis.

SAGHALIEN.

The *Fiji Shimpō* in an article which some will regard as of a rather chicken-counting character, discusses the procedure that ought to be adopted by the Japanese when they take, or occupy, Saghalien. There is now a population of 33,200 on the big island—bigger than Kyushu and Shikoku rolled into one—and of these 29,000 are Russians. Not ordinary Russians, however. The greater part of them are convicts. A worse or more ungovernable set of men it would be hard to find. Many of them are said to be enrolled as volunteers, and to be divided into small forces of from 200 to 300 each, scattered about at the important places along the coast. The garrison of regulars does not exceed from three to six thousand, so that no great military difficulty is likely to be encountered. The problem will be the subsequent administration of an island with such a population. Our contemporary's view is that a strong hand should be shown from the outset, and that these turbulent spirits should be terrorized into docility. That is certainly one course, but it has the great disadvantage

that it would expose Japanese administration to severe and probably unjust criticism. The Japanese can not yet afford to treat themselves to the luxury of a free hand. What a European State would do in given conditions without shocking public opinion, may be quite impermissible for the Japanese. Surely the easier and simpler plan would be to deport all these convicts and ticket-of-leave men to Russia? Japan is not bound by any principle of justice or expediency to take over the dregs of the Russian population. If she stipulates for the cession of Saghalien, the stipulation can easily carry a rider for the disposal of the Island's Russian inhabitants. Those that have settled down peacefully and are engaged in the pursuit of legitimate industry belong to a special category and need not be disturbed. But every man or woman still undergoing sentence or subject to police surveillance should be handed over to Russia, and their transfer should be a matter of pre-arrangement.

It appears that very evil weather continued for several days in northern seas and that it cleared up finally on the 2nd. If any military operations were contemplated in that part of the arena, they must have been effectually interrupted.

The *Fiji Shimpō* quotes a paragraph from the German journal of Shanghai and inserts it in this context, to the effect that the troops in Saghalien consist of 2 battalions of reserves with a battery and a half of artillery and a battalion and a half of volunteers; the latter being recruited from the convict class. This would mean a total force of not over 4,000 men, but information from other quarters indicates a considerably larger number. We presume that the same bad weather has interrupted operations in North-eastern Korea.

KOREA.

The capture of Kyongsong seems to have been effected without anything in the nature of a conflict. The Japanese troops moved out on the 14th from Myongchhon, preceded by a reconnoitering party under Captain Shioda, which drove in the enemy's outpost and kept touch with it as it retired. There were good roads which had been constructed by the Russians for their own uses, and the Japanese advance was thus easy. On the 18th Kyongsong was reached. Apparently the Russians had not interpreted the movement correctly, or possibly they never intended to make any serious resistance if resolutely attacked. The latter view is partially confirmed by the fact that 8 dummy guns were found on one of the eminences commanding the town—black logs of wood mounted on Korean ox-carts. At all events the three thousand men forming the garrison set fire to their stores of fodder and retreated without firing a shot. The people are said to have welcomed the Japanese warmly. There had been much suffering during the Russians' occupation; commandeering of all kinds of stores and the usual brutal treatment of women.

The First Bank and the Industrial Bank have joined to guarantee the new 7 per-cent Korean loan of 2,000,000 *yen*. To-day the issue of bonds takes place, the minimum selling price being 95. The loan will lie unredeemed for 3 years, and will thereafter be paid off in 2 years. Subscriptions will be received up to the 15th instant, and calls must be paid by the 24th.

THE POLITICAL PARTIES AND PEACE.

The mutual agreement of the two great political parties to abstain from explicitly formulating any terms of peace was a wise step, but it can not be said that the Progressists adhered strictly to the programme of reticence. The *Seiyun-kai's* resolution was sufficiently vague. It spoke merely of compensation for expenditure; of territorial concessions such as may help to guarantee the permanence of peace; and of a solid settlement of the Manchurian and Korean problems. These are tolerably wide outlines, and there is ample freedom for movement within their limits. But the Progressists went farther. They laid down the doctrine that restrictions must be imposed on any military preparations constituting a danger to Japan or threatening China's frontiers. It must be plain, we think, to all thoughtful persons that to propose such restrictions would be exceedingly painful to Russia's pride, and that to enforce them over such a wide area—an area virtually representing the whole of Eastern Asia since China's borders are included—would scarcely be within the range of practical statesmanship. If this clause be introduced by the Progressists in order to serve as a foundation for subsequently building an attack on the negotiators and the Government, it will doubtless meet that purpose. But we should hesitate to suspect the Progressists of sacrificing national interests to party politics at a juncture like the present.

Count Okuma, in his speech to the meeting, said that just two years have elapsed since the conviction was forced upon Japan that Russian aggressions must be resisted with arms. He put the date of that conviction in June, 1903, a most interesting historical assertion. On the other hand, Russian aggression has been going on for a hundred years, and so palpable was its ultimate tendency that no second opinion could exist in Japan with regard to the necessity of resisting it. Japan's arms had been crowned uniformly with victory, yet she had never allowed herself to be puffed up or carried away. Nay, although Russia had frequently adopted barbarous methods of fighting; had sunk peaceful merchantmen; had butchered sick and wounded; had abused the red cross flag, Japan was ready to forgive and forget from the moment when peace should be restored. Nevertheless, only a few days ago Mischenko's troops had reverted to the shocking cruelty of butchering surgeons and nurses and destroying a hospital. It was very much to be doubted whether such a country was about to enter the conference chamber with a sincere desire for peace. The Count then paid some high compliments to the disinterested intervention of the United States in the cause of peace, and denounced the idea that the people's voice should be hushed on the eve of the peace conference. They had gone to war in defence of their national rights and of justice, and peace must be made in accordance with the same principles. If he advocated the advisability of not accurately enumerating Japan's terms, it was because her terms of to-day might be very different from the demands she would make to-morrow should Russia fail to take this opportunity of concluding peace.

Mr. Oishi Masami, questioned as to the reasons for not publishing Japan's terms, declared that he counted on the conference failing. Already three serious blunders had been committed by Japanese diplomats: they had agreed to enter a conference with-

out ascertaining anything about Russia's intentions; they had agreed in advance of Russia; and they had agreed to Washington as the place of conference. Could success be anticipated with such diplomacy?

NAVAL NOTES.

The Japanese Naval authorities call attention to the fact that the *Peresviet*, which has just been raised at Port Arthur, was one of the strongest ships in Russia's Pacific Squadron. She left Kronstadt in 1901. The *Peresviet* and the *Ossliabya* were laid down in 1898 under Russia's new programme of naval expansion and were supposed to embody the best results of modern naval progress. The success that was accorded to them by expert opinion, led to the laying down of the *Pobieda*, a sister-ship, in 1899. These vessels do not carry a very heavy armament—four 10-inch and eleven 6-inch guns. The *Hochi Shimbun* says that the *Poltava* will be the next vessel to be floated, and that she will be followed by the *Pobieda*. The *Poltava* is a smaller type of vessel and somewhat older. Her displacement is 10,960 tons and her speed only 16 knots. She is lying on an even keel. The *Pobieda* has a slight list, but it is not expected that any serious difficulty will attend her raising. The *Retvisan* (battle-ship, 12,700 tons, completed 1900) and the *Pallada* (protected cruiser, 6,630 tons) are said to be the most injured, but the expectation is that they too will be saved, and in that event the *Sevastopol* alone would remain at the bottom. This forecast, if trustworthy, means that there will be added to the Japanese navy 3 first-class and 1 second-class battle-ships; 1 first-class armoured cruiser and 1 protected cruiser. Adding the results of the Battle in the Sea of Japan, and the salvage operations at Chemulpo, we get this table:—

SHIPS TO BE ADDED TO JAPANESE NAVY.

	Tons.
<i>Orel</i> , battleship, 1902	13,516
<i>Retvisan</i> , battleship, 1900	12,700
<i>Peresviet</i> , battleship, 1898	12,674
<i>Pobieda</i> , battleship, 1900	12,674
<i>Poltava</i> , battleship, 1894	10,950
<i>Nicholai I.</i> , battleship, 1889	9,700
<i>Bayan</i> , armoured cruiser, 1900	7,800
<i>Varyag</i> , protected cruiser, 1899	6,500
<i>Pallada</i> , protected cruiser, 1899	6,630
<i>Senjamine</i> , coast-defence iron-clad, 1894	4,126
<i>Apraxin</i> , coast-defence iron-clad, 1896	4,126

It is stated that much of the success achieved in raising these ships is due to a new pumping machine recently imported. Two of these are at work. Each pumps 4,000 tons per hour. The name of Captain Sakamoto is specially mentioned in connexion with the work. He commanded the unfortunate *Yushima* and his exceptional skill in salvage operations has been conspicuous in the raising of the *Bayan*.

There is a telegram from Singapore to the *Kokumin Shinbun* which says that a Russian transport called the *Amadoya*—her name is quite unfamiliar—has arrived at Diego Suarez in Madagascar, carrying 327 men who escaped after the Battle in the Sea of Japan.

The Naval Department announces the completion and commissioning of a new destroyer, the *Ushio* (380 tons).

The *Kniaz Potemkin*, which has been the scene of such a terrible calamity at Odessa, is one of the finest ships in Russia's Black Sea Squadron. She has a displacement of 12,500 tons and was completed in 1900. Her complement is 636, and the murder of all

the officers except three in a vessel of such size signifies a catastrophe.

The launch of the new Japanese battleship *Katori* (15,981 tons) took place at Barrow on the 4th instant in the presence of Prince and Princess Arisugawa.

The battleship *Nicolai I.* is reported to be a not very valuable prize. Her arrangements for the accommodation of the crew are so defective that much reconstruction will be required. She was hit many times but not so badly injured as the *Orel*. Her armament, however, consists entirely of old-fashioned guns, and moreover parts of the weapons were thrown over-board before the surrender. Originally the vessel had a speed of 15 knots, but she was capable of doing only 12 at the time of the battle, and further her engineers introduced sea-water into her boilers when surrender was determined on, so that they are now much corroded. She is also an old vessel, having been completed in 1889.

News from the north indicates that the weather, which had cleared on the evening of the 2nd, became stormy again on the morning of the 3rd, and the wind, blowing from the west, brought up heavy banks of fog which extended as far south as Tsugaru. It may be assumed that these climatic conditions effectually interrupt any military operations which may have been contemplated in that quarter. Speaking generally the weather is considered to be in a very doubtful condition. A centre of depression is reported from the south, and though it seems somewhat coy of coming northward, it may change its mind at any instant.

The next ship which is expected to float at Port Arthur is the *Amur*, a transport of 2,590 tons. It is stated that the salvage operations are proceeding most satisfactorily. The gunboat *Giljak's* case is hopeless, however.

CAPTAIN BOUGOUIN.

The *Japan Advertiser* writes that Captain Bougouin is to be tried under the first article of the Law for the Preservation of Military Secrets. That article says nothing of illicit correspondence with the enemy but merely provides that any person who examines into and collects matters which he knows to be military secrets is liable to imprisonment. We trust that our contemporary's information may prove correct, for the investigation and collection of military secrets may be done with the most innocent intentions in the world, and in Captain Bougouin's case may well have been, and probably was, in connexion solely with his business interests. The *Japan Advertiser* expresses surprise that we have not hitherto given publicity to this point, which, our contemporary says, is "known," but for our own part we had never learned the fact until it appeared in the columns of the *Advertiser*. It was not published in connexion with the finding of the magisterial inquiry, and it has not been published by any Japanese newspaper. Indeed, the nature of the charge as suggested by the term which Japanese newspapers employ is different from that now explained. However, we are sincerely glad to assist in giving publicity to the *Advertiser's* intelligence.

The Department of Communications intends to issue a fourth illustrated set of post cards for the war commemoration. It is said that each set will consist of 12 cards, and that the illustrations will include views of Mukden, etc.

THE LESSONS OF THE NAVAL WAR.

A Japanese naval officer, speaking through the columns of the leading journals, says that the teaching of the last great naval battle does not represent any very new lesson. Many points, always recognised as of vital importance, remain unaltered. Thus the man behind the gun is as cardinal as ever; so is the necessity of homogeneity of units; so is the value of high speed; so is the inadvisability of having weak vessels like special-service steamers attached to a squadron; so is the disadvantage of going into action with heavily laden ships and without an adjacent base. All these things must be recognised as not less important than ever. Again, there has been no reversal of the theory that the power of the gun is still inferior to the resistance of armour: in point of fact the armour of the Russian ships resisted excellently. Further, it has been demonstrated that heavy guns are much more accurate than light, and that battle-ships are essential factors in a naval fight. As to the idea that torpedo-craft are not capable of signal service, the lesson of the war is that the utility of these vessels depends mainly on the men handling them. Naval experts have been tolerably unanimous as to all these things, and their verdict now will be that no reasons for a radical change of opinion have been furnished. Nevertheless there are some noteworthy points. The first is that in the armament of a battle-ship there should be not only 12-inch guns, but also 10-inch and 8-inch, with an auxiliary equipment of 6-inch pieces. Speed too must be at least 18 knots, and there should be bunker capacity to suffice for a long voyage. Every battle-ship should also have armour capable fully of resisting an armament such as she herself carries, and this means that her displacement must be over 16,000 tons. Further, if the probability of improved explosives be taken into account, the armour demanded to resist them may involve building ships with a displacement of something like 20,000 tons. Many of these arguments apply to armoured cruisers also. When their special duties are taken into account as well as their certain place in the line of battle, they too will tend to become larger, probably reaching a displacement of 15,000 tons. As to the armament of such cruisers, the line now taken in England is to mount two 9-inch guns, but this officer thinks that two 8-inch with strong shields are fully as effective. He considers, however, that there can be no doubt of the inferiority of four 6-inch pieces to two 8-inch. He believes that the cruiser of the future will probably have four 10-inch guns mounted in turrets fore and aft, with 8-inch pieces for auxiliary armament; the alternative being that the whole should be 8-inch weapons. There is room for further experiment in this direction, but on the whole the indications are in favour of a mixed armament of 10-inch and 8-inch pieces. What is beyond all question is that these cruisers must be capable of developing a speed of at least 23 knots. Coming now to the question of protected cruisers, there has been much learned. Wireless telegraphy was expected to dispense with some of the functions of cruisers, but wireless telegraphy is shown to have its limitations. Protected cruisers remain a necessity. The torpedo-destroyer, with its great speed, suggests itself as a good scout, but its structural weakness and its inability to face high seas are plain disqualifications. The cruiser must to a large extent serve as the eyes and ears of the

fighting squadron, and as a commerce-destroyer. Here the great speed now given to merchant steamers has to be taken into account. There have been many instances of failures on the part of cruisers to capture merchant steamers, and the lesson is that for scouting as well as commerce-destroying there should be attached to every fleet a number of cruisers of from 3,000 to 4,000 tons displacement with a speed of 25 knots at least, something of their protection being sacrificed if necessary. The Russian cruisers *Zemchug* and *Ismrud* are approximately suitable types, and what is now wanted is an improved form of these vessels. They should also be able to steam to great distances without re-coaling. Concerning torpedo-destroyers, the only direction in which improvement seems specially desirable is that of sea-going capacity. Some minor changes of internal arrangements suggest themselves, but the power of making voyages is the main point. As to submarines, they remain in the experimental stage. Finally with regard to the general question of the forms of ships, there does not appear to be any reason for change.

MONGOLIA.

Russia continues her manoeuvres in the matter of Mongolia. Her attitude towards that phase of the complication has not been distinguished by consistency. There are abundant proofs that the neutrality of Mongolia has never received the smallest practical recognition at her hands. One salient fact is that she has been drawing supplies thence for her Manchurian armies from the very outset, enormous supplies, without the least pretence of concealment. Had there been any lack of practical evidence the fact would have been established by the letters of newspaper correspondents attached to the Russian army. Moreover, the Russians have marched through Mongolia whenever strategic expediency dictated such a course. The latest example was Mischenko's big cavalry raid, a raid in which some twenty thousand Cossacks were engaged, in the Kangping district on the 19th of June. Yet, in the face of these facts, the St. Petersburg Government has lately been clamouring for the strict maintenance of Mongolia's neutrality and threatening China with dire consequences if she fail to enforce it. A telegram now published by the *Fiji Shimpō* shows also that this indefatigable Power is attempting to rehearse the old programme of aggression in Mongolia. She has complained to China that as the line of telegraphs between Koolung and Kiachita is frequently injured by Hunghutsz, the wisest and most practical plan would be to entrust to Russia the duty of posting troops to guard it. In this case a convention is in question. China is pledged by treaty to protect this line. But is it conceivable that the Chinese should labour under any doubt as to the inevitable sequel of Russian military guardianship of railways and telegraphs? It is now an old story, perfectly familiar to all the world. Peking has replied that it will itself discharge the function of guarding. That, too, is an old story. Are we then destined to witness in Mongolia a repetition of the Manchurian drama? Truly there is something that compels admiration in the vitality of Russian expansion. Disaster does not check it for a moment. Confronted with the loss of the railway she has been at such heavy charges to build through Man-

churia, she immediately projects a new line on the left bank of the Amur, and threatened with the permanent arrest of her aggressive programme in East Asia, she forthwith begins to show restless activity in Central Asia. There is an element of magnificence in such indomitable perseverance.

MAMIYA AND NEVOLSKOY.

A very interesting incident is to be noted in connexion with the publication of a new map by the *Suifu-bu* (Hydrographic Bureau) of the Naval Department. On this map the Strait of Tartary, which divides Saghalien from the mainland, is marked *Mamiya Kaikyo* (Strait of Mamiya) and the Amur Gulf, northward of the Strait, is marked *Mamiya Kaikyo Hokubu* (northern part of Mamiya Strait). This name "Mamiya" recalls a remarkable historical event hitherto not known, we believe, outside Japan. Mamiya Rinzo was a Japanese subject, who had associated himself with researches in Saghalien. The Tokugawa Government sent him in 1808 with another official, Matsuda Denjuro, to investigate the conditions in this northern quarter. The little party travelled in a boat 60 feet long with 4 feet beam. They suffered many hardships, but they succeeded in making the important discovery that Saghalien was an island, separated from the continent by a narrow strip of sea. Thenceforth this water was known as *Mamiya-no-umi* (the Sea of Mamiya). Foreign nations, however, had no cognisance of Mamiya's discovery, and when Muravieff commenced his celebrated exploits in the Amur in the middle of the 19th century, Saghalien was supposed to be a part of the main land. Nevolskoy discovered the error in 1848, and thenceforth the strait was called "The Strait of Tartary" on Russian maps. But as in Mamiya's case so also in Nevolskoy's, outsiders remained ignorant until the extraordinary incident of the Elliott expedition in 1855. Sir Charles Elliott, with 3 strong ships, posted himself in the Gulf of Tartary where, as he supposed, his squadron blockaded a Russian Squadron lying in De Castries Bay. But within a fortnight the ice broke up in the Strait of Tartary, whose existence Elliott did not suspect, and the Russians steamed away north, passed through the Strait, and left Elliott blockading an empty bay. Of course the resumption of the old names by the Japanese has its obvious significance. Mamiya was 40 years earlier than Nevolskoy, and Saghalien is to revert to its original owners.

SHOJI.

Residents in Japan have long since made up their minds as to the beauty of Shoji, and now that the proprietor of the Shoji Hotel has fixed the tariff of charges all along the route the trip out there has become one of the most inexpensive of any in Japan. But tourists, who depend so largely upon the goodwill of the guides, are too often, we fear, deterred from going to Shoji through the wilful misrepresentation of these men. It is but human nature, for the ordinary guide looks for squeezes as one looks for strawberries in a strawberry patch and with fixed charges their opportunities for illicit gains are reduced to the vanishing point. From a letter which we print this morning we gather that one visitor to Japan at least has found that Shoji could be visited without a guide and his experience will go far towards inducing others to follow in his footsteps.

CHINA.

Friday, June 30.

The *Asahi Shinbun* has a very long telegram from Peking, suggesting that there is some disquiet in governmental circles. This state of affairs appears to have been caused in some degree by indiscretions on the part of Messrs. Mochizuki and Hiraoka, members of the Lower House, who are now in Peking. Mr. Mochizuki, who used to be a member of the *Seiyu-kai* but is now an independent, is said to have represented himself as being on the most intimate terms with all the leading politicians and statesmen in Japan. His assertions being credited, the Chinese interpreted his views as an expression of Japanese official opinion. There was nothing alarming in those views. Mr. Mochizuki merely said that Manchuria would be restored to China. But Mr. Hiraoka, a prominent member of the Progressist Party, spoke in a different sense. His line was that unless China were prepared to take responsible charge of Manchuria and to guard it against a repetition of Russian aggression, to hand it over to her would be only to invite fresh danger for Japan. These declarations are said to have greatly perturbed the Chinese, and to have created a feeling of distrust towards Japan, so that, on the one hand, the Viceroys and Governors were invited to express their views about the Manchurian problem, and on the other steps were taken to obtain representation at the peace conference. The Russians have cleverly contributed to sow doubts of Japan's strength. They have alleged that the proposal for a peace conference came from Japan, and they have pointed to the fact that her acceptance of the President's proposal preceded the Russian acceptance, as well as to the fact that the Japanese press has been busily formulating terms of peace, thereby, as they allege, indicating a keen anxiety to terminate the war. These crafty suggestions seem to have borne fruit in the minds of the Chinese, and altogether an unsatisfactory situation has been created, to the no small uneasiness of the British and American Representatives, who are naturally anxious to see the best possible relations preserved between the two neighbouring empires. They have pointed out to the Peking Government that China's admission to the conference would involve the admission of other Powers, and that the whole question would thus be placed on a basis not at all advantageous for China. The *Nichi Nichi* and the *Hochi* both have telegrams from Peking in a somewhat similar sense, and the former journal observes that it is most desirable that China should be taken into Japan's confidence as early and as fully as possible about the terms of peace. Japan's position is unquestionably very difficult, and her very best diplomacy will be needed to keep things smooth. We can not frankly say that the situation has been helped by the writings in the Tokyo press, or by the action of all the political parties.

Saturday, July 1.

Rumours continue to arrive indicating that China labours under much uneasiness about the fate of Manchuria. Many of her statesmen seems unable to conceive that Japan will be content with the East-Chinese Railway and the Liaoting Peninsula alone. They think that she will prove a second Russia and that she will assert her authority over the whole of the Three Eastern Provinces. It is very natural that China should be uneasy, for in the history of her relations

with foreign states there is nothing that encourages her to be trustful. In this instance, however, one imagines that she might find comfort by counting the cost, and considering what Japan's potential gains might be and what her certain losses did she lay claim to the whole of Manchuria. There is nothing in the vast region to compensate the heavy outlays that would be needed for administering it, and most assuredly nothing that would begin to compensate for the forfeiture of the world's goodwill that must be Japan's reward if she showed herself so aggressive. It is plain enough that the problems of the railway and of the future of Manchuria are sufficiently complicated to tax the utmost resources of statesmanship, but what may be predicted with entire confidence is that Japan will show herself moderate and reasonable in her manner of dealing with these and other questions arising out of the War.

Viceroy Yuan, it is said, in reply to the Throne's inquiries, has written, or telegraphed, a long memorial in which he strongly advocates the expediency of negotiating with Japan direct on all these questions. His eminently sound view is that any attempt to enlist the intervention of other Powers or to gain for China admission to the conference chamber would have most mischievous results.

Sunday, July 2.

The latest news from Peking is that there has been a change of views there. It is said to be beyond question that at one time the tide of political opinion set in the direction of entrusting the solution of the Manchurian problem to England, America, Japan, Germany and France in combination, a course which would have been entirely consistent with China's traditional and astute policy of playing off one Power against another. Finding the Powers unwilling to entertain any such project, China sought to have her own representative admitted to the peace conference as a minimum precaution, and it is said that Mr. Wu Ting-fong was actually designated. But again the Powers proved lukewarm, and although much pressure had been brought to bear by Russia in Chinese official quarters, this scheme also fell through. Just then Viceroy Yuan's memorial arrived, recommending council with Japan alone, and that view has finally prevailed, it is said.

The well-known conservative Wang Wen-shao has retired from the Cabinet, and his place has been taken by Mr. Hsü, a strong partizan of Viceroy Yuan.

A telegram from Yingkow says that business has once again become brisk there. Numerous boats are ascending and descending the Liao, some carrying provisions and munitions to Tiehling, and some bringing staples of export to Yingkow.

The *Hochi* and the *Fiji Shimpō* publish telegrams from Peking saying that the Russians at Kirin have arrested a number of Chinese subjects, officials and private individuals, and have condemned them to death as spies. The Governor has communicated with Peking and a strong protest has been lodged at the Russian Legation.

Monday, July 3.

Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, in response to the Throne's demand for an expression of opinion as to the Manchurian question, is said to have replied that Japan and Russia are not to be included in the same category of political conscience. Japan may be trusted not to aggress in Manchuria, and therefore the wisest course for China is to negotiate direct with her and to repose con-

fidence in her engagement. Viceroy Yuan has, it is rumoured, repeated his advice in the same strain. He speaks unequivocally of Japan's magnanimity and declares that to seek admission to the conference chamber, or to endeavour to enlist the intervention of other Powers, would be bad policy on China's part. These Viceroys, Yuan and Chang, may be said to be the most influential in China. Their plainly expressed views must have gone far to quiet the uneasiness which for a time disturbed the official mind in Peking.

The British Landrenters at Tientsin have unanimously authorised the Council to raise by loan the sum of Tls. 450,000 for the improvement of the Taku Bar. It is to be secured by a levy of wharfage dues at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per mill, and tonnage dues of 1 mace per ton per trip on shipping coming to the Peiho. This resolution was unanimously supported at a very full meeting of the Tientsin General Chamber of Commerce, held the following day.

Twelve officials of Hupeh, the majority of them newly appointed to substantive posts in that province, and the others expectant officials, have lately arrived from Wu-chang en route to Japan for a six months' inspection of the laws and institutions of that country. They have been sent by Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, who is determined to send every official of any ability under him to Japan to have their "eyes opened" as to how the modern world is moving along. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that this step of Viceroy Chang's cannot fail to be of incalculable value to China and to Hupeh province especially. We are glad to note that many of the Viceroys and Governors of other provinces are also following his Excellency's laudable example.

Yokohama residents will be interested in hearing that late issues of the Tientsin papers are filled with reports of public meetings whose object is the establishment of a school at Tientsin; and the papers also print in full the accepted Provisional Constitution and By-Laws of the resultant "School Association of Tientsin," of which the following is the first clause:—"The object of the Association is, in general, to promote the education, though the medium of the English language, of those children and youth of Tientsin, and of the country dependent upon Tientsin, for whom English is the native language, or by whom English may be adopted for the purpose of their education and in particular to establish and maintain at Tientsin a school suitable for, the furtherance of the said object; but not for profit, the expectation of profit from the undertaking being expressly set aside."

Concerning the case of the tugboat *Samson*, in which Mr. Pavlov, of Korean fame, sued Baron Ward in the British Supreme Court at Shanghai—the decision of which we announced on Tuesday—our senior Shanghai contemporary has the following note:—"Quite unusual public interest was shown in the proceedings in the Supreme Court yesterday. During the morning, two ladies, friends of his Lordship, occupied chairs on the Bench, and there was a considerable gathering of spectators in Court. The entire day, after the opening address, was occupied in the examination of the plaintiff, Mr. A. Pavlov, who is still titularly Russian Minister to Korea. During the cross-examination by Mr. Morgan Phillips in the afternoon, the questions took on a distinctly sensational character. Mr. Pavlov bore his long examination with the greatest good humour, and the "smile" which, according to one of the letters put in, had greatly irritated the defendant on a previous occasion, was very much in evidence. Only once it vanished for a time, when Mr. Phillips after reading some distinctly uncomplimentary extracts from Russian newspapers, and finding they were lightly treated, asked His Excellency if he must not possess a "very thick skin." Mr. Pavlov drew himself up and said he should decline to answer more questions. His Lordship suggested that the remark would be more properly one for comment to the jury and Mr. Phillips did not press the question.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN HAY.

A telegram has been received in Tokyo announcing the death of Mr. Hay, United States Secretary of State. Mr. Hay had been ailing for some time from heart trouble but news was recently published that he had recovered and would speedily resume his duties in Washington. The hope proved delusive. He was one of the great men of the era and his country will not be alone in mourning his loss.

The Hon. Colonel John Hay, the third son of Charles Hay and Helen Leonard, was born at Salem, Indiana, Oct. 8, 1838, and graduated at Brown University, 1858. He was admitted to the Bar in Springfield, Illinois, in 1861, but almost immediately went to Washington as Assistant Secretary to President Lincoln, and subsequently was his Adjutant and Aide-de-Camp. During the Civil War he served for a time under Generals Hunter and Gillmore, attaining the rank of Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General. From 1865 to 1867 he was Secretary of Legation in Paris, and from that time to 1868 was Charge d'Affaires at Vienna. He was appointed Secretary of Legation in Madrid in 1869, where he remained until 1870, when he returned to the United States, and became one of the editors of the *New York Tribune*. This position he resigned in 1876, upon his removal to Cleveland, Ohio; but he continued occasionally to contribute to its columns down to recent times. During the absence of the editor, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, in Europe, from April to November 1881, Colonel Hay returned to New York to take entire editorial charge of the *Tribune*. While on the *Tribune* he obtained considerable celebrity by his dialect poems of "Jim Bludsoe," "Little Breeches," &c.; which were afterwards published in book form under the title of "Pike County Ballads," 1871. In the same year he also issued "Castilian Days," a series of sketches of Spanish life and character. From 1879 to 1881 he was Assistant Secretary of State. He represented the United States at the International Sanitary Congress held in Washington in 1881, and was chosen President of that body. He was subsequently engaged (in collaboration with John G. Nicolay) in writing a *Life of Abraham Lincoln*, which was published as a serial in the *Century*, from 1886 to 1890, and was printed in 1890, with extensive additions, in 10 vols. 8vo, by Century Co. In the same year he published his collected "Poems." He took an active part in the campaign of 1896 which resulted in the election of President McKinley, and was appointed in March 1897 American Ambassador to England. He retired from his Ambassadorship, after representing his country with conspicuous ability and popularity, in September 1898, and was subsequently appointed United States Secretary of State. Col. Hay married in 1874, Miss Clara Stone, eldest daughter of Amasa Stone, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, the eminent railway constructor and philanthropist.

A telegram received at the Foreign Office in Tokyo says that the Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, died on July 1st at The Fells, Newbury, New Hampshire. After his return from Europe, Mr. Hay spent some days in Washington and then repaired to his summer residence at Newbury. After his arrival there he was taken sick, but on the 30th June seemed to be recovering; consequently the news of his demise will come as a great shock to the whole world.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1905.

The general figures of Japan's foreign trade during the first half of the current year are stated to have been as follows:—

	Yen.
Exports.....	142,099,000
Imports.....	283,949,000
Excess of Imports ...	141,850,000

As to the movements of specie at Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka and Nagasaki, they were:—

		Yen.
Exports of Specie	Gold	6,417,000
	Silver	430,000
Total		6,847,000
Imports of Specie	Gold	16,756,000
	Silver	6,119,000
Total		22,875,000
Excess of Imports	Gold	10,339,000
	Silver	5,689,000
Total		16,128,000

The *Asahi Shimbun* commenting upon these figures, observes that the three great events of the year have been the fall of Port Arthur, the Battle of Mukden and the Battle of the Japan Sea. It is natural that the economic condition of the country, depending largely as it does on the war, should show a great change under the circumstances. Until the close of last year many people took a gloomy view of the future, and that there should be a corresponding restoration of activity is inevitable. The cotton-spinning and other industries show this clearly, and so do the rates quoted on the exchange market which are, in many cases, almost the double of what they were at the close of last year. It is not to be pretended, of course, that the above figures show a satisfactory growth of the country's foreign trade. Exports have increased by only some 5 millions as compared with the corresponding period of last year and imports present a sudden and excessive growth. At the same time any increase of exports in the very acme of such a great war is matter for congratulation, and in the case of imports there is the special consideration that merchants have been laying in large stocks in anticipation of the increased tariff rates which went into operation from the 1st of July. Moreover the first six months of every year are notable for a marked excess of imports and in the second six months the conditions are generally more or less reversed. Of course the inflow of specie is not due to commercial operations: it must be attributed to the Government's special financial transactions.

TERMS OF PEACE.

(COMMUNICATED.)

There are several opinions among the Japanese as to the terms of peace to be imposed upon Russia, but the main points lie in the following three: (1) Russia should return to China the whole occupied territories in Manchuria and waive all her treaty rights in Korea and Manchuria; (2) she should pay an indemnity to Japan equal to the amount that Japan has spent for the war since the outbreak of hostilities; (3) she should cede some part of her territory. Questions such as the assignment of the East China Railway and Russian enterprises in Manchuria, the surrender of all the war-ships which have been disarmed in neutral waters, and the acquisition of the rights of fishery in Kamchatka, of establishing settlements in chief towns in Siberia and

of free passage of the Amur are no more than side issues of the above main points.

The first point involves the *raison d'être* of the war and Russia has to yield on this point as a logical consequence of her defeat. As to the second point, opinions differ in respect of the amount in accordance with the methods of calculating the expenses. However, almost all agree in charging practical war expenditures. The third point is most difficult for solution and Russia would be most unyielding as regards it. There is wide divergence of opinions as to the disposition of the question, but the main disagreement turns upon the question of the seizure of Vladivostok. In short, one party urges the taking of the port by any means, while the other does not think it necessary to take it. The latter says that it is desirable to acquire Vladivostok, but should Japan take possession of it, the world would begin to suspect her of being an aggressive country coveting the territories of her neighbours, and thus she would lose the sympathy of the world, which has hitherto stood her in good stead. Besides, should Japan demand too heavy terms, the war would be unnecessarily prolonged. Moreover, should she fail to avail herself of this good opportunity, fortune might cease to smile upon her. On that account, she might well leave Vladivostok to Russia, if she can obtain some reasonable concessions.

The former contends that though it is regrettable to prolong the war by demanding heavy terms, Japan should not be in such a hurry as to conclude peace by imposing a slight burden which might induce the vanquished to contemplate revenge. Japan must guard herself against revenge, for some of the Russian generals have already cried out for peace only for the purpose of gaining time. Should Russia retain Vladivostok and rally her strength sufficiently to be able to cope with Japan, the latter would find it too late to lament her over-indulgence. When one reflects what great effect the three cruisers of Vladivostok have wrought on the manoeuvres of the Japanese armies, one can easily understand the importance of the port from a strategical point of view. On that account, Japan must deprive Russia of her naval base in the Sea of Japan to put a stop to her aggressive measures in the Far East. This party goes on to say that the reason for taking the port is merely to drive Russia out of her strongholds and not to threaten other nations by getting a foothold on the continent; consequently Japan can leave the port open to the free intercourse of nations.

Both arguments stand upon reason. Japan, so to speak, is in a dilemma; should she take possession of Vladivostok, she would lose the sympathy of the world, but should she leave the port to Russia the peace of the Far East would always be disturbed. It is contended that it may be well if Japan make Russia demolish all fortifications and warlike establishments in Vladivostok and force her to avow that the port should be thrown open to the world. The opinion is good as an argument but it is of no practical use at least with regard to Russia. History is a witness that Russia has not kept her word. In the treaty of Paris, she gave her word that she would not float her fleet in the Black Sea; moreover she promised to throw open Batum as a free port. But within fifteen years' time, Russia has fitted out a Black Sea Squadron, defying all the remonstrances of Great Britain, and had converted Batum into a naval base. On that account, much faith can not be placed

in Russia's promise to make Vladivostok an absolutely commercial city.

If it be impolitic for Japan to occupy Vladivostok and it be dangerous to leave it to Russia, what should be the disposition of the port? The only solution of the question is to make the port an eternally neutral city under the superintendence of the Powers that are interested in the Far East. The port should be used by the Powers in common as the Danube and the Congo stand under the joint supervision of the Powers. If the port should be thus disposed of, Russia would be relieved from the national disgrace of ceding one of her most useful ports to the enemy and at the same time she would be free from the danger of Japan's standing at her portal. As for Japan, there is no fear of Russia closing again the old stronghold and she would be released from the suspicion of the world. Consequently this solution not only alleviates Russia's burden and benefits Japan, but insures peace and promotes the well being of the world by throwing open Northern Asia to the free intercourse of nations.

S. N.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Japanese securities show a slight downward tendency on the London market, and Russian stocks are rising. The former fact is attributed to talk of another foreign loan by Japan. Rumours on this subject are very insistent. Mr. Takahashi is said to have nearly effected an arrangement in New York, and the particulars are alleged to be 200 million *yen* at 4 per cent., the selling price 90, and the period 20 years. Should this prove correct, it will be a fine result, for Japanese 4 per cents are now quoted in London at less than 89.

In this context it may be mentioned that, according to rumour, certain foreigners, notably Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Company, are said by Japanese journals to be buying Japanese bonds on behalf of a London Syndicate. Twenty million *yen* worth are reported to have been purchased thus far.

The Higashi Hongwan-ji has been rescued from the verge of financial ruin by the assistance of the Nishi Hongwan-ji. The latter has never been torn by disputes, and is as remarkable for its wealth as for its charities and its good-doing. The pecuniary assistance now given by the Nishi Hongwan-ji signifies a re-union of the two sects of the Shin. It appears that this had its origin in a friendship cemented by Otani Yeisei (brother of the spendthrift abbot Otani Kayei) and Otani Kozui, Lord Abbot of the Nishi Hongwan-ji. The two men became friends while studying in London, and they agreed that nothing could be more regrettable than the existing schism among the followers of Shiaran Shonin.

It is stated that owing to the popularity of pictorial post-cards great numbers have been imported from abroad and are sold in Japan. But according to the Japanese postal regulations a post-card can not be treated as such unless it bears clearly printed on the face the words *yubin hagaki*, in Japanese characters. Otherwise the postage charged is 3 *sen*. A warning is published, in order to avoid what has become very common, namely, the necessity of levying extra postage from the recipients of cards, and their not infrequent rejection by their addressees.

There has been a riot among the prisoners at Hamadera in Osaka. Apparently the

trouble had its origin in some question relating to insufficiency of fatty substances in the food supplied to the prisoners. The trouble attained such dimensions that the guards were obliged to use their rifles, with the result that one Russian was killed and 5 were wounded.

Captain Vederivekoff (?) of the *Nicolaï I.* attempted to escape from the prisoners' quarters in Saseho on the 27th, but was apprehended by a policeman.

Japanese newspapers regard the present crisis in Russia as the dawn of free institutions for that country, which consummation, they consider, will materially promote the peace of the world. The *Jiji Shimpō* is particularly emphatic. It declares that the weapons of civilization can only be employed by a civilized nation, and that Russia's discomfiture in this war must be attributed primarily to the defective state of her institutions and to her corrupt bureaucracy. It takes the view, and is endorsed by the *Asahi*, that the incidents in the Black Sea are merely symptomatic. They illustrate the altogether faulty relations existing between Russian officers and Russian soldiers, which relations in turn, reflect those existing between rulers and ruled. Of course there is some ridicule of Russia's pretensions to continue a great war in the face of such domestic conditions.

Admiral Rojestvensky has made steady progress towards recovery. There are no symptoms of brain trouble, and it is expected that he will be completely convalescent by the end of this month.

About seven weeks ago there died in Tokyo a celebrated poet, Mr. Noguchi Neisai. He was also a member of the Lower House. Inheriting a taint of leprosy, which, indeed, had declared itself in his person, Mr. Noguchi entered into a compact with his brother, an eminent Professor of the University, and his younger sister that all should remain unmarried so that their family might die with them. In their household, however, was a young student called Takebayashi Danzaburo, and between him and the young lady an intrigue sprang up. It ended in their marriage with the reluctant consent of the two brothers. But the conduct of the student became ultimately so outrageous that he was divorced and expelled from the family circle. By and bye Noguchi Neisai died suddenly, and there his story might have ended had not Danzaburo been apprehended on suspicion of murdering a druggist, Konishi. After the examination of the suspect orders were given for the disinterment of Noguchi's remains, and they are now undergoing chemical analysis. The yellow journals of Tokyo are full of the history. But it may prove a myth after all.

It is stated that Madame Rojestvensky has decided to join her husband in Japan, and that she will soon start by a German mail-steamer. She will land at Nagasaki, and her intention, according to rumour, is to remain in Japan until peace is concluded.

In the *Official Gazette* it is announced that the Government of the Argentine Republic has decided to establish a Legation in Japan, and that the present Chargé d'Affaires, M. Baldomero Garcia Sagastume was appointed Representative on the 15th of June, when he handed his credentials to the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

Consul-General Odagiri, who is now at

Shanghai, says that there are 11 Russian ships interned at the latter place. Of their crews some 700 are combatants and 300 are non-combatants. The vessels are anchored in a very inconvenient manner. Instead of being segregated they are mixed up with the foreign shipping so that their control is exceedingly difficult.

Admiral Nebogatoff and his officers, since they are not to be allowed to return to Russia, have been sent to the prisoners' quarters at Fushimi, near Kyoto. They number 66 in all, but as some of them announced from the first their unwillingness to take advantage of the Japanese Emperor's offer to permit their return on parole, the number actually condemned to imprisonment by the Tsar is 58.

Japanese newspapers state that the directors of the Tokyo Electric Light Company have arranged with an American capitalist for a loan of 3 million *yen*, and that the representative of the lender will leave Vancouver for Japan on the 24th instant. This is said to be the first instance of a Japanese industrial company contracting a foreign debt.

There has been a violent gale on the China coast. It seems to have exhibited its greatest force at Amoy, where much damage was done.

THE LAW COURTS.

MR. A. C. ST. CLAIR.

The criminal case of Mr. A. C. St. Clair, an American, who is charged with fraud, came up again on July 1st in the Tokyo District Court. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, six months' police surveillance, and a fine of *yen* 5.

The accused has lodged an appeal in the Tokyo Appeal Court.

THE TSUKIJI AFFAIR.

The trial of Captain Bougouin and his employee, H. Maki began on July 4th in the Tokyo District Court before Judge Imamura and Associate Judges Fukagawa and Oka, and Public Prosecutors Anju and Ochiai.

Messrs. S. Isobe, K. Seki and R. Tamaoki were employed by Captain Bougouin for the defence and Mr. M. Takagi by Maki.

Mr. Magaki, a lawyer of Tokyo, and Mr. Ogata, of the Yokohama District Court, were present as interpreters.

The Court was filled with the public, including Mr. F. Strange, son-in-law of Capt Bougouin, Mr. J. Adam, first interpreter of the French Legation, Mr. Kasaiwagi, Councillor of the Department of Justice, Colonel Uchida, of the Gendarmes.

The Court sat at 9.50 a.m. The presiding Judge declared that the trial was held to consider a case of suspected infringement of the Law of Military Secrets Preservation.

At the outset, the Court examined the accused as to their ages, residence, etc., after which the Court said that the trial was injurious to social peace and ordered the Court to be cleared. Messrs. J. Adam and Kashiwagi and Colonel Uchida, however, were permitted to remain in Court.

The trial continued until 4.30 p.m. The Court then adjourned till 9 a.m. on July 8th.

ALLEN v. THE "MAINICHI SHIMBUN."

Mr. G. R. Allen, who is under trial in the Tokyo District Court on a charge of alleged forgery of a private letter and calumny, has lodged, through Dr. R. Masujima, a prosecution of defamation in the same court against the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

NEBOGATOFF.

AFTER a long silence the TSAR, on the 2nd instant, conveyed to Admiral NEBOGATOFF an explicit refusal of that officer's application for permission to return to Russia on parole. Admiral NEBOGATOFF and his officers were kept at Saseho for a considerable time in the expectation of a reply from the TSAR to the two telegrams sent seeking instructions, one by Admiral NEBOGATOFF, the other by Admiral ROJESTVENSKY. Finally, as no suitable arrangements existed for the accommodation of prisoners at Saseho, and as more than ample time had been allowed for the receipt of a reply from St. Petersburg, the Admiral and his officers were sent to Hiroshima. Much surprise was felt that the TSAR should remain silent under such circumstances. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, for example, expressed the opinion that HIS MAJESTY must have partially lost his sense of Sovereign duties since he so conspicuously neglected their discharge. Meanwhile the Russian officers were not treated at Hiroshima as ordinary prisoners of war. They were allowed to retain their swords and pistols, and were regarded merely as men awaiting their EMPEROR's permission to return home. On the 2nd instant, however, a message from M. BEZOBRAZOFF, despatched by order of the TSAR, briefly and coldly refused to permit the return of the officers. They are said to have been much cast down by the news, as well they might be. What thoughts prompted the TSAR it is not difficult to conceive. HIS MAJESTY has been unable to reconcile himself to the idea of four armoured ships surrendering *en bloc* to any squadron however superior. There has been a careful avoidance of any hastiness of judgment at St. Petersburg. Full time, ostentatiously full, was taken to consider, and the result of this leisurely reflection has been that Imperial sanction can not possibly be extended to such a precedent. This development will greatly heighten the interest of the incident, and can not fail to arouse world-wide comment. Is it to be concluded that the standard of naval conduct in Russia must always be death rather than surrender? That is what it amounts to. If any exercise of discretion be permitted, if any allowance be made for circumstances, then it would seem that never was surrender more justified than NEBOGATOFF's. It is true, we believe, that three out of the four ships were comparatively uninjured, and that the *Orel*, though her decks had been swept by the Japanese fire and though she was virtually incapable of further fighting, remained nevertheless quite sound so far as her main armour was concerned. But even granting that the four ships had still ample belligerent capacity, it is plain that the choice lay simply between two alternatives, destruction or yielding. They were four to twenty-seven. Such odds need only be stated. The Japanese say that five minutes would have sufficed to destroy the

four ships had they declined to haul down their flags. Easily, too, can we conceive what must have been the state of the Russian officers' morale. They had fought all through the preceding day and had seen their consorts disabled one after another. They had contended all night against a cloud of torpedo-craft, which had given the death blow to ship after ship. And on the 28th, just after they had sighted Ulneung and were congratulating themselves, on certain escape, they suddenly found their little squadron environed by a force nearly seven times as numerous. They must have thought that fate was distinctly against them—fate or the deadly skill of TOGO in bringing his great squadron with unerring accuracy to the very point where their route could be cut. At the Liancourt Rocks the Sea of Japan has a width of 500 miles. Was it within the bounds of reasonable probability that TOGO should successfully select the precise spot in this five-hundred mile waste of waters to intercept the flying Russians with whom he had parted company twelve hours previously? There must have been something shocking, something appalling, in this unerring prescience, and very likely the uncanniness of the incident tended to shake NEBOGATOFF's self-confidence. That is a secondary consideration, however. The cardinal point is that escape was wholly impossible and that to refuse surrender would certainly have ended in the destruction of the ships and the loss of hundreds of lives. The TSAR has now virtually declared that even under such circumstances surrender was not permissible. Where does His Majesty draw the distinction between NEBOGATOFF and STORSEL? We do not see.

THE BLACK SEA MUTINY.

THUS far the accounts go to indicate that the mutiny in the Black Sea is triumphant. There are 9 battle-ships in the Fleet, and if Admiral KRUGER could trust his men he ought to be able to make short work of the mutineers. But the disaffection of the *Pobedonosets* at the moment of action very naturally caused him to hesitate. Had he persisted in adopting violent measures and had the mutiny extended, he might have condemned his country to a terrible catastrophe. His choice, since it suggests timidity, will be condemned in some quarters, but no observant person can suspect a Russian officer of timidity. The Admiral realized that the force under his command could not be relied on, and that the best course to take in Russia's interests would be to weed out the mutinous spirits and to re-man the ships. Therefore he and his council of officers decided to ungear the machinery in the remaining vessels and to permit the departure of any man who might desire to go, granting, at the same time, two months leave to the reserves. These measures have probably saved the ships, but inasmuch as they amount to an official acknowledgement

of inability to deal with the mutiny, they shake the whole structure of the Russian Navy. From that point of view the gravity of the incident can not be over-rated. The mutineers, of course, will eventually become helpless. They can not obtain either coal or provisions unless they turn pirates. Possibly they may choose to adopt the latter character, and if they do they can hope to enjoy immunity for some time since the force which alone could have restrained them has been paralysed by the deliberate act of its officers. But the strong probability is that in the face of the passive difficulties confronting them they will disperse and disappear, to be gradually apprehended and brought to justice. Their own fate, however, is quite a secondary consideration. The ominous fact is that they have not only crippled the remnant of Russia's naval strength, but have also struck a deadly blow at the system by which the Russian autocracy is supported, the system of force. It is silly to take an exaggerated view of any event, yet one is constrained to observe that such an incident as this mutiny comes at a time when the Russian Government can ill afford to have its impotence demonstrated. The least that can be said is what the *Kokumin* says, namely, that for the next ten or fifteen years Russia can not think of stretching out a hand over-sea towards the Far East.

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

The table below gives the result of all matches played in the county cricket championship up to June 8th, with the positions won last year:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Yorkshire (2)	8	6	—	2	6
Lancashire (1)	6	5	—	1	5
Surrey (11)	6	5	—	1	5
Notts (4)	6	3	2	1	1
Sussex (6)	7	3	2	2	1
Leicester (8)	6	2	2	2	—
Gloucester (9)	4	2	2	—	—
Middlesex (5)	4	1	3	—	—2
Essex (13)	6	1	5	—	—4
Kent (3)	1	—	1	—	—1
Northampton	3	—	1	2	—1
Somerset (12)	4	1	1	2	—
Hampshire (15)	5	—	2	3	—2
Warwick (7)	6	—	2	4	—2
Worcester (14)	4	—	3	1	—3
Derby (10)	4	—	3	1	—3

The following are the results of the matches played by the Australian cricketers up to June 21:—

AGAINST.	RESULTS.
Gentlemen of England.	Drawn.
Notts.	"
Surrey.	"
Oxford University.	Won by 200 runs.
Gentlemen of England.	Won by an innings and 189 runs.
Yorkshire.	Won by 174 runs.
Lancashire.	Won by 224 runs.
England (Test).	Lost by 213 runs.
Cambridge University.	Won by 169 runs.
Yorkshire.	Drawn.
M. C. C. and Ground.	"
Leicestershire.	"
England (Test).	"

NOTE "Won" indicates won by Australia; "Lost" indicates lost by Australia.

Australia has thus played 13 matches, won 5, drawn 7 and lost 1.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

It is very hard to find in the whole range of Buddhist literature any pronouncedly optimistic articles. The general sentiment among thoughtful Buddhists seems to be that the creed is more and more losing its hold on the small section of the nation that professes adherence to it. Christianity has doubtless benefited much in this country by its association with Western civilization and Western thought. Buddhism, on the other hand, loses much by its association with customs, ceremonies, and notions which no longer interest the active spirits in modern Japan. An article in the June number of the *Rikugō Zasshi* entitled "The Present State of Buddhism," contains the following remarks: In reference to the causes of the ineffectiveness of Buddhism there are many different opinions. The priests themselves seem to have no hope of reviving interest in their creed. They seem quite satisfied with the status in the country which tradition has conferred on their religion. We have, say they, more than 70,000 temples and about 100,000 priests, and as for adherents, with the exception of the Christians and Shintoists, whose number is comparatively small, the whole of Japan is Buddhist. And as regards profession this is to a large extent true. Religion in Japan as far as households are concerned has become quite formal. The head of each house decides what religious ceremonies shall be performed on certain occasions. This does not imply that he himself believes in a creed or that any members of his family take the slightest interest in its teaching. It is one of the many family traditions that the heads of households still scrupulously follow. So that in most cases Buddhism, though the religion of families, is not the religion of the individuals composing a family. The connection of the priesthood with the laity is almost exclusively that of the performers of ceremonies to those who in obedience to custom pay for their performance. The ceremony-performing function suffices for the maintenance of the priesthood. There are in Tōkyō to-day no less than 1,349 Buddhist temples and 1,880 priests connected therewith. The money paid for the ceremonies performed by these priests together with the charges for sepulture, &c., mount up to a very big sum every year. Beyond its connection with customary ceremonies what hold has Buddhism on the nation? None whatever. Its so-called adherents do not take the slightest interest in its teaching. What its future will be nobody can foresee.

The *Rikugō Zasshi* has much improved in both appearance and contents. Dr. Inoue Teisuijō is, we observe, one of the contributors to the June number. He writes on the permanently strong elements of Japanese nationality. Of these he finds distinct traces in the Shintō emblems, the sword, the *gohei* and the mirror. Mr. Nakajima Tokuzō writes on Ethics and the Rev. R. Minami continues his discussion of the Gospels and their teaching. Mr. T. Muramatsu in an article on "The Development of International Morality and the Diminution of War," maintains that during the last few decades there has been a distinct advance in favour of more arbitration and less war and that this sentiment is likely to grow with the increase of enlightenment in civilised countries.

Mr. Y. Hani, writing in the *Rikugō Zasshi* on Japanese home life, says that there is no subject more discussed to-day than home life, but that mistaken conceptions of what is desirable in the home are very prevalent. In the first place there is a great lack of seriousness about the ideas entertained. With many home is a place for pleasure and abandon, where each member of a family may do as he or she pleases, where the restraints of the school, the office, the shop being removed, all can enjoy themselves to their hearts' content. This notion is responsible for many an uncivil home. To the idea that home is chiefly a place for rest and pleasure Mr. Hani is opposed, and he thinks that the household being no other than a miniature reproduction of Society generally, the same rules of etiquette and consideration for others which hold good in general social inter-

course should be scrupulously followed by members of families in their home life. The English, says Mr. Hani, make the husband the centre of the home. The home including the wife, exists for his comfort after his day's work is over. This arrangement does not perhaps give sufficient importance to the wife. Mr. Hani has much to say on the choice of wives and on the consequences of the thousands of unsuitable marriages that are constantly taking place. The gist of his article is that the home should be made a centre of elevating influences, of improving social intercourse and also a place where each member of the family meets with kind consideration and sympathy.

Following the practice of the *Koye*, the *Fukui Shimpō* (Presbyterian) has opened its columns to inquirers and from June 15th commenced to publish a series of questions and answers which cannot but be of particular interest to all foreign missionaries in this country. We give below specimens of these in a condensed form.

QUESTION.—At the General Synod of the Nihon Kirisutokyōkai held last year a resolution was passed bearing on the independence of churches that seemed to be quite anti-foreign in spirit. Is it right and proper that a Japanese church should assume an anti-foreign attitude?

ANSWER.—By referring to the minutes of the Eighteenth Synod of our Church it will be found that the measure known as the *Dokuritsū-an* appears in two forms, an original and a revised form. But they are very much the same in substance. In its original form the measure ran thus:—"Churches that receive support (that is, that are not independent), according to a clause in Art. 60 of the Church Rules, are disqualified to be regarded as properly constituted churches. (*Tōsen Kyōkai taru shikaku no ushinai mono to su*)." This measure is not to come into force till January 1st, 1907. The support received need not necessarily come from a foreign source, so that there is nothing anti-foreign in the measure. It simply asserts that a church which is not able to support itself is on a lower level than a church which can do so, that it is in a state of minority and cannot rank with adult churches. People who read into this measure anti-foreign sentiments fail to comprehend it.

QUESTION.—It is said that there are Japanese connected with the Nippon Kirisutokyōkai who object to carry on evangelistic work in conjunction with foreigners and who are in favour of getting rid of foreign missionaries altogether. What do you think about this?

ANSWER.—In our opinion nobody wants to put obstacles in the way of foreign workers in Japan. At any rate nobody connected with the *Fukui Shimpō* assumes this attitude. But there are a great many of us who desire to place our relations to foreign missionaries on a proper footing. Now, in co-operation the status of the co-operators is a matter of great importance. We will cite two examples. There is the co-operation of England and Japan as two allied thoroughly independent countries. There is also the co-operation of Japan and Korea, with Korea saying to Japan, "You construct the railways, you run the Post Offices and the Telegraph Offices, you superintend the finances and garrison the country," &c., &c. In the Church of Christ in Japan we have both these types of co-operation between foreigners and Japanese. Among our Presbyterian Churches there are churches in Kyūshū and North-Eastern Japan (Sendai) whose relation to foreigners is of the Korean type, differing nothing from that of the Methodists and the Protestant Episcopalians. This is a subject for regret, and bodes ill for the future of these Churches. That our relations to foreigners should be placed on a thoroughly satisfactory and proper footing is a matter of immense importance.

QUESTION.—At the last General Synod of the Presbyterian Church was this question of co-operation with foreigners discussed?

ANSWER.—No. The only discussion at all bearing on it was that of the independence of Churches referred to above. But the subject should be opened up and steps should be taken to correct existing abuses and provide against pending evils.

QUESTION.—It is reported that there are persons who are in favour of refusing all subscriptions towards our work coming from foreigners. Is that so?

ANSWER.—The evils attendant on the giving and taking of subscriptions depend on the ideas of the donors and the receivers. Donations cannot be dealt with satisfactorily without considering the circumstances under which they are made. There are gifts made in the name of the Lord to which no conditions are attached, which are plainly the outcome of Christian love. No church need refuse such gifts. Then there are all sorts of subscriptions made to charitable institutions the receipt of which does no harm. But in Christian work generally the offer of help from outsiders demands careful consideration before it is accepted or rejected. The question is, what will the receipt of help involve or lead to?

QUESTION.—Many of the advocates of independence say that we are going to join the Congregationalists. (Kumiai kyōkai) Is that so?

ANSWER.—Such assertions are made by ill-informed foreign missionaries or by certain ministers who want to frighten people for their own ends. But the truth is that nothing at all has been settled on this subject. The Presbyterians and Congregationalists were at one time united and only last year there was a conference between representatives of the two bodies to discuss the possibility of union. If it could be effected, we should like to see a union not of these two bodies only but of these and several other denominations. It is perhaps too much to expect that this should be brought about at once, nor even that we and the Congregationalists can combine in the near future. But there is nothing to be afraid of in the idea of union.

QUESTION.—Is the Nihon Kirisutokyōkai Presbyterian or Calvinistic?

ANSWER.—The Nihon Kirisutokyōkai is not the same as the Western Presbyterian Churches except in the form of Church Government adopted. In articles of belief and other matters the Japanese Presbyterians differ from their brethren in the West. Moreover, there is no guarantee that our church will always stay where it is now in the matter of belief and church management. Most of us approve of going wherever the Holy Spirit may lead us, and our watchword is progress. While feeling under no obligation to adhere forever to the Presbyterian form of church government, we do not see the necessity for immediate change. As regards Calvinism, according to our confession of faith, we are neither Armenian nor Calvinistic, but Apostolic. So the question you put is somewhat odd.

The questions and answers given above were published in the *Fukui Shimpō* of June 15th. The week following a perhaps still more interesting set appeared, which we give below:—

QUESTION.—It is said that somebody on the staff of this paper has advised foreign missionaries to retire from the Japanese mission field. Is this showing no anti-foreign spirit?

ANSWER.—A little time ago a certain foreign missionary called on one of the staff of this paper and complained bitterly of the difficulties encountered by missionaries in their work among Japanese. The Japanese gentleman applied to, being a friend of the missionary, frankly told him that the difficulties complained of were not imaginary but real and proceeded to go into them thus: Foreign missionaries can no longer lead Japanese Christians as they used to do. There are very few Japanese who are impressed by sermons or lectures given by foreign missionaries. (*Gen ni sekkyō ya yemetsu deno gwaikoku senkyōshi ni shite kampakū sareru hito wa hotondo mare de aru.*) They have lost their hold on our intellectual world (*Karera wa seishinkai no shidōken (power to lead) wo ushinai tsutsu aru.*) The reason of this is that the Japanese have progressed and are no longer struck by the commonplaces which used to interest them. This is the case in mission-schools as well as in church services. Formerly the very mention of a foreigner seemed to imply to a Japanese unusual talent. But now it is only foreigners of real power who are valued. In the main in the intellectual world Japanese and foreigners are on a level. Look at the Universities; where the education and know-

ledge of the teachers is about on a par, the Japanese is more successful than the foreigner on account of his knowledge of the Japanese language and of the prevailing ideas in students' minds. It is precisely the same in the religious world. And so it has happened that a great many foreign missionaries whose labours were at one time valued have lost their influence over the minds of Christians. *Senjitsu seiryoku no atta gwat-hoku senkyōshi no ōku wa ima museiryoku de aru.* Hence the majority of the missionaries find it hard to do any work. One can't but be sorry for them. (*Sore da kara tasu no senkyōshi wa jigō ga dekinai de kurushinde oru. Hanahada kinodokuna arisama de aru.*) The missionaries now fill the position of contractors for missionary work and superintendents of the workers. They don't do the work themselves in most cases, but hire it out to others. They themselves teach English, or overlooking successfully, superintend building, write reports of work for the home boards, keep the accounts of the missions; but missionaries who are powerful preachers are very scarce. The position of the majority of foreign missionaries seems to us deplorable. Their work can only be compared to trying to make water run uphill. Some missionaries seem to think that it is their duty to stay on in Japan under these circumstances till they die, but there are others who feel that the life here is mentally and spiritually injurious to them, that individual development and wide usefulness are alike impossible, and so they return to their own countries and there take up work in which they are eminently successful. It seems to me that you, sir, are a man of this sort and that rather than stop on here in a state of bewilderment, you had better go back to America, where you will find any amount of work to your liking and where you can develop all your capabilities.

Surely, continues the *Fukūin Shimpō*, to everybody this advice must appear as no more than kind. Yet there are people who have made it the foundation of serious charges against the staff of this paper. It has been said that the *Fukūin Shimpō* is the champion of anti-foreign sentiment, and on this account much needless anxiety has been felt on our behalf.

QUESTION.—However much truth there may be in what you have said, there is no denying that in the past the missionaries have effected great things. If the age of devotion, and self-sacrifice has given place to an age of ordinary work and duty, and if as a consequence missionaries no longer play the important part they did, that is their misfortune. There seems to be a call for a great change in their methods of working. Is there no remedy but to ask them to leave the country? Is it not possible to devise means for using them to advantage? What is your opinion on this point?

ANSWER.—Your question is a perfectly natural one. My reply is that our indebtedness to the foreign missionaries for their work in the past, for the love they have shown towards us, is very great and it is hence our duty to find a way out of the difficulty in which they are placed. The best solution to the problem of how best to use them is to cease employing them as mere overseers of the work of others. Let them shoulder their muskets and mix in the fight. Let them be evangelists in reality and not merely in name. The inefficient among them can go home. Men of power will do good. If they need native help, let them apply for it to independent bodies. What we most dislike in the present system is the use by the missionaries of Japanese subordinates for the saving of souls (*Ima no soshiki de ichiban honomama koto wa, shitasoku ni yekono wo sukuwaseru hōhō de aru*). This system of slavery ends in the degeneracy of the masters. The present methods may be said to be suicidal to the missionaries. A good many of them have already begun to die. In their libraries there are no signs of intellectual activity. Lacking the stimulus of active evangelistic work, their minds are not of the kind to give life and purpose to the young men who may apply to them. There are, we are thankful to note, a few bright exceptions, but the majority of missionaries have lapsed into a state of inactivity. Some of them say it is the climate, but it is caused by the mistaken system of evangelistic

work. The restoration of energy depends on their branching out into new work. To use foreign missionaries as mere benevolent dispersers of alms, to assign to them the place of quiet sympathizers with the work of others is to kill them with poison. There may be other methods of renewing the energy of the missionaries, but this seems to us the most effective.

* * *

Mr. Uchimura Kanzō's organ, hitherto called *Seisho no Kenkyū*, has been rechristened *Shinkibō* (The New Hope). The magazine is on the whole strictly orthodox in character. Mr. Uchimura's separation from the church to which he once belonged does not seem to have been on doctrinal grounds. His magazine consists of short notes on Special Biblical topics and comments on the Scriptures. Occasionally he enters the field of controversy as, for instance, in the June number where he praises the Congregationalists of America for agitating against the acceptance of Rockefeller's 100,000 dollars subscription to the Board of Foreign Missions and goes on to remark that, though there is doubtless much corruption among American Congregationalists, he is thankful to say that they are superior to the Japanese Kumiai-yōkai Christians. A remark which seems to indicate that the writer has some grievance against the Kumiai-yōkai. To what extent this magazine is read it is difficult to say. It is exposed for sale in a good number of book-stalls. The range of subjects treated is very limited and student contributions are pretty numerous.

* * *

In the *Gokyo* (Methodist) the Rev. H. Kawasumi, discussing "the Spiritual Lessons to be learnt from the War," says that though every Christian must desire the cessation of War, in the world as constituted to-day it is unavoidable and that it confers certain benefits which perhaps could not be obtained by any less terrible instrumentality. (1) *Among the things taught by the war is the value of religion.* The nearness of death solemnizes the mind and makes men think seriously of a hereafter. Most of our soldiers are without religious belief and yet they face death with equanimity. But their want of religion, from our point of view, is to be regretted and we are glad to know that in many cases soldiers going out to battle have eagerly bought and read religious books. (2) *The war has increased our self-confidence.* We did not at all expect to have come out so well. Alternate victory and defeat was about all we anticipated. We now perceive that we are a powerful nation and competent to overcome great difficulties. (3) *The war has taught us to hold in high regard what is just and right.* In military dispatches the term, *Tenryū* (Help of Heaven) has occurred very frequently. I am one of those who think that this acknowledgment of the help of God by Japanese Commanders, is sincere and I take it to prove three things: (a) That those who use this term recognize that there is a living Being who governs the universe; (b) that this Being is active and that He controls the actions of men, and (c) that He helps the cause of the just. That our armies should all think that they are victorious because they are fighting in the cause of justice is certainly a subject for congratulation on the part of all religious people. (4) *This war has revealed how much real love and sympathy there is in the hearts of men.* To many war seems to be only barbarous killing, and they suppose that it so demoralizes men that they lose all their natural feelings. But the history of this war shows that our Japanese soldiers have retained their finer feelings, their humanity, even on the battlefield. Scores have been the instances of wounded men being borne on the shoulders or the back of a comrade amid a hail of bullets. Unselfishness, and self-sacrifice for others have been apparent everywhere—officers sacrificing themselves or giving up comforts for the sake of their men and men for the sake of their officers—men, at the risk of their lives, carrying food to their comrades engaged in working the guns—men giving bread and tobacco to Russian captives just taken. These and a thousand other noble acts all tend to raise one's opinion of average humanity, all tend to give the lie to those who

say that virtue is dying out of the heart of the modern Japanese. Then there has been an enormous amount of charity and devotion called forth by this war, and the troops have felt inspired to action by the sympathy shown to them by the people at home. This sentiment is expressed in the following lines:

*Okurareshi kettō no kasa wa usukeredo,
Atsuki nasake ni samusa wasururu.**

Throughout the whole country people of all classes have been vying with each other in providing comforts for the soldiers, high-class ladies have offered their services as nurses. This outburst of sympathy has been witnessed in every town and hamlet of the empire. The display of this noble feeling, though common among the Anglo Saxons, has never been witnessed before to the same extent in Japan. It shows that as a people we are actuated by the same benevolent sentiments as are displayed by Christian nations. With all this feeling to work on and to utilize we Christians surely ought to achieve great things.

The *Gokyo* announces that Bishop Harris is now on a visit to the various Chinese towns that have been occupied by the Japanese, giving addresses in English or Japanese at each place.

* * *

We have received from L'Abbe E. Ligneul a copy of another volume of his Theological series. It is on Practical Ethics. It opens with a definition of the term "virtue," then discusses the various classes of virtue practised by mankind, the best way of cultivating virtue, enlightenment, the right and the proper and the virtues connected therewith, courage and the virtues connected therewith, moderation and self-control and the virtues connected therewith. Part II of the book is devoted to a consideration of the doctrine of "Sin." First it is defined, then treated under the title "Major and Minor Offences," then under the title of "Various Kinds of Sin." Methods of computing the number of sins are given and the Part ends with a discussion of the origin of sin and its results. Part III treats of all the principal vices. The work covers 129 pages. The style seems to us a model of clearness, and each subject is presented in a taking manner. There is a freshness and a vivacity about M. Ligneul's works that cannot but be highly appreciated by Japanese readers. M. Ligneul is never discursive on any topic.

* * *

The *Seikyō Shimpō* (No. 589) has an article which epitomizes with approval the views of Rev. Geo. Albrecht of Kyōto on the fundamental difference between the ruling principles of Western and Japanese Civilisations. In the West the development of the individual is the ruling principle. In Japan, says Mr. Albrecht, the individual has from time immemorial been sacrificed to the welfare, convenience and exigencies of the family or the clan. From the statement made by the *Seikyō Shimpō* we gather that the Rev. Geo. Albrecht is of opinion that Christian teaching is needed to right what seems to him a fundamental misconception of human life and the development of character.

In another number of the *Seikyō Shimpō* an article written by Dr. Knox for an American journal entitled:—"Do the Japanese need Christianity?" is summarized by Mr. K. Yamada.

The *Seikyō Shimpō* has a leading article on the "Reform of the Russian Branch of the Greek Church." It says that now it has been decided that the head of the Russian branch of the Greek Church shall be elected by the Holy Synod, the mischievous notion that the Emperor of Russia is the Head of that Church *ex officio* has been dissipated once and for ever. That idea has always prevailed in Japan as well as throughout Europe.

* * *

The *Kōyō* (Roman Catholic) writes very trenchantly, but not unreasonably, on a subject which

* Though thin be the texture of the blankets sent, Thick is the kindness (of the donors), and we forget the cold.

can not but have attracted the anxious attention of well-wishers of Japan—the baseness and meanness of the yellow press. What fairly astonishes us is the eagerness with which highly educated and refined gentlemen and ladies in Japan read scurrilous paragraphs in papers which trade on scandal. Were the demand for these papers less they would gradually disappear. The credulity even of polished Japanese scholars in the matter of scandal is most surprising. The title of the *Koye's* article is "The Slaves of Public Opinion and the Harm they do." It begins by dwelling on the power of the press, for both good and evil. It then proceeds to show in what a flagrant manner certain newspapers abuse that power. Sensation and not truth is their object. In reporting crimes they purposely drag in the names of persons, who have not even a remote connection with the crimes, intending to convey the impression that the characters of such persons are not altogether above suspicion; thereby doing them much harm. When one comes to consider who the people are that are influenced by newspaper reports, we find, says the *Koye*, that for the most part they are uneducated, immoral and low class people, and hence persons of high character may treat their opinions with indifference.* As regards converts belonging to our Church, continues the *Koye*, they have the consolation that comes from the approval of their own consciences, from the feeling that they need not be ashamed before God. They never expect to be appreciated or understood by worldly people. They appeal to a higher standard than so-called public opinion, and occasional slander is rightly reckoned by them as part of the price they have to pay for separation from the world and its evil ways.

The *Koye* has another article entitled "How fickle is Man!" which discusses the various sorts of fickleness that exist. The desire to change the place of residence, to change friends, to change religion, and the like, all proceed from a certain shallowness of mind, from failure to realize the fact that strong minds make circumstances and environment their slaves, transforming conditions by the manner in which they are employed for the carrying out of some great purpose. The happiness that depends solely on environment is, says the *Koye*, a very poor kind of bliss. Satiety, ennui and the like show an imperfectly developed and an ill-instructed mind.

* Unfortunately the persons who in this country credit base slanders are by no means confined to the above classes. We have a sad instance of this before us now that relates to a foreigner but which we are not at liberty to mention here.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN YOKOHAMA.

The morning of the Fourth of July opened in Yokohama with one of those heavy sea-fogs which are the sure precursors of a hot day, the sun not winning its way through before nine o'clock. The day was observed in the usual fashion, American firms closing doors all day, while other nationalities made it a half-holiday. Owing to the lamented death of Mr. Secretary Hay, the usual reception at the Consulate-General was not held, but the programme of baseball-match, sailing races, and fireworks was carried out in its entirety. All the same it was a very quiet Fourth of July, the noisy effervescent patriotism of former years being entirely absent; but that it was enjoyed by all who participated in the events of the day there could be no doubt, while as usual the bonds of fraternal union between American citizens and British subjects were strikingly emphasized. There being no American war-vessel in harbour no salute was possible, but at the Grand Hotel at noonday America's national air was played by the Marine Band from Yokosuka. The following music was played there during the day:

Noon.

Star Spangled Banner.

1. The Advance Guard March J. Ord Hume.
2. Jubel Ouverture F. von Flotow.
3. Donau Wellen Walzer J. Ivanovici.
4. Feierlicher Marsch aus "Die Ruinen von Athen." L. von Beethoven.

5. Grand Selection "Faust" Gonnod.
6. Ungarischer Tanz No. 6 Brahms.
7. Chor a. d. Schöpfung Haydn.
8. Galop In Thunder and Lightning J. Strauss.

Washington Post March.

EVENING.

Star Spangled Banner.

1. "When the moon with glory brightens" March. J. Arbuckle.
2. Ouverture z. Festspiel König Stephan. L. van Beethoven.
3. Ueber den Wellen Walzer J. Rosas.
4. Selection from the "Geisha" S. Jones.
5. Die Mühle im Schwarzwald, Ein Idyll. Rich. Fienberg.
6. Französische Lustspiel Ouverture Kéler Béla.
7. Toledo, Spanish Valse J. Ord Hume.
8. Finsterwalder Sängers Marsch R. Bachhofer.

Stars and Stripes March, etc., etc.

THE BASEBALL MATCH.

Two representative American nines came together at the Cricket ground in the afternoon, one team being captained by that old veteran of the game, Mr. W. L. Merriman, the other being led by Mr. L. E. McChesney. There was a fair attendance, but by no means so large a gathering as the Fourth of July generally attracts: the sun was much in evidence, but a south-westerly breeze made things very pleasant; while at intervals the Town Band played a selection of melodies.

Merriman's team went first to bat and the opening inning, if it produced four runs was, also remarkable for a prolific crop of errors, the fielding being wild and uncertain, showing plainly what lack of practice entails. The first three runs—Webster, McGowan and Thorn—were made at the expense of 5 errors. Merriman was the first man to go under, putting up a fly which McEwen held at third. Next Wiedemann went out at first, but Correa ran home. Stornebrink being struck out, the side retired. Four runs.

McChesney's first inning was short. Edwards, the newcomer, was struck out, Brown was put out at first through some smart work in the field; Blake got down to second, and McChesney rapped out a fly which was not declined. No run.

Two runs came in the second inning, after Webster had been caught by Thompson in the far left field and Miller forced off second, Thorn bringing McGowan home on the first base hit of the match and then sliding over the plate himself before the field had recovered themselves. Messer spoiled his own chances by batting the ball on to his foot. Two runs.

Ill-luck pursued McChesney's men, for although at one time all bases were filled, nobody got home. It was now the turn of Merriman to have a put down on the score, their opponents by this time having got used to their positions and playing better together, beside throwing in more carefully. McChesney's side again said ditto when they came to bat.

The fourth inning opened with Merriman leading by 6 runs to nothing, and before it closed he had piled up 3 more, Thorn, Correa and Merriman crossing the plate in the sequel of some amusing play. When McChesney's men went to bat a stern determination to do or die rested on their brows and their long-suffering patience and dogged perseverance,—not to mention some errors in the field—enabled them to score their first run, Thompson being the hero of the moment.

Two runs only were made in the fifth inning, and these were placed to the credit of Webster and McGowan, who both came in on a hit placed nicely in the right field by Correa. The opening of the second half of this inning saw Thorn, the catcher, badly hit, but after a few minutes he pluckily resumed his mask and pad and had the satisfaction of seeing his opponents retired for nothing.

Half the game was now over and it looked as if Merriman's team had a dead easy thing in hand; they had 11 runs to the others 1. But a change came over the spirit of the play and the last four innings saw McChesney bunch ten runs, while the leaders only knocked up 2. At the seventh inning, Correa relieved Brown as pitcher and this may have influenced the score a bit. Anyhow the game ended in a less over-whelming victory than

the backers of Merriman's team at one time expected. Official score:—

McCHESNEY.

	P.	O.	A.	E.	A.B.	R.	S.H.
P. Brown	2	0	0	6	2	1	
C. Weed	8	3	2	4	2	2	
1 B. McChesney	8	0	3	6	0	4	
2 B. Atkinson	3	0	0	4	1	0	
S. S. Blake	2	1	1	6	1	3	
3 B. McEwen	1	2	1	4	0	0	
L. F. Thompson	2	0	0	4	2	3	
C. F. Cowan	1	0	1	4	0	1	
R. F. Edwards	0	0	0	3	3	0	
	27	6	8	41	11	14	

MERRIMAN.

	P.	O.	A.	E.	A.B.	R.	S.H.
P. Webster	2	5	0	6	2	1	
C. Thorn	9	2	1	5	3	3	
1 B. McGowan	9	1	2	5	3	3	
2 B. Merriman	3	2	0	5	1	3	
S. S. Correa	1	3	0	5	2	3	
3 B. Wiedemann	2	0	3	5	0	1	
L. F. Stornebrink	0	0	0	5	0	0	
C. F. Messer	1	0	0	4	0	0	
R. F. Miller	0	0	0	2	1	1	
	27	13	6	42	13	15	

RUNS BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
McChesney	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	2	1	11
Merriman	4	2	0	3	2	0	1	0	1	13

Messrs. Abel, Gibbens and Howard, who judged the different individual plays, awarded the prizes as follows:—General all round, Thompson; Outfield, Messer; Infield, Blake; Base running, Correa; Baiting, McChesney.

Tea was served in the pavilion, Mrs. D. H. Blake presiding, assisted by Mrs. E. V. Thorn the Misses Mendelsohn and the Misses Merriman.

SAILING RACES.

The weather conditions on Tuesday were most favourable for the yacht races. A good sailing breeze from the south came up shortly after the tiffin hour, and lasted until all the races were over.

The 39 Raters' race came first on the programme, and invited more than the usual amount of interest, as the latest addition to the fleet, Capt. Weston's new *Kingfisher*, was to make her debut. *Mary*, as usual, was ready, and *Maid Marion*, in charge of Capt. Ekstrand, made her first appearance in a race this season. The three yachts were under way some time before the preparatory gun; in fact the starter's watch must have been about 8 minutes behind standard time, as all the races were started late. The three 39 raters crossed the line at the same time on getting the signal to go, *Maid Marion* to windward, *Mary* to leeward, and *Kingfisher* in the middle. No spinnakers were set for the run out to the harbour entrance, where *Mary* had a lead of about half a minute. Expectant eyes were watching the three to see them settle down on the leg to the Lightship, but all hopes of an interesting race were speedily shattered, as *Kingfisher* ran on to the submerged end of the breakwater, and brought up with such a jerk that one of the jaws of her gaff carried away. Early last season, *Nina* hit this obstruction in a race, and the other owners were warned about it, but *Spray*, and then the old *Kingfisher* struck in the same place in subsequent races. It is a great pity that Capt. Weston overlooked his previous experience, as with the new *Kingfisher* put out of the race so early, it was robbed of one of its principal features of interest, the trying of the new yacht against *Mary*. But more disappointment was to follow, as very shortly after turning on the wind, *Maid Marion's* topmast went, and thus the race was a safe thing for the *Mary*. The *Maid* cleared away the wreckage, and sailed right round the course.

Official times:—

	Start.	Finish.	Club time corrected.
<i>Mary</i>	1.0.26	4.09.21	4.08.30
<i>Maid Marion</i>	1.0.25	4.36.28	4.31.52
<i>Kingfisher</i> ,	1.0.26	—	—

Mary takes the American Minister's Cup, and her owner adds one more to his long list of Fourth of July trophies.

The Cruising Class started at 1.30. *Wanderer*

was an absentee, but the other four made a good start, *Nina* and *Asagao* leading from *Kathleen* and *Surprise*. *Nina* led at the Harbour Entrance, but misjudging the tide in making for the bows of the gunboat lying outside, lost some time to *Asagao*, and the latter, passing astern of the obstruction, got a lead of several lengths, and rounded the Quarantine ship first. *Asagao* travelled very well, and it is evident that the recent increase in her mainsail of 10 per cent. on her whole sail area, has improved her in a moderate breeze. Working the Honmoku shore very close, she drew away in the lead. The tide was running very strongly, and it was interesting to note how the boats lost heavily on every tack off shore. *Asagao* turned the Widow buoy with some minutes in hand from *Nina*, and spinnakers were set to starboard for the run back to the Quarantine ship. *Surprise* was doing very well as far as the Widow buoy, and seemed to have her time in hand from *Kathleen*. After gybing at the Quarantine ship, *Nina's* topmast went, a stray sando taken on board as a help having set up the preventer back-stay foul of the cross-trees. *Nina* then retired from the race, which *Asagao* seemed to have quite safe. But on rounding the buoy off Tachibana, *Asagao* got into a bald patch, and for some minutes was hardly moving, while *Surprise* and *Kathleen* were coming up rapidly. This was very hard lines on *Asagao*, and shews one of the worst points of racing on handicaps or eventime allowance. The yachts, widely separated, may be sailing in entirely different winds. *Kathleen* eventually finished just ahead of *Surprise*, and wins the prize with some minutes to spare on her handicap, which, it may be noted, was nearly three times Club time allowance from *Asagao*. Official times:—

	Start.	Finish.	Handicap.	Corrected.
<i>Nina</i>	1.30.15	—	allows.	—
<i>Surprise</i> ...	1.30.32	4.29.56	21 mins.	4.8.56
<i>Asagao</i>	1.30.15	4.12.40	3 mins.	4.9.40
<i>Kathleen</i> ...	1.30.32	4.29.52	25 mins.	4.4.58

The 21 Raters started at 2 p.m. and ten of them crossed the line to a very good start. The new scow, *Aimée*, assumed the lead early in the race, and kept it throughout, increasing her distance from start to finish. *Pete*, for some unexplained reason, seemed right out of it. *Valkyrien*, on the other hand, made a better shewing than she has done in any other race this season, and finished well ahead of *Sunbeam*, *Winsome* and *Edna*, which were very close together. Official times:—

	Club time.	allows	Wins American Residents' Cup.
<i>Aimée</i>	4.36.28	allows	4.36.28
<i>Valkyrien</i> ...	4.43.45	"	4.43.45
<i>Sunbeam</i> ...	4.46.40	"	4.46.40
<i>Winsome</i> ...	4.46.44	"	4.46.44
<i>Edna</i>	4.46.54	"	4.46.54
<i>Pete</i>	4.48.55	"	4.48.55
<i>Witch</i>	4.50.31	6 min. 52s.	4.51.39
<i>Yugao</i>	5.11.10	57	5.9.33
<i>Chocho</i>	did not finish.		
<i>Lily</i>	do		

Five boats of the Lark Class started, but only two finished, No. 5 crossing the line 6 seconds ahead of No. 11.

THE FIRE WORKS.

In the evening the Bund beyond the Boathouse was packed by dense crowds, while the surface of the harbour between the Pier and Breakwater was covered with boats and launches, yachts and sampans all gaily hung with coloured lanterns. The spacious verandahs of the Grand Hotel were filled to their utmost capacity with guests, for whose delectation the Yokosuka Band was playing. At half past nine the firework display began and lasted for an hour. The set pieces included "Uncle Sam and Old Glory," and a capital portrait of President Roosevelt. The Band played "The star spangled banner" when the President was illuminated, and followed this with the *Kimi-ga-yo*, which brought the proceedings to an end.

The Korean Government has decided to raise a loan of two million yen in Japan, through the First Bank and the Bank of Industry.

AFTER THE MUKDEN CATASTROPHE.

(By P. KRASNOFF TRANSLATED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL" FROM DER DEUTSCHE.)

I.—NIPPED PLANS.

A future description by the General Staff of our campaign will have to admit that on paper Kuropatkin's plans could face any criticism. Nor was there any want of bravery to carry out these plans. Notwithstanding this, however, the success was on the side of the Japanese, who seemed to work on the chess-board of the war like veritable mind-readers. There is something mysterious, something depressing, in this. The more or less skilful scouting by their cavalry cannot explain this, much less the Chinese spies who always see "ten thousand men." But the fact remains.

When Kuropatkin offered his first battle at Liaoyang his plan was to lure General Kuroki across the Taitseho and then crush him. His army-order on that occasion was a model which might be used in a military text-book. But just at the moment when this plan was to be consummated it was nipped. The 17th army corps, which was to take part in the operations toward the east, had to be moved to the southern front because the Japanese suddenly appeared there in great force and vigor.

The same has been the case in all subsequent fighting. Kuropatkin always initiated the plans, for at no time during the campaign did he see any advantage in taking the defensive. But instead of a parade there always came a blow from the Japanese. As I have already given you a description of the sight of a fleeing army I need not go into details save that these were more terribly grand. But a word with regard to the cause why our plan failed.

On the 23rd of February Kuropatkin announced the plan that Sandepu was to be stormed by the right wing, but without determining the time when this was to take place. Behind the front convenient roads had been constructed for the purpose of connecting the proposed centres. Before the tents of the Red Cross hundreds of tea-cups were set up for the purpose of giving refreshment to the wounded, and a long line of wagons were drawn up, lined with blankets and furs, in which to transport the sick and wounded, and at sheltered places warming-stations were established, with iron stoves, in order that the wounded might be kept from freezing while the doctors were attending to them.

But finally when all was ready for a night-attack on February 24th, and religious field services had been held in all parts, to prepare the men for the battle, it was discovered that within the past 48 hours the front of the enemy had been transformed into a veritable fort with heavy guns along the whole line of our right wing, against which every attack would have proved a failure. At the same time information came from the left wing that the Japanese had begun to attack in overwhelming force. Our intentions were upset.

Before Sandepu we broke up. In the night in which we were to storm the place we packed and loaded in fever haste. The 9th division of sharpshooters were the first to march off, then the whole first army corps left in order to reach the eastern mountains by a forced march where the left wing was being hard pressed. Our plan of attack had failed. But now it was thought to turn from the defensive to the offensive. There was talk among the men that Linevitch had said, "By to-morrow evening we are in Liaoyang."

Just then the first report came that the Japanese were encircling us in the west. Two Japanese cavalry brigades with mountain artillery and machine guns were driving northward with "the speed of jinrikisha runners" as the message said. For the first time during the war our opponents appeared with a large force of cavalry. In order to obstruct the course of this dangerous cavalry division our centre turned toward the right and the result was that our centre became too thin. On the thirteenth day of the battle, in the midst of a terrible sandstorm, the enemy broke through the centre and it became impossible to check the flight.

II.—A "QUIET" DAY.

Verechtschagin originated the shocking illu-

stration to the telegram, "At the Shipka pass all is quiet." In our Manchurian campaign there were also days between battles in which nothing but that laconic report was sent to Petersburg, "At the front no change, only a few shots were exchanged." That is very quieting news when read in the papers. But at the front the impression is sometimes very different. On the 28th of February I rode across the country, in company with a Transbaikalian Cossack to the village of Chanchepu. At regular intervals the enemy sent his thunderous greetings. The six inch shells exploded with a terrible noise and smoke, and tore fearful holes in the ground. The soldiers then issued forth from their bombproof caves, to gather fragments as keepsakes. Some however, paid no attention to them at all. In their tea-kettles water was boiling and there was smoke in their kitchens. Some were chopping wood, others were hanging up wash. A few hundred meters further back, however, some wounded were being unloaded from open transport carts. From one place came terrible screams from a wounded man who was delirious and a half colony of a field bakery was standing about staring at this candidate for the grave. The less severely wounded quivered and their features presented a sad spectacle of hopelessness, save the satisfaction of knowing that they would now be sent away from this butcher-field. They were for the most part elderly men of the militia, farmers with unkempt beards. After hearing these moans and this crying one no longer enjoyed the bracing air, one felt like choking from this terrible odour of blood. Even the light of the sun became dim. About three hundred steps behind the village is a little brick house which belongs to a railway man, in which the colonel of a regiment was staying with his adjutant and an artillery officer was submitting a report. Suddenly a fearful shock was felt from the explosion of a six inch shell near by. "That is always the case between one and four o'clock," said the colonel to me in an indifferent manner, "yesterday it smashed all the windows." Now to our right, then to the left of our frail building death dug its talons into the earth. Possibly in the next moment it would strike into our midst. But life passed on in its usual course, in the kitchen dinner was being prepared and at the side-table marmalade and other sweets were being unpacked from the officers' stores. We just then again heard the ring of death of a shell pass by. "Passed over," said the commander in a pleasant way. As I rode away with the adjutant another deafening report was heard, stones and earth flew into the air, only fifty steps from us a shell had exploded, and a distant "bumm" responded. Everywhere little white and gray clouds could be seen. It was entertaining, but it was very different from sitting at the opera and listening to a ballet. We were in no hurry, why should we? We spoke of indifferent matters. We travelled about 500 steps during which time about ten shells exploded right and left of us. One of them meant especially. Its copper ring had become unfastened and it flew in sharp sounds past my head. The way seemed rather long to us. But our people at home in Russia are glad because this day is "quiet."

III.—MONGOLIAN SUPPLIES.

The fighting around Mukden required of the medical staff and the nurses almost superhuman exertions. For the purpose of making room at least for the wounded it became necessary to transport 40,000 men from the Harbin and other hospitals to European Russia. This was necessary even if there had been a sufficient number of beds. In the present state of the war the absence of each unnecessary eater is a gain. The anxiety of the commissary is an enervating spectre. Vladivostok, which in consequence of the Japanese blockade receives nothing from the sea, has to depend altogether on the hinterland and the Amur valley for its supplies. But even there there is no abundance. For this reason the city governments of Chabarovsk and Blagoveshchensk have forbidden all exportation of flour, meat and other food-stuffs. If we capture a load it is at once confiscated. The whole territory at the best has only enough to supply itself, and the army cannot count on obtaining any material supplies from

Siberia. The army has to depend on the rich supplies from Mongolia, besides what the very few trains bring from Europe. The one single track railway is so fully occupied with the transportation of troops and munitions that comparatively very little can be done in the way of bringing provisions and forage. Nor could this line daily bring enough to supply the wants. The meat supply of the army alone requires one thousand head of cattle daily. Then the fodder for about five hundred thousand horses and other animals. Of the latter many perish in the traces while dragging their burdens through knee-deep Manchurian mud. During the retreats from Liaoyang and Mukden these losses were something enormous. This requires new supplies. In some places it required 20 horses to bring one field-gun into its proper place. For this supply, also, Mongolia is indispensable to us. Already before the war General Tschichagoff, the chief of the frontier troops of the Trans-Amur district, had opened for us the Mongolian market. Our relations with the Mongolian princes are of the best and the business transactions with these thoroughly honest Mongolians work perfectly smoothly. Now, however, we are threatened by the danger that this source of supply may be cut off. This territory of eastern Mongolia is about 200 versts wide and 900 versts long,—along the Harbin-Ikao line and around Hailat, the capital of ten principalities. The governor, who is appointed by the Peking government, is merely president of the council of the ten princes to settle difficulties that may arise between them, and to communicate to them the wishes of the Chinese Government. He possesses no authority, initiates no new business, and only visits the district once a year and then submits a report to Peking. This more or less decorative officer, usually a Mongolian prince, would scarcely be in the position to hinder our cattle trade. However, what this old and ever stupidly smiling Hailat-Wan cannot do may possibly be done some time by the Japanese.

Three small princes reside in the north-east corner of Mongolia, about a day's journey from Tsitsikar, Harbin and Bodune, who are friendly disposed toward us, although the son-in-law of one of them lives in Japan and at one time a Russian officer was murdered here. But unfortunately the supply of live-stock is not abundant in this part of the country. Further south, along the Mongolian tributaries of the Liachio, there is an abundance of fine stock. . . . Were the Japanese not largely rice-eaters they could already have drained this market by buying there and thereby cutting us off.

It is, therefore, not correct to compare this situation with that of 1812 and to advise us to lure the Japanese further inland. The further we retreat the more we endanger the existence of the army. Everybody knows this now. The next great battle must decide the fate of the campaign.

THE YOKOSUKA PRIZE COURT.

A decision given in the appeal of Messrs. Charles Nelson & Co., San Francisco, shippers of cargo by the captured ship *Tacoma*, is published in the *Official Gazette* of June 30th. The cargo, consisting of 8,990 casks of corned beef, 15 pieces and 9 bundles of bar steel and iron, and a case containing parts of machinery, was confiscated on the ground that the goods were contraband under the convention concluded in 1856 at Paris. According to Lieutenant Ukawa, Commander of the Japanese warship *Takachiho*, which captured the *Tacoma*, the captain of the American steamer and others, says the *Official Gazette*, these goods were shipped at Seattle under instructions of Major-General Dessino, a Russian agent at Shanghai, and the steamer left the American port on January 5th for Vladivostok. When the vessel approached the Okhotsk Sea, she was ice-bound, and drifted for about ten days. Escaping from the danger, she resumed her voyage on March 13th, but was captured on the morning of the following day 40 nautical miles southwest of Shibetsu point, Kurile islands.

MEMORIES AND RECOLLECTIONS.

This is Memorial Day, when flowers, music, and eloquence fill the streets and halls, give the grave a sunny and floral side, and attract around the soldiers' monuments and in the elect spots of the cemeteries, a reverent but happy throng. Somehow or another it makes the old veterans young again, and, though their lessening numbers make eloquent pictures of "the march of time," yet the large number of Sons of Veterans, members of the Womens Relief Corps, boys, and girls and children create a buoyancy of spirit. Some of us, who were boys when we dressed in blue and carried a musket in the regiments of Uncle Sam and knew something of real war, can scarcely believe that so many years have passed by since the nation struggled so strenuously for its existence. In later years, and especially since the change of name from Decoration Day to Memorial Day, there has been a tendency to give the celebration more of a religious spirit and aspect. The attendance in the churches with divine worship and a sermon by the various Posts of the Grand Army is now a settled custom.

It was fully remarked, by ex-Ambassador Andrew D. White, in his address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society (the first Japanese member of which was Kusakabe Toyo, of Fukui) at Cornell University, last Wednesday evening, that the poem, "The Blue and the Gray," had done more to unite the North the South again in unity than all the legislation of Congress and the orations and speeches of a generation. Judge Francis Finch, who is my neighbor, around the corner in Fountain Place, is still one of the lecturers in the Cornell Law School, though retired from the full professorship. We have still in our town one of the survivors of the Mexican War, who rode in the famous charge of Captain May's dragoons, that charged a battery and sabred the gunners, though no American Tennyson has yet arisen to glorify the achievement. We have also still living with us, in the Old Ladies' Home, the grand-daughter of Patrick Henry. Only a short time ago, we buried with military honors the hero, Barnard, who carried the flag up the heights of Lookout Mountain. Hence we do not lack for heroes, nor, let us hope, that we do not fail in appreciation of them. But a few months ago there was reared and unveiled in our town, by Governor Odell, an artistic bronze tablet, commemorating our local touch with the Revolution. As part of General Sullivan's great expedition, which destroyed the Indian Confederacy of the Six Nations and opened western New York to the settlement of white men, two regiments of Continentals, the Third New Hampshire (under Col. Dearborn, after whom Chicago's first settlement was named) and the Fourth Pennsylvania, under Col. Butler, marched through this place. It was all forest in 1779, with Indian villages along Lake Cayuga and the streams emptying into it, but the glorious waterfalls (one of them "our local Niagara") and enchanting scenery were felt and noticed in their diaries by the Continental officers.

The news of Admiral Togo's great victory in the Straits of Tsushima comes to us in good season. From the American point of view, it seems to be the establishment in the world's politics of the American doctrine, so clear in all the history of the United States from 1784 to 1905, that the Asiatic nations are to be treated as brothers, to be taught, helped, healed, and allowed to work out their own salvation. That this has been the American doctrine is manifest to all students of American diplomacy, and even more so to those who know the story of the sentiment and conviction of the people of the United States, which requires our Government to be the nation's servant, and not its master, nor even its leader, except as it is bidden. Within a few months of the definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, trade was begun with China and henceforth began the steady movement of the sailor and explorer, the merchant, missionary, physician, teacher, and adviser for mutual benefit and for the uplifting of the nations of the East.

I have been recently visiting the birthplace and burial sites of John Adams and John Quincy

Adams at Quincy, Mass. and of William H. Seward at Auburn, N. Y., and of Millard Fillmore at Summer Hill, N. Y., for lectures before the historical societies in these places. Some re-reading of their writings has shown how clear was the vision of the Adamsses, concerning the part which the United States had to play with the nations bordering the Pacific Ocean. Few perhaps, even of American people realize how, along with the friendly feeling for Russia, was the peremptory demand and determination that Russia should not dominate the American continent, or even limit the reasonable action of the United States in the Pacific region. Indeed it seems that the first clear expression in action, of the Monroe Doctrine, was in the utterance of John Quincy Adams, when Secretary of State under President Monroe, to Baron de Tuijl, the Tsar's envoy, that "We should contest the right of Russia to any territorial establishment on this continent, and that we should assume distinctly the principle that the American continents are no longer subjects for any new European colonial establishment." He thus, unconsciously perhaps, helped to secure the peaceful progress of China and Japan through American influences. By diplomacy alone he forced back the Tsar's demand to parallel of north latitude No. 55, thus preventing the Russian advance southward in America. Later diplomacy gained the Oregon country (the first missionary, educational, and industrial influences from the eastern United States starting directly from Ithaca, through Parker and Whitman). Under Seward, after California had been gained and the Pacific whitened by our whaling and trading ships, Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, with a vast front on the Pacific, were secured.

The incentive to tap the markets of Asia and awaken the hermit nations to commerce came when we were still a very scattered people, with only a thin population on the Pacific slope. A few weeks ago, I visited the birthplace of Millard Fillmore, which is but a few miles to the northwest of Ithaca, and realized more clearly the succession of ideas and the uniform policy of Adams, Monroe, Fillmore, McKinley and Roosevelt; for if there is one thing sure in American politics to-day uniting all parties, it is the determination of Americans to uphold the Monroe Doctrine on the American continents and to keep "the open door" in Asia.

Baron Kaneko spoke before Cornell University, in Barnes Hall, last Tuesday evening, on "The Problem of the Far East." He was the guest of Professor Jenks and of President Schuman, both recently in Japan. At the luncheon given in his honour at which I was one of the guests, I sat beside him. To the delight and gratification of a large audience, he spoke fluently, without manuscript, reviewing the history and illuminating the present. With deliberate utterance, but with the right word and gesture he held his audience over an hour, his personality making a profound impression. His insistence was that Japan the exponent and champion of Anglo-Saxon civilization in Asia, and that if Japan were defeated in the war with Russia no Oriental nation need henceforth attempt to enter upon the pathway of modern freedom. His antitheses were dramatic, his generalizations lucid, and his readings and translations of fresh transcripts from the newspapers of his own country were mightily enjoyed. He did not argue, but as ex-Ambassador White (whose autobiography, by the way, has just been published in two portly volumes) said, "Everything he uttered was solidly true." Dr. White's arraignment of Russia and of the present Czar, though very severe, are but the expression of his feelings when secretary and later as U.S. envoy in Russia, and of his utterances ever since, when, as a private citizen, he has been free to make the latter.

Commodore Perry is not likely to be forgotten, either at home or in Japan, even if his grandsons in New York were not among the ablest capitalists and promoters of financial and engineering enterprises. The directors of the Old South Historical work in Boston have issued in pamphlet form a generous excerpt from the narrative of the expedition. Furthermore if one were to suppose that Baron Kaneko glorified the Commodore

unduly as the beginner of Japan's modern life, then perhaps these final words of Perry, statesman and man of science, as well as officer, may be pertinent to-day:

"We may hope to see the future negotiations of commercial treaties more and more liberal, for the benefit not of ourselves only but of all the maritime powers of Europe, for the advancement of Japan, and for the upward progress of our common humanity. It would be a reproach to Christendom now to force Japan to relapse into her cheerless and unprogressive state of unnatural isolation. She is the younger sister in the circle of commercial nations: let those who are older kindly take her by the hand and aid her tottering steps until she has reached a vigor that will enable her to walk firmly in her own strength."

The *Century Magazine* will contain, in its July or August issue, a paper on the Perry Expedition, by Rev. J. R. Sewall, of Bangor, Me. who was Captain's Clerk in the great expedition. Mr. Speiden, now in the United States Custom House, in New York, writes me that there are no fewer than seventeen survivors, officers, sailors, colored men, and boys, though Commodore Somerville Nicholson, U.S.N., who died a few days ago reduces the number by one. Mr. Sewall has also written a book on "The Peaceful Armada," which will be out before the end of the year.

The memory of Townsend Harris is also kept green in other ways than through biography. At the farewell ceremonies in the chapel of the old building of the College of the City of New York, his name and work were glorified. Townsend Harris may be called the founder of the Free Academy, from which the College of the City of New York grew. An admirable portrait, painted when he was president of the Board of Education of the City of New York, still hangs in the auditorium of the magnificent new building of the Board of Education on the corner of Park Avenue and 59th street. In the new college building, at St. Nicholas Avenue and 137th street, the proud home of the College of the City of New York, Townsend Harris' name will have fresh honors.

At Elmira, N.Y., a few miles southwest of us in New York's glorious lake region, "the first college for women, chartered to confer degrees for work equivalent to that offered in colleges for men," was founded in 1855. Samuel Robbins Brown, the well-known missionary to Japan, was its intellectual father. His mother, Phoebe Hinsdale Brown, one of our earliest American hymn writers, longed during all her life to see such an institution arise, and she lived to see it. At the recent annual lunch, at Hotel Manhattan in New York, of the Elmira College Club, Dr. Brown's name was the one celebrated with highest honors. This successful precedent at Elmira prepared the way for the more famous Vassar College at which the wives of Marshal Oyama and Admiral Uriu have been educated, and from which graduate in June of this year more than one daughter of men long interested in Japan. Elmira College calls back all her daughters to celebrate in June the semi-centennial under President McKenzie. Among the hale members of the faculty, is the Nestor, Dr. Cowles, who for over thirty-five years has been in active service in the college. The Professor of Science, Dr. R. Ford, who died last November, spent many a year in Japan and much of it in Yedo, while Townsend Harris was American Minister.

In this association of ideas, we recall that professor Lewis Du Pont Syle, (son of the late Rev. Edwin S. Syle, so long chaplain in China and Japan) died a few months ago. Professor Syle, after graduation from Yale college and a consularship at Funchal, Madeira, taught English literature at the Colorado State University, and later at the University of California, at Berkeley, Cal. He edited, with scholarly notes, several volumes of English masterpieces of literature. Among his own compositions was a story exploiting the idea that somewhere in Japan a native cult in memory of Will Adams still kept alive the language and traditions at the great pilot. When told of Anjin cho in Tokyo and the annual pilgrimages

to the tomb of Will Adams at Yokosuka, he was both surprised and pleased. One of Mr. Syle's dramatic pieces was handsomely staged and played a short while in Syracuse, N.Y., but proved a financial failure. Mr. Syle left a widow and an adult daughter. W.E.G.

Ithaca, N.Y., May 30, 1905.

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL.

The ceremony of presenting prizes in connexion with the Saint Joseph's School took place on Thursday afternoon in the Van Schaick Hall. There was a large attendance and the various items on the programme went off excellently, the concerted and orchestral pieces being specially well rendered.

The following was the programme:—

Choeur d'Ouverture: Que tout s'anime!
One Smarter than Two..... { J. Webster.
S. Birch.
F. Koch.
Le Singe et le Miroir P. Birch.
G. Gabarella.
Pussy in the Well K. Wyeda.
J. Rhine.
C. Dubois.

Violon { Little Company A.B.C.....par Singenberger.
Judas Machabéepar Haendel.
A. Fachmann, M. Apar, G. Dutronquoy,
W. Fachtmann, J. Biagioni, W. Kildoye.
Honesty is the Best Policy.
Characters:—Scholars...F. Carroll, W. & A.

Fachtmann.
Farmer Jones R. Burnside.

Die dunkelblaue Wiese.
Personen:—der Vater P. Yankowsky.
W. & A. Fachtmann, H. Bam-
die Kinder { berger, G. Moss, M. Feicke,
O. Binder.

Nun ade du mein lieb Heimland! (Lied.)
La Fête du Directeur.
Elèves du Directeur..... P. Yankowsky, G. Binder,
E. Kildoye, O. Binder, J. Biagioni, G.

Watt, J. Tejada, G. Dutronquoy, G. Moss
(François), G. Philippe (Tom), F. Holm,
M. Feicke, E. Cummings, W. Rhine.

O valleys wide! Choeur par Mendelssohn.
Worth before Show.

Characters:—
Geo. Shaw { Cousins attending { P. Holm.
Fred. Shaw { Academy D. Kildoye.
Louis Horton, a hired boy..... A. Scheerer.
Uncle John, George and Fred's rich
relation L. Tomeye.

Violon... Tyrolenne tirée de "Guillaume Tell."
Rossini.

Chanson Souabe.
M. Apar, G. Dutronquoy, J. Biagioni, W. Kildoye.

La Mort du Zouave... Récit par P. Croiset.....
G. Binder.

Die Militairpflichtigen.
Personen:—
Desiderius Klopstein, { Militair { W. Helm.
Nicolaus Rossberg, { pflichtige { M. Luther.
Gerhard Weinranke, { A. Scheerer.

Schnab, Feldwebel..... G. Gregory.
Ein Tambour T. Yukkau.
Der Major A. Argosino.

Der Arzt O. Pohl.
Mitglieder der Commission R. Carroll.
A. Ada.

Violon: Valse: Ch. Dancia.
H. Donker-Curtius, H. Juhin, B. Sotero,
O. Fachtmann, W. Helm.

Prince Arthur and Hubert (from "King John."
Act. IV., Scene I.)
Characters:—Prince Arthur J. Kenderdine.
Hubert G. Gregory.

Two Attendants..... C. Oberlein.
C. Hornstein.

Violon: Polonaise par Jehl.
A. Argosino, L. Botelho, E. Kildoye,
J. Michell, C. Oberlein, O. Pohl.

Un Choral merveilleux par E. Barnard.
Personages:—Lunel, commerçant..... J. Ramos.
Pailard, receveur en retraite G. Gregory.
Jérôme, domestique de Lunel..... R. Ramos.

Lanternier, poète A. Argosino.

Le Triomphe des Miltitions: Pas redoublé
par W. Moreau.

The Russian hospital ship *Orel*, which was captured in the battle of the Japan Sea, has been removed from Saseho to Kure.

YACHTING.

A race was scheduled on Saturday for the 39 raters, and it was expected that the new *King-fisher* would make her debut. But at 2 p.m. there was no wind, so that the race had to be postponed.

The Mosquito Yacht Club race to be started at 2.15 was also declared off. By 2.30 a faint N.E. wind had sprung up as the 21 Raters made a start for their race over the Mandarin Bluff and Tachibana course. Six of them started, but the wind was so faint that the Larks, starting at 2.45, were close on top of them. The wind improved later, and promised a good race. *Edna* was in the lead at the Quarantine ship, and turned the buoy off Tachibana some distance ahead. She increased her lead on the run back towards Mandarin Bluff, but the buoy was not to be found. It appears that some *sendo* had gone out to bring the buoy back, thinking that the boats had not to round it again. The race had therefore to be abandoned: very hard luck for *Edna*, as she was so far ahead that barring accidents the race was hers.

Four Larks raced over the Tachibana and Mandarin Bluff course, and the finish was very close between three of them.

Times taken as they crossed the line were:—
No. 5..... 5.18.30
No. 11..... 5.18.31
No. 4..... 5.19.11
No. 13..... 5.50.59

OJI ORPHANAGE FUND.

The following subscriptions to the Oji Orphanage Fund were received up to the 29th June:—

	Yen.
H. E. Marquis Ito	200
H. E. the American Minister and Mrs. Griscom	50
H. E. Edwin Morgan, American Minister to Korea.....	100
Mrs. Bronson.....	50
Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom	100
Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Wilson	100
R. M. Wilson, Esq.	100
Thomas James, Esq.	100
Irwin Laughlin, Esq.	50
J. M. Ferguson, Esq.	50
Count Mitsui	100
Major General Corbin, U.S.A.	40
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Dun	50
H. E. Count d'Arco Valley.....	50
Bishop McKim	100
H. E. Sir Claude MacDonald.....	50
The Marchioness Oyama.....	50
J. Furukawa, Esq.	100

Total..... 1,490

Subscriptions may be sent to Mrs. Huntington Wilson, Treasurer, or to any of the ladies of the Committee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN ARMY SURGEON'S APPEAL FROM MANCHURIA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

438, Furu Skinyashiki, Kumamoto.
SIR,—Dr. Hayakawa, Chief Secretary of the Military Base Hospital, at Liaoyang, is anxious to start two magazines in connection with it. Liaoyang being a Base Hospital, all cases are sent there till destination is determined upon. He wrote in April that in March, 53,000 men passed through the Hospital and very wearisome they found it. He has sent the following appeal to me for translation and begs that it may appear in all the English newspapers in the country.

I shall be greatly obliged if you will kindly find space for it in your paper. Dr. Hayakawa will attend to the translation of literary contributions, when sent in English, if any friends are kind enough to respond.

Believe me, very sincerely yours,

H. RIDDELL.

(TRANSLATION OF DR. HAYAKAWA'S APPEAL.)

The war between Russia and Japan being one of the greatest the world has seen, it is inevitable that we should have a multitude of wounded and invalid soldiers. The military hospital in Manchuria, in which I am serving, is always full of them and so are the others. No effort is spared to meet their physical needs and to soothe their bodily pain. But

There is one very grave problem which it is beyond our power to solve; I mean the spiritual consolation of these inmates of our hospitals in Manchuria.

Spiritual felicity is a thing one naturally longs for even under the best of conditions. Is it to be wondered at then that these poor soldiers, who are confined in hospitals in a strange land, so far away from their dear ones, should yearn for something more than drugs or food? In fact, those men become peculiarly thoughtful and keenly susceptible to religious and moral influences, and many of them seem as if their whole souls had been suddenly awakened by their recent baptism of fire.

It is exceedingly regrettable that, being so far away from our homeland, we lack the facilities to meet this spiritual demand. Newspapers, magazines, phonographs, &c., all fill their own place, but still there is a gap which we propose to fill by publishing two magazines of about 200 pages each, one of which is to be called "Consolation for the Sick and Wounded," and the other "The Soldiers' Companion." For materials we have applied to prominent men of our own nationality in various departments, from whom we are receiving encouraging answers.

Now we come to you, our foreign friends, asking for literary help in this enterprise. To make our needs clearer, they are:

1.—Articles on religious, moral, or educational subjects; stories, biographies or poems; pictures; photographs or other works of art will be gratefully accepted.

2.—Contributions need not be those expressly prepared for us; old compositions or clippings will be very useful.

3.—All contributions are to be sent to

Dr. Kojiro Hayakawa, Army Surgeon,
In charge of Yokosuka Military Hospital,
Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

From whence they will be forwarded to me in Manchuria.

SCHOOL FOR YOKOHAMA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—If there are any gentlemen really willing to cooperate in establishing a well-equipped public school to be conducted on practical non-sectarian lines and to be thrown open, like similar British and American institutions, to children of all nationalities without invidious and narrow minded distinctions of class or creed, I can assure you that the enterprise will not fall through from lack of money.

I have authority for stating that a considerable endowment fund will be forthcoming for a school formed as a juridical person and placed under the control of an efficient board of managers, but the would-be donors object to endow any institution of a private nature or one which is going to close its doors to any particular section of the community. *Pro bono publico* is their motto, and they will not put their hands in their pockets to foster a half-fledged scheme to provide for the wants of any particular class or race, although of course they wish as a primary object to provide for the education of the offspring of foreigners sojourning in this land.

The money can be raised with very little difficulty, but not one penny unless the school is founded on the most liberal and enlightened principles.

Yours truly,
J. E. DE BECKER.
Yokohama, June 30th, 1905.

A CAUTION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—If any of your readers should receive a call from a Mr. D. Masutani, who professes to be collecting subscriptions for the "Gunjin Izoku Kyugo Gikwai," of 15, Tsukiji, Sancho-me Tokyo, I would recommend them to accommodate the above-named gentleman with a chair, while they make enquiries at the Kagacho Police Station as to his *bona-fides*.

Should the result of such enquiries prove satisfactory subscribers will feel all the happier in knowing that their charity is not misapplied.

I am, yours faithfully,
ALAN OWSTON.
Yokohama, June 6th, 1905.

AIMLESS AND USELESS CONTROVERSY.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Your readers are probably quite sick of the Berry v. the "Writer of the Article" controversy. In his instructive essay on the "Art of Controversy" Schopenhauer argues that in disputes there is nothing that answers better than unmitigated "cheek." Mr. Berry is evidently of this opinion. Being challenged in my last letter to show wherein my articles were anti-Christian, instead of replying to that challenge, he goes meandering off into a confused, confusing and dry discourse about the Moral Law. He not alarmed, kind reader, I won't follow him a single step in this direction. Having no argument *ad rem*

and none *ad hominem*, not being personally known to him, he tries to create an argument *ad auditores*. He says of me, "Perhaps it will do him good if I tell him that his knowledge of the Christian religion is exceedingly shallow." To persons who know the "Writer of the Article" this remark will afford great amusement. It happens that the "Writer of the Article" passed, many years ago, no less than 9 examinations in Christian Theology at a first class Church of England Theological Seminary, that he was subsequently examined in Christian Theology and passed by one of the greatest modern theologians of Europe, the late Dr. Lightfoot, who was then examining chaplain to Archbishop Tait, that he was ordained a deacon in the Church of England, and subsequently, after passing another examination in theology, was ordained a presbyter in the same Church. Now, Sir, of course Mr. Berry in reply to this may fill a couple of columns in trying to demonstrate that compared with American Methodists our great English theologians are nowhere.

Having resided a long time in this country I have among my personal friends a great many veteran missionaries, Methodists and others. Not one of them has yet ventured to hint that a man who spent at least 20 consecutive years in the study of Christian Theology is ignorant of the subject. Audaciously, with Mr. Berry, is one of the finest of virtues. Ever since Mr. Berry undertook to enlighten the public on the Christian religion he has done nothing but charge at windmills. To master the point of view of an opponent is something of which Mr. Berry seems quite incapable. Hence I decline to waste any more time in carrying on an utterly "aimless and useless controversy." Neither the articles in question nor the writer of them has been discredited one iota by the prosy, pointless disquisitions of the Rev. A. D. Berry. If that gentleman is so very anxious to have a Theological tilt with the "Writer of the Article" I am prepared to devote an hour to demolishing his arguments at any time. But let neither of us bore newspaper readers any more. The wisest sort of Missionaries don't back writers of the Berry type.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

THE "WRITER OF THE ARTICLE."

July 2nd, 1905.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The writer of this letter would like to be clearly understood that in criticising what he believes to be false dogmas, he criticises the dogmas *per se*, and not the people who perhaps conscientiously believe in them. If there are people who conscientiously believe in a god who delights in the smell of roast beef and hot mutton, or in Mumbo Jumbo, or in a totem pole, the writer of this letter is disposed to respect if not the beliefs at least the believers, in so far as they are honest and sincere. When, however, a dogmatic belief is advocated in the correspondence columns of the public unsectarian press, it becomes another matter altogether.

In a letter which appeared in your issue of June 30, A.D.B. recommends us to find out what Christian people really believe. The writer of this letter has been at considerable pains to do so. Of course I cannot know exactly what or how many people A.D.B. will admit to be Christians in addition to himself. One can only take the understanding of the word Christian that is generally accepted. If then, we examine the beliefs held by Christian people we find them to be a trifling conflicting. For example, take one of the largest branches of the Christian Church, the Greek Church, the church which is doing so much for human progress and enlightenment in Russia! The members of this church would no doubt be very indignant if we denied that they were Christians, and yet their beliefs differ very materially from those of A.D.B.

If we turn to what is known as the Protestant church and the older church our difficulties increase. For we have on the one hand those who believe in the divinity of Christ; and on the other hand we have the Unitarians who do not. We have the Calvinists who believe that a few, a predestined few, will be saved; and we have the more liberal Universalists who believe that all will be saved. We have others who believe that when we die we shall lie in the grave until what is known as "the judgement day," and that when this great day comes a trumpet will be sounded, and "we shall all rise again." Then our little party, that is the sheep, will be separated from the other party, that is, of course, the goats. Then again we have others who hold that the souls of men, after death, will go neither directly to heaven nor directly to hell, but will pass through a state known as purgatory, which exactly corresponds to what is described as Kama Loka (or the place of desire) in the Ancient Indian books. On the other hand there are others who maintain that the condemned murderer who has committed every crime on the calendar if he will only "accept salvation" may swing from the scaffold directly into heaven and have all his sins "washed away." Of course the effects of his sins are not washed away and many innocent

people may suffer from these effects. That, however, is a mere detail. In addition we have the "Christian Scientists," and the "Mormons," and the "Quakers," and the "Shakers," and the "Calithumpians." We have the "Free Kirk" and the "Wee Kirk" (and how they do love each other!). We have the Zionites under the able spiritual guidance of Elijah (known to the ungodly as John W. Dowie, of Chicago, Illinois.) And we have several hundred other varieties besides.

How then are we to decide which are the real Christians, and which are the true beliefs? Someone will perhaps reply that the criterion is the Bible. But unfortunately for this argument, all of the various conflicting bodies who are included in what is generally known as the Christian Church, are founded upon the Bible, which they interpret in various ways. On the other hand it may be maintained that whether these various claimants are Christians or not may be known by their works. Well, would any impartial person say that the work's of the Methodists, for instance, are in any way superior to those of, say, the Unitarians? Are the former more intelligent or better educated or better behaved than the latter? And yet from a conscientious study of the same Bible one believes that Jesus Christ was God and that he died "to save" mankind, and the other—the Unitarian—believes that Jesus Christ was born just as all other men are born; and that neither he nor anyone else died to save mankind. These beliefs are therefore diametrically opposite. And yet both Unitarians and Methodists, though each would probably deny the title to the other, call themselves, and are generally called, Christians.

Instead therefore of wasting more time in endeavouring to find out what Christian people believe, I will confine myself to what A.D.B. admits that he believes and in order not to in any way obscure the issue I will confine myself to one belief.

In my last letter I asked your correspondent A.D.B. if the dogma of hell and damnation is one of the dogmas that are to elevate the Eastern world. A.D.B. replies unhesitatingly "Yes." He says that he believes in eternal punishment, but that his belief is a "thousand celestial diameters" from the belief of the Scotch theologian that I quoted. This is so far satisfactory. It is gratifying to note that thanks to the efforts of troublesome critics like the writer of this letter—the temperature of hell has grown cooler and cooler. We must be thankful for small mercies and it is highly satisfactory to note on the authority of A.D.B. that we are not to be roasted—Scotch theologians to the contrary notwithstanding. We are not to be provided, as another theologian expressed it, "With asbestos-like souls which will burn for ever without being consumed." A.D.B. is comparatively generous, he says that we are only to be eternally punished. That's all. He doesn't say just how we are to be punished; but he says that we are to be separated from God. This, however, may not be such a serious deprivation; it depends on the kind of God that we are to be separated from. But even allowing that we are to be separated from A.D.B. and his God, what then? Are we to just sit twiddling our thumbs throughout the ages?

When A.D.B. talks about his fellow creatures being punished eternally, does he even faintly realize what he means? Does he not think that peradventure after, say two or three million years of punishment, the poor wretch might be given another chance? If A.D.B. thinks so would it not be well to candidly admit it? If he says that this point has not been revealed, doesn't he think that it is high time it were revealed?

If, however, A.D.B. really believes in the infernal dogma, if he really believes that any unfortunate human beings are to be punished eternally the only answer is that he and all who hold to this morbid belief simply classify themselves. They classify themselves as people who have lost that sense of common justice that every sane and normal man should possess.

In conclusion the writer of this letter would like to add that he has a profound respect for all great teachers who have tried to benefit mankind, whether in India, in China, or in Palestine. He has quite as much respect for the character of Jesus Christ as A.D.B., and perhaps more. And he believes that by no one would the poor, emasculated parody that masquerades in the name of Christianity be more utterly and sternly repudiated than by the original teacher himself.

Yours respectfully,

A MAN IN THE STREET.

July 2nd, 1905.

AN INEXPENSIVE EXCURSION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—My wife and myself wished to take a trip to Shinji but some friends of ours learned from a guide that the cost of the trip would be more than 100 yen per head. Notwithstanding this we came without a guide and found that the charges on the route were

all fixed and the rates were moderate. I would like to mention this as, given fine weather, this is one of the most delightful trips imaginable and the views of Fuji from Shoji over the lake are very fine.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM NELSON.
July 2nd, 1905.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

CLEARER SKIES.

London, June 29.

The general feeling in Europe is that the sting has been taken out of the Moorish question by the conciliatory tone of Germany, while it is also pointed out that it was Morocco not Germany which proposed the conference; therefore the latter cannot limit the discussion. Germany also displays no disposition to utilize the Moroccan difficulty for her own purposes, but is willing to meet the views of France.

THE ARISUGAWAS IN ENGLAND.

The *Times*, in a leading article welcoming Prince and Princess Arisugawa, says that no news would be more welcome to the British nation than the extension of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

Prince Arisugawa has authorized the statement that he and the Princess are greatly enjoying the visit. They are highly gratified at the welcome extended to them on all sides.

In the afternoon they visited the Admiralty and in the evening were present at a party given at the Japanese Legation by Viscount Hayashi.

London, June 30.

Fifteen hundred persons attended Viscount Hayashi's reception at the Japanese Legation in London. It was a brilliant function, and practically the Japanese colony in London, and the leaders of society were present.

Prince Arisugawa visited an exhibition of old Japanese arms, organized by the Japan Society. King Edward, who contributed a number of arms, arrived shortly after, and accompanied His Highness round the exhibition.

London, July 1.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa last evening attended a ball given in their honour by the Duke and Duchess of Westminster at Grosvenor House. King Edward and Queen Alexandra and other Royalties were present.

London, July 2.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa attended the Opera yesterday.

Later.

The luncheon at the Mansion House in honour of Prince and Princess Arisugawa was a most brilliant function. Two hundred and fifty guests were present, including Lord Lansdowne, the Cabinet Ministers, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Chiefs of the Army and Navy, bankers and merchants.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the health of the Mikado, said that no monarch was regarded with greater admiration. The progress made by Japan was the marvel of our time. The Lord Mayor then welcomed Prince Arisugawa as "the distinguished representative of an allied nation." He emphasized the bravery, resource, self-restraint and devotion shown by the Japanese during the war.

Prince Arisugawa, speaking in English, was greeted with a great ovation. He returned thanks for the reception given by the illustrious city of the great nation with which Japan is allied by treaty and by national sentiment. He referred to the happy early

years he had spent in England and concluded with these words:—"I am here as the channel whereby Japan reciprocates friendly sentiments and expresses her sympathy with the whole of the British Empire."

Prince Arisugawa then conferred on the Lord Mayor (Alderman John Pound) by command of the Emperor of Japan the Order of Commander of the Rising Sun.

Both on arriving and leaving the Prince and Princess were greeted by the huge crowds with enthusiastic cheers.

Prince Arisugawa and the Prince of Wales were present last night at the dinner given by Mr. Balfour in honour of the King's birthday.

London, July 3.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa lunched with the Duke of Connaught yesterday and then visited Windsor Castle.

London, July 4.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa dined on Saturday with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. They leave London to-day to be present at the launch of the battleship *Katori*, at Barrow.

Mr. Takahashi, Vice-President of the Bank of Japan, presented himself to the Prince and Princess as soon as they arrived in London.

London, July 6.

Princess Arisugawa was present at the successful launching of the new Japanese battleship *Katori* at Barrow. There were ten thousand spectators who cheered when the ship took the water. She was launched weighing 9,400 tons, which is a record launching weight. The weather was brilliant.

The Prince and Princess received an ovation. Viscount Hayashi and many of the leading Japanese residents were present. After the launch the builders presented to Her Imperial Highness a pendant of diamonds with a jewelled miniature of the *Katori*.

Prince Arisugawa, in the course of a speech, recalled the fact that Admiral Togo's flagship (the *Mikasa*) was built at Barrow, and expressed the hope that the *Katori* would prove a valuable addition to the Japanese navy and be a guarantee of future peace.

In connexion with the visit to England of Prince and Princess Arisugawa, Viscount Hayashi and Mr. Saito Monotaro have received the Grand Cross and other members of the Prince's suite minor grades of the Victorian Order.

Prince Arisugawa has given the Lord Mayor of London a donation of one hundred guineas towards the King's hospital fund.

MUTINY OF THE BLACK SEA SQUADRON.

London, June 29.

The *Standard's* Odessa correspondent states that revolutionary mobs last evening fired the quarantine station, warehouses and other buildings in the harbour and prevented the firemen from extinguishing the flames. The military were terrorized by the guns of the battleship *Kniaz Potemkin* (flagship of the Black Sea Squadron), whose crew mutinied last night, and which shelled the Cossack pickets, killing and wounding 24. One torpedo-boat, accompanying the *Kniaz Potemkin*, entered the harbour and seized a Russian steamer together with her cargo of 2,000 tons of coal. The Governor of Odessa telegraphed to Sevastopol asking for the rest of the fleet, but it is feared that the mutiny will spread, as all the crews are dissatisfied; and it is even reported that the crews of four battleships have

already mutinied, and that two of them are *en route* to Odessa. Grave anxiety is entertained by Lloyds as many British ships are at present in the harbour.

London, June 30.

All the officers of the Russian battleship *Kniaz Potemkin*, except three, were murdered.

A battleship and cruiser have left Sevastopol with all haste for Odessa.

Before burning the warehouses, the mob carried off the goods, the loss occasioned being a million roubles.

The city is enveloped in smoke, the shops are closed and traffic is suspended. The troops hold the main streets and hundreds of rioters have been shot. The port is partially burned. Martial law has been proclaimed.

London, July 1.

The *Kniaz Potemkin* started bombarding Odessa at half-past eleven on the night of the 29th June. The crew of the transport *Vesha* joined the mutineers.

Four battleships, a cruiser and several torpedo boats have left Sevastopol with orders to sink the *Kniaz Potemkin* if she refuses to surrender, and assist to restore order in the town.

London, July 2.

The *Daily Mail's* Odessa correspondent, wiring on the 1st of July, said that despite the official announcement that the *Kniaz Potemkin* had surrendered "I am reliably informed that the *Kniaz Potemkin* has been joined by the *Georgi Pobiedonosoff* and both are now using their searchlights in the harbour as if expecting an attack from the remainder of the squadron, which is fifteen miles distant."

There was no fighting in Odessa yesterday.

Later.

The American Consul has wired to Washington that the Black Sea Fleet has arrived at Odessa and that the *Kniaz Potemkin* surrendered without firing a shot.

London, July 3.

Nothing further has been received from Odessa except a private telegram that the mutineers on the *Kniaz Potemkin* were joined by the crew of another mutinous battleship.

The battleship *Kniaz Potemkin Tsvetichsky* (the crew of which had mutinied) has arrived at Kustenj (in Roumania) and asked for provisions to be supplied immediately.

Admiral Kruger's fleet has returned to Sevastopol, where a council of admirals and captains was held on board the flagship *Rostislav*. It was resolved to ungear the machinery, and officers and men desiring to land were authorized to do so.

Reservists were granted two months' leave of absence.

The battleship *Catherine II*, which had remained at Sevastopol, has been disarmed.

The crews at Sevastopol state that when the squadron, including the *Georgi Pobiedonosets*, reached Odessa, the *Potemkin* defiantly refused to obey the signal to rejoin, upon which the crew of the *Pobiedonosets* also mutinied. The Squadron then returned to Sevastopol.

Later.

The *Potemkin* has not surrendered but has been joined by the *Georgi Pobiedonosets*. The news is most conflicting.

London, July 4.

The Roumanian Government has ordered the battleship *Potemkin* either to leave port or surrender. In the latter case the mutineers will be treated as foreign deserters. The mutineers are now considering the demand.

London, July 5.

The crew of the Russian transport *Fred*

Original from

mutinied before leaving Kustenji. The mutineers hanged the Prefect and issued a bombastic proclamation declaring war against all Russian ships not joining them, and notifying their intention of bombarding Russian ports but to respect neutrals.

Later.

The battle-ship *Georgi Pobedonosets* has formally surrendered. The officers have returned on board, and the ringleaders of the mutineers have been sent ashore.

London, July 6.

The situation at Odessa is improving. Many troops have left the city, although they are within easy reach.

The Government workers in the Putiloff works have joined the strikers in St. Petersburg.

REVOLT AT LIBAU.

London, July 1.

The naval seamen at Libau have mutinied and wrecked their barracks. The Artillery and Cossacks have been called out and fighting has ensued. No details are to hand.

London, July 2.

The mutiny at Libau has been quelled.

THE "TEREK."

The Russian converted cruiser *Terek* was disarmed at Batavia on the 26th June.

MOROCCO.

France has accepted the Morocco conference.

DEATH OF MR. SECRETARY HAY.

London, July 3.

From Washington comes the news that Mr. John Hay, Secretary of State, is dead.

THE "ST. KILDA."

The Russian converted cruiser *Dneiper* has landed at Port Said the people taken from the English steamer *St. Kilda* before she was sunk north of Hongkong on June 4th.

THE PEACE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

It is officially reported from Washington that Count Mouravieff and Baron Rosen will be the Russian and Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira the Japanese plenipotentiaries.

Later.

It is officially announced from Washington that the Russian and Japanese Governments have notified President Roosevelt that they have appointed their plenipotentiaries to meet as soon as possible after the 1st August. Both sides have entrusted their plenipotentiaries with full powers to negotiate and conclude a treaty subject only to the ratification of the respective Governments.

London, July 5.

M. Shipoff, Director of the Treasury; M. Pokotiloff, Minister to Peking; Professor Martens, General Yermoloff, Military Attaché, London, Captain Roussine, ex-Naval Attaché at Tokyo, and other experts, will assist Count Muravieff and Baron Rosen in the peace negotiations.

London, July 6.

It is understood that the St. Petersburg Government in its Note to President Roosevelt points out that the selection of the Russian peace representatives indicate that the Tsar is sincerely desirous for a lasting peace.

DISORDER IN RUSSIA.

London, July 4.

Telegrams from various parts of Russia report general restlessness and disorder. A general strike has broken out among the workmen and dockers at St. Petersburg; work is at a complete standstill. Fifty thousand troops have been concentrated in the city.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

London, July 5.

The French Chamber has adopted the

Bill for the separation of Church and State by 341 to 233 votes.

RUSSIA'S NEW WAR MINISTER.

London, July 6.

General Roetiger has been appointed to succeed General Sakharoff as Minister for War.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters; p.m. 30th June.)

MANCHURIA.

A force of our troops sent from the Hsing-ching quarter in the direction of Hailung-ching drove back some 300 of the enemy, infantry and cavalry, from Tashatan (some 3 miles north-west of Wankautskau) at 9 a.m. on the 29th of June, and occupied the highlands on the north of that place. On the 28th, part of this force occupied San-hienfaang (about 18 miles east of Yingching and 5 miles north of Nan-Shanchintsz). On the 29th this force advanced further north.

There was no change in any other part of the field.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters; p.m. 3rd July.)

NORTHERN KOREA.

At dawn on the 2nd some 400 of the enemy with artillery made their appearance near Changhang (about 6¼ miles north of Susong) on the Puryong road. Our troops at that place engaged them, and having inflicted heavy loss on them drove them northward at 7.30 a.m. Another body of our troops which had made a long detour to the north for the purpose of cutting the enemy's line of retreat, attacked his infantry posted on the heights north-west of Hothongu (some 14 miles north of Susong on the Puryong road) at noon the same day, and opening fire on the enemy's cavalry which was retreating from Changhang, threw it into disorder. In this day's fighting we took 1 saddle-horse, 28 lances, 66 overcoats, besides a quantity of tents, entrenching tools and ammunition.

MANCHURIA.

At 8 a.m. on the 1st instant some 600 of the enemy's cavalry advanced towards Pinnuho (a place on the right bank of the Liao River 12½ miles north-east of Kangping), but were repulsed by our troops in that district. Again, at a little after 9 a.m. some 1,500 of the enemy's cavalry (including mounted infantry) with 18 guns, advanced and attacked Shihshihku (about 7½ miles north-west of Pinnuho). At 2 o'clock the following morning our troops repulsed them. In this fight the enemy had over 400 killed and wounded; our casualties were 90.

There were skirmishes in various directions.

(Received by the Naval Department.)

THE "PERESVIET."

Vice-Admiral Shibayama telegraphs from Port Arthur under date of June 29th, that the battle-ship *Peresviet* was floated on that day without mishap.

[The *Peresviet* is one of the four first-class line-of-battle-ships in the Russian Squadron at the outbreak of the war, the three others being the *Retvisan*, the *Tsarvitch* and the *Pobieda*. She is a vessel of 12,674 tons and she steamed 19½ knots on her trial trip in 1898. The *Orel*, captured by Togo at the Liancourt Rocks, is a still finer vessel, having a displacement of 13,516 tons with a speed of 18 knots, and having been commissioned in 1902. The addition of these two ships to the Japanese navy will go far to make up for the loss of the *Hatsuse* (15,000 tons and 19 knots, built in 1899) and the *Yashima* (12,300 tons and 18 knots, built in 1896).

It is quite possible, too, that the *Retvisan* (12,700 tons and 18 knots, built in 1900) and the *Pobieda* (12,674 tons and 18½ knots, built in 1900) may be raised as successfully as the *Bayan* and the *Peresviet* have been. In the matter of cruisers, the finest ships lost by the Japanese have been the protected cruiser *Takasago*, (4,300 tons and 24 knots, built in 1897) and the *Yoshino*, protected cruiser (4,180 tons and 20 knots, built in 1892), and against these they can set the *Bayan*, armoured cruiser (7,800 tons and 21 knots, built in 1900) and the protected cruiser *Varyag* (6,500 tons and 24½ knots built in 1899), to say nothing of the second-class battle-ship *Nicolai I.* (9,700 tons and 15½ knots, built in 1889) and the two coast-defence iron-clads *Seniavine* and *Apraxin*.

Admiral Togo's report dated the 18th of December, 1904, said that the *Peresviet* was then lying at a point 200 metres north-west of the extremity of Tiger's Tail promontory, her head pointing N.E. ½ N. At full tide her bows were above water as far as her torpedo-tubes, and her stern-work was under water. She was resting on the bottom on even keel and her central smoke-stack was much injured.—ED. [M.]

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

THE BLACK SEA MUTINY.

A Wolff's telegram says that a serious mutiny has taken place on board the battle-ship *Kniaz Potemkin*. She was en route from Sevastopol to Odessa towing 2 torpedo-boats, when one of the seamen, representing the crew, made a complaint about the bad quality of the food. The officer to whom he complained drew a pistol and shot him dead. Immediately on this becoming known the crew rose in a body, killed the officer, threw the captain into the sea, and murdered all the other officers with the exception of 8 who joined the mutineers. On the arrival of the ship at Odessa the men declared that they would shoot any one who attempted to arrest them. They raised the red flag. The inhabitants of Odessa sympathise with them and the whole town is in a state of disturbance. The Black Sea Fleet was to arrive there on the 28th of June. The Mayor of Odessa has set out for Moscow. Sounds of rifle-firing are heard all over the town.

The following information has been published with reference to the trouble at Odessa:—"In consequence of the authorities refusing to allow supplies to be furnished to the *Kniaz Potemkin*, the vessel trained her guns on Odessa and opened fire. A ship at the entrance to the port took fire and the flames are spreading widely. A violent disturbance has occurred in the town also and shops and store-houses are being smashed. Three hundred men have already been killed. News from London alleges that trouble has broken out on board 4 other ships in Sevastopol and that 2 of them have already left the harbour to join the *Kniaz Potemkin*. A St. Petersburg telegram says that a battle-ship and a cruiser were despatched from Sevastopol to Odessa on the 29th of June.

Later.

A Wolff's telegram from Libau dated the 24th of June says that marines stationed at that place have mutinied, attacked the arsenal, stolen a quantity of small arms and fired on the houses of the officers. The artillery of the garrison has been ordered to proceed to the coast. A body of infantry and a regiment of cavalry are advancing to the place with all speed.

Later telegrams from Odessa say that the harbour-master's offices, the store-houses and the auxiliary cruiser *Saratoff* are in

flames. The town is in a terrible state of disturbance, and the troops can not control it.

It is rumoured that the foreign consuls in Odessa have applied to their Governments to send war-ships for the protection of their nationals.

Vice-Admiral Kruger with 4 battle-ships, one cruiser and several torpedo-boats has left Sevastopol for Odessa. It is said that he has been ordered to call upon the *Kniaz Potemkin* to surrender and to sink her in case of necessity.

Later.

According to newspapers of June 30th, Odessa has been cannonaded since yesterday (29th) evening. The insurgents on shore have joined the mutineers at sea, and have sacked the town. There is mutiny also on board the transport *Vesha* and two torpedo-boats which left Sevastopol for Odessa two days ago.

A Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg says that the marines attached to the Naval Division at Libau mutinied last evening, smashed their barracks, sacked the store-houses, attacked the officers' quarters and fired at the windows with rifles. Hereupon the artillery of the Division was assembled, and on the morning of the 29th of June a body of Cossacks and a regiment of infantry were despatched to the sea-shore. A fight resulted and several casualties are said to have occurred. Details have not yet been received.

There are symptoms of mutiny at Reval and other parts on the Baltic.

The Tsar has issued an ukase placing Odessa and its neighbourhood under martial law.

Later.

With reference to the mutiny of the crew on board the battle-ship *Potemkin* at Odessa, Lord Percy, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that with the exception of a report from the Consul at Odessa the Government was not in receipt of any official news. According to that report, when the *Potemkin* arrived at Odessa her crew mutinied; all her officers except 3 were murdered, and speeches inciting the people to revolt were being openly delivered at several places. Also firing had commenced between the police and the people. The consul's report added, however, that there were no signs of any danger to the lives or property of British residents at Odessa.

The Prime Minister, in reply to another question, said that it was quite out of the question to adopt any precautionary measures against a disturbance outside the limits of British jurisdiction.

A Wolff's telegram from St. Petersburg dated the 29th of June says that the meeting of representatives of the municipalities has resolved to issue a manifesto in the following sense:—"It is of the most pressing necessity that an assembly of popular representatives on a constitutional basis should be convened. To frame any law with respect to such an assembly without the participation of the people's representatives is practically impossible. Moreover to postpone the operation of a reform that has once been promised is to render the situation daily more difficult."

One hundred and seventeen representatives of the most important towns in Russia met at Moscow on the 28th of June and issued a manifesto couched in discontented terms similar to the above. It says:—"Good results can no longer be fully attained by means of resolutions of local assemblies only. Under the circumstances there is nothing for it but to resolutely demand a constitution. Such a course as convening of

an advisory council can not possibly satisfy Russia."

A Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg dated July 1st says that the crew of the *Kniaz Potemkin* have surrendered to Admiral Kruger.

(RECEIVED BY THE "NICHU NICHU SHIMBUN.")

London.—The central station at Odessa has been burned. Among the ships burned is the volunteer steamer *Saratoff*, a vessel of 8,556 tons and 19 knots speed.

(RECEIVED BY THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

London.—According to rumour the mutineers in the Black Sea have organized a temporary government and have appointed councillors.

A report from St. Petersburg says that M. Compret, chief of gendarmes at Kishineff has been murdered.

Berlin.—The Russian battle-ship *Potemkin* and one torpedo-boat have arrived at Odessa. The crew killed all the officers and opened fire upon Odessa. A conflagration has broken out at the entrance to the harbour and a large strike has commenced in the town. The disturbance grows. The conflagration is spreading among the store-houses and ships. At Libau also the sailors have formed a plot, and it is feared that other ports may follow the example.

(RECEIVED BY THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

London, July 3.

The whole of the Black Sea Fleet is in a state of mutiny. The *Potemkin* has not surrendered. On the contrary, the battle-ship *Georgi Pobiedonosets* (10,280 tons) has come to join her. The captain of the latter vessel has committed suicide.

The mutineers challenged Admiral Kruger to fight, and he has retired.

The Council of Admirals has decided to destroy the machinery of the ships and to discharge the crews that openly joined the mutiny.

All the Black Sea ports are in a state of confusion.

(RECEIVED BY THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

London, July 3.

The affair of the Black Sea Fleet is altogether wrapped in profound secrecy. The true conditions can not be ascertained. Admiral Kruger has decided to ungear the machinery of all ships belonging to the Black Sea Fleet so as to make it impossible for them to move. This news suffices to show that vehement discontent has spread through the whole fleet. The official statement that the *Potemkin* had surrendered was nothing but a deception. She still enjoys her liberty.

General Shiik (?), in accordance with the Government's decision, has received orders not to proceed with mobilization in the St. Petersburg district.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

A telegram from Vienna says that the Washington news of the *Potemkin*'s surrender has been contradicted by several telegrams from Bucharest on the 3rd. According to these, the battle-ship, with a crew of 700, but no officer on board, anchored at Constantza (a Roumanian port) and asked for coal and provisions. By order of the harbour authorities this application was refused and information was conveyed to the crew that if they landed without arms they would be treated as deserters, but if they took any warlike measures the Roumanian Government would proceed against them by force. The issue is not yet clear.

A telegram from Sevastopol says that the crew of the battleship *Georgi Pobiedonosets* also have mutinied and joined the *Potemkin*.

(RECEIVED BY THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

London, July 3.

The United States Consul's report that the *Potemkin* had surrendered was a mistake. The truth is precisely the converse. The *Potemkin* advanced direct against the front of the Black Sea Fleet which came from Sevastopol and opened fire with the result that the Fleet made a humiliating failure and returned to Sevastopol without accomplishing anything. Thus the task of subduing the mutinous warship ended in total unsuccess.

The mutinous war-ship has been joined by the *Georgi Pobiedonosets*. The *Potemkin*, with 26 or 27 torpedo-boats, has left Odessa and proceeded to Constantza in Roumania, where she has asked for provisions.

The *Pobiedonosets* is still at Odessa. The citizens continue to fly from that place. The losses have reached 70 million yen.

A meeting of commanding officers of the Black-Sea Fleet has been held, when it was decided that as the crews had adopted a mutinous attitude, the machinery in the various ships should be ungear.

At Odessa the armoured war-ship *Ekatarina* has been disarmed.

It has been announced that Sevastopol and Nikolaief are invested. (This is unintelligible.—ED. J. M.)

The mutiny shows signs of spreading at Kronstadt and Libau.

There is a universal strike in St. Petersburg.

A mutinous feeling pervades the whole of the Black Sea Fleet.

London, July 4.

The crew of a battleship at Libau have mutinied and taken possession of the vessel.

The crew of the *Georgi Pobiedonosets* have run her ashore and surrendered.

The *Kniaz Potemkin* is cruising round the Black-Sea ports seeking coal and provisions.

[A Foreign-Office telegram says that she has left Constantza and returned to Odessa. ED. J. M.]

The workmen at all the factories in St. Petersburg have ceased work. A great strike is taking place throughout the whole city.

(RECEIVED BY THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

Later.

The British Consul at Odessa has chartered 4 British steamers, and one foreign to wait at the entrance of the harbour and take off the British residents in the event of danger. A hurried exodus of the inhabitants is taking place and there is great consternation. The crew of the *Pobiedonosets* are said to have surrendered under the provisions of an exceedingly severe law, but the fact is uncertain. Artillery has been posted on a road overlooking the harbour. The ships are in the inner harbour.

Later.

Immediately on his return to Sevastopol Admiral Kruger summoned all the commanding officers of the Black Sea Fleet to his flag-ship the *Rostislav* (a sister-ship of the *Sissoi Veliky*) and held a conference, when it was decided (1) to ungear the machinery of all the vessels; (2) to allow any of the crews to depart who wished to do so; and (3) to give two months' leave to the reserves. The battle-ship *Ekatarina* (10,181 tons) alone remained at Sevastopol, but she has been disarmed.

Later.

When the Black Sea Fleet arrived at Odessa to deal with the *Potemkin* and summoned her to surrender, her crew, instead of complying, ran up an invitation to the crews of the other ships to join in the mutiny. The *Pobiedonosets* at once accepted the invitation, and it was then that Admiral Kruger, fearing further disaffection, decided to return to

Sevastopol. All the reports received from Odessa are confused and conflicting, and it is impossible to ascertain the truth.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

As to the Odessa mutiny, it is stated that the *Potenkin* has not surrendered. After making the tour of the Roumanian ports she has returned to Odessa for provisions. The other mutinous vessel the *Georgi Pobedonostsev* has surrendered. The various war-ships at Sevastopol have been disarmed and their machinery unguaranteed, so that if their crews mutiny the vessels cannot be taken out of port.

The Russian Government has published in the *Official Gazette* a detailed statement of the Odessa affair but the main points agree more or less with those already published in the newspapers. The only difference is that the *Kiyas Potenkin*, after leaving Kustehji has not since been heard of.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Paris, June 29.

Conversations between Monsieur Loubet and Prince Radolin have considerably approximated the original French and German points of view. It is possible to foresee a prompt solution, which will take into consideration the reciprocal interests and friendliness of the two countries.

RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER.

General Sakaroff, Minister of War, has resigned.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

The Australian Federated Parliament met on the 28th June. The Protectionist party has severed relations with the Government and has in fact made a union with the Labour Party. The Opposition by a large majority passed an amendment to the Address to the Throne and dissolution or resignation of the Ministry is expected to follow shortly.

PEST.

Chefoo, 1st July.

The Consular body at Chefoo and the Taotai have agreed to recognise Hongkong and Foochow as pest-infected places. Medical examination will be enforced from the 3rd against ships coming from those ports.

RUSSIANS RESIGNATIONS.

According to a Wolff's telegram the resignation of General Sakharoff has been accepted, and the resignation of the Home Minister, M. Bulygine, is said to be imminent. It is said that his successor will be Ignatieff, formerly Governor of Moscow.

NEW WAR MINISTER.

According to a Wolff's telegram from St. Petersburg General Rodiger has been appointed Minister of War.

STRIKE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says that there is a general strike there. The factory hands have joined those at the dock yard. All business is at a standstill.

BRITISH AT ODESSA.

The English Foreign Secretary, answering a question in the House of Commons on the 3rd instant, said that there was no sufficient reason connected with the state of affairs at Odessa for not observing the rule against the entry of foreign war-vessels into the Black Sea. Neither was there any ground whatever for supposing that the Russian Government had failed in the duty of protecting British subjects in common with other nationals. The arrival of British war-ships would not be regarded as likely to correct existing conditions.

(RECEIVED THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

MOROCCO.

The collision between Germany and France with regard to the Morocco problem seems to have entered the route to a peaceful settlement. This is because France, having come to an agreement with Germany as to the questions for submission to the conference that is to be opened between the Powers which are signatories of the Madrid Treaty, has consented to take part in the conference. According to the newspapers of the 3rd instant the points of agreement between France and Germany are:—(1) The preservation of Morocco; (2) that no effect shall be produced on the sovereignty of Morocco; (3) that all the treaties between Morocco and foreign states shall be observed; (4) that there shall be no injury to the Anglo-French or the Franco-Spanish treaty; and (5) that since France's territory borders upon Morocco, the former's special rights shall be recognised.

(RECEIVED BY THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

M. NELIDOFF.

London, July 2.

M. Nelidoff has declined the position of peace plenipotentiary and M. Mouravieff, Russian Ambassador to Rome, has been appointed in his stead.

[NOTE.—The resignation of M. Nelidoff is believed in official circles in Tokyo, but nothing is known about Mouravieff.—Ed. J. M.]

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Washington.

The President is at Oyster Bay. He is to meet the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan there, and they will be carried thither by the U.S. steamer *Dolphin* and by the President's yacht *Mayflower*. (Oyster Bay is about 30 miles from New York).

RECEIVED BY THE "NICHU NICHU SHIMBUN."

Washington, July 5.

President Roosevelt is satisfied with the progress of the negotiations. Russia has attached the following officials to her plenipotentiaries:—M. Shipof, of the Treasury; M. Pokotiloff, Minister in Peking; M. Marten, Professor of International Law, and Major-General Yerumoroff. These names have been officially communicated.

LAUNCH OF THE "KATORI."

London, July 4.

Princess Arisugawa performed the ceremony of naming the Japanese battle-ship launched at Barrow. The weather was fine and a number of people assembled to witness the launch. The builders, Messrs. Vickers and Company, gave a congratulatory luncheon, at which 300 covers were laid. Prince Arisugawa spoke. His Imperial Highness said that the *Katori*, under the flag of the Rising Sun, would be a preserver of peace in the Far East, and would help to maintain the prestige of the Japanese Empire.

(RECEIVED BY THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

Shanghai, July 5.

The North German Lloyd Steamer Company has opened a special office for business relating to the transport of Russian troops (namely, prisoners in Japan as well as Russian forces in Manchuria) from the Far East to ports in the Black Sea. Colonel Maisel, who is to oversee the work, has arrived here by the P. and O. steamer *Chusan*. His staff will come by the *Scharnhorst*. The steamers *Trafalgar* and *Wittekind*, which are to carry away the Russian refugees, have passed the Suez Canal. Several other North

German Lloyd vessels are to arrive here soon for the same purpose.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

The principal points of the Indemnity Agreement just concluded are that China will buy gold at the market rate of the various countries and will convert it into bills which will be handed in at Shanghai to the banks which are to act as receivers in behalf of the Powers. The sums still remaining unpaid will be dealt with in the same manner.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The fishing industry in Kagoshima prefecture seems to be extraordinarily prolific. The interim dividend of the Kagoshima Fishing Company for the first half year was at rate of 375 per cent (750 per cent. per annum). The dividend last year was 250 per cent.

The Supreme Prize Court, Tokyo, has given a decision in an appeal lodged by the Kamchatka Commerce and Industry Co. against the confiscation of the steamer *Kotik* by the Yokosuka Prize Court. The Court dismissed the petition. The *Kotik* was captured by the *Anagi* on Feb. 10th last at Yokohama. She had no cargo.

Since the outbreak of the war up to the present foreign steamers captured by Japanese cruisers are as follows:—12 British, 16 Russian, 6 German, 3 Norwegian, 3 French, 2 Austrian, 1 Dutch and 1 American, making a total of 54, the tonnage of which aggregates at 131,132 tons gross. Of them, 2 Norwegian and 6 British ships were released; the confiscation of 17 was confirmed by the Supreme Prize Court; and the remainder are still under examination.

Two tragical incidents took place on the night of June 30th in Yokohama. One was a coolie named S. Morisaki (32) who murdered Chiyo (32), the wife of F. Kamino (47) another coolie, in the inn called Otsu-ya, Miyoshi-cho, where the couple were staying, and inflicted severe injuries with a sword on her husband. The culprit was arrested while escaping. Another was a similar trouble. G. Ishizaki (48) a coolie, assaulted with a sword, Yone Kabahashi (31) and her younger sister, Mitsu (23), in another inn, the Nakadaya, also in Miyoshi-cho and inflicted severe injuries on both. The culprit is still at large. In both cases, the cause was jealousy.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Tacoma	D. T. Co.	Tremont 1	Tu July 11
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Pleades	W. July 12
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tatar 2	F. July 14
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenia 3	Sa. July 15
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Scharnhorst 4	Sa. July 15
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Sa. July 16
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Pan. of China	Mo. July 17
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric 5	Tu July 18
Europe	M. M. Co.	Turkin	W. July 19
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	Th. July 20
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	W. July 26
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	W. Aug. 9

- 1 Left Seattle on the 29th ult.
- 2 Left Hongkong on the 5th inst.
- 3 Left Vancouver on the 6th ult.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 5th inst.
- 5 Left San Francisco on the 2nd inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES.

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Sachsen	Sa. July 8
Seattle	N. V. K.	Iyo Maru	Sa. July 8
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Nicimedia	Mo. July 10
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Tremont	W. July 12
Shanghai	N. V. K.	Chenan	W. July 12
Tacoma	H. T. Co.	Pleades	Th. July 13
Europe	M. M. Co.	Touraine	Sa. July 15
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tatar	Sa. July 15
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenia	Sa. July 15
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Pan. of China	Mo. July 17
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Arabia	Mo. July 17
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Tu. July 18
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	W. July 18
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	F. July 21
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	F. July 26
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	F. Aug. 11

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Belgian King, British steamer, 2,153, Hayton, 30th June.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tifinas, Dutch steamer, 2,475, P. Zwart, 30th June.—Macassar via ports, and Kobe, 28th June, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.
Valetta, British steamer, 1,937, J. McMorran, 30th June.—Otaru via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sachsen, German steamer, 3,119, F. von Letten-Petersen, 30th June.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 29th June, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, Wm. Finch, 1st July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Tai Fu, German steamer, 1,065, C. Ueberfeldt, 2nd June.—Anping, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Ramsay, British steamer, 2,768, Mullen, 2nd July.—Port Tampa via Cape and Singapore, Phosphate Rock.—Otto, Reimers & Co.
Hioo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 3rd July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Murex, British steamer, 2,329, Deacon, 3rd July.—Singapore via Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 4th July.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Vittoria, British steamer, 1,758, John Ronald, 4th July.—Otaru via Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Brennas, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 5th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ra Sa Elba, British steamer, 1,769, H. P. Green, 5th July.—Hongkong via Kobe, 3rd July, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Tourane, French steamer, 2,338, Girard, 5th July.—Marseilles via ports and Kobe 4th July, Mails and General.—M. M. S. S. Co.
Benzvorch, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 5th July.—Shanghai via ports, and Kobe, 4th July, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Urago Maru, Japanese steamer, 833, T. Tibballs, 5th July.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Chiswick, British steamer, 2,072, G. W. B. Woods, 5th July.—Murooran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, T. Suga, 5th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Breid, Norwegian steamer, 645, J. Folkman, 6th July.—Mojji, General.—Drabble & Co.
Breconshire, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, 6th July.—Otaru via Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Forest Dale, British steamer, 2,285, H. T. Noall, 6th July.—Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kerosene Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Naniwa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,059, S. Morisada, 6th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Cairo, Norwegian steamer, 1,381, Björns, 30th June.—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 30th June.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Oro, British steamer, 2,147, W. Ransome Coleman, 30th June.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Decima, German steamer, 794, H. Schlaikier, 30th June.—Mojji, General.—Yamagata-ya.
Oceanien, French steamer, 2,104, Couret, 1st July.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S. S. Co.
Pulma, British steamer, 4,913, G. W. Cockman, 1st July.—Marseilles, London and via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Volga, British steamer, 2,851, J. Pattie, 2nd July.—Kobe, General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Canton, German steamer, 1,110, H. Stunkel, 2nd July.—Mojji, Ballast.—Andrews & George.
Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 2nd July.—Kobe, Mail and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Alcoa, British steamer, 4,897, Lockett, 3rd July.—Kobe, General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Chingtu, British steamer, 1,459, J. M. D. Howie, 3rd July.—Sydney via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Belgian King, British steamer, 2,153, Hayton, 3rd July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, Wm. Finch, 4th July.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Java, British steamer, 2,632, S. Barcham, 4th July.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Prins Waldemar, German steamer, 1,737, C. Wollemas, 5th July.—Brisbane and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Kannebek, British steamer, 3,301, C. R. Beynon, 5th July.—New York via ports and Suez, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.
Ferdene, British steamer, 2,444, R. J. Fisher, 5th July.—Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Valetta, British steamer, 1,937, J. McMorran, 5th July.—Kobe, Ujina and Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hioo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 5th July.—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hyson, British steamer, 4,232, J. A. Davies, 5th July.—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Verona, German steamer, 3,036, Dolbranz, 5th July.—New York via ports and Suez, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Acilia, German steamer, 3,646, Albers, 6th July.—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Murex, British steamer, 2,329, Deacon, 5th July.—Balik Pappau, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 6th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Vittoria, British steamer, 1,758, John Ronald, 6th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tifinas, Dutch steamer, 2,475, P. Zwart, 6th July.—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.
Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, T. Suga, 6th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Urago Maru, Japanese steamer, 833, T. Tibballs, 6th July.—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tai Fu, German steamer, 1,065, C. Ueberfeldt, 6th July.—Hakoda, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Hauk, Norwegian steamer, 1,010, C. W. J. Hansen, 6th July.—Otaru, Ballast.—Baker & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Sachsen*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Jantzen, Mr. U. Orita, Mr. Rich Curtius, Mrs. and Miss Binney, Mrs. Downing, Miss B. Morgan Brown, Mr. A. G. Plate and family, Mrs. Barns Moss, Mr. Twentymann, Mrs. Kronenberg, Lady Florence Boyle, Mr. A. L. J. Dewette, Mr. and Mrs. Luttich, Mr. A. Kuck, Miss F. P. Winn, Miss C. M. Stowell, Mrs. Remedios, Mr. R. Hillyer, Mr. Chan Jan Ja, Mr. Ah Li Party, Mr. Leong Tock Tong, Mr. Li Jew, Mr. Chen, Mr. Kin, and Mr. J. Into, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. G. L. Bradley, Mr. G. C. Booth, Mr. Geo. Chipman, Mrs. R. H. Clark, infant and 3 amahs, Miss S. Cabler, Mrs. D. N. Dimuskes and amah, Miss J. Dimuskes, Mrs. A. R. Eddy, Miss E. F. Farrant, Mr. J. A. Levi, Master A. Levi, Mr. H. Lee, Mrs. H. Lee, Mr. Frank Shea, Mrs. E. T. McCormick, Miss E. Reifenyder, Mr. W. Stalkey, Mr. M. Roberts, Mr. R. M. Sterling, Mr. H. Twiege and Mr. J. Zierke in cabin; 2 passengers in steerage. For San Francisco:—Mrs. B. Dunn, Mr. C. H. Foss, Mr. J. P. Helms, Lt. D. A. Hopkins, Mrs. A. Kober, Mr. S. Kostromitoff, Capt. J. Lachmatoff, Mrs. Wm. Ladd, Mr. W. Marshall, Mr. N. H. Hoblett, Lt. Com. C. F. Pond, Mrs. L. Parker, Mr. P. Persiano, Lt. P. E. Eward, Mr. V. Vetzal, Mr. J. E. Wilkie, Mr. R. A. Wilbur, and Mr. E. J. Ward, in cabin.

Per American steamer *China* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Lt. Col. E. Agar, Mrs. R. Beerman, Miss Edith Beerman, Mr. H. Vonder Heide, Mr. Robt. Hauxhurst, Jr., Mr. A. Hirschberg, Mr. S. Kaufman, Mrs. S. Kaufman, Mrs. A. M. Lane, Mr. F. S. Michel, Mrs. F. S. Michel, Mr. T. Miyaoka, Mr. S. Miyaka, Mr. S. Umeura, Mr. H. Okumura, Mr. F. Seaman, Mr. R. E. Miller, Mr. J. Mathews and Mrs. J. Mathews. For Kobe:—Mr. Geo. Marrow. For Nagasaki:—Mr. Geo. Burdett, Mr. T. L. Brett and Miss H. M. Jones. For Manila:—Miss H. F. Gillette, Mr. Jas. Gribble, Mr. W. S. Gray, Mrs. W. Gray, Mr. Jas. P. Katigbak, Mr. M. E. Ligon, Mr. R. E. Lindsey, Mrs. R. E. Lindsey and child, Mr. A. M. Murfin, Mr. Marcus Rocas, Mr. Rafail Rocas, Mr. Joaquin Rocas, Mr. W. H. Kushton and Mr. W. F. Stutz. For Hongkong:—Mr. Yak Chee, Mr. H. M. Hobbins, Mrs. H. M. Hobbins, Mr. H. H. Rees and Mrs. E. B. Lees in cabin.

Per French steamer *Tourane*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Gielen, Mr. and Mrs. Trudel, Mrs. Rougemont, Hon. Judge Casey, Mr. Quaik Tuan, Mr. Quaik Eng Khian, Mr. Ong Liang in, Mr. Ong Kye Ho, Mr. and Mrs. Hanai, Mrs. Lacroix, Mrs. Bridon, maid and baby, Mrs. Porter and two children, Mr. Meuldrum, Mr. Wong and three boys, and Mr. Porter, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. G. Allan; Mrs. C. A. Bailey, Rev.

H. J. Bennett, Dr. Blane, Mr. J. Brown, Miss I. H. Brown, Mr. R. Brown, Mrs. R. Brown and child, Mr. W. Bruce, Mr. R. E. Bush, Dr. P. B. Gausland, Mrs. P. B. Gausland, Mr. G. W. Clyde, Mr. W. A. Collins, Miss L. M. Deacon, Mrs. Douglas and child, Mr. A. J. Drexel, Mr. A. T. Fraser, Prof. Fritsch, Rev. E. R. Fulkerson, Mr. Gamburg, Mr. S. Gask, Mrs. George, Miss George, Dr. Geo. S. Gerhard, Mr. N. H. Griffith, Mr. Gunty, Capt. W. A. Harrison, R.E., Mrs. W. A. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Hausser and governess, Miss Hausser, Masters Hausser (2), Mr. A. M. Henry, Mr. Burns Henry, Mr. Squire Hill, Mrs. Squire Hill, Mr. R. Hill, Rt. Rev. J. C. Hoare, Mrs. J. C. Hoare and nurse, Misses Hoare (3), Master Hoare, Mr. A. M. Hollins, Mr. J. R. Hopkins, Miss J. Howie, Mr. P. Hunter, Miss Hunter, Mr. Y. Ishizaki and servant, Miss A. W. Jones, Mr. H. Keswick, Mr. W. Knappe, Miss M. K. Laing, Mr. F. A. Lauder, Mr. H. C. Leekie, Mrs. Lunt, Miss Lunt, Mr. W. H. Macdonald, Mrs. W. H. Macdonald, Dr. McDougall, Mr. J. P. MacIntosh, Miss E. M. McLean, Lieut. Metcalf, Mrs. Middleton, Mr. P. Moller, Mr. Geo. Mondy, Mrs. Geo. Mondy, Miss W. Mondy, Mr. J. Moore, Mr. G. A. Moore, Mr. F. A. Morgan, Mr. I. Nakamura, Miss C. J. Neely, Mr. W. Newbold, Miss E. F. Quirk, Mr. Reiss, Mrs. Reiss and maid, Com. G. A. Rose, Mrs. G. A. Rose, Mrs. Scalliff, Miss E. R. Sidmore, Mr. R. Schlubach, Lt. E. Schlubach, Mrs. C. Seymour, Mr. J. Simpson, Miss Simpson (2), Mrs. Smith and 2 children, Mrs. E. S. Strachan, Mr. C. E. Stringer, Mr. P. H. Sturge, Mrs. P. H. Sturge, Mrs. E. D. Thompson, Mr. P. A. Thompson, Mr. W. F. Travers, Mr. J. Travers, Mr. R. B. Vaughan, Capt. B. Vincent, Mr. A. A. Vonder-Schmyt, Capt. R. Waldo, Miss A. Walters, Miss E. Wilding, Miss D. Wilding, Count E. Wolkeel, Mr. W. J. Young, and Mrs. W. J. Young, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Oceanien*, for Marseilles via ports:—Capt. and Mrs. Going and 1 amah, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Newton, Mr. P. M. Papasian, Miss Emma Bohl, Mrs. Millward, Mr. H. Yami, Mr. F. Neite, Mr. F. E. Johnson, Mr. Pierre Arenas, Mr. E. W. Bird, Mr. Londin, Mr. Brozky, Mr. Douglas, Mrs. Takano Hise and Mr. Wang in cabin; 5 passengers in steerage.

Per British steamer *Coptic* for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Dr. W. L. Ascherson, Mr. L. Barzini, Dr. G. Bosi, Mrs. S. D. Brastow, Mrs. E. Carson, Mr. Percy Davies, Mrs. B. Dunn, Mr. John B. Farish, Mr. C. H. Foss, Mrs. C. H. Foss, Mr. T. W. Furlong, Mr. T. A. Helms, Lieut. D. A. Hopkins, Mr. A. Seymour Jones, Mrs. A. Kober, Mr. S. Kostromitoff, Capt. J. Lachmatoff, Mrs. Wm. Ladd, Mr. H. J. Bradley, Mr. C. W. Jewett, Miss N. Lubowidzka, Miss Mabury, Mr. W. Marshall, Mr. Geo. P. Morgan, Mr. L. Niemann, Mrs. N. C. Noblett, Mrs. L. Parker, Mr. P. Persiano, Lt. Com. C. E. Pond, Baron Osten Sacken, Mrs. N. Segawa, Mr. J. H. Smyth-Pigott, Lieut. P. E. Svaz, Mr. V. Vetzal, Mr. E. J. Ward, Mr. J. E. Wilkie, Mr. R. A. Wilbur, Mr. J. W. Wihington, Mrs. Olga Yourielf, and Mr. C. B. Morgan, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Java* for London and Antwerp via ports:—Mr. J. F. Cosby, Miss and Miss A. Harrison, Mr. W. F. Page, and Capt. Walaas in cabin.

Per American steamer *China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. T. L. Brett, Mr. Geo. Burdett, Mr. Yak Chee, Miss H. F. Gillette, Mr. W. S. Gray, Mrs. W. S. Gray, Mr. Jas. Gribble, Mr. H. M. Hobbins, Mrs. H. M. Hobbins, Miss H. M. Jones, Mr. Jose P. Katigbak, Mr. M. E. Ligon, Mr. R. E. Lindsey, Mrs. R. E. Lindsey and child, Mr. Geo. Mairon, Mr. A. Murfin, Mr. H. H. Rees, Mrs. H. H. Rees, Mr. Marcus Rocas, Mrs. Rafael Rocas, Mr. Joaquin Rocas, Mr. W. H. Rushton, Mr. W. F. Stutz, Mrs. O. H. Hasbrouk, Mr. V. A. Murray, Mrs. Josephine McDill, child and amah, Mrs. Celia Saing, Mr. B. Trissel, Mr. S. Wolf, in cabin.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

From.	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York Pacific.	Other.	Total.
Hongkong.	270	—	383	—	653
Amoy	—	—	628	—	628
Hankow	1,904	757	4,031	—	6,692
Kobe	719	431	1,062	—	2,212
Yokohama.	1,867	3,846	1,667	6	7,386
Total...	4,760	4,734	7,688	389	17,571

SILK.

From.	New York.	Easton.	Phila.	South.	Mon.	Total.
H'kong & Canton	226	—	—	—	—	226
Shanghai	80	—	—	—	—	80
Yokohama	248	—	—	—	—	248
Total	554	—	—	—	—	554

Per British steamer *Pulma*, for London via ports:—Waste Silk for Europe, 64 bales.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, July 7:

A small business is being transacted.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. }	PER YARD.
{ 50 yds. 36 in. }	0.80 to 0.18
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 39 inches V.	3.50 to 4.40
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches	3.50 to 4.40
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...	2.80 to 4.10
Cotton Italian and Satteens...	0.30 to 0.31

WOOLLENS.

Flannels...	PER YARD.
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	V. 0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards,	0.35 to 0.50
30 inches...	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ...	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 55 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ...	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb	0.60 to 0.66

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	PER FURCE.
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 1/2 inches...	9.80 to 10.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards,	0.90 to 1.80
30 inches...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards,	2.50 to 3.65
32 inches ...	

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles ...	V. Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles ...	Nominal
Nos. 38/42, Singles ...	Nominal
Nos. 32, Doubles ...	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...	260.00 to 280.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ...	300.00 to 320.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ...	430.00 to 460.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	25.50 to 26.00
Indian Branch...	23.50 to 24.00
Chinese ...	25.00 to 27.00

METALS.

The metal market is quiet.

Round and square 1/2 inch and upward...	PER POUND.
Iron Plates, assorted ...	4.10 to 4.30
Sheet Iron ...	4.35 to 4.65
Galvanized Iron sheets ...	4.70 to 6.95
Wire Nails, assorted ...	10.00 to 10.95
Tin Plates, per box ...	6.85 to 7.15
Pig Iron, No. 3 ...	7.40 to 7.65
Hoop Iron (3/4 to 1 1/4 inch) ...	2.40
	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

The market is firm.

American ...	\$2.96 to 3.22
Russian ...	3.09
Tanaka ...	2.90

SUGAR.

Nothing special to mention.

Brown Taka ...	PER POUND.
Brown Manila ...	V. 9.40 to 9.80
Brown Daitong ...	10.10 to 11.10
Brown Canton ...	7.70 to 8.00
White Java and Pannang ...	10.00 to 12.00
White Refined ...	12.70 to 13.70
	14.40 to 17.20

INDIGO.

Nothing doing.

Java, Medium to best ...	PER POUND.
Calcutta, Medium to best ...	210.00 to 260.00
Madras (Korpat), Medium to best ...	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...	100.00 to 140.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The situation is practically unchanged. Consuming markets refuse to pay the prices which holders here require and there is very little buying on the part of foreign shippers. Direct exporters have finally commenced operations and are paying the prices which we quote below with the view of holding up the market, but America and Europe do not respond and we look for a lower market here shortly.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	1,080 to 1,090
Filatures—Extra, Fine ...	1,050 to 1,060
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ...	1,020 to 1,030
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ...	1,030 to 1,050
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse ...	980 to 990
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ...	
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ...	
Common—Coarse ...	
Re-reels—Extra ...	
Re-reels—No. 1 ...	
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2 ...	
Re-reels—No. 2 ...	
Kakedas—Extra ...	
Kakedas—No. 1 ...	
Kakedas—No. 1 1/2 ...	
Kakedas—No. 2 ...	

SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of Cuticura Soap and Light Dressings of Cuticura.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, and for all the purposes of the toilet, as well as by millions of women in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers.

COMPLETE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE BATH is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odorless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw cap pocket vials containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alternative, antiseptic, tonic, digestive, and the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical of blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives.

WASTE SILK.

No supplies of new fibre are yet to hand. Small lots from Joshiu may be expected in a few days.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ...	
Noshi—Filatures, Good ...	
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ...	
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ...	
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ...	
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ...	
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ...	
Noshi—Bashiu, Best ...	
Noshi—Bashiu, Good ...	
Noshi—Bashiu, Medium ...	
Noshi—Joshiu, Best ...	
Noshi—Joshiu, Good ...	
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ...	
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ...	
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ...	
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ...	
Kibiso—Bashiu, Fair ...	

TEA.

The market is lower. There is a fair business doing. Second crop will probably be short.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ...	Y. 50 and upwards.
Choice ...	43 to 50
Finest ...	38 to 42
Fine ...	34 to 37
Good Medium ...	30 to 33
Medium ...	27 to 29
Good Common ...	24 to 26
Common ...	19 to 23

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, July 7.

London silver 1/4 lower and China sterling quotations 1/4 to 3/4 lower have caused local rates on China to rule rather higher.

London Bank Bill ...	2/0 1/2
— 3 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
— 4 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
— 6 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
— 12 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
— Private 6 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
— Private 12 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
— Bank Bill ...	2/0 1/2
— 3 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
— 4 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
— 6 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
— 12 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
— Private 6 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
— Private 12 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
— Bank Bill ...	2/0 1/2
— 3 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
— 4 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
— 6 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
— 12 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
— Private 6 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
— Private 12 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2

American—Bank sight ...	49 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight ...	49 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	50 1/2
Germany—Bank sight ...	207 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	211
Bar Silver (London) ...	27

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, July 7, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Div'd.	Paid up.	1 year.	Q'tion.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds Yen. per cent.				
1st Issue	100	5	90.00	
Provincial Exchequer Bonds				
2nd Issue	92	5	87.00	
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ...	100	5	81.60	
War Bonds (Gunji) ...	100	5	81.60	
5 % Imperial Bonds (Gohuri) ...	100	5	78.80	
Navy Bonds (Kaigun) ...	100	5	81.80	
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	91.50	
Y'hama Water-works Bonds ...	100	6	89.50	
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	89.50	
Osaka Harbour Bonds ...	100	6	88.30	
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd ...	100	6	86.00	
Sanyo Railway ...	50	10	71.00	
Kyushu Railway ...	50	8	61.20	
Hokkaido Colliery Railway ...	50	11	92.50	
Sobu Railway ...	50	8.50	63.30	
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha) ...	50	11	76.20	
Tokyo Street Railway (Shighi) ...	50	11.04	81.20	
Tokyo Street Railway new ...	12.50	11.04	33.10	
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki) ...	50	—	61.50	
Tokyo Electric Railway, new ...	30	—	41.20	
Yokohama Electric Railway ...	40	—	50.00	
Odawara Electric Car ...	50	3	23.50	
Keihin Electric Railway ...	50	5.50	71.20	
Keihin Electric Railway, new ...	12.50	5.50	31.50	
Tokyo Marine Insurance ...	12.50	12	33.50	
Yokohama Fire Insurance ...	12.50	10	16.40	
Tokyo Fire Insurance ...	12.50	12	24.10	
Kanagafuchi Spinning ...	50	8	95.50	
Fuji Cotton Spinning ...	50	10	79.20	
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning ...	50	8	79.30	
Yokohama Dock ...	33	10	51.50	
Yokohama Electric Light ...	50	15	77.50	
Tokyo Electric Light ...	50	13	40.00	
Tokyo Electric Light, new ...	12.50	12	40.50	
Osaka Electric Light ...	50	20	98.50	
Kobe Electric Light ...	45	17	90.30	

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid

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to
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

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IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Stiff Joints,
Glandular Swellings,
Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps,
Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

AND EVERY
FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 538, Oxford St.),
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.



VESSELS ON THE-BERTH.

For LONDON and Antwerp via ports, Quick Despatch, the "BENARTY."—Cornes & Co.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, July 8th, at 9 a.m., the "SACHSEN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., July 8th, at 2 p.m., the "IYO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SEATTLE, Wash., July 8th, the "MINNESOTA."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about July 8th, the "CHINA."—Heller Bros.

For PORTLAND, Ore., July 10th, the "NICOMEDIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, July 10th, the "INDRAWADI."—Cornes & Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about July 12th, the "JREMONT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, July 12th, at 2 p.m., the "CHENAN."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., July 13th, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, July 15th, at Noon, the "BECHUANA."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., July 15th, the "YANGTSE."—Butterfield & Swire.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, July 15th, at 7 a.m., the "TOURANE."—M.M. S.S. Co.

For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, July 15th, the "VEONA."—C. Illies & Co.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., July 15th, the "TARTAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about July 15th, the "ATHLETIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about July 15th, the "St. HUGO."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about July 17th, the "EMPERESS OF CHINA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, July 17th, the "ARANTA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, July 18th, at 3 p.m., the "SIBERIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, July 18th, at Daylight, the "AJAX."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Manila, about July 19th, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Manila, July 19th, the "DAKOTA."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, July 20th, at Daylight, the "ALERSIA."—C. Illies & Co.

(毎土曜日に發行)

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明治廿五年三月十五日
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"PAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 15TH, 1905.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A CASE of cholera was reported on July 7th in Muro-machi, Kokura.

A LONG shock of earthquake passed under Yokohama on Friday morning.

THE net income of the Mitsui Bank for the first half year of 1905 was yen 553,099.03.

A DEAD rat infected with plague was found on July 6th at Kamezawa-cho, Honjo, Tokyo.

CAPTAIN HOFFMANN, of the German Army, arrived on July 6th in Tokyo from the front.

MAJOR-GENERAL TANIDA, Commander of the Formosan garrison, left Taipei on July 10th for Tokyo.

A TELEGRAM says that on July 7th, a case of plague appeared in the district of Oye, Tokushima prefecture.

A TELEGRAM under date of July 6th from Matsuyama says that a cholera case has appeared in the village of Noda.

ON July 9th, a case of cholera appeared in Okayama. It proved fatal. The victims was a young man.

THE net income of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for the first half year was yen 430,000. Yen

130,000 was paid out to shareholders as an interim dividend. A general meeting will be held on July 22nd.

THE steamer *Yoneyama Maru* went ashore on July 10th in Moji Strait. A few hours later she was floated without damage.

TOKYO journals report that Mr. M. Hayashi, a lawyer of Tokyo, has been arrested and removed to the Tokyo District Court.

It is officially reported that Prince and Princess Arisugawa left London on July 11th by the German mail steamer for home.

THE repairs of the battleship *Iwami* (formerly *Qrel*) having been completed at Maidzuru, on July 8th she was removed to Kure.

A CASE of cholera was reported on July 6th in the village of Voyohata near Tokyo. It proved fatal. The victim was a man, 31 years old.

THE damage caused to barley and wheat by the recent rains in Otsu and the surrounding districts of Aichi prefecture is estimated at yen 553,800.

THE *Nichi Nichi* has a telegram from Peking that M. Pokotiloff had audience of the Emperor of China on July 6th and presented his credentials.

A THUNDER-STORM was experienced on July 5th in the district of Yasu, near Otsu. Three persons were killed by a thunder-bolt and two were injured.

ACCORDING to the *Official Gazette* of July 7th, four blue-jackets were killed on July 17th by the explosion of a mine off the entrance of Port Arthur.

THREE hundred workmen employed by the Nakabe factory belonging to the Oji Mill, in the village of Sakuma, Shizuoka prefecture, struck on July 6th.

THE net income of the Mitsu Bishi Bank for the first half of this year amounted to yen 246,152; an interim dividend has been declared of 5 per cent.

SIX Russian medical officials who were captured in the battle of the Japan Sea were removed on July 8th to Kobe and delivered to the French Consul there.

DR. MORRISON, the Peking correspondent of *The Times*, arrived on July 11th at Nagasaki from Shanghai. He left for Yokohama on his way to Washington.

A RUSSIAN sergeant at Nagoya was sentenced on July 7th by Court Martial to three years' imprisonment with hard labour. He assaulted one of the officials of the detention house.

FOURTEEN Russians who recently drifted ashore at Kitami, in Hokkaido and who were brought to Yokohama via Aomori have applied to the Kanagawa Kencho for papers of naturalization.

THE Bank of Japan will hold a general meeting on August 19th to submit to shareholders the accounts for the first half-year. The *Fiji* believes that the interim dividend will be 6 per cent.

A SAD affair was reported on July 10th from Kawasaki. Kin (36), the wife of a police man named A. Sonobe, killed her three children with a sword. The woman was arrested and removed to the Kawasaki Police Office. The cause of the

crime was temporary insanity, the woman having been suffering from brain troubles.

THE captured ship *Kotik* has been assigned to the Yokosuka Naval Station. She was seized on Feb. 10th last by the gun-boat *Amagi* at Yokohama. She is a small steamer of 271 tons gross.

THE Emperor has decided to send two of his aides-de-camp to Manchuria to enquire after the health of the men in the fighting lines and to distribute presents. These officers will leave Tokyo within a few days.

AT 7 p.m., on July 7th, a land slide occurred at a point near the Aotani tunnel on the Kwansei Railway while a train was passing through. The locomotive and five carriages were derailed and two passengers were injured.

N. ZAMA, a teacher of the Sakuma Primary School, Tokyo, has been dismissed. It is said that he was interested in socialism and declined to give his pupils the ethical lessons compiled by the Department of Education.

THE *Nichi Nichi* says that the Hon. William H. Taft, Secretary for War of the United States, Miss Alice Roosevelt and party left San Francisco on July 8th for Japan. They are expected to arrive at Yokohama on July 16th.

AT Ogaki station on the Tokaido Railway, at 1.10 a.m., on July 7th a locomotive collided with a train from Kobe. Eleven soldiers among the passengers sustained injury. The cause seems to have been the negligence of a pointsman.

A MIYO telegram says that Mr. Nemoto, a farmer residing in the village of Shimana, has murdered his father and disappeared. The culprit, however, was arrested on July 10th. The cause of the crime was a dispute as to the transferring of property.

CAPTAIN BOUGOUIN, who was sentenced on July 10th to ten years' confinement with hard labour on a charge of having infringed the Law for the Preservation of Military Secrets, lodged an appeal on the following day in the Tokyo Appeal Court against the decision. H. Maki also appealed.

MR. MASUJI MIYAGAWA, a graduate of the Law College of the Imperial University, having passed an examination for a Master's degree at the Indiana State University, has been made an attorney-at-law in the United States and admitted to the bar in the Federal Courts. This is the first Japanese who has become entitled to appear in the Federal Courts in America.

AT 10 p.m., on July 9th, fire broke out in the 10th warehouse in the compound of the Kobe Customs. The result was that the building was destroyed and 15,000 bags of flour, a great quantity of hemp, combed wool, beans and bean-cake in this godown and about 400 bales of cotton in an adjoining place were all burned. The cause is under investigation. The loss on buildings alone is estimated at yen 6,875.

ON Sunday afternoon, T. Sakai (25) a shampooer, living in Onoye-cho, Yokohama, attempted to murder Sei (23) the eldest daughter of another shampooer named K. Esaki, residing in a neighbouring place. He inflicted severe injuries with a sword. The culprit was arrested on the scene while attempting to commit suicide. The victim was immediately removed to the Juzen Hospital, Noge. Her condition is very serious. The cause is reported by the Isezaki-cho police to be jealousy.

OCCUPATION OF SAGHALIEN.

Tuesday, July 11.

Mr. Kambei Oichi, who appears to have travelled much in Saghalien and made a special study of its conditions, delivered a lecture about the island on the 7th instant before the Geographical Society. His appreciations are very discouraging. The island certainly has a quantity of coal, but the beds lie on the western side where there are no good harbours, and the cost of carriage to a place of easy shipment would be deterrent. The same remark applies to timber. The southern districts abound with fine forests but they remain quite unexploited owing to difficulties of transport. Neither does the island present any attractions for agriculturists. In short, it is a distinctly uninviting place, never likely to make a good colony and regarded by the Russians themselves as a nuisance rather than a valuable. Its fisheries are its one redeeming feature, and even these demand preservation, for, if left to be exploited indiscriminately, they would soon become worthless. Mr. Kambei thinks that Japan should merely seek for her fishermen the right to ply their trade freely and without tax on the coasts of Saghalien, and that she should also ask for a similar right along the shores of the Russian Maritime Province. That is the gist of his lecture.

Wednesday, July 12.

It will readily be supposed that the renaming of certain places on the coasts of Saghalien has special significance. Thus the substitution of the term Higashi-fushimi Bay for Aniva Bay is designed to commemorate the destruction of the *Novik* by the *Chitose* and the *Tsushima*, in the former of which ships Prince Higashi Fushimi was serving. In the same incident are to be found the causes of calling Enzuma Cape "Tsushima Cape," and Kososei Bay "Chitose Bay." As for the names now given to the promontories at the entrance to Aniva Bay, that on the east, hitherto called Shiretoko, is now to be known as "Juzo-zaki," and that on the West (Notoro Point) will be called "Kondo-zaki," these two names being intended to commemorate the exploits of Kondo Juzo, who, in the 18th century, conducted extensive researches in Saghalien and published a five-volume work called *Hokuen Bunkai Zukai*.

It is evident from looking at the map that the Japanese approached Korsakoff from the east. The expedition rounded Shiretoko Point, and steamed towards Korsakoff, on the east of which place the landing was effected, the Russians retreating along the main road which leads due north. It is not probable that the Russians have any large force in Saghalien. The principal points of military concentration were recently stated to be Korsakoff in the south, Alexandrofsky on the west, Riukoff in the centre and Bogovi on the north-west coast at the point where the Strait of Tartary (now the Mamiya Kaikyo) narrows so that communication with the mainland is possible over the ice in winter. The *Kokumin* says that the regular forces in Saghalien do not exceed 3,600 and that the volunteers number 6,000, but we imagine that these figures are more or less conjectural. The strange thing is that no attempt was made by the Russians to defend Korsakoff. They had some two thousand men there, and the most perfunctory intelligence should have taught them that a Japanese expedition had been imminent for weeks if not months. In fact it is now possible to affirm that nothing deferred the expedition except uncertainty as to the

Baltic Fleet, for, had not the menace of Rojstvensky been in the air, the Japanese would surely have selected May for the enterprise in preference to June or July when fogs are a normal feature in these waters. It is easy to see that had Rojstvensky reached Vladivostock with any efficient squadron under his command, great risks would have attended an attempt to transport a military force from the north of Japan proper, under the very eyes of Vladivostock, to Aniva Bay. The fact is that when the Baltic Fleet went to the bottom in the Sea of Japan the fate of Saghalien, in common with many other issues, was settled. Possibly the Russians placed their trust in Rojstvensky and reckoned that however ill he might fare at Togo's hands, there would remain to him a force sufficient at all events to render wholly insecure the over-sea communications of any Japanese army in Saghalien. We see no other method of accounting for the singularly ineffectual resistance offered at Korsakoff. No mines were laid in the Bay. The Japanese had fully anticipated the presence of these deadly obstructions and had adopted all precautions accordingly. But although two or three squadrons preceded the transports and dragged every yard of the approaches, not a single mine seems to have been found. Such neglect of an obvious precaution speaks volumes for the perfunctory character of Vladivostock's doings, for nothing could have been easier than to send a few craft from the northern base to strew the Korsakoff approaches with defences such as are said to exist at Vladivostock itself. Indeed when we consider that eleven months have elapsed since the Vladivostock Squadron encountered Kamimura and fled home in a badly wounded condition, and that the two big cruisers, the *Rossia* and the *Gromovoi*, have remained in port ever since, not even sailing forth at the supreme crisis of their country's naval history in the Far East, the whole story of Vladivostock's part in this war becomes inexplicably apathetic. But even without the aid of mines the Korsakoff garrison of 2,000 men, if handled with anything like resolution, should have made the Japanese landing a sanguinary affair. They appear to have retreated, however, without firing a shot, certainly without inflicting a single casualty. The guns taken by the Japanese are supposed to have belonged to the *Rurik*, but the latter did not carry any 12-pounder pieces.

A very interesting point is the future conduct of the campaign. The road northward from Korsakoff runs inland for a time, and then, emerging on the east coast, follows it within rifle shot as far as Nayoso, where it trends inland to the northwest, finally emerging at Alexandrofsky on the east coast, which is the capital of the island. It is easy for a Japanese force to be carried over sea to Alexandrofsky, the capture of which place would not only give the whole island into the hands of the invaders, but would also cut off the retreat of all troops in the southern parts.

Saghalien is a long narrow island. It measures 670 miles from north to south, has a width of from 20 to 150 miles, and a superficies of 24,560 square miles. Its population consists of 30,000 Russians, 1,500 Ainu, 2,000 Giljak, and about 1,000 various. There are only 1,400 free Russian emigrants, all the other Russian inhabitants being criminals or their families.

Japanese papers publish portraits of Vice-Admiral Kataoka and Vice-Admiral Dewa, who, as we know from official despatches, command the ships engaged in the expedi-

tion; and also portraits of Lt.-General Haraguchi and Major-Generals Takenouchi and Naito, who, presumably, are in command of the military, but as to that we can not speak. Colonel Koizumi is Chief of Staff.

Japanese journals naturally rejoice at the event, which they call, not the "conquest" of Saghalien but its "recovery," since it undoubtedly formed at one time a part of the Japanese empire; but its effective administration from either Yedo or Sailyo might be difficult to prove. Apart too from the mere occupation of the island, there is the fact that the Russian Maritime Province as well as Kamchatka can now be easily invaded, and that the whole structure of Russian dominion in the Far East is threatened.

Thursday, July 13.

Harbin's official accounts dated the 9th instant put the number of ships engaged in the Saghalien expedition at 14 war-vessels, 26 torpedo-craft and 10 transports. They say that a landing was effected on the 7th instant at a point fifteen versts south-east of Korsakoff, and at 3 p.m. 15 torpedo-craft approached Korsakoff and opened fire. The Russians, using guns which had been saved from the *Novik*, silenced the Japanese fire. After having exhausted all their ammunition, the Russians destroyed the guns, as well as everything afloat in the harbour, burned the official building, and retired to a place 15 versts northward, having had 5 men killed and one missing. Subsequently a number of Japanese torpedo-boats approached this place (Soroiyofka) and bombarded it, so that the Russians had to abandon it and to retire to Vladimirofska, still farther north. Another account from Harbin says that the Japanese landed 12,000 men of all arms at Korsakoff.

Probably these figures, especially those relating to ships, are pretty near the truth. An officer of Vice-Admiral Kataoka's rank, associated with Vice-Admiral Dewa and Rear-Admiral Togo, would not be in command of any petty squadron. It is plain that in planning the dimensions of this expedition, the Japanese must have had Vladivostock in view. Eleven months have passed since the *Rossia* and the *Gromovoi* escaped wounded into Vladivostock and they have since been joined by the protected cruiser *Almaz*. If the two big cruisers are not thoroughly repaired and fit for sea by this time, the fact is inexplicable. Their absolute inaction during the period when Rojstvensky was drawing up the China Sea and preparing to fight his gallant action at Tsushima, would be a clear indication in the case of any other Power than Russia that the vessels are not yet sea-worthy, but it must be confessed that the acts of Russian officers are not always to be gauged by ordinary standards. The *Bogatyr* is probably incapable of anything just now. Accounts agree that she has been in dock, but she appears to have been taken out again in an incompletely repaired condition and to be now kept afloat by means of pontoons. There are also in the northern port many torpedo-craft which show considerable activity. They made their presence felt not many weeks ago among the tiny Japanese coast-trade steamers and fishing schooners, which have been the special prey of Russian war-ships during the war, and they are known to make frequent visits to Possiet Bay and the mouth of the Tumen. Hence the squadron escorting the Japanese transports en route for Tsushima had to provide against a real danger, and they were also strong enough not only to protect the transports

but to make an end of the Russian ships once for all should the latter venture out to attack.

Telegrams from Washington and London indicate that the loss of Saghalien at this juncture is a serious blow to Russia. One account says that she had contemplated giving the island in exchange for a considerable slice of the indemnity which she will be asked to pay, but another account suggests that she hoped not to lose Saghalien at all. We are disposed to credit her with the latter view, for although Saghalien may not be a specially wealth-conferring possession, its position is of great strategical importance, and Russia must be most reluctant to abandon the place. It was one of the stepping stones that brought her to Vladivostok.

Kondo Juzo, whose name has now been revived and immortalized in connexion with Saghalien, was Chief Librarian to the Tokugawa Government at the close of the 18th century. In 1798 news having been received of appearances of Russians in northern waters, he was sent to make investigations, and visiting the island of Etorofu he found that these active aggressors had hall-marked the island by their then habitual and very simple device of setting up pillars with legends announcing the territory to be Russian. Kondo rooted up these evidences and replaced them by posts on which the characters *Dai-Nihon* were conspicuously engraved. It was after this adventure that he published his five-volume book *Yōhen Bunkai Zuzo* (map indicating the delimitation of the country). It dealt mainly with Saghalien (Karafuto), the Kuriles (Chishima) and Kamchatka. He showed much political insight. Japan's northern frontier consisted, he said, of a number of islands so that the boundaries were ill-defined. When farmers disputed about the limits of their farms the local authorities settled the question, but when countries began to wrangle about boundaries, the only tribunal of appeal was that of arms. Many Japanese held that their country had only to be self-contained: only to sit at home and close its ears to the wrangling of the outer nations. That would be a sufficiently practical policy if the gates behind which Japan sat were well-defined and clearly recognised. But if her gates were not fixed they could not be kept closed. By leaving them unfixed she furnished to foreign countries a pretext for aggression. Such were Kondo Juzo's views. They have been remarkably verified by events. What may be truly said, however, is that Japan was not then in a position to put in the proverbial stitch in time, and it has been with her a veritable case of the alternative nine.

Friday, July 14.

News carried by a steamer which has just returned to Awamori from Korsakoff, is to the effect that the Japanese expedition reached a point 20 nautical leagues from Korsakoff at dawn on the 7th instant. The operation of sweeping for mines commenced at once, and by 10 a.m. the torpedo-craft engaged in this work had arrived within range of the shore. The Russians were evidently prepared, though it does not appear that they had laid down any mines. Two forts had been built, one on either side of the harbour, and from them a cannonade was opened on the Japanese in reply to the latter's fire. Very bad practice seems to have been made by the gunners in the forts. They did succeed in dropping a shell within 100 metres of a transport, but not one of their shots hit any of the ships, whereas the Japanese projectiles wrecked buildings and caused much dam-

age. It would seem from this account that the conflagration resulted from the Japanese cannonade, but it will be remembered that the Russians, in their official report, claim to have themselves burned the stores and Government buildings. This exchange of gun-fire lasted until 3 p.m.—a period of 5 hours—by which time the forts were silenced and a large part of the harbour buildings were burning fiercely.

The *Asahi* has a telegram saying that the Russians who retreated to Vladimirofka halted there. They are not making any defensive preparations, but are engaged chiefly in sending to the rear the provisions and materials stored at the place. The arms carried by the convicts and the volunteers are comparatively modern, but the men themselves have had no training. It is stated by the inhabitants that the Russians have in their possession six 12-cent-guns, six 4-cent., eight quick-firers and a number (13 or 14) of machine guns. The greater part of these were landed from the *Novik*. The guns abandoned at Korsakoff and Sorolyoka number eleven or twelve, the remainder have been sent to Alexandrofsky.

Further changes of local nomenclature are announced. The most important is that Patience Point is to be henceforth called *Kataoka Misaki* and Patience Bay *Shichiro Wan*, these terms being adopted in consideration of the fact that Vice-Admiral Kataoka Shichiro commands the naval expedition. Presumably the names of the military commanders will be similarly immortalized. If our readers look at the map, observe the position of Patience Bay, the western shore of which is skirted by the main road from Korsakoff northward, and consider the general configuration of Saghalien, they will be able to form interesting speculations as to the future progress of the campaign. We are not allowed, however, to formulate any such speculations distinctly in these columns.

CHINESE STUDENTS.

It appears that the Chinese Government made, some time ago, a signal departure from the exceedingly conservative system of public examination, the object of the change being to encourage students of foreign sciences. A decree was issued directing that in the case of students studying in Japan the usual provincial examinations, hitherto an essential preliminary to the final examination in Peking, should be dispensed with, and that certificates of graduation obtained at Japanese Schools and colleges should rank equally with certificates obtained from local examiners in China. Thus lads who graduate in this country can proceed at once to Peking to compete for the much coveted degrees which open the door to the highest official appointments. The first examination under the new system has just been held in Peking when 8 students secured the first degree and 5 the second. These 13 successful candidates are to have audience at Court in a few days. It is scarcely necessary to point out what immense encouragement is given to Chinese students in Japan by allowing their work in this country to stand on the same plane with the immemorably consecrated local and provincial examinations in their own country. Probably that remarkable concession is largely responsible for a recent increase in the number of Chinese studying in Japan: they now total some three thousand.

THE TODO-SHIMA AFFAIR.

Monday, July 10.

It appears that the subsequent accounts given of the Todoshima affair were in the main correct. Twenty-seven Russian soldiers, *en route* for Korsakoff in Aniwa Bay, were driven out of their course by stress of weather, and landing at Todo-jima, attempted to obtain a supply of provisions by forced requisition. The Japanese resisted and some firing took place. As to the number of casualties nothing is now said. The Russians were driven off, but the Japanese, fearing lest the soldiers should obtain re-inforcements and return subsequently in large numbers, took to their boats and left the island, with the exception of about a hundred.

Wednesday, July 12.

Detailed accounts of this affair show that on the 28th of June a Russian boat containing 27 soldiers—one an officer and one a sergeant—called at the island. The inhabitants fled inland for the most part, but some who could speak Russian remained. To inquiries made by these the Russians explained that they were *en route* for Korsakoff, and had been driven out of their course. They asked for food and drink. The Japanese gave 8 bags of rice and some tubs of *sake*. Presumably the Russians imbibed the latter, for that evening they commenced looting the dwellings of the Japanese, which occupation they renewed in the morning. Resistance became inevitable. Two of the Russians were killed, and a fight ensued in the course of which the Japanese threw some hand-grenades, and being greatly outnumbered, made their escape. The Russians subsequently took their departure having burned several houses and left 2 dead. The Japanese had one killed and one wounded.

KOREA.

We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* correspondence that the Russians have a force of 1,000 men at Musan—a place remembered in connexion with the notorious timber-felling concession—and 1,000 at Kyongheung on the right bank of the Tumen. These troops are apparently prepared to withdraw across the river at the first indication of attack. Meanwhile the Japanese are steadily pushing northward. They do not encounter any resistance from the enemy but they are much obstructed by the state of the roads which are so bad as to render military movements extremely arduous.

The people of Pyongyang have decided not to accept the new Japanese coins. Their trouble seems to be that spurious nickels abound in the region, and they shrink from the loss incurred in exchanging these at the recently determined rates. In fact the nickel question is giving trouble everywhere. The market is flooded with these coins, and they have fallen to a great discount, as much as 4 to 1 in some places.

Meanwhile the new postal organization is proceeding satisfactorily. The transfer of the various offices was completed on the 2nd. There were 462 offices in Korean hands and 61 Japanese. There have all been combined and re-organized, the total number under the new regimen being 361.

The Japanese Imperial Household has taken one half of the Korean loan, and there thus remains only one million to be subscribed by the public. About one-half of the latter has already been put up.

MANCHURIA.

Friday, July 7.

Rumours are repeated of a serious epidemic among the Russian forces in Manchuria. The nature of the malady is not clearly indicated—cholera was recently spoken of—but the number of victims claimed daily is said to be very large.

It is stated that the inflow of Russian reinforcements into Manchuria has now fallen to some 400 daily, a number insufficient to meet normal casualties. But it is almost wonderful that Russia can send out any troops at all considering her internal condition.

The news of the Battle of the Japan Sea and of the subsequent peace proposals has now spread, it is stated, through the whole Russian army and has produced profound depression. Letters designed to augment this despondent mood are circulated among all ranks, and the Commander-in-chief has announced that any one writing or assisting to forward such documents will be shot.

Linevitch, according to all accounts, continues to be altogether perplexed about the situation of the Japanese main force, and consequently about the nature of the Japanese strategy. His perpetual reconnaissances in force indicate this condition of uncertainty. During the past two months these reconnaissances have been the prominent feature of the situation in Manchuria. With wearisome monotony the public has read, day after day, in Japanese official reports how such and such a Russian force, sometimes of cavalry alone, sometimes of infantry alone, sometimes mixed and often with quite a formidable park of artillery, has advanced against this point or that, or moved in one direction or another, always with the same result—"repulsed with loss." The number of these essays has been legion, their issue uniform, and the tale of consequent casualties must have mounted to a formidable aggregate. Since the beginning of this month there has been a comparative cessation of reconnoitering, if we except the affair on the 2nd in the Changtu region, where the Russians claim to have annihilated a Japanese battalion, though in truth they put only 90 men *hors de combat* and had 400 casualties on their own side. Rumour alleges that Linevitch had planned a general forward movement, to commence on the 3rd, but no practical evidences of any such movement have been discernible. The Russian General's intentions remain wrapped in mystery. He can never hope to restore the fortunes of the war by remaining quiescent in his lines. He has been driven from the capital of Manchuria and his country has lost everything that invested the Three Provinces with any political, strategical or imperial value. To mend the situation it devolves on him to assume the offensive. He has not done so and there are no signs of his doing so. Most assuredly unless he soon accomplishes something, his substitution for Kuropatkin will be recognised as another of the great mistakes of the war. Possibly it is true that he had contemplated a forward movement commencing on the 3rd. Spies are represented as having said so. But the fact is that there has not been any movement. Did St. Petersburg veto it in view of the peace conference?

Saturday, July 8.

The *Fiji Shimpō* describes a reconnaissance at Tapchihin which is in the Hsingking district. On the morning of the 5th a body of Japanese troops moved out in the direction of that place and opened fire on the

Russians at 4,000 metres range. The Russians suffered many casualties—70 or 80 are spoken of—but their return-fire did not accomplish anything beyond the wounding of one Japanese. They are said to have shown much want of spirit. The account, however, is not official, and it will be observed that the range spoken of is long, even for field-guns.

A Japanese officer, speaking through the columns of the *Asahi Shimbun*, observes that the Russian attacks on the Japanese have grown markedly less in number than they used to be. This he does not interpret to mean that they have successfully completed their reconnaissances, or that they consider they have checked the Japanese advance, but merely that they believe their fortifications to be complete. A similar experience was noted at the Shaho. So long as they were labouring at their fortifications the Russians made repeated petty attacks upon the Japanese front but when they imagined themselves secure against the enemy's advance they desisted from these operations. They must have sacrificed a very large number of men in the aggregate along the Kirin-Changchun lines and at their advanced positions, but they have not succeeded in discovering the whereabouts of the Japanese main force and therefore it can not be supposed that they will now desist from further reconnaissances. Moreover, the lines of both armies are now so close that a general engagement may take place at any moment. At one time, indeed, it looked as though the Russians were determined to attack along their whole front before the commencement of the wet season.

Sunday, July 9.

Some skirmishes are officially reported. At 10 a.m., on the 6th, 11 companies of the enemy's cavalry approached Wanlinpao (about 23 miles north-west of Yingching on the road to that place from Kaiyuan) but were repulsed.

At 5 a.m. on the same day some 50 Cossacks were driven north at Sanshillipau (on the Fenghua road 10 miles north of Changtu). The Russians lost 5 men and 4 horses. Their horses were, at the same time, discovered at Shunshanpau (some 2½ miles north-east of Sanshillipau)—the troopers having apparently dismounted—and were fired on, one of the men and 3 horses being killed.

At 8 p.m. the same day 4 companies of the enemy's cavalry appeared at Lungwang-miotsz (5 miles north-west of Kangping), but they retired north on observing the advance of our infantry.

The *Kokumin Shimbun's* correspondence says that Mischenko's cavalry is still near Laoyangwopeng but that it shows no sign of activity. There are some 60 sotnias in the Fakumun district and from 40 to 50 near Changtu. Things are comparatively quiet. The Russians near Changtu treat the Japanese wounded very kindly but those in the Fakumun district kill the wounded, strip them and don their uniforms for the purpose of approaching the Japanese lines. The *Fiji's* correspondence assigns an army of 350,000 men of all arms to Linevitch, and says that his main concentrations are at Hwaitieh, Changchun and Kirin.

Tuesday, July 11.

London telegraphs that the annihilation of the Baltic Fleet, the opening of a peace conference, and the mutiny in the Black Sea Fleet have greatly broken the spirit of the Russian armies in the field, a result which might have been anticipated. It is now

stated that there has been a change of the original Russian dispositions, which had for main defences the line from Kirin to Changchun. The gist of the change is that Linevitch has considerably thrown forward his lines. His main positions extend from a point immediately south of Fenghua *viâ* Kaoshantun station (*vide* our map of June 30th) to Hailungching. Along this line he has built various defensive works and is very strongly posted. His most advanced line extends from Touwa to Suping-chieh, and his second line is based on Panienchling whence it extends east and west. In these various positions he is said to have 8 *corps d'armée*, or something like 250,000 of all arms. Linevitch himself is said to have his head-quarters at Kung-chuling on the railway north of Fenghua (*vide* our map of April 23.) Renenkempf is at Hailungching with one army corps, and Kuropatkin is spoken of as having two army corps at Kwokiatien. These dispositions would indicate that Linevitch looks for the chief Japanese advance, or contemplates making his own chief advance, along the line of railway.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* correspondent quotes Lt.-General Okubo, who commands the Sixth Division, as saying that the rumours of peace are very unwelcome news to the army. The men do not want peace and do not allow any thoughts of it to trouble them. They have no idea of abandoning the war at this stage. The summer heat of Manchuria has now come, and the thermometer ranges daily in the neighbourhood of 90°. The troops have fought in mid-winter and in mid-summer and they are well accustomed to it all. There is less sickness than there would be under ordinary circumstances at home. Not more than 80 or 90 men are on the doctor's lists out of each Division. General Okubo speaks with great admiration of General Nogi. He says that from first to last Nogi fares exactly like the commonest soldier under his command, and that every one of his men is ready to die with him. "I can't get on myself," continues General Okubo, "without having something good to eat occasionally, but Nogi appears to be quite independent of creature comforts."

Thursday, July 12.

Moji telegraphs that cholera has broken out in the first and second Russian lines and that ten deaths are occurring daily. Much consternation is said to prevail, and it is supposed that this was the reason why a general forward movement, contemplated by Linevitch on the 2nd instant, did not take place. Stringent precautions are being adopted by the Japanese, who, up to the present have enjoyed excellent health. There have been 5 cases of cholera in the lines near the Liao, but the disease seems to have been stamped out, and with the exception of a few cases of typhoid and a still smaller number of *kakke* no unfavourable symptoms are apparent.

The railway southward of Liaoyang will be opened for general traffic from the 20th instant.

Thursday, July 13.

Russian reports speak vaguely of an advance by three battalions of Japanese infantry and 2 companies of cavalry on the western front of the Manchurian position. This occurred on the 7th instant, but the report does not speak of any fighting.

Another account from Russian sources says that on the 4th instant the Japanese advanced in north-eastern Korea as far as

Pukochin, which is midway between Susong and the Tumen.

The *Nichi Nichi* says that owing to the nature of the communications there can scarcely be any serious fighting south of the Tumen. What may be entailed in an attempt to cross the river, should such attempt be in contemplation, is another question.

M. POKOTILOFF.

This new accession to Russia's diplomatic ranks seems to be making himself very busy in Peking. He is said to be going round the principal Chinese officials and assuring them that Russia intends to withdraw from Manchuria and to abandon her lease of Liaotung, concerning the subsequent fate of which places China had better consult with Japan. As to the East-China Railway, however, M. Pokotilloff alleges that it is not an official enterprise, having been built by the peoples of the two empires, and that China must not by any means agree to its passing into Japanese hands, especially as it would prove an instrument of aggression. In fact, M. Pokotilloff seems to be most earnestly devoting himself to the effort of persuading China that, when all is said and done, Russia is her best friend. He repudiates the idea that St. Petersburg has any intention of embarrassing Peking by demands based on China's imperfect fulfilment of her neutral duties, and he maintains that the real cloud on the horizon is in the direction of Japan. It need scarcely be observed that large gifts of money sit across the pages of this narrative, and that the celebrated eunuch, Li Lien-yung, is spoken of as the destination of certain douceurs. The whole story suggests that M. Pokotilloff is not observing Tallyrand's caution against *trop de zèle*, but we must make allowances for the shortness of the time at his disposal. He has to leave Shanghai by one of the *Empress* boats on the 10th or the 11th, and even then he will be one of the late arrivals at the conference chamber. As for the arguments attributed to him, it can not be said that they display much ingenuity. The declaration that Russia intends to abandon Manchuria and surrender her lease of Liaotung is scarcely a graceful method of acknowledging a necessity, and the pretence that the East-China Railway was built by the peoples of the two empires and is not an official asset, can only provoke a smile. M. Pokotilloff is supposed to know the Chinese. Has he really found them so naive that logic of the above nature seems suited to their intelligence? Has he not rather fallen into the mistake of Bill Nye and the childlike and bland Ah Sing? It may be, however, that rumour misrepresents M. Pokotilloff, for he enjoys the reputation of being a very clever man. To us the most interesting feature of his doings is that they constitute an indirect evidence of the Tsar's sincerity in the matter of peace. If Russia did not intend to lie down, M. Pokotilloff would not be so assiduous in preparing a couch for her.

Since the above was in type further news from Peking indicates that M. Pokotilloff has been working very strenuously to induce the Chinese Government to demand representation at the Peace Conference. The Russian Minister is said to have laid special stress on the railway question. He insists that if, after the conclusion of peace, Japan does not restore the line, China will be obliged to compensate the shareholders. In short, he is adroitly endeavouring to preserve for his country a permanent interest in the

railway, and it must be confessed that his policy is sufficiently intelligible. He seems to have succeeded in impressing Prince Ching and Na Tung so strongly that they agreed to hold a secret conference of statesmen to consider his advice, and possibly things might have taken the turn desired by M. Pokotilloff, which would inevitably have resulted either in a flat refusal from Japan or in throwing open the conference chamber to all the Powers directly or indirectly interested, had not Viceroy Yuan again repeated his emphatic counsel against any such unwisdom. Yuan sees clearly that his country's only hope at this juncture is to place implicit reliance in Japan's good faith and good will. He understands that China's voice would count for very little in a conference of the nations, whereas it may count for a great deal in Japan's private ear. We do not gather quite clearly what decision the secret council of statesmen reached, but apparently their ultimate idea was to send a special ambassador to Japan.

THE BLACK SEA.

Had the trouble in the Black Sea continued a little longer it might have led to unpleasant complications owing to the necessary intervention of foreign Powers. Telegrams from London suggest that England was becoming very uneasy on account of the lives and properties of her subjects in that region, and even that she had made diplomatic representations on the subject, though the language attributed to her is by no means credible. Happily the incident is now closed by the surrender of the *Kuiaz Potemkin* to the Roumanians, which event took place, apparently, on the 8th instant. But the mutiny broke out on the 29th of June, and thus what the world had seen is the extraordinary spectacle of a Russian battle-ship remaining for 10 days in a state of open mutiny within a few hours steaming of a strong Russian fleet, and finally escaping any effective restraint by the latter. It was a most singular display of naval impotence, and no one can imagine that its effect upon the prestige of the Russian navy will fail to be far-reaching. One is forcibly reminded now of Captain Klado's strong recommendations that the Black-Sea Squadron should be sent eastward with the Baltic Fleet. Would the former have followed Rojestvensky quietly? There is room for a maze of thrilling conjectures.

The old proverb of the ill wind is illustrated by this occurrence. Rumour says that it was the news of the mutiny in the Black Sea which drew German financiers into the new Japanese loan.

Meanwhile it is to be hoped that Russia's internal troubles are beginning to approach an end. There always hangs over European nations the appalling contingency of her bankruptcy. Were she to repudiate her debts the shock to the world's finance would be stupendous. That is a strong hold which she possesses on public sympathy.

NAVAL EXPANSION.

It appears that there are people in Japan who argue that this country may rest content with the additions its navy will receive from Russia. That is an idea which the *Jiji Shimpō* opposes most stoutly. Our contemporary recalls the great changes that the manufacture of armour plates has undergone during the past ten years. Thus the

Fuji and the *Yashima*, completed in 1896, had Harvey plates, but since their time the Harvey-nickel plates have been found much superior, and now, by the addition of chrome, we have the Krupp plate which has much greater powers of resistance, and was used in building the *Mikasa*. Among the Russian ships likely to be added to Japan's Navy the only up-to-date vessels are the *Rekhsan*, the *Pobieda* and the *Orel*, battle-ships, and the armoured cruiser *Bayan*. Even these may at any moment pass out of date. Russia is defeated at sea, but no one supposes that she will rest content with defeat. Most indubitably she will construct a big new fleet according to the best principles of modern naval architecture. Japan wants lasting peace. The alliance with England will be a great help towards that end, but if Japan relies solely on the alliance she will certainly have cause to regret such inaction. She must be always prepared for any emergency. Only thus can she secure peace.

This article may be supplemented by observing that the proofs of splendid efficiency furnished by her sailors should be remembered by Japan. Nothing is necessary except to place good and sufficient material in the hands of these men. The one source of profound uneasiness to Japan throughout this war has been the possibility of losing the command of the sea. She ought never again to expose herself to such a peril.

THE "KOKKWA."

This now celebrated magazine has made a second new departure in its history. During the first eleven years of its existence its monthly numbers had a purely Japanese letter-press and were thus inaccessible to the generality of foreigners, who, although they fully appreciated the beauty of the plates and the advantages of possessing a work which would familiarize them gradually with all the surviving treasures of Japanese art from the earliest time down to our own day, were nevertheless deterred by inability to follow the descriptions accompanying the pictures or to understand the excellent historical, technical and aesthetic appreciations with which the volumes abounded. One hundred and thirty-two numbers laboured under that disadvantage, but with the 133rd a new departure was made: a special edition was issued partly in English and partly in Japanese. This continued for 4 years longer, and now, with the 182nd number we have yet another change, namely, the whole of the reading matter in English. The magazine will henceforth rank among the highest publications devoted to art in any part of the world. It offers one special attraction: the writers are all Japanese, so that the periodical furnishes an insight into art motives, methods and ideals as they present themselves to an Oriental people who are universally acknowledged to be a race of artists. The first number of the new issue opens with a well-written introduction, which is followed by the initial essay of a series, promising to be very interesting, on the characteristics of Japanese painting by Mr. S. Taki. Then there is a minute description, with pictures, of the celebrated Tamamushi Shrine, originally in the possession of the Empress Suiko, and the periodical closes with an illustrated essay on sword-ornaments. The plates are all beautifully executed and if the standard reached by this first volume be maintained in future numbers the magazine will be most welcome to all foreign students of Japanese art.

WOMAN'S PLACE IN THE WORLD.

The "New Woman" has not been so prominent a topic of discussion, ridicule, or analysis in contemporary newspapers, magazines and novels as she was a few years ago. Perhaps the movement has passed its meridian and the current of public sentiment is setting in an opposite direction, for a time at least. From the earliest ages there has always been a Woman's Question to bewilder and entangle humankind, and there always will be so long as the world continues to swing down the ringing grooves of change. Necessarily each generation has a different phase of the matter to deal with, for is not woman a jewel of many bewildering facets, and is not the particular facet turned for the moment to the light the most important of the lot? At least she thinks so and she forces her belief upon the world at large whether it will or not. The emancipation of woman from the domination of man engaged the feminine mind long before burning Sappho sang her ineffectual love songs, and when in the closing years of the nineteenth century Madam Sarah Grand and the host of neurotic scribbling females who followed in her wake, reopened the discussion from another point of view, the world, when it got over its first shock of surprise, realised that it was only listening to age-worn arguments decked out in new verbal garments of ungainly texture. The Neurotics and the Striking Sisterhood had their day and are passing away into the limbo of forgotten things, but they have left a miasma-laden atmosphere behind that requires some healthful blais of commonsense to effectually dispel. President Roosevelt has been prominent among those who have introduced fresh healthy currents in the stagnant puddle of public thought, and in no direction has his efforts been more successful than in that we now discussing. "The prime duty of man," he recently said, "is to work to be the bread-winner, the prime duty of the woman is to be the mother, the housewife. All questions of tariff and finance sink into insignificance when compared with the tremendous, the vital importance of trying so to shape conditions that these two duties of the man and of the woman can be fulfilled under reasonably favourable circumstances." No splendor of monetary prosperity, he declared, with all the picturesque vehemence for which he is famous, "can compensate for the absence of abundant children, vigorous of body, and clean and strong of mind."

President Roosevelt's words fell on kindly soil. "Lucas Malet," one of the most gifted of English lady writers of the present day, read them and was tempted to take the President's declaration for the text of an article in *The Fortnightly*. She sets out by asking if President Roosevelt's warning has not come too late? "Is it possible to thus set back the hands of the clock and eradicate tendencies which have been enthusiastically fostered during two generations in England, and are now in active development in various Continental countries?" Woman's position and ideals, it is asserted, have changed very little in the highest class. "She was always fairly well educated. She is so still. Marriage was her object, if not always her destiny. It remains so." And it is in the bond that she should bear children. "In the highest class the man is very much master still." Very much the same can be said of the woman of the working classes. It is in the middle class, using the term in its widest acceptance, that "Lucas Malet" finds that "the so-called Woman's Movement in Eng-

land has done at once most good and created most danger." She makes scornful reference, in passing, to "a certain foolish contingent, whose aspirations are exclusively worldly, who ape the clothes and pastimes of their betters on insufficient incomes, regard marriage as the gateway to cheap intrigue, and waste their time at ladies' clubs with much the same detrimental consequences to family and household as is the case with women of the people who waste them in the public-house. They are infected by a greed of notoriety, of publicity, of gadding. They must catch the eye and be talked of."

But the question particularly dealt with in the *Fortnightly* article, is the effect of the Woman's Movement upon the sober-minded majority of the English middle-class. It is here that she finds the "emancipated"—the independent, because money-earning woman. Here "the man no longer is master. He has lost prestige since the woman has pitted her brains, her mechanical skill, her physical endurance against his. He ceases to impress her from the moment she is capable of earning her own bread." So the attraction of marriage is lessened. In the course of her argument "Lucas Malet" touches upon "the decrease of the maternal passion among the women of the English middle class. These women are not less courageous than their mothers and grandmothers. They have plenty of presence of mind. It does not occur to them to scream or to faint. But their courage is of the active and militant, rather than of the passive and silent sort demanded by the long *malaise* of child-bearing and the pains and perils of childbed. They have something of a healthy man's disgust for invalidism, and his jealous care that the body, for work's sake, be kept active and fit. The minds of many of them moreover, have been infected by the morbid views of certain feminine essayists and novelists who stigmatise child-bearing as a gross animal function against which refinement and what by such persons is known as the 'higher morality' alike protest. If the race can only be continued by these repulsive methods, well then—they say—perish the race! The result is a singular one—an attitude of pitying contempt towards the mother, and of sentimental apology towards the children whom she has done the very doubtful kindness of bringing into the world." But "Lucas Malet" is convinced that this distaste for domestic life is largely a temporary thing, a mere fashion. "There is no fighting against the quiet persistence of Nature. Motherhood and housewifery will reconquer any lost ground. The Woman's Movement has been of immense assistance to girls who have to earn their own bread and make their own way in the world. But the exaggerations, the abnormalities and absurdities which have been engendered by it will vanish, borne away by the breath of that strange wind of destiny which sweeps across the human field of wheat."

CHINA.

The appointment of M. Pokotiloff in connexion with the Peace Conference is causing much conjecture. What is currently believed is that he will be entrusted with some duty in connexion with the East-China Railway, the affairs of which are familiar to him. The Russian Government may possibly endeavour to prove that the railway is private property, for which end a consignment of it to a Franco-Belgian syndicate is vaguely spoken of as having already taken place. There may also be some scheme for anticipating the

time conventionally fixed for the surrender of the line to the Chinese Government. No solid facts have been ascertained but it is certain that M. Pokotiloff's appointment inspires strong suspicion of some crafty manoeuvring. Whether M. Pokotiloff and his Government are to be congratulated or otherwise on the fact that their movements are viewed with such distrust is a question apart. The East-China railway is a valuable asset, valuable both politically and financially. It may well be the *corpus vite* of some diplomatic chicanery, and under any circumstances the manner of disposing of it must be one of the most difficult problems inviting solution by the peace conference. To destroy the line would be uncivilized; to leave it as a potential bone of future contention would be impolitic; to place it in Japanese hands would be particularly distasteful to Russia; to restore it gratis to China would be quixotic from Japan's point of view.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* has a telegram from Peking saying that Russia has sent a diamond bracelet to the Dalai Lama in Kulong, and that Captain Korsakoff with a body of troops it about to enter Lhasa. Again occasion is furnished to admire the restless energy of Russia. Her ambition is insatiable. Nothing can check its vitality. Defeated in one direction, she stretches out her hand in another just as though a direful past had not just been placed on her record. It is hard to believe, however, in Captain Korsakoff and his Lhasa entry, while as for the diamond armlet, it may be only a recognition of the Dalai Lama's hospitality to M. Pokotiloff during the latter's stay at Kulong. Incidentally it may be observed that M. Pokotiloff has taken the first step towards fame—he has succeeded in getting himself much spoken of.

It is stated by a Chinese officer who recently arrived in Shanghai from the North that, with the assumption of their new uniforms, hat and leather boots—which are almost entirely on Western models—by the officers and men of the Chihli Army Corps, under Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai, over one-third of them have already cut off their queues, "for convenience sake," while others more conservative have merely cut off half their queues, and wound the remainder of their hair into a top knot, to enable them to "look properly" with their new military hats.

The Legation ladies in Peking were entertained at the Summer Palace on the 23rd ult. They were escorted by the Peking Police.

On Mr. Rockhill's representations, the Throne has ordered that all matters connected with Chinese Exclusion are to be left to the Peking Government, and the people are not to interfere with them in any way.

There were still about four plague cases a day in Hongkong.

According to the *China Mail*, the O.S.S. *Calchas* is taking all the tea from Foochow this year.

A Chengtu dispatch reports that a brigade of Szechuan troops, under General Ma, and accompanied by two Civil Commissioners, Taotais Chao and Ts'ien, to reorganise the region after "pacification," left Tachienlu for Patang, Tibet, on the 20th ultimo. The expedition has been sent to avenge the murder by Patang Tibetans of H. E. Feng Ch'uan, late Assistant Resident of Tibet, who had gone last April to Patang to investigate the murder of a Chinese officer and a few soldiers by the lamas of a monastery called Fainingsze last January.

The Directors of the Shanghai Gas Company, Limited, have declared an interim dividend for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of

7 per cent., or Tls. 3.50 per share, on the paid-up capital of the company, payable, on the 20th inst.

Vah Kah-der, the notorious head of a gang of thieves and robbers, who is greatly "wanted" by the police in Shanghai as well as by the authorities in Nanking and Soochow, is reported to be still in South Tungchou (near Naanking), where he is said to have gathered quite an army of robbers and salt smugglers, all of whom have been well armed through the means at Vah Kah-der's disposal. Owing to the constantly increasing size of this man's supporters, the Nanking officials are getting quite anxious, as it is feared he may at any time join the Kolao Hui society men, should they begin to make trouble in the Yangtze cities this summer. A special reward of \$2,000 has therefore been offered to whomsoever will bring Vah Kah-der dead or alive to Nanking and as an additional reward a military rank is also promised to the successful captor. A certain military officer recently volunteered the job of capturing Vah Kah-der if the reward be doubled.

A careful analysis, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, has been made of ten-cash pieces from various provincial mints, and it is found that the proportion of copper in those which have the appearance of copper is very large, some of them consisting of almost pure metal. In the brass pieces, also, there is in many cases as much as 70 per cent of copper. Meanwhile, we learn that so far from assisting in the establishment of a uniform currency for China, Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai has prohibited the introduction into Chihli of ten-cash pieces from any other province, as this importation interferes with the valuable public works he is carrying out by means of the large profits earned by his own mint.

A private telegraphic dispatch from Peking, printed in the *North-China Daily News*, states that in view of the dissatisfaction in Peking against Viceroy Chou Fu's régime in Nanking, the friends and supporters of three Manchou high provincial officials are busily engaged in intriguing at Court to obtain the Liangkang Viceroyalty for their respective nominees. These three candidates are Sung Fan, Viceroy-designate of the Min-ché provinces; En Shou, ex-Governor of the quondam K'ang-huai province and father-in-law of Prince Tsai Chên, the son of Prince Ching; and Tuan Fang, Governor of Hunan, Acting Viceroy of Hukuang in 1903 and for a short time Acting Viceroy of Liangkang in 1904. As far as chances go, it is unfortunate for the Liangkang that the man best fitted in every way, by reason of his ability, energy, and honesty, namely, H.E. Tuan Fang, has the worst chances of the three, as owing to his being by no means a wealthy man, he has few friends and supporters in Peking. The man with the best chance, should Chou Fu really have his resignation accepted by the Throne, is En Shou, on account of his close relationship with the most powerful prince at Court, namely, Prince Ching.

"THE TIMES" ON THE NAVAL VICTORY.

The *Times* of the 2nd of July has the following comments on the naval victory in the Sea of Japan:—

The further details of Togo's great victory that continue to arrive cannot add anything to the impressiveness of the result, to which they add confirmation which was hardly necessary. "The Russian fleet is practically annihilated" was the first message of the great Admiral, and all that subsequent information can do is to eliminate the qualifying adverb. It was the aim of the Japanese not merely to defeat the Russian fleet, but to destroy it, and what they determined to do they have done, and done, as Togo's battle signal bade them do, to "their utmost." It may be a long time before we learn authoritatively and fully how the thing was done, but the stupendous feat for the present holds the imagination so powerfully as almost to stifle curiosity. There is, however, one thing upon which this is the time to insist, with the great which this is the time to insist, with the great fact standing alone before the world. Whatever the methods, whatever the means employed, we have to account for the collision of two great fleets,

so equal in material strength that the issue was thought doubtful by many careful statisticians, ending in the total destruction of one of them and in the immunity of the other from damage greater than might well be incurred in a mere skirmish. The fishing boats on the Dogger Bank were hardly more helpless before the Russian guns than the Russian fleet has proved in the hands of Admiral Togo. The final explanation is not in ships or in guns or in seamanship or in tactics. It is to be sought in moral character, in lofty ideals, in resistless enthusiasm, and in a universally diffused sense of duty and of patriotism. Without complete confidence in the moral qualities of those to whom Togo addressed a final message almost identical with that of our own Nelson, he could never have dared to divide his forces in order to surround the Russian fleet. Without the most complete response on the part of those under his command, the attempt must have led to disaster. With anything like parity of moral qualities among his adversaries he could not have ventured upon tactics so ambitious and so daring. But he measured, as the Japanese commanders on land have always measured, the moral and intellectual gifts of his opponents no less than their material resources. The man who sees can judge the errors of the blind, but the blind have no means of estimating the capacity of him who sees. The possessor of high moral qualities can measure the results of their absence in his adversary, but the adversary has no clue to the operation of qualities he does not own. The Tsushima victory is the outcome of Bushido, of the training of the Japanese people in the great fundamental principles of human conduct. That training is not a veneer which can be put on for a given purpose. It is a thing which must begin with the cradle and which must be universal in a nation which hopes to come through the last ordeal as the Japanese have done. Which thing may well give this nation pause, and set it considering whether there are not greater ideals than buying in the cheapest market and obtaining the greatest average return upon capital. We publish to-day a letter from the commander of a Japanese torpedo-boat which, contrasted with the malicious or apathetic spirit of the Russian sailors, goes further to explain the annihilation of the Russian fleet than all the treatises that experts can write upon the relative merits of torpedoes and great guns.

The letter alluded to above is as follows:—

A Japanese gentleman sends us the following translation of a letter received by him a week ago from a friend in command of a first class torpedo-boat in Admiral Togo's fleet:—

Dear O,—A thousand apologies for my lengthy silence: We have been and are still busy, busy preparing a royal reception for the guests from the Baltic. When we of Surimlan (Torpedo-Corps) meet ashore, we discuss and often wonder if after all the Russians will come or will they fail us. Do they know that we are ready? To north-west lies the harbour of Masampo, to south that of Sascho, while Moji is on our east, and here we are waiting, waiting and waiting for the enemy. Will he never come?

If you do not hear from me when a meeting has taken place, take this as my farewell. I do not expect to see you again in this life, except perhaps in your dreams. When my boat goes down, I shall go too and a Russian ship with us.

It takes her weight in shells to sink a torpedo-boat—its marvellous how they, the shells, do not hit.

I have seen, not one, but many torpedo actions, and I know. With six compartments in the boat we ought to be able to close in within 20 yards of the target before she is sunk. If we hit, we shall go down with the Russians; if we are hit the Russians shall come with us, for the last man alive will steer the spare torpedo in the water. What is life but a dream of a summer's night? Can one choose more glorious an exit than to die fighting for one's own country and for the Emperor who is a ruler and leader to the nation's heart? Does not many a worthy man end his life's chapter obscure for want of opportunity? Then let us uphold the honour and the duty of being Japanese. By going down with them we shall, in a measure, pay the debt we owe for the slaughter of those poor innocent peasants. They too are fighting for their country, so shall Bushi honour flash. There are more torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers than the number of ships in the whole fleet of Admiral Rozhdestvensky, and if each of them destroys or disables one of the enemy's vessels, it ought to do.

Father Togo, now grey-haired, walks quietly to and fro on the bridge of the *Mikasa*, and keeps silence, so all will go well. Do you remember the story when he went up to Tokyo for the first time since the commencement of this war? Some public school boys were determined to unharness the horses off his carriage, at the instigation of the *Asahi*, I believe, and themselves draw it up to the gate of the Imperial Palace. Well, Father Togo got wind of this, and so he sent his chief-of-staff in the carriage, while

he was seen, but not recognized, to be quietly walking towards Nijubashi, with his little daughter's hand in his. Will he play another trick upon the poor unsuspecting Russians when they come? I bid you again farewell. Work, work, and work, for the coming Japan depends on you young fellows.

I remain your ever humble brother,

T. N.

MISS MARIANNE WALSH'S CONTRIBUTION.

Mention was recently made in these columns of a very handsome donation by Miss Marianne Walsh, sister of the late Messrs. T. and J. G. Walsh, to the fund for the relief of families of Japanese subjects killed in the war. The money was handed over by Baron Iwasaki to the Ladies Patriotic Society, and its receipt has been acknowledged by the President of the Society, Princess Iwakura, in a letter of which the following is a copy:—

[Copy]

Tokyo, Japan, July 2nd, 1905.

Dear Miss MARIANNE WALSH,—Your generous contribution of the sum of 4,467.72 yen to the widows and orphans of Japanese marines and soldiers who have died in the present Russo-Japan War has been received by the "Aikoku Fujin Kai" (Ladies Patriotic Association) through Baron Iwasaki. H. I. H. Princess Kan-in, Patroness of the Association, highly appreciates your sympathetic contribution, and you are awarded, according to regulation, the "Medal for Special Merit" with a certificate of eulogy which will reach you under a separate cover. As regards the distribution of the money forwarded from you, the Association will endeavour to employ it to the greatest advantage in supporting as well as consoling the families of deceased soldiers or sailors, so as to realize what would have been the desire of your late brothers and sister and also to make your own philanthropic intention most effective.

"Ameichi" lives in the memory of the Japanese as the name of a great business firm once existing in Yokohama; as an establishment typical of the United States of America; and as the creation of those true friends to Japan, the Walsh brothers, who contributed not a little to this country's commercial development and were always foremost in works of benevolence as well as enterprise. The munificent donation you have now made on behalf of Japanese soldiers and sailors who have laid down their lives for their fatherland seems to find a natural place in the record of your illustrious family, and will long be held in grateful recollection.

Yours truly,

PRINCESS HISAKO IWAKURA,
President,
Aikoku Fujin Kai.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The *Shimbi Shoin* have issued two more sets of pictorial post cards. One, Series No. 12, represents Japanese "ladies in summer"; the other, Series No. 6, is from pictures by Hoitsu of the Korin School. Both sets are really very beautiful: well drawn, delicately coloured and showing many of the graces of the true Japanese art spirit. The cards hitherto issued by this firm (52 Nihon-machi, Shitaya, Tokyo) would make a pretty album and will certainly have considerable value by and bye.

The Perry memorial fund, which has for object the succouring of families of men killed in the war, incidental to celebrating the 50th anniversary of Commodore Perry's coming, has amounted to a sum of 103,000 yen. The committee of the Fund decided to hand the money to the Minister of the Imperial Household with a request that the Emperor would indicate the manner of employing the fund, and this step was taken on the 5th.

The results of the court martial now sitting in Russia with reference to Port Arthur will probably be very interesting. As yet little has been said on the subject in European journals, but the *Novoye Vremya* of

May 21st, as quoted by the *Jiji Shinbun*, alleges that the court has discovered a colossal financial defalcation in which Admiral Alexieff and General Smirnof are both implicated. The broad fact is that whereas a sum of 18 million roubles had been sent by the Government to Port Arthur for the purpose of completing the fortifications and provisioning the place, the fortifications were not completed, provisions were not laid in, and when the siege commenced the treasury was empty. These facts are said to have been ascertained from Stoessel's evidence and from the documents submitted by him. It ultimately became necessary to have recourse to the field-fortification fund in order to pay for labour and materials to consummate the permanent works. Should this charge be substantiated Admiral Alexieff and General Smirnof will be placed in a difficult position.

A sergeant-major, Akeyoshi, whose fate had been unknown, has just written from Harbin where he is held a prisoner by the Russians. Now for the first time in an interval of over three months he is allowed to communicate with his family in Japan. In the matter of food and clothing he appears to be very well treated, but what conceivable excuse can be found for this veto upon communication? It presents a glaring contrast with the methods of the Japanese who lose not a moment in making known the names of Russian prisoners, and who provide every facility for these men to write to their friends. Sergeant-Major Akeyoshi says that in the same room with him there are two wounded Japanese officers, a first and a second lieutenant. They are strictly forbidden to speak to one another, and as their Russian guards have no knowledge of the Japanese language these unfortunate men are condemned to perpetual silence. The story is scarcely credible. Prisoners of war are not criminals as this Russian method of treatment would seem to suggest.

It is noticeable that frequent references are made by one newspaper after another to the Government's recent action in punishing journals which published details as to the projected launch of torpedo-craft in the dockyards of this country. The incident promises to become quite a King Charles' head, and indeed for our own part we are still unable to fathom the motive of the authorities in this matter. But it is also observable that the critics fail to notice or avoid noticing an important feature, namely, that the Government had explicitly forbidden the publication of this particular item. It was by the official veto that we ourselves were prevented from giving publicity to the intelligence. We had in fact actually written and set up a paragraph embodying the intelligence when the official interdict reached us. Presumably it reached the offending journals also, and thus what they were punished for was not a want of difficult discretion but direct disregard of an official injunction. There is all the difference in the world.

The Doshi Rengo-kai a body constituted with various classes of people, politicians, business-men, journalists and others, but it can not be called an association of high-water mark. It held a meeting on the 7th instant and passed a resolution couched in general terms, the gist being that the crown of success in war depends upon the nature of the peace concluded, and that unless the Japanese plenipotentiaries can obtain what is clearly indicated in the Imperial Rescript and what the nation has distinctly shown itself desirous

of getting, Japan is entirely prepared to continue the war. That is a useful resolution, and its framers are to be congratulated on avoiding particulars which must either err on the side of frankness or embarrass by their extravagance.

An event well worthy of note is the establishment of a Russian journal in Osaka. It is called *Japan and Russia* and No. 1, which is before us, shows that it is issued by a Mr. Tsuji. It is on the whole a very creditable production, plentifully illustrated, though many of the pictures are familiar, such for example as the portrait of Admiral Togo, the photograph of his flagship the *Mikasa*, and the group consisting of General Kuropatkin and his staff, with a number of Japanese officers taken at the Hama-Goten in 1903. But there is a good view of Admiral Rojestvensky on the bridge of the *Kniaz Suvaroff*, and there are photographs of two famous wrestlers and of Fujiyama which should interest the large Russian constituency in this country to which it is intended to appeal.

The Local Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has received a telegram from his Head Office in Hongkong to the effect that, subject to audit, the Bank dividend for the half year ending the 30th June, 1905, will probably be £1.15/-; added to silver reserve \$5 lacs; carried forward to next half year, \$17 lacs.

It is to be hoped that the proprietors of the *Outlook* will arrange for re-publishing in book form the series of articles on Port Arthur now appearing in the columns of the magazine from the pen of Mr. George Kennan. We should not have failed to reproduce them in this journal had our space limits been sufficiently elastic, and the readers of the *Japan Times* must be grateful to that journal for giving them an early opportunity of perusing what is, in our opinion, incomparably the best account yet compiled of that ever-memorable siege. In the fragmentary form of serial publication the account loses much of its interest, and every student of the times must desire to have in his library the narrative of an eye-witness gifted with such powers of observation and such facilities of description as Mr. Kennan possesses.

It has been announced that a radical change is to be at once effected in the uniforms of the Japanese army. In the first place the universal colour is to be khaki (*chakatsushoku*). In the second there is to be no distinction of corps. Cavalry infantry, artillery, engineers, land transport—all will wear the same costumes. It will be absolutely impossible to distinguish one from the other by means of their costume. In the third place, officers and soldiers will be dressed exactly alike with the one exception of shoulder straps, and these last will be distinguished mainly by the number of stars. We do not gather distinctly whether the quality of the stuff for officers' uniforms will be superior to that used by the men, but apparently there is to be no difference. This sweeping change is another evidence of the conviction held by Japanese military men that simplicity and uniformity are essentials of army organization.

The Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co will hold a general meeting on July 17th in the Bankers' Club, Tokyo, to submit to the shareholders the accounts of the first half year. The interim dividend is said by Japanese papers to be at the rate of 15 per cent per annum.

THE UGUISU.

The uguisu singeth gaily
In the greening maple near;
(Sweet the wind blows)
Glad and glad is his heart
For the waking of the year.
(Sweet the wind blows)
"Come, Dearie, come, let us
Sing and sing together;
Sweet to live, and sweet to love,
This balmy April weather.
All the woods are gay with music
Of the birds of every feather.
Sweet the wind blows."
"It is time we were a-building,
For the summer cometh soon.
Or ever you're aware we'll be
Beneath the rains of June,
While you're singing to the sun
And while you're singing to the moon.
Sweet the wind blows."
The uguisu whistles blithely
On the blossomed bough a-sway;
(Sweet the wind blows)
His heart is all on music
With the glory of the May.
(Sweet the wind blows)
"Come Dearie mine, let us
Carol merrily.
Sweet and sweet is the scent
Of the mountain cherry-tree.
All the earth is full of joy
As my heart is full of thee.
Sweet the wind blows."
"Our eggs must be well mothered
Within our little nest.
'Tis good to feel them safe and warm
Beneath my mother breast;
While you're singing to the east
And while you're singing to the west.
Sweet the wind blows."
The uguisu carols soft and soft
Amid the shadows cool,
(Sweet the wind blows)
Where the maples murmur lullabys
Above the sleeping pool.
(Sweet the wind blows)
"Come, Dearie mine, Dearie
Mine, your heart attune
To the silver stream his song.
To the summer gale his rune.
Good and good is the world
In the happy days of June.
Sweet the wind blows."
"My Downies must be fed
However fair the world may seem;
Tho the sky is all aglow
And tho the earth is all adream;
While you're singing to the wind
And while you're singing to the stream.
Sweet the wind blows."
The uguisu singeth still
In the dingle and the dell,
(Sweet the wind blows)
Where the sasa grass is waving
And the mountain roses smell.
(Sweet the wind blows)
"Come, Dearie mine, ere the
Summer days be done
With the glory of the moon
And with the glory of the sun;
While the hills are gown'd in gold
Which the fair susuki spun.
Sweet the wind blows."
"My joy is in my heart,
'n my heart my song shall be,
While my downy darlings twitter
In the swinging maple tree;
While you whistle to the hills
And while you whistle to the sea.
Sweet the wind blows."

S. L. L. YENDYS.

On July 10th, the Emperor despatched to the King of England a telegram expressing his profound thanks for the warm welcome which Prince and Princess Arisugawa have enjoyed there. The King wired an appreciative reply.

THE SILK TRADE.

THE BOOKSHELF.

The Awakening of Japan, by OKAKURA, Century Company, New York—Yokohama, Mariya.

How many books of varying degrees of interest are continually being written about Japan! Authors of various nationalities contribute to a literature not only vast, but of the greatest value, for the larger part represents with sincerity the experience and research of those whose gifts have been equal to the task they have undertaken. Nevertheless, however scholarly these works may be, filled with sympathetic insight and free from prejudice and foregone conclusion, there remains always this fact to be considered, that they are the products of those born in another land, of another race, the inheritors of traditions, a culture, and a religion foreign to the land of which they write. "The Awakening of Japan" by Okakura Kakuzo, author also of "Ideals of the East" stands on a different plane and deserves earnest consideration not only for its great intrinsic merit, but because it presents in perfect and idiomatic English—in a style of unusual vigour and beauty—thoughts and ideas which are the evidences of an inspiration, a philosophy, and a patriotism eminently Japanese and Oriental. We find here numerous allusions, a point of view, an expression which would be impossible to any one but a Japanese, and a Japanese scholar who has had full and unusual access to great works of art, history, and modes of thought not only of his own land, but also of China, India, and the Occident. We are shown how the incalculable influence of Confucius and his commentators, the penetrating power of Indian religious thought, centuries of stern martial training combined with the refinement of an exquisite aesthetic civilization, the inspiration of a beautiful unconquered country with its unbroken line of sovereigns, the advantages and disadvantages of the social organization under the Tokugawas, finally the assimilation, which still continues, of all that is held best and most helpful in Western lands and religion have formed the powerful causes which have moulded Japanese History, and that national character to which the attention of the whole world is being drawn at present. In the first chapter of the book the author points out how in spite of the vast sources of information at the command of the West, many misconceptions are still entertained concerning the Japanese, not only by the ignorant and unthinking masses, but also by the comparatively well-informed, who fail to recognize the inner significance of Japan's revival, and the real goal of her aspirations.

Many have marvelled at the facility with which western sciences, industries, Constitutional Government, and the organization for carrying on a great war have been introduced into this country, but they forget that the strength of the movement which brought Japan to her present position is due not less to the innate virility which has enabled her to assimilate the teachings of a foreign civilization, than to her capability of adopting its methods. With a race as with the individual it is not the accumulation of extraneous knowledge, but the realization of the self within that constitutes true progress.

It was the fate of India and China to succumb to or become partially paralyzed by the power of foreign invaders, and oppressive dynasties, but Japan who was equal to the task of repelling the Mongol, and checking foreign aggression, became isolated; her sole point of contact, the port of Nagasaki. She was governed by a succession of military regencies a consideration of whose methods exemplified in the Tokugawas forms the subject of a deeply interesting chapter. We are told how the mechanism of the Tokugawa rule afforded the spectacle of a society perfectly isolated, and self-complete, which acting and re-acting upon itself produced worlds within worlds, each with its separate life and ideals, and its own distinct expressions in Art and Literature.

In the following chapter upon Buddhism and Confucianism, it is very interesting to note that

Buddhism, in spite of its great number of devout adherents, its temples and monasteries, never became organized in such a way as to impose its influence on the State. An individual of great gifts or holiness of character might wield power over a Sovereign and his Court, but this was only temporary and personal; politics were kept separate from religion, which was looked upon as a world of freedom men of action desired to enter that they might find the higher life of the Spirit, and be released from social trammels and conventions. In "The Voice from Within" the author traces the development of those separate schools of thought which united to form the real cause of the regeneration of Japan. The first was the Kogaku, or School of Classic Learning, and was a protest against the exclusive study of Shintoki's Commentaries on Confucius, and resulted in establishing an attitude of bold and original inquiry. This was followed by the school of Oyomei, that great Chinese general and scholar, who held that all knowledge was useless unless expressed in action, a doctrine of peculiar charm to the Japanese mind, whose genius is that of action as opposed to introspection and speculation. The lethargy which bound the nation was finally shaken off by the efforts of the Historical School which taught for whom to act. Its efforts found a beginning in genealogies intended to redound to the sole glory of the Tokugawas and these deepened and culminated in the works of Motoori and Harumi who, by their masterly studies of Ancient Poetry and History, opened up new vistas of thought. The study of archaeology was greatly encouraged, rare manuscripts and encyclopedias of art were collected, the treasures of old monasteries were investigated and recorded—and the era of renaissance began in Japan. This acquisition of historical knowledge resulted in the revival of Shintoism, and Shintoism led back to the idea of supreme devotion, and obedience to be rendered to the person of the Mikado. This spirit swept on till it reached the heart of the samurai. Stories of bygone patriotism were revived, pilgrimages made to the forgotten tombs of Emperors—and the samurai, "the living sword," wielded by this great historic spirit was now ready to leave the scabbard where he had been long imprisoned by the Tokugawa rule. The succeeding chapters treat in turn of the coming of Commodore Perry, the opposing and various forces which were at work during the period of the Restoration, the peculiar power which the women of that period exerted upon politics. There is full appreciation of that which is best in the Occident, and a tribute to that beautiful spirit of profound respect and idealisation which Christianity inculcates towards women, but in the chapter entitled the White Disaster there is a stern and powerful, though just arraignment of the selfish and ruthless powers of the West, whose extended commercial interests and material greatness have almost crushed out spirituality, and have imposed over and over again a cruel tyranny upon the weaker nations of the World. But there is no "Yellow Peril"—Japan stands for Peace—not for War. The lives she has given so freely, she has offered from a sense of duty and loyalty, not from blind fanaticism, or for a love of fighting. She is moved by an invincible purpose strengthened by righteousness—and she gauges and values as few nations can the preciousness of the blood which counts it the highest honour to be shed for its Emperor and its country.

The book is a living book, filled with passages of warm poetic beauty, of great unity and artistic achievement. The realization of the self within is its key-note, and when we lay the book down we appreciate indeed that it is to this self-realization that Japan of the present day owes her greatness. She is no ephemeral flower, but the blossom of a tree centuries old. Weapons of modern warfare, scientific discoveries, time and labour-saving of inventions are useless, and trivial, without the will, and character, and genius that makes them serve. It is not her political position, but a long slow process of evolution which has fitted Japan to take her place amongst the Great Heirs of the ages. She is no parvenu exalted by fortune, but a Princess entering upon her inheritance.

YACHTING.

The Yokohama Yacht Club was again favoured with very fine weather for the sailing races on Saturday. A good southerly breeze enabled the various courses to be completed in short time, the last boat to get home crossing the finishing line before half-past five.

The Cruising Class started at 1.30., and their course was a new one; first round the Quarantine ship to the Widow buoy, back round the Quarantine ship, round the red buoy off Tachibana, from thence out to the buoy off Mandarin Bluff, and home to the finish. *Wanderer* did not start. *Asagao* and *Nina* were smartest across the line on gun fire, and *Surprise* had a slight advantage from *Kathleen*. Spinnakers were set to port for the run down wind to the Harbour Entrance, where *Nina* led from *Asagao*, *Surprise* and *Kathleen* in the order given. They had a close reach to the Quarantine ship, and *Nina* got away a little from *Asagao*. Going about, they all stood inshore towards Mandarin Bluff, and *Asagao*, standing in further before tacking, was able to pass *Nina* to windward off Honmoku. The sea off Treaty point was choppy with the weather-going tide, and *Nina* took the lead again, rounding the Widow buoy ahead of *Asagao*. At this mark *Surprise* was about 15 minutes behind *Asagao*, and *Kathleen* about 20 minutes. *Nina* and *Asagao* gybed at the buoy, and *Nina* carried her spinnaker to starboard on the run to the Quarantine ship. *Asagao* gybed again, set her spinnaker to port, and the last two did not gybe as they could see from the leaders that it was not necessary. *Nina* took in her spinnaker some distance from the Quarantine ship, and gybed, and at the mark had only gained a little over a minute from *Asagao*. They had a broad reach to the buoy off Tachibana, where there was a steamer lying, with the usual tail of cargo boats and sampans. In beating up to the Mandarin Bluff mark, the wind was very fluky, varying as much as three points at times, and coming in squalls off the Bluff. *Nina* did not stand in so far as *Asagao*, and at the buoy the latter had caught up on *Nina* by over two minutes. Neither *Nina* nor *Asagao* carried spinnakers back to the Harbour Entrance, although *Surprise*, coming up later, seemed to carry hers to advantage. *Nina* lost some time on entering the harbour by the *Minnesota*, which was turning to leave, as the wash from the big steamer's propellers caught the yacht, and spun her right round. Once clear of that, *Nina* stood over towards the pier, and *Asagao* worked up along the breakwater and when they came together again close to the finish, *Asagao* was ahead, crossing a few seconds in front of *Nina*. It was a close race between these two right round the course, but *Nina* seemed to be hindered in windward work rather than helped by her jibtopsail and gaff-topsail, both setting badly. *Surprise* did fairly well, but *Kathleen* was right out of it.

Times at the finish:—

	Finish.	Club time.	Handicap.
<i>Nina</i>	4 42.34	4 39.14	allows.
<i>Asagao</i>	4 41.59	4 14.53	4 mis.
<i>Surprise</i>	5 04.23	4 40.14	24 mis.
<i>Kathleen</i>	5 28.23	4 55.44	24 mis.
	Corrected	Record	
	handicap.	Prizes.	Points.
<i>Nina</i>	4 42.34		4
<i>Asagao</i>	4 37.59	"Mary" Cup	5
<i>Surprise</i>	4 40.22	2nd prize	3
<i>Kathleen</i>	5 04.25		2

The 21 Rats raced round the Lightship-Widow buoy course, and the Fourth of July winner, *Aimee*, won with four minutes in hand from *Pete*. The official times at the finish were:—

	Finish.	Club time.	Prizes.	Points.
<i>Aimee</i>	4 20.06	scratch	4 20.06 1st	11
<i>Pete</i>	4 24.08	do	4 24.08 2nd	10
<i>Valkyrie</i>	4 28.04	do	4 28.04	8
<i>Wincome</i>	4 28.45	do	4 28.45	7
<i>Sunbeam</i>	4 28.49	do	4 28.49	6
<i>Edna</i>	4 32.04	do	4 32.04	5
<i>Wilch</i>	4 34.02	6 min. 34 s.	4 27.28	9

Four Larks started to race for the "Gladys" Cup, presented. No. 12 came in first, but was disqualified on her own protest for a breach of the rules, and No. 5 takes the "Gladys" Cup; No. 11 taking second prize given by the Club.

THE BOUGOUIN CASE.

The Bougouin trial occupied the whole of the 8th instant and concluded at 8 p.m. Judgment was delivered on the 10th. The trial was conducted with closed doors so far as the general public were concerned, though a representative of the French Legation was present. It must be assumed that the evidence was of such a nature as to forbid publicity in the interests of the State.

SENTENCE.

The following is a translation of the sentence given on July 10th in the Tokyo District Court by Judge Inamura and Judge Associates D. Fukagawa and K. Oka:—

ALEXANDER ETIENNE BOUGOUIN, 54 years old, Captain of the Army (retired) of the French Republic; agent of commercial and industrial business; now residing at No. 6, Akashi-cho, Tsukiji, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

HIROSHI MAKI, 45 years old, an employee for commercial business, born at No. 66, Inaoka, Yokosuka, Miura district, Kanagawa prefecture, now residing at No. 21-8, Shiba park, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

This Court, having examined the foregoing men, who are charged with the infringement of the Law for the Preservation of Military Secrets, gives the following sentence in the presence of Public Procurators T. Anju and Y. Ochiai.

GIST OF SENTENCE.

Alexander Etienne Bougouin is sentenced to ten years' *ju-choeki* (major confinement or confinement with hard labour);

Hiroshi Maki to eight years' *kei-choeki* (minor confinement, or confinement without labour).

The articles seized as evidence are to be returned to the owners concerned.

REASONS.

One of the accused, Bougouin, was once employed by the Japanese Government as an instructor of the army. Later he was appointed military *attaché* of the French Legation in Japan. After having been released from that duty, he returned home. In 1893, he arrived in Japan again and since then has been carrying on business as an agent for commercial and industrial businesses at home. From about August, 1904, to about May 5th in the following year, he was still residing at the present place and continuing business. During this period—at the time when Japan and Russia were engaged in hostilities—he spied upon (*tanchi-shi*) the Japanese military secrets with the object of divulging them to other persons. This crime is very grave.

1.—About Nov. 21st, 1903, he spied the departure of—Division, and wired the report by cipher through Strange, who is living in his house, to a Frenchman named Keschar (?) in Shanghai, in order to have it transferred by the latter to the *Petit Parisien* of Paris; about Nov. 30th in the same year, he also spied that—landed at—, and he sent this news to the same newspaper by letter.

2.—About Jan. 16th, 1905, he spied that—, having started on Jan. 1st, proceeded in a northern direction by train, and he also reported it to the same journal.

3.—About Feb. 10th, 1905, he spied that the whole of—arrived on Jan. 26th at Liaoyang,—was marching at the end of January in a northern direction, and—at last arrived at—; he communicated the news on Jan. 26th by letter to Captain de Labry of Paris. The letter was sent through the official letter box (*Ko-shin-bako*) of the French Legation.

4.—About August, 1904, he spied the organization of the artillery of—belonging to the investing army at Port Arthur, as well as the kind and number of guns employed by them, and he also sent this news on Jan. 19th, 1905, to Captain de Labry by the foregoing means.

5.—About Feb. 10th, 1905, he spied that—was newly organized and that the force consisted of—reserve regiment and—reserve regiment organized in Tokyo, and these regiments were leaving for the front,—reserve regiment organized in Sendai had left Yokohama on Jan. 28th by the steamer *Tamba Maru*, and—reserve regiment

organized in Nagoya which left Taketoyo about Jan. 28th by steamer. He also sent these secrets to Captain de Labry by the same means.

6.—About April 15th 1905, he spied that—was organized in Hiroshima and on the same day, he reported it to the same officer by the same means.

Also, about April 26th, 1905, he spied that thirty Japanese transports passed—on April 19th, and he sent this news to M. Keschar of Shanghai by letter to be transferred by telegram to Captain de Labry. About May 5th, 1905, he spied that the Japanese transports shipped in—and that—left for—. He again communicated the news to the man in Shanghai, etc.

Another of the accused, Hiroshi Maki, employee of Bougouin for commercial business, left Tokyo in February, 1905, for Nagoya on business of his employer. While staying in that city, he received instructions from Bougouin to investigate military secrets corresponding with the foregoing fifth clause. Maki consequently reported to Bougouin that—regiment was organized in the first decade of February and left, embarking at Taketoyo. Thus he assisted Bougouin in committing the crime.

Upon the above grounds, the decision is sustained against Bougouin as follows:

A.—The foregoing details are disclosed by (1) the accused's own statement, (2) by the documents seized from him—the 27th page of a copy-book, Exhibit 861-32, proves the first part of the foregoing No. 1 clause, and the 36th page of the same copy-book proves the last part of the same clause; 75th page of the same copy-book establishes No. 2 clause; the 35th and 57th pages of another copy-book of Exhibit No. 861-7 correspond with No. 3 clause; the 52nd page of the same book proves No. 5 clause; the 171st page of the same copy-book proves the first part of No. 6 clause; the 197th page, the middle part of the same clause, and 226th page the last part; and the letters of Exhibit No. 861-35 check No. 4 clause.

B.—Now it had to be found whether the reports given by the accused could be considered military secrets according to this Law. According to the Law for the Preservation of Military Secrets, if military secrets are disclosed, the interests of the country may be endangered and consequently this country keeps such affairs secret. This reason is operative in peace time as well as in war time. The question as to which kind of military affairs should be regarded as in the nature of secret belongs to the Government authorities concerned, who render a decision on the real facts at the time in question. With regard to the report made by the accused, (1) Mr. K. Shimidzu, one of the military censors, held that the communications were military secrets. (2) No. 1 Clause.—At the time of the departure of—Division, the employment of—Divisions at home was a most important part of military strategy, and if it were disclosed to the enemy the result might have endangered Japanese military interests. The last part of the clause shows the place and date of the landing of the Japanese, and their further movements. These all belong to the category of military secrets in hostile times. (3) Referring to Clauses No. 2 and 3, the northward movement of—and—Divisions and the places shows the utilities of the surrender of Port Arthur. The accused disclosed this news before the battle of Mukden so that such information must be dangerous to Japanese military interests. (4) The news collated in Clause No. 4, with regard to—detachments are also secrets at any time. The organization of such forces is not limited only to war time. (5) In Clauses Nos. 5 and 6 the accused disclosed the organization of—force with the time and places of its departure as well as the ways of transporting the troops and the place of destination. Such things are regarded always as matters for secrecy by belligerents. Therefore, these reports of the accused must be considered military secrets. The accused, however, contended that a portion of his reports had been known to the public, and another part had been published by the newspapers, and that when his news reached Paris, the time considered necessary by the military authorities for them to be regarded as secrets would have elapsed. Such contention can not be accepted as a ground for excuse. Some-

times a portion of the military movements are known to the public, and is carelessly published by newspapers, but such fragmentary news never enter into formal details. When the letters of the accused reached Paris, the result of his crime seems to have been minimized as the time of urgency may have passed away, but the accused can not escape from the responsibility of having spied upon Japanese military secrets and passed them on to Paris. The question of guilt does not arise when the result is known but at the time when the deed is committed. (3) The accused further held that he had heard the news from other persons; he had personally witnessed the facts, he had read them in the newspapers, or had obtained information from Maki; and that he had never spied himself into the secrets and inferred them as facts.

C.—The accused, however, is himself regarded to have spied into military secrets on the ground that (a) referring to the 67th page of copy-book, Exhibit No. 861-31, he sent a letter to General Horeaux in which he says that he is under difficulties in obtaining right reports with regard to Japanese military secrets, and that he is one of the best acquainted with such knowledge; (b) in one of the letters to Captain de Labry, 4th page of copy-book, Exhibit No. 861-7, the accused says that there are difficulties in finding out the secrets; (c) according to the statement made by Maki, the accused gave instructions to this Japanese to make a report to him about military secrets while he was in Nagoya; (d) as the accused stated himself in the Court, he asked several persons for military secrets, and he read the newspapers. Thus, collecting the fragments, he drew his own inference and stated the fact formally.

D.—The accused further contended that he had not thought his reports were military secrets as he obtained them from newspapers, etc., which facts were known to the public, and some parts of them were arrived at by his own inference. (a) The accused, however, says in a letter to General Horeaux, 67th page of copy-book of Exhibit 861-31, that the censor of military reports is very strict, so that he must send his reports to Shanghai there to be transferred by telegram, and that communication in that way alone was safe. (b) Referring to 14th page of the same copy-book, he says in a letter to the proprietor of the *Petit Parisien* that he will send his reports to Shanghai by letter where they will be wired. Thus he could escape the Japanese Censor. (c) In a letter to Keschar, of Shanghai, 397th page of the same copy book, the accused arranged a cipher with reference to the departure of—Division. (d) The accused also arranged a cipher in a letter to Keschar, 27th page of copy-book, Exhibit No. 861-32, for intimating the departure of—Division, and thus he is found to have later informed Keschar of the fact by code-words which escaped the censor. (e) In the letters to Captain de Labry, 60th and other pages of copy-book, Exhibit No. 861-7, the accused says that he experienced extraordinary difficulties in discovering the secrets and that the Japanese public also maintained secrecy as to what belonged to military affairs. (f) The accused says in the letters to Capt. de Labry, 77th and other pages of the same copy-book, that he would devote his whole energy to attending to the instructions of the officer in France for obtaining the secrets and that telegrams to be transferred at Shanghai would be limited to Japanese fighting plans and the army organization; further such news as the secret connected with the *Yashima* and *Takasago*. By these letters it is well seen that the accused intended to disclose the secrets even of Japanese plans and military organizations. The accused who was once engaged in military service, ought to know that all of his reports were connected with these secrets. Therefore, he is regarded to have made the reports wilfully.

E.—The accused having spied the secrets gave them at least to one journal and his acquaintances in France. His report was made especially to France and the results are considered to have been most dangerous. Consequently there are no extenuating circumstances in his case.

F.—With regard to the dates of his spying the secrets, the accused (1) stated August, 1904, for No. 4 clause. With regard to the other

clauses accused does not give dates, but it is well-known that she was acquainted with the secrets when he posted or wired the news. (2) The accused collected several fragments of news in his dwelling and drew an inference from them. G.—The accused continuously committed the crime. He is to be dealt with by the law as committing a crime though his conduct extended over several dates.

The accusation against Maki is as follows:

A.—The accused received instructions from Bougouin in February, 1905, while in Nagoya on commercial business that he should give detailed reports with regard to military movements. (1) As the accused stated, he reported by letter to Bougouin that—regiment was organized at the beginning of February and left, embarking at Taketoyo, for the front; (2) Bougouin stated in the Court that he ordered the Japanese to give the foregoing report and the latter endorsed it; (3) According to the statement of R. Fukuhara, given in the preliminary examination, the accused sent letters twice to Bougouin in the first decade of February which contain the reports with regard to the date of the departure of the troops, etc., and these communications were translated into French by another employee named Yamaguchi.

B.—The departure of—regiment from Nagoya is regarded as a military secret. Maki with the purpose of informing an other person spied it.

C.—As to the question whether he intended to assist Bougouin, who was engaged in disclosing Japanese military movements, it is known that (1) the accused confessed that Bougouin was endeavouring to collect materials with regard to the movements, though he contended that Bougouin was attempting to compile a history of the war; (2) in the accused's diary, Exhibit 861-26—March 17th, in Nagoya,—the accused described that 2,000 soldiers of—regiment were to leave on 17th and 18th. The report, which is regarded as a proposed plan for the future could not be taken as materials for history; (3) Bougouin is said to have informed the Department of War that he was a correspondent of the *Petit Parisien*. Thus the accused ought to have attended to finding materials for a newspaper and not for a history; (4) Exhibit 861-68, a man asked Bougouin through the accused about the construction of a searchlight; (5) the accused investigated the searchlight at Kure, and contended that he inspected it on his employers' business, anticipating that he might be given an order by the authorities.

Bearing in mind that Bougouin was attending to military matters, the journey of the accused to several places can not be admitted as being for commercial business. He ought rather to say he was engaged to spy out military secrets. From the evidence, the Court recognize the accused was employed by Bougouin to assist him in his crime. As a subject of the Empire, his crime is very grave.

Thus Bougouin is to be punished under the first clause of Art. 1 of the Law for the Preservation of Military Secrets. Maki, being his accomplice, is to be dealt with under the same law, the first clause of Art. 109 of the Code of Penalties being invoked to reduce by a grade. They are accordingly sentenced as set out above.

The documents, etc., produced in the Court are to be returned to the owners concerned in accordance with Art. 302 of the Code of Penal Procedure.

CRICKET.

MARRIED v. SINGLE.

That the hot weather has set in to stay was very evident on Saturday, and the players in the Married v. Single match at the Y. C. & A. C. ground were very glad of the westerly breeze which tempered the too ardent rays of the sun. The Married team comprised thirteen players, under the captaincy of the veteran Dr. Wheeler. The Bachelors were content with a dozen players but they managed to bring off a draw considerably in their favour, the Married total being 158, and the Single 113 for five wickets, when stumps were drawn.

The Married men started in to bat, having won the toss, and a miss at slip in the first over gave a life to Moon which proved expensive. He lost his partner, Emerson, in the second over, Strome holding him at point—8-1-3. Maitland now partnered Moon but did not stay long, being bowled by McClure when the score had reached 15—15-2-2. Upon W. D. S. Edwards going in runs came quickly, his 15 comprising two 4's, three 2's and one single; but then E. W. Kilby cut short his career by holding him in the slips—37-3-15. The vacancy was filled by Dr. Wheeler, who opened with a single, after which he drove the leather to the boundary for 4 and thereby gained much applause. The two medicos made things lively, Dr. Moon getting three boundaries in succession. Another life was vouchsafed him about this time, Hudson missing him at wicket, and he retaliated by knocking up two more boundaries. A change of bowlers was now effected, Foster relieving McClure. The result spelt disaster for Dr. Wheeler, for he was caught in the slips by Piggott off Foster's first delivery—67-4-10. A splendid stand was made on E. B. S. Edwards joining Moon, the partnership not being broken until the score reached 103, when Moon, slipping on the matting, was run out—103-5-47. Moon had made the top score of the match, his total including eight 5's, one 3, and two 2's. The next 55 runs—out of which Barclay made a useful 22—took about an hour to compile, during which time many changes were made in the bowling, while several misses in the field contributed to prolong the life of the tail. The innings closed in quick order after Holmes had been bowled by H. W. Kilby—158-10-6; Thwaites being given out l.b.w., and Ford clean bowled by H. W. Kilby leaving McClure with his duck still unbroken. Score:—

MARRIED.

Dr. Moon, R.N., run out	47
Dr. Emerson, c. Strome, by E. W. Kilby	3
E. W. Maitland, b. McClure	2
W. D. S. Edwards, c. E. W. Kilby, b. McClure	15
Dr. Wheeler, c. Piggott, b. Foster	10
E. B. S. Edwards, c. E. W. Kilby, b. Cooper	23
G. Barclay, c. Piggott, b. Lambert	22
L. J. Healing, b. Piggott, b. Lambert	0
C. G. Brady, b. Lambert	14
J. E. Holmes, b. H. W. Kilby	6
C. Thwaites, l.b.w., b. McClure	3
W. R. C. Ford, b. H. W. Kilby	0
A. J. McClure, not out	3
Extras	13

Total 158

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. J. McClure	83	2	24	3
E. W. Kilby	5	1	25	1
H. W. Kilby	8	1	31	1
B. C. Foster	4	0	20	1
A. E. Cooper	7	1	21	1
F. S. Piggott	5	1	11	1
E. N. Lambert	3	0	13	2

E. W. Kilby bowled 2 wides, and Lambert one. The Bachelors went in to bat at 4.50 p.m., E. W. Kilby and A. E. Cooper defending against the bowling of Dr. Moon and Dr. Emerson. Thirty-seven runs were made before the partnership was broken, Cooper being caught by Thwaites off Dr. Emerson—37-1-10. Strome joined Kilby and they took the score to 58 before being separated. The third wicket fell for 59, the fourth for 109, and four runs later, on Piggott retiring, time was called. Score:—

SINGLE.

E. W. Kilby, c. Dr. Emerson, b. Dr. Moon	36
A. E. Cooper, c. Thwaites, b. Dr. Emerson	10
O. Strome, c. and b. Dr. Moon	7
F. S. Piggott, retired	21
L. S. Hudson, b. W. D. S. Edwards	11
H. W. Kilby, not out	18
E. N. Lambert, c. sub., b. W. D. S. Edwards	1
B. C. Foster	1
J. W. McClure	1
S. W. Argent	1
W. E. J. Deimold	1
W. S. Moss	1
Extras	9

YOKOHAMA v. TOKYO.

The return match between the Y. C. & A. C., and Tokyo was played on Tuesday afternoon. The members of the visiting team were enter-

tained at tiffin by the local team at 12.30, and play was commenced about 1.45. The weather was then fine, but showers of light rain fell later on. The Tokyo Captain won the toss and elected to bat.

Hume and Hutchison opened the Tokyo innings to the bowling of Mollison and Moon. The first over from the latter produced a single from Hutchison, who in the next over, from Mollison, was bowled first ball. One for 1 run. Thomas took Hutchison's place and runs came only slowly, three or four overs following before 10 went up. After another over Hume's wicket fell to Moon, after the former had added 2 to the total of 13 for two wickets. Salmond followed, but was bowled by Mollison after scoring 6. Three for 20. Capt. Leader was next man in, and after a couple of singles made a very pretty cut for 3 off Mollison. In Moon's next over Leader played a ball into Brady's hands at slip and it was held. Four for 29. Leader having added 7 to the total. Barclay followed, but was bowled by Moon before he had scored. Five for 35. Thomas having added 3 and three byes having been scored since the fall of the last wicket. Piggott was next man. Thomas now began to hit rather more freely, driving one to the boundary and sent another boundary to the rails in one over from Mollison, but a couple of maiden overs followed. Piggott then added a fine drive for three but in the following over was bowled by Kilby who had relieved Mollison. Piggott had added 7. Six wickets for 57. Rice followed, and Thomas was bowled by Kilby in the same over, after having added a useful 22. Seven for 58. Yamasaki joined Rice, but the latter's wicket fell to Moon in the next over, after making a single, 60 for 8 wickets. White followed but was caught by Emerson off Moon's first ball to him. Matsukata joined Yamasaki, but the newcomer did not seem so much at home at the wicket as his compatriot, though he has the reputation of being a good baseball hitter. In the next over his wicket fell to E. W. Kilby, the innings closing for 61.

TOKYO.

Capt. Hutchison, b. Moon	7
Li. Col. Hume, b. Moon	1
H. T. Thomas, b. E. W. Kilby	22
W. G. H. Salmond, b. Mollison	6
Capt. Leather, c. Brady, b. Moon	7
G. Barclay, b. Moon	0
F. S. G. Piggott, b. E. W. Kilby	7
T. H. Rice, b. Moon	1
Yamasaki, not out	1
A. F. White, c. Emerson, b. Moon	0
S. Matsukata, b. E. W. Kilby	0
Extras	9

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Moon	72	16	7	5
Mollison	48	35	—	2
Kilby	23	2	1	3

Dr. Emerson and E. W. Kilby opened the Yokohama innings to the bowling of Col. Hume and Capt. Hutchison. The first over only produced a single, but in the next, from Hutchison, Emerson scored 3 and Kilby a 4 and a 2, and 10 went up. Another couple of overs and 20 was posted. Meanwhile the rain came down pretty sharply for a few minutes but did not interfere with the game, and runs continued to come freely, 30 and 40 following on the telegraph. Then Kilby's cricket fell to Hutchison, after he had put together a useful 24. One for 42. Mollison took Kilby's place and the 50 went up a few minutes later, while the rain again started to come down, fine but thick. With the score at 58, Emerson's bails were disturbed by Col. Hume, after he had added 25 to the total. Dr. Moon followed. A leg drive for 2 by Mollison brought up the 60. The rain had now held up again and boundaries, twos and threes followed one another rapidly, though Piggott had relieved Col. Hume at the Pavilion end, and a little later Capt. Leader took the former's place, Piggott relieving Hutchison at the other end.

Dr. Moon was then caught by Hutchison off Leader for 10. Three for 109. E. B. S. Edwards followed in. Rice now took Piggott's place at the north end, but Mollison made four boundaries and a 2, and two byes off his first

over, and Hume was then put on in Rice's place. Runs, however, continued to come apace and 140 went up at 4.45. Thomas was then tried on at the Pavilion end, and in his first over caught and bowled Mollison, who had made the capital score of 77, which included 14 fours. Four for 154. E. W. Maitland was next man in, and almost directly after, at 5 p.m. the innings was declared closed and Tokyo followed on for their second innings.

YOKOHAMA.

Dr. Emerson, b. Piggott	25
E. W. Kilby, b. Hutchison	24
Dr. Moon, c. Hutchison, b. Leader	10
J. M. Mollison, c. and b. Thomas	77
E. B. S. Edwards, not out	86
E. W. Maitland, not out	9
Extras	5

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Hume	36	35	1	—
Hutchison	60	48	1	1
Piggott	24	28	1	1
Leader	12	15	1	—
Rice	6	18	—	—
Thomas	24	25	—	1

Tokyo opened their second innings with Leader and Salmond, Kilby and Emerson bowling. Leader was taken by Strome in Kilby's first over and Hutchison, who followed, was bowled first ball by Kilby. Two wickets for 1. Col. Hume followed and was also taken first ball by Kilby, who thus achieved the hat trick. Piggott was next man. Salmond now began to hit pretty freely but with the score at 13 Piggott was bowled by Kilby. Four for 13. Thomas followed on and directly after Salmond was caught by Kilby off Emerson, and Rice who followed was bowled by Kilby for 0. Yamasaka was next man and defended his wicket well from a maiden over from Emerson. In next over Kilby caught and bowled Thomas for 2. Seven for 17. Barclay joined Yamasaka, but in his second over from Emerson was taken by Strome at point. Eight for 22. Matsukata followed, but after the two had added a few singles and byes, was bowled by Kilby for 1. Nine wickets for 27. A. F. White was next, and last man in, but was bowled by Kilby's next ball in the same over, the total score being 27.

TOKYO, SECOND INNINGS.

Capt. Leader, c. Strome, b. Kilby	0
W. G. H. Salmond, c. Kilby, b. Emerson	6
Capt. Hutchison, b. Kilby	0
Col. Hume, b. Kilby	0
F. S. G. Piggott, b. Kilby	5
H. F. Thomas, c. and b. Kilby	0
T. H. Rice, b. Kilby	2
Yamasaka, not out	3
G. Barclay, c. Strome, b. Emerson	1
Matsukata, b. Kilby	1
Extras	9

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
E. W. Kilby	39	6	2	7
Dr. Emerson	36	12	1	3

INTER-TOWN TENNIS.

The singles in the lawn tennis match arranged between representatives of Tokyo and Yokohama came off in the capital, on the courts of the Tokyo Tennis Club, on Saturday. The weather was very hot and the players suffered somewhat from the heat. As in the doubles played the previous day, Tokyo had it all their own way, winning every game save where Mollison had the best of Rice, who retired after the fourth set owing to a touch of the sun which had manifestly affected his play throughout. The result of the afternoon's tournament was as follows:—

Smith vs. Chapman: won by Chapman. Games, 6-2, 10-8, 6-1.
Mollison vs. Rice: won by Mollison. Games, 4-6, 6-3, 1-6, 9-7, Rice retired after 4th sett.
Stephens vs. Leader: won by Leader. Games, 6-1, 6-1, 6-4.
Read vs. Yamasaki: won by Yamasaki. Games, 6-4, 6-3, 3-6, 9-7.
Salinger vs. Matsukata: won by Matsukata. Games, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

The lawn tennis doubles between teams representing Yokohama and Tokyo were played at the Bluff Gardens, on Friday, through the courtesy of the Ladies Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club. Fine weather favoured the events and there was a good attendance of spectators. The result of the play was altogether against Yokohama, the games ending thus:

Yamazaki and Kawasaki beat K. Wilson and P. Jenks—3-1.
Rice and Leader beat E. W. Maitland and M. F. Stephens—3-0.
Asabuki and Matsukata beat N. G. Maitland and A. W. Read—3-1.
Barclay and Chapman beat J. M. Mollison and K. van R. Smith—3-2.

The final in the Tennis Doubles was played off at Mirume on Monday afternoon, R. G. Crane and G. Stephens (owe 30) defeating C. J. Lucas and R. A. Whitmore (owe 15): 6-4, 6-4, 2-6, 2-6, 8-6. The play throughout was slow, remarks the *Kobe Herald*, probably owing to the great heat being against fast play, and the form shown was much below the average of the players engaged.

HOW TO REACH KARUIZAWA.

The following information placed at our disposal by Mr. Clarence Griffin will prove of value at this time:—

YOKOHAMA-KARUIZAWA TIME-TABLE.

YOKOHAMA	SHINAGAWA	AKABANE	TAKASAKI	KARUIZAWA
Leave	Arr.	Leave	Arr.	Leave
6.10	6.56	7.00	8.00	8.41
8.10	8.59	9.12	10.46	11.54
12.00	12.49	1.06	2.06	2.44

There is an early morning train leaving Ueno (Tokyo) at 6.00 a.m. which reaches Takasaki at 8.35 and Karuizawa at 11.35. This is suitable for Tokyo residents, or Yokohama travellers who go to Tokyo over night. There is also an evening train leaving Ueno at 7.15 p.m. for Takasaki, the journey can be continued next morning by the 6.00 a.m. train, reaching Karuizawa at 8.30 a.m.

KARUIZAWA-YOKOHAMA TIME-TABLE.

KARUIZAWA	TAKASAKI	AKABANE	SHINAGAWA	YOKOHAMA
Leave	Arr.	Leave	Arr.	Leave
5.50	8.30	8.55	12.30	12.47
8.50	11.30	11.50	2.31	2.43

(NOTE.—The first and last of these trains entail changing at Tabata, while the second requires alighting at Akabane. Why it should be so is an inexplicable enigma,—so don't worry about it.)
There is also a train leaving Karuizawa at 2.50, which reaches Ueno at 9.00 p.m. There is no Akabane-Shinagawa connection, but travellers to Yokohama can cross Tokyo either by tram or jirishisa, catching the 10 o'clock train for Kanagawa, or the 11 p.m. for Yokohama. Even if one is returning to Yokohama by the train leaving Karuizawa at 8.50 a.m. it forms a pleasant break to book to Ueno, and cross the city to Shimbashi. One has fully two hours for the trip, and most of this time can better be spent in the refreshment rooms of Shimbashi station, rather than in dreary waiting at Akabane and Shinagawa.—(Verb Sap.)

THE LAW COURTS.

INFRINGEMENT OF COPY-RIGHT.

H. Okatani (71), who was under trial in the Tokyo District Court on a charge of infringing the Publications Law, was sentenced on July 6th to a fine of a hundred yen in accordance with articles 37 and 43 of the law. He was prosecuted by Mr. H. Yamakawa, President of the Imperial University, on the ground that he encroached on the copy-right granted to the history, *Kwocho kennei-shi*, compiled by that institution.

THE TSUKIJI AFFAIR: SENTENCE.

On Monday, judgment was delivered in the case of Captain Alexander Etienne Bouguin and his employee, Hiroshi Maki, by Judge Imamura of the Tokyo District Court. The Court found Captain Bouguin guilty and sentenced him to ten years' confinement with hard labour and Maki to eight years' confinement without labour.

The Court further ordered that the letters and other documents produced during the trial be returned to the owners concerned.

SASEBO PRIZE COURT.

According to the *Kokumin*, the Russian hospital ship *Orel*, which was captured in the battle of the Japan Sea, has been condemned by the Sasebo Prize Court to be confiscated. The grounds for confiscation are:—(1) She took on board the crew of the British steamer *Oldhamia* and intended to carry them as captives in Vladivostok; (2) when she was off the southern coast of Africa, she was ordered to provide electric batteries for the use of torpedoes; and (3) she was attending to a service of communications between the main squadron and the special-service ships. Thus she participated in hostile operations and can not enjoy the privileges granted to hospital vessels.

A SAILOR SENTENCED.

Mahomed Omala (27) a Turkish subject, ex-sailor of a Dutch steamer, has been sentenced in the Yokohama Court to one month's imprisonment with hard labour. He was charged with having assaulted Mr. John Ortiz (61) a merchant, No. 137, Yamashitacho, Yokohama, on June 30th in the latter's house and inflicted injury on a finger of the left hand. Consequently Mr. Ortiz became ill and was incapacitated from work for five days.

THE "IKHONA" OUTRAGE.

Mr. Arthur Hitchings, chief officer of the British India S. N. Company's steamer *Ikhona*, gave the *Singapore Free Press* the following account of the sinking of his ship by the Russian converted cruiser *Terek*:—

On March 13 the *Ikhona* proceeded to Japan and returned to Rangoon on load rice for Yokohama. She arrived at Rangoon on May 7 and sailed again on the 18th calling at Singapore on the 24th. She passed Ballintang on June 1st and at dawn on the morning of the 5th a vessel was sighted hull down on the starboard beam. The strange vessel rapidly overhauled the *Ikhona* and at 7 o'clock hoisted the Russian colours and fired a shot across the *Ikhona*'s bows as a signal for her to heave-to.

The merchantmen was at once stopped and those on her recognised the Russian as one of the German converted cruisers. A boat was lowered from her and at 7.15 a.m. a Russian officer came aboard and asked to see the ship's papers. These were produced and after a conversation Captain Stone of the *Ikhona* went aboard the Russian.

At 1.10 p.m. Captain Stone was brought back and the Russians gave orders for the whole crew to prepare to leave the *Ikhona*, as they had found she was carrying contraband of war in the shape of rice, and they intended sinking her. The officers and crew got all their effects on deck whilst the Russians collected all the provisions on the *Ikhona* and transferred them to their own vessel. At 4 o'clock the crew were ordered into the Russian boats alongside the *Ikhona* and taken to the cruiser which they had learned was the *Terek*. The Russians then made preparations for sinking the ship and at 5.20 p.m. exploded a charge of dynamite in her stoke-hold, but this, though it wrecked her badly amidships, did not sink her. They then stood off from her and bombarded her with guns for a considerable time, making decidedly poor shooting. At dusk the firing ceased and at 11.45 the same night the *Ikhona*, which had been gradually settling down, gave a wallowing roll and disappeared by the head.

The next day the cruiser got under way and up till the 19th steered North-east and South-west alternately. On this date the *Perluk* was sighted and the crew of the *Ikhona* were transferred to her.

NIPPON RACE CLUB.

The Executive Committee of the Nippon Club have recently made some changes on account of Mr. V. Blad's resignation, as it is possible that this gentleman will not be back in time for the Autumn Meeting. Mr. D. Marshall has been elected Chairman and Mr. F. H. Bugbird fills the vacancy on the Committee.

The 25 Subscription Australian Horses are on board the steamer *Trinan*, due to arrive here early in August.

Work on a tan training track is to be commenced immediately, which it is hoped will be ready for use during the Autumn training.

THE KOREAN LOAN.

The following is the prospectus of the Korean Government 7 per cent. Bonds:—

- 1.—Total amount of issue, 2,000,000 yen.
- 2.—Rate of interest 7 per cent. per annum.
- 3.—The Bonds are unregistered and of two kinds (100 yen and 500 yen).
- 4.—Term of redemption 5 years, of which unpaid 3 years beginning from July, 1905.
- 5.—Interest paid in May-November, partial interest being paid in November, 1905.
- 6.—Principal and interest secured as a first charge on the Treasury Revenues of Korea.
- 7.—Minimum price for subscription 95 yen per centum.
- 8.—Principal and interest paid at the head and branch offices of the Daiichi Ginko (The First Bank) and Nippon Kogyo Ginko (The Industrial Bank of Japan).
- 9.—The Bonds can be used at their face value as security-money to be deposited with the Korean Government.
- 10.—The Bonds are free from taxes and other Korean imposts.
- 11.—Subscriptions close on the 15th July.
- 12.—Security-Money for subscription 5 yen per centum.
- 13.—Final date for payment the 24th July.
- 14.—Security-Money to be devoted for payment when allotted.

For other particulars and forms for subscription apply to the First Bank; and the Industrial Bank of Japan.

TRAGEDY ON THE "PRINZ WALDEMAR" AT KOBE.

Ten persons in all have been arrested in connection with the death of a Japanese girl, whose body was found on Sunday morning in an almost naked condition on the deck of the German mail steamer *Prinz Waldemar* at Kobe. It appears that fourteen girls, for the most part about seventeen years of age, were conveyed in a lighter to the steamer by a man named Yoshida Suehashi and stowed away in one of the ship's boats which was then covered by a heavy tarpaulin. The girls, it seems, were supplied with plenty of food. Nakahara Tsuru, whose death is now occupying the attention of the police, is believed to have been murdered by garotting, several bones in the neck being broken. The theory of the police is that she was killed in the boat by two Lascars, who were concerned in stowing the women away, and that they then tied a weight to the body and threw it out, intending that it should reach the sea. It fell on the deck, however, where it was afterwards found. The Lascars are among the arrests and it is believed the man Yoshida is also in the hands of the police.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A Sapporo telegram says that on July 12th, the temperature was 90 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade.

Mr. K. Takahashi, Vice-President of the Bank of Japan, who is now in London, will leave at the beginning of August for home.

The *Chirco* and *Miyako* have been prosecuted on a charge of having published, on July 11th, a report with regard to military secrets.

The Mitsu Bishi's floating dock arrived on July 12th at Wada point near Kobe, in tow of the steamer *Fukuoka Maru*, from Nagasaki.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, head of the Standard Oil Companies, has given ten million dollars gold to advance the cause of education in America.

M. Pokotiloff, Russian Minister to Peking, who is appointed a peace plenipotentiary, arrived on July 12th at Shanghai on his way to Washington via Japan.

A conference was held on July 12th in the Military Staff Office. Prince Kan-in, Marquis Yamagata, Count Katsura, General Terauchi, etc. were present.

The death is announced of Mr. Iwaya, a well-known Chinese scholar, Grand Attendant of the

Phoenix Hall in the Palace. Previous to his death, the Emperor promoted him to Junior third Rank and decorated him with the Second Class of the Sacred Treasure.

Tokyo papers of July 12th contradict the report that Captain Bougouin has appealed. They believe that the accused will not appeal against his sentence.

Seven Russians belonging to the medical service have been released at Kanazawa. They will leave on July 14th for Kobe where they will embark for home.

Two hundred bags of new rice have been brought from Kelung to Kobe. The quality is reported to be better than last crop. The price ranged between yen 4.10 to yen 4.15.

Colonel Ohara, Chief of Staff of a division, will leave Himeji on July 13th for the front. Major Fukushima left Ujina on the previous day for China. About 330 invalids have arrived at Ujina from Manchuria.

A Chinese journal reports that on June 16th, the Russians arrested four Chinese officials of the Kirin government and confiscated their properties. The Chinamen are said to have refused to comply with the request of the Russians. The paper adds that the Russians declared them military spies employed by Japan.

It has been discovered that the official estimate with regard to the U.S. cotton crop this year, which was issued on July 3rd, is not correct having been arranged by an official supervisor in favour of some speculators. The real fact is that the cotton crop is exceedingly behind the estimate. The stock throughout the country is put at 321,922 bales.

Mr. Uchida, Japanese Consul-General at New York, wired on July 11th to the Foreign Office that a telegram has been received in that city to the effect that the crop of raw silk in China is smaller than that of last year, and the estimate of the crop is 44,000 bales and 7,000 bales in Shanghai and Canton respectively. The price of European silk is advancing. Having been shadowed by the rise in prices in Yokohama, the market in New York advanced last week to \$4.5 to \$4.15. Subsequently quotations fell to \$4.2 1/2 to \$4.05. The weaving factories are buying up silk raised last year and there is no business in new product owing to the high prices.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

ITALIAN QUEEN DOWAGER TO VISIT JAPAN.

London, July 6.
The Queen Dowager of Italy is preparing to visit Japan.

THE ARISUGAWAS LEAVING ENGLAND.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa are leaving England on July 11th homeward bound, on the Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer *Preussen*.

The Prince and Princess returned to London yesterday after a visit to Doncaster.

London, July 7.
At a small luncheon party given to-day by Lord Lansdowne in honour of Prince and Princess Arisugawa, the guests included Lord Roberts, Viscount Hayashi, and Mr. Austin Chamberlain.

London, July 8.
Captain Kaburaki, Naval Attaché to the Japanese Legation at London, entertained Prince and Princess Arisugawa at a picturesque dinner at the Savoy Hotel, the courtyard of which was transformed into a miniature Japanese landscape. The guests, sixty in number, were chiefly naval, including Admiral Sir John Fisher, first Lord of the Admiralty.

London, July 9.
Prince and Princess Arisugawa on the

6th attended the state ball given by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace. A guard of honour with the Foot Guards band was posted in the quadrangle.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa visited the Wallace collection of pictures, but otherwise spent the day quietly.

London, July 11.
Prince and Princess Arisugawa proceeded to Portsmouth, where they are the guests of the Commander-in-Chief till the 11th. They then embark on the *Preussen*, bound for Yokohama.

They drove in a Royal carriage to Victoria station, being lustily cheered there and on the way thither.

The Duke of Connaught, Lord Lansdowne, Admiral Sir John Fisher, the Legation staff and members of the Japanese Colony saw them off at the station, and Viscount Hayashi accompanied them to Portsmouth.

London, June 12.
Prince and Princess Arisugawa have visited Nelson's flagship, the *Victory*, and the Vernon Torpedo School where they witnessed a display of torpedo and submarine work.

The departure of Prince and Princess Arisugawa from Southampton was an imposing naval spectacle. The N. D. L. steamer *Preussen*, flying the Japanese Imperial flag, left at one o'clock in the afternoon. A royal salute was fired and the steamer was escorted to sea by six destroyers flying the Japanese naval flag.

Reuter received from Prince Arisugawa, aboard the *Preussen*, a message for Great Britain from Japan emphasizing the heartiness of the welcome accorded him and the Princess in England, which, he said, cannot but increase the happy relations of the two peoples and the Royal and Imperial Courts. The feeling which united the two nations was not merely the outcome of a formal alliance, to whatever degree the alliance may attain, but springs from the hearts of both peoples.

MOTORING.

London, July 6.
The Frenchman, Thery, winner of the race on April 19th, won the Gordon Bennett motor race over the Auvergne course. Two Italians were second and third. The Englishman was outclassed.

THE MUTINOUS BATTLESHIP.

Later.
The mutineers on the *Kniaz Potemkin* summoned the authorities of Theodosia (Crimea) on board and demanded from them 500 tons of coal, provisions and tobacco within 24 hours, otherwise the town would be bombarded. They also requested the Mayor to distribute among the inhabitants copies of a proclamation, demanding the cessation of the war, the convocation of the Zemstvoes, and summoning the people to join the revolution.

The inhabitants are panic stricken and are fleeing the city. The Municipality has decided to deliver the provisions, but has refused the coal, because there is none in the city.

London, July 9.
It is rumoured at Odessa that the mutinous battleship *Kniaz Potemkin* has been blown up at Theodosia.

The report that the *Kniaz Potemkin* had been blown up proves baseless. The officials at Theodosia went on board and found a committee of seven in command of the ship and her crew of 760. The latest report is that she has put to sea after a British collier.

A later telegram says that the Black Sea Squadron, having been remanned, has

arrived at Novorossiisk on its way south with orders to capture or destroy the *Potemkin*, which is probably making for Batoum where the revolutionary movement is strong. About 150 of the crew of the *Prout* (?) were imprisoned on July in the fortress of Sevastopol.

Later.

The *Kniaz Potemkin* has surrendered to the Roumanian authorities.

London, July 10.

Two Russian warships have gone to take charge of the *Kniaz Potemkin* at Kustenji.

JAPAN'S NEW FOREIGN LOAN.

London, July 7.

Great Britain, America, and Germany each take ten millions sterling of the new Japanese loan, which is to be issued at 90, bears 4½ per cent. interest, and runs for twenty years.

NEW U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. Elihu Root, formerly Secretary of War, succeeds the late Mr. John Hay as United States Secretary of State.

INTER-UNIVERSITY CRICKET.

London, July 9.

Cambridge beat Oxford by 40 runs.

SAGHALIEN.

London, July 10.

The Japanese landed a force on the island of Saghalien on the 7th of July. The Russians, after a slight resistance, retired northward.

MOROCCO.

It is announced that a Franco-German agreement has been reached regarding Morocco. It is stated in Paris that Germany recognises the exceptional position of France in Morocco on account of her Algerian frontier.

THE FORBIDDEN SPEECH.

London, July 11.

The lecture of the French Socialist Deputy, M. Jaurès, upon the international duties of Socialists with reference to war, which the German Government had forbidden him to deliver, is published textually in Berlin by the Socialist organ, *Vorwaerts*. Its tone is moderate and most friendly to Germany. It is also notable for a warm reference to the Anglo-French *entente*, declaring:—"We will resist to the last breath any attempt to entangle us in action hostile to Great Britain."

THE PLACE OF MEETING.

Later.

The peace plenipotentiaries meet at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

BRITISH NATIONAL DEFENCE.

In the course of the debate on national defence in the House of Lords, Mr. Balfour's statement on May 10th was severely criticised. Lord Roberts said the lessons of the South African War had already been forgotten. He had no hesitation in saying the army was absolutely unfitted and unprepared for war now as then. The nation must choose between conscription and universal training.

BRITISH FLEET AT BREST.

The British Fleet arrived at Brest yesterday. There was a remarkable demonstration of welcome by immense crowds both ashore and afloat.

CHINA AND THE NEGOTIATIONS.

It is reported from Washington that President Roosevelt has submitted to the belligerents China's request for participation in the peace conference. It is unknown whether replies were received, but it can be stated that Russia is favourable while Japan is unfavourable to the request, which it is unlikely President Roosevelt will press.

REDISTRIBUTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Mr. Balfour has given notice of a motion proposing a scheme of redistribution on a population basis, giving England 17 more members (of the House of Commons) of which London will get 5, the suburbs of London 6, and Wales 1 more. Scotland will get 4 more, and Ireland 22 less.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

The Japanese Loan has been issued.

THE MOROCCO AGREEMENT.

London, July 12.

The French papers are satisfied with the Morocco agreement, declaring that it terminates the most serious crisis that has arisen within the past 35 years; but they do not attempt to blink the fact that France has made heavy concessions.

NORWAY AND HER KING.

Prince Charles of Denmark (husband of Princess Maud, daughter of the King of England) has been proposed as King of Norway.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

London, July 13.

The German section of the Japanese Loan was largely over-subscribed.

BOMBS AT TIFLIS.

Four persons have been separately arrested at Tiflis possessing altogether 119 bombs.

COLLIERY CATASTROPHE.

Thirty-nine miners have been hopelessly entombed by a fire in a colliery at Dortmund (Westphalia.)

ACCIDENT ON A BATTLESHIP.

Later.

Two men were killed and seven injured by the bursting of a steampipe on the battleship *Implacable* at Gibraltar.

PRINCESS OF WALES HAS A SON.

The Princess of Wales has had a son.

THE FESTIVITIES AT BREST.

The festivities at Brest are going on in an extremely cordial manner.

A NEW MAHDI.

Reuter learns that a new Mahdi has appeared in the coast district to the east of Berbera.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters a.m. 10th.)

JAPANESE LAND ON SAGHALIEN.

The Karafuto Army (Saghalien) occupied Korsakoff early on the 8th instant without encountering any great resistance. The enemy, having burned the town, retreated to a position near Sorofuka (about 7½ miles north of Korsakoff) and again essayed some resistance, but at 11 a.m. he was driven out by our pursuing force and retired towards Vladimirofka. In the fight on this day we captured two 12-cent. Canets and two 12 pounders with ammunition. We had no casualties.

(Received at the Naval Head Quarters from Admiral Kataoka, commanding the North Fleet.)

July 7th, p.m. The Squadron operated according to plan and at 1 p.m. to-day the military landing party, without encountering any resistance from the enemy, took possession of the appointed landing places, whereupon a part of the Army landed. The weather is clear and there is no wind.

July 7th, 3.45 p.m. According to the report of a destroyer Korsakoff harbour is gradually burning. A fort which fired on the destroyer is now altogether silent. Our military force reached Tsushima Cape (originally Enzuma Cape) at 4 p.m.

(Received on the forenoon of the 9th.)

The North Fleet, as pre-arranged, set out

for Karafuto (Saghalien) at 9 a.m. on the 5th instant escorting the military transports. From the morning there was a slight fog with showers and on the 6th the fog sometimes thickened so as to obscure the prospect, but it was not continuous, and the Fleet was able to keep its order of advance. At 6 a.m. on the 7th the appointed rendezvous was reached, and advance being suspended for a time, steps were at once taken to clear the sea of obstructions. The transports were then gradually taken into the cleared area, while at the same time steam-launches were lowered to render assistance in carrying ashore the impedimenta of the troops. Guard-ships were also sent to appointed places to keep watch.

Vice-Admiral Dewa, his squadron having already performed its duties of clearing the sea and assisting the landing, reports as follows:—"At 6 a.m. we reached the appointed landing-place and at once commenced clearing operations. At the same time a destroyer squadron was sent to reconnoitre the landing place. It saw no fortifications on the neighbouring shore. There were only 3 guards visible. The sea was suitable for landing from boats. Captain Hirose's clearing squadron, in spite of considerable difficulty caused by a strong tide, proceeded very rapidly with its work, and at 8.40 a.m. reached a point 5 leagues from the landing place. A portion of the Fleet, together with the transports, were now taken into the cleared area, and united landing parties (naval) were put ashore, which occupied the objective places without encountering any resistance. Thereafter a body of troops were landed and the naval parties handed over the positions to them, completing their duties without mishap and returning on board. But suddenly the forts on the hills south of Korsakoff opened on our clearing squadron, which, together with the guard-ship *Akushi*, had to carry on its operations under the enemy's cannonade. It succeeded, however, in clearing all the indicated area.

The Fleet had no casualties. Early on the 8th a wireless telegram was received saying that the Army had occupied Korsakoff, and that the Flag of the Rising Sun was floating over the place.

I (Kataoka) deem it an honour to have thus completed a part of any task, in spite of the obstruction which I had apprehended from the weather.

(Received at the Naval Head Quarters on the 9th inst.)

THE TODO-SHIMA STORY A MYTH

Captain Nakao, who was sent to make inquiries at Todo-shima, reports that there is nothing strange there.

(From this it would seem that the Todo-shima story was a myth.—Ed. J.M.)

(Received at the Naval Head Quarters on the 10th inst. from Admiral Kataoka.)

At 3 a.m. on the 8th instant, in order to cooperate with the military operations against Korsakoff, 3 war-ships and 2 destroyers were sent to Tsushima (Enzuma Promontory), but the place fell into the hands of our troops without firing a shot. At 2 p.m. the same day the destroyer squadron entered far into Chitose (Rohosei) Bay, and on steaming to a point off Sorofuka, the enemy opened heavily on the ships with field guns. We replied at once and finally silenced his guns.

(Received at the Imperial Naval Head Quarters on the forenoon of the 11th from Vice-Admiral Kataoka, commanding the North Fleet.)

ANOTHER LANDING ON SAGHALIEN.

On the 10th instant, for the purpose of occupying Kondo Cape (originally Notoro

on the west of Aniwa Bay) two cruisers carrying troops, and 4 torpedo-boats, left Korsakoff and steered for that place. Captain M. Togo, who was in command of the ships, reports that on the arrival of the squadron it fired several shots by way of intimidation, after which the troops landed and occupied the promontory without loss, hoisting the Japanese flag. The light-house and its annexes were all safe and the lighting apparatus, having been tested, was found in good order. Four prisoners were taken.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

THE "POTEMKIN."

According to a report of Wolff's Agency, the battle-ship *Potemkin* and a torpedo-boat accompanying her entered Constantza on the 8th, and in obedience to the demand of the Roumanian Government the crews surrendered. The ships were handed over to the local officials and the Roumanian flag was run up. The crews landed, and having been divided into parties, were sent to various places under escort.

A Roumanian News Agency says that the *Potemkin* surrendered to the Roumanian Authorities because the latter promised to treat them merely as deserters. They are not now receiving any harsh treatment in Roumania.

(Perhaps not. But they must be given up to Russia and then their troubles will begin.—Ed. J.M.)

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The *Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says that France and Germany have come to an agreement about the Morocco conference. The French Premier and the German Ambassador in Paris have drawn up a draft of an announcement to be made by the two Governments. It is stated that France will formally announce her adherence to the conference.

General Riapunoff, Commander-in-chief in Saghalien, reports under date of the 7th instant: "At 9 a.m. on the 7th instant the enemy's Squadron approached Shipivan which is 20 versts south-east of Korsakoff, and opened fire on the shore. At 2 p.m. his ships drew up to Meruf, midway between Shipivan and Korsakoff, and, his torpedo-boats opening a cannonade, his troops began to disembark from 15 boats. At 3 p.m. 15 of his torpedo-boats approached Korsakoff. Our forts opened on them. They cannonaded the forts but our fire was too much for them and they were obliged to retire. The officer commanding our detachment, after a most obstinate resistance, blew up the coast-guns and ordered the burning of all the official properties. He then withdrew his forces northward. During the cannonade 4 of the inhabitants were killed and one marine disappeared.

According to a telegram from Goshinzun, the Japanese fleet consisted of 2 battle-ships, 7 cruisers, 3 gun-boats and 36 torpedo-boats with a number of transports.

(Is it conceivable that the Russian Government receives such reports? The Japanese fleet of torpedo-boats are driven off and then the victorious Russians proceed to blow up their guns and burn their properties.—Ed. J.M.)

CHANGES OF NOMENCLATURE.

It is announced that the following changes of place names are made:—

Notozo Cape becomes... Kondo Cape.
Shiretoke Cape Juro Cape.
Aniwa Bay East Fushimi Bay.
Enzuma Cape Tsushima.
Rohosei Bay Chitose Bay.

MOROCCO.

Paris, July 12.

In the French Chamber of Deputies M. Loubet announced that France accepted the Morocco conference as Germany recognized

previous arrangements and French rights and interests. The declaration was received with unanimous applause.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS ARISUGAWA.

At 10 a.m. on the 11th inst. Prince Arisugawa embarked in the Royal Yacht and left Portsmouth. The ships in the harbour were all dressed, and a salute was fired, the crews manning the yards. The Royal Yacht was escorted by 6 torpedo-boats. The Prince proceeded to the North German S.S. *Preussen* which put to sea at 12 o'clock.

(RECEIVED BY THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

THE "POTEMKIN."

London, July 9.

The *Potemkin* and the torpedo-boat that accompanied her are now flying the Roumanian flag. The Roumanian authorities have agreed that the crews may go where they please within Roumanian dominions and that they shall receive, while abroad, the treatment of deserters. But they were not allowed to take away any money or valuables from the ships.

(RECEIVED BY THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

SAGHALIEN AND PEACE.

London, July 11.

The Tsar is wholly opposed to the appointment of M. de Witte as peace plenipotentiary.

The Russian newspapers contend that Saghalien is as valuable as Alaska.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Su. July 16
Yokohama	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of China	Mo. July 17
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Tu. July 18
Europe	A. M. Co.	Tonkin	W. July 19
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of Japan	Th. July 20
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Hyades	F. July 21
Yokohama	B. T. Co.	Hyades	Sa. July 22
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	W. July 23
Europe	P. M. Co.	Prinz Heinrich	Sa. July 24
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	W. Aug. 9

- 1 Left Suifu on the 12th inst.
- 2 Left Vancouver on the 3rd inst.
- 3 Left San Francisco on the 1st inst.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 18th inst.
- 5 Left Hongkong on the 19th inst.
- 6 Left Seattle on the 4th inst.
- 7 Left San Francisco on the 8th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of China	Mo. July 17
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Tu. July 18
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Nicomedia	Tu. July 18
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	W. July 19
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Ashida	W. July 19
Yokohama	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of Japan	F. July 21
Europe	N. Y. K.	Schuchthart	Sa. July 22
Yokohama	B. T. Co.	Hyades	Sa. July 22
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Arabis	Sa. July 22
Seattle	B. T. Co.	Hyades	Mo. July 24
Yokohama	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa Maru	Tu. July 25
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	F. July 28
Europe	A. M. Co.	Trunk	Sa. July 29
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	F. Aug. 19

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Steinper, Norwegian steamer, 1,387, Holm, 6th July.—Mitsui, Coal.—Drabble & Co.
Yama Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, Wm. Thompson, 6th July.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Pollux, Norwegian steamer, 780, C. Svendsen, 7th July.—Nagasaki, Rice.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Saint Hugo, British steamer, 2,290, Stubb, 8th July.—New York via Suez and ports, and Kobe, 6th July, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Dancara, British barque, 1,533, Arthur Hackland, 8th July.—Iquiqui via Caleta Buena, 19th March, Mante.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Macduff, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 8th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, J. H. Rinder, 8th July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 7th July, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laoer, 8th

July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ganges, British steamer, 2,721, W. Sibbald, 9th July.—Otaru via Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Zoroaster, British steamer, 2,384, John Ewan, 10th July.—Christmas Island via Kobe, 8th July, Phosphate Rock.—Carnes & Co.

Richmond, British steamer, 2,059, F. T. Nicolle, 10th July.—Muran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 10th.—Puget Sound ports, 24th June, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Albenga, German steamer, 2,769, W. Petersen, 11th July.—New York via Suez and ports, and Shanghai, 4th July, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Kidburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Temple, 11th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Solace, U.S. Naval Transport, 2,362, Com. James H. Bull, 11th July.—Cavite, P.I.

Yangtze, British steamer, 4,149, W. C. Lyceit, 11th July.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 10th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Benary, British steamer, 2,510, J. D. Sarchet, 12th July.—London via ports, and Kobe, 10th July, General.—Carnes & Co.

Kaiserin Elisabeth (8 guns), Austrian cruiser, Capt. Merl, 12th July.—Kobe.

Formosa, British steamer, 2,616, B. H. W. Snow, 13th July.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

China, Austrian steamer, 3,855, S. Tamanovich, 13th July.—Trieste via ports, and Shanghai, 9th July, Mails and General.—Heller Bros.

Buccanar, British steamer, 2,183, Risson, 13th July.—London via ports, and Hongkong, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria, British steamer, 1,758, John Ronald, 13th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oro, British steamer, 2,147, W. Ransome Coleman, 13th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Saint Helena, British steamer, 2,708, McKee, 13th July.—Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., 20th June, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

DEPARTURES.

Braemar, British steamer, 3,316, S. L. Saxby, 7th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nanica Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,059, S. Morisada, 7th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Cherburn, British steamer, 2,510, W. H. Seldon, 7th July.—Ocean Island, Ballast.—Carnes & Co.

Benavich, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 7th July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sachsen, German steamer, 3,119, F. von Letten-Petersen, 8th July.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails & General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Yama Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, Wm. Thompson, 8th July.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, J. H. Rinder, 8th July.—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Breconshire, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, 8th July.—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Aberlour, British steamer, 2,681, P. K. Barnett, 8th July.—Mojji, Ballast.—C. Illies & Co.

Chiswick, British steamer, 2,072, G. W. B. Woods, 9th July.—Muran, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Steinper, Norwegian steamer, 1,387, Holm, 9th July.—Otaru, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.

Indraquid, British steamer, 3,369, R. N. Hill, 10th July.—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Carnes & Co.

Bress Isel, French steamer, 2,932, Codel, 15th July.—Mojji, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

Pollux, Norwegian steamer, 780, C. Svendsen, 10th July.—Tientsin and Newchwang via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tottenham, British steamer, 2,943, L. R. Mann, 11th July.—Kobe, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Macduff, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 11th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ganges, British steamer, 2,721, W. Sibbald, 12th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prometheus, British steamer, 3,583, G. Moir, 12th July.—Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Richmond, British steamer, 2,059, F. T. Nicolle, 12th July.—Muran, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Knight Errant, British steamer, 4,779, Kendall, 12th July.—Yokosuka, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 12th July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 12th July.—Manila and Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, July 15.

A fair business passing in Shirtings.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.18
 { 50 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.18

Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 39 inches ... 3.50 to 4.40
 Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches ... 3.50 to 4.40
 Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 2.80 to 4.10

Cotton Italians and Sateens ... 0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

Flannels ... 0.35 to 0.50

Italian Cloth, 32 in. ... 0.35 to 0.50

Mousseline de laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 0.16 to 0.22

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00

Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ... 0.90 to 1.00

Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00

Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb ... 0.60 to 0.66

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ... 9.80 to 10.80

Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ... 0.90 to 1.80

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ... 2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles ... Y. Nominal

Nos. 28/32, Singles ... Y. Nominal

Nos. 38/42, Singles ... Y. Nominal

Nos. 32, Doubles ... Y. Nominal

Nos. 42, Doubles ... Y. Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Plain ... Y. Nominal

Nos. 2/80, Plain ... Y. Nominal

Nos. 2/100, Plain ... Y. Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Gassed ... 260.00 to 280.00

Nos. 2/80, Gassed ... 300.00 to 320.00

Nos. 2/100, Gassed ... 430.00 to 460.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling ... 25.50 to 26.00

Indian Broach ... 23.50 to 24.00

Chinese ... 25.00 to 27.00

METALS.

There has been a little more activity in the market—steel sheets, tin plates, iron bars, and galvanized sheets showing in the business.

Round and square 1/2 inch and upward ... 4.40 to 4.30

Iron Plates, assorted ... 4.35 to 4.65

Sheet Iron ... 4.70 to 6.95

Galvanized iron sheets ... 10.00 to 10.95

Wire Nails, assorted ... 6.85 to 7.15

Tin Plates, per box ... 7.40 to 7.65

Pig Iron, No. 3 ... 2.40

Hoop Iron (3/4 to 1 1/2 inch) ... 5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

No special feature to record.

American ... \$2.96 to 3.22

Russian ... 3.09

Longkat ... 2.90

SUGAR.

A small business has been done.

Brown Takao ... Y. 9.40 to 9.80

Brown Manila ... 10.10 to 11.10

Brown Daitong ... 7.70 to 8.00

Brown Canton ... 10.00 to 12.00

White Java and Penang ... 12.70 to 13.70

White Refined ... 14.40 to 17.20

INDIGO.

Nothing doing.

Java, Medium to best ... 210.00 to 260.00

Calcutta, Medium to best ... 140.00 to 220.00

Madras (Aurpoh), Medium to best ... 100.00 to 140.00

Madras (Dry Seal), Medium to best ... —

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Prices are a little weaker and a fair business has been passing.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ... 1,080 to 1,090

Filatures—Extra, Fine ... —

Filatures—Extra, Coarse ... 1,050 to 1,060

Filatures—No. 1, Fine ... —

Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse ... 1,020 to 1,030

Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine ... 1,030 to 1,050

Filatures—No. 2 1/2, Coarse ... 980 to 990

Filatures—No. 2, Fine ... —

Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ... —

Common—Coarse ... —

Re-reels—Extra ... —

Re-reels—No. 1 ... —

Re-reels—No. 1 1/2 ... —

Re-reels—No. 2 ... —

Kakedas—Extra ... —

Kakedas—No. 1 ... —

Kakedas—No. 1 1/2 ... —

Kakedas—No. 2 ... —

WASTE SILK.

The market is quiet. A small lot of Kibiso and Noshi has changed hands.

BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red
 Rough Hands Prevented by

CUTICURA SOAP

MILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic, cleansing purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin-cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap can be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP ALL ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, and the best toilet and baby soap in the world.

COMPLETE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disgusting humours, eczema, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: B. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 1 Rue de la Paix, Paris. FOTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odorless, economical substitute for the celebrated Liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humours cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 10 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifiers, humours cures, and tonic-digestives, yet compounded.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good	—
Noshi—Oshio, Best	—
Noshi—Oshio, Good	—
Noshi—Oshio, Medium	—
Noshi—Shimshin, Best	—
Noshi—Shimshin, Good	—
Noshi—Bushin, Best	—
Noshi—Bushin, Good	—
Noshi—Bushin, Medium	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	—
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	—
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	—

TEA.

Supplies are short and of poor quality and the market is firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y. 50 and upwards
Choice	43 to 50
Finest	38 to 42
Fine	34 to 37
Good Medium	30 to 33
Medium	27 to 29
Good Common	24 to 26
Common	19 to 23

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, July 13.

London silver 3/4 higher and Shanghai sterling quotations 3/4 higher, but no change from Hongkong, local rates on China are rather easier, but no change otherwise.

London Bank T.T.	2/0 1/2
— Bills on demand	2/0 3/4
— 4 months' sight	2/0 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— 6 months' sight	2/0 1/2
Paris & Lyons Bank sight	255
— Private 4 months' sight	259 3/4
— 6 months' sight	260 3/4
Hongkong Bank sight	per \$100. 94*
— Private to days' sight	92*
Bank of China Bank sight	75 1/2*
— Private to days' sight	77 1/2*
India Bank sight	151 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	153 1/2

America—Bank sight	49 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	49 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	50 1/2
Germany—Bank sight	207 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	211
Ray Silver (London)	27 1/2
* Nomina.	

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, July 13, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Div'd.	Paid up.	1 year.	Q'tion.
	Yen.	per cent.	Yen.	
Provincial Exchequer Bonds	100	5	90.20	
1st Issue	100	5	90.20	
Provincial Exchequer Bonds	100	5	90.20	
2nd Issue	92	5	86.60	
Exchequer Bonds 3rd Issue	100	5	84.50	
Exchequer Bonds 4th Issue	60	6	61.80	
Exchequer Bonds 5th Issue	14	6	16.50	
Consolidated Bonds (Sei)	100	5	81.70	
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	81.70	
5% Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100	5	78.60	
Navy Bonds (Kaigan)	100	5	80.50	
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	92.00	
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	90.00	
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	89.50	
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	88.00	
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd	100	6	86.00	
Sanyo Railway	50	10	70.00	
Kyushu Railway	50	8	60.10	
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	11	89.50	
Sobu Railway	50	8.50	64.40	
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	11	76.00	
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	11.04	79.50	
Tokyo Street Railway new	12.50	11.04	32.50	
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	—	61.00	
Tokyo Electric Railway, new	30	—	40.80	
Yokohama Electric Railway	40	—	48.50	
Odawara Electric Car	50	3	24.00	
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5.50	70.00	
Keihin Electric Railway, new	12.50	5.50	31.20	
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	12	33.50	
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	16.50	
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	24.00	
Kanagawachi Spinning	50	8	92.30	
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	10	78.20	
Tokyo G'sim Cotton Spinning	50	8	78.00	
Yokohama Dock	33	10	51.50	
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	62.00	

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

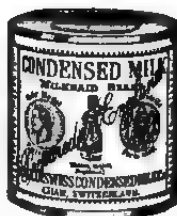
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MILKMAID
on every Tin.

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in the
WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
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WORLD.**

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By Royal Warrant
to
His Majesty the King.

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Cure Indigestion,
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,
Palpitation,
and all Internal Disorders.

**THESE PILLS
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;**
they contain no deleterious
matter, and may be taken by
the most delicate.

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London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

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means fortifying
yourself against
disease.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON and Antwerp via ports, Quick Despatch, the "BENARTY."—Cornes & Co.
For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., July 16th, the "YANGTZE."—Butterfield & Swire.
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about July 17th, the "EMPEROR OF CHINA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, July 18th, at 3 p.m., the "SIBERIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.
For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, July 18th, at Daylight, the "AJAX."—Butterfield & Swire.
For PORTLAND, Ore., July 18th, the "NICOMEDIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, July 18th, at Daylight, the "FORMOSA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, July 18th, at Noon, the "BECHUANA."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Manila, about July 19th, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Manila, July 19th, the "DAKOTA."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, July 19th, at 2 p.m., the "ANHUI."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, July 20th, at Daylight, the "ALEXIA."—C. Illies & Co.
For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., July 21st, at Noon, the "EMPEROR OF JAPAN."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.
For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, July 22nd, at 9 a.m., the "SCHARNHORST."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about July 22nd, the "YEDDO."—American Trading Co.
For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., July 22nd, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, July 23rd, the "ARABIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.
For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand (from Kobe), July 24th, the "TAIYUAN."—Butterfield & Swire.
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about July 24th, the "HYADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., July 25th, at 2 p.m., the "KANAGAWA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about July 28th, the "MANCHURIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.
For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Aug. 1st, the "EMPIRE."—Cornes & Co.
For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Aug. 5th, the "HIOGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, Aug. 7th, the "STENTOR."—Butterfield & Swire.

(毎土曜日一發行)

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"PAIS CE QUE NOUS ADVIENNONS POURRA"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 22ND, 1905.

BIRTH.

On the 4th of July, 1905, at the British Consulate, Honolulu, to the wife of H. B. M. Consul R. de B. LAYARD, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At the chapel of Meiji Gakkin, Tokyo, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1905, by Rev. A. H. Hall, D.D., assisted by Rev. E. S. Booth, Rev. JOHN EUGENE HALL, of Tsu, Iso, to HARRIET JANE, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. M. N. Wyckoff, of Tokyo.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

LIEUT.-GENERAL OKIHARA left Kanazawa on July 18th for Tokyo.

SERGEANT YOKOOKA and 58 others have been promoted to ensign.

A TYPHOON devastated the western provinces of Japan on July 19th.

A CASE of cholera was reported on July 16th in Yamaguchi. The patient is a woman.

ONE case of cholera was reported on July 13th and another on July 14th in Saitama prefecture.

FIRES broke out on the morning of July 18th in Wakamatsu-cho, Fukuoka, destroying fifty buildings.

TWENTY Japanese refugees from Russia, who embarked at Hamburg, will arrive at Nagasaki within a few days.

PRINCESSES FUMI and YASU, daughters of the Emperor, will leave Tokyo about July 25th for

Hakone. They will stay there during the summer season.

A FREIGHT train was derailed on July 13th at Achisu station, near Yamaguchi. One person was killed and another injured.

THE net profit of the Tokyo Gas Works for the first half year was yen 469,412 57. The interim dividend was at 7 1/2 per cent.

A LANDSLIP has occurred at Shimo-owa, Nagano prefecture, the result being that about 90 km of the Shin-etsu Railway was damaged.

ON July 15th, a thunder-storm was experienced in Maebashi, Takasaki and surrounding districts. Some houses were destroyed by lightning.

SIX dead Russians were washed ashore on July 13th at Noto Peninsula. They were from the *Navarin*, sunk in the battle of the Japan Sea.

RUSSIAN agents, says the Shanghai correspondent of the *Hochi*, are preparing to smuggle military stores to Vladivostok by three steamers.

BARON TAKESONO has been arrested in Tokyo on a charge of having forged an official document. His father was a Court noble before the Restoration.

FIVE Russian prisoners have escaped from Fukuoka. They were arrested, however, on the night of July 17th of Munekata not far from Fukuoka.

THE Department of Communications give notice that the Fog Siren at the Kinkazan Light-house is temporarily stopped in order to be repaired.

SOME promoters intend to establish a dock at Moji with a capital of twelve million yen. They have applied to the Department of Home Affairs for a charter.

MR. MIN-YONG-YEE and 27 other Koreans who have been ordered to investigate Japanese commercial affairs, arrived on July 18th at Moji. They left by train for Tokyo.

THE death is announced of Mr. N. Hojo, chief clerk of the Court of Cassation, Tokyo. He was perhaps better known as a poet than as an official. He held the Sixth Junior Rank.

GENERAL FALK, who surrendered at Port Arthur, and is now in Nagoya, has applied to the authorities to be released on the deposit of a sum of money. The application was refused.

ON the evening of July 16th, a thunder-storm was experienced in Osaka and the surrounding districts with the result that many buildings were damaged and four Russian prisoners at Hamaoka were killed by the lightning.

THE captured Russian steamer *Kotik* has been renamed *Hokuryo Maru*. This ship was captured on February 10th at Yokohama by the gunboat *Amagi*. She was owned by the Kamchatka Commercial and Industrial Company.

ACCORDING to the *Official Gazette*, naturalization papers were issued on July 19th to Mr. George Hodgkinson, residing in the village of Tenboji near Osaka, by Viscount Yoshikawa, Minister of State for Home Affairs.

H. NAKAMURA, an honorary secretary of the Yokohama Gynyu-kwai, which society aims to relieve the families of poor soldiers who are at the front, has been arrested and removed to the Yokohama District Court. The society's office at Sumiyoshi-cho, Gochoe, has been searched. The charge is not definitely reported as the case

is still under preliminary examination. It is alleged that he embezzled money subscribed by the public towards the purposes of the society.

MR. MATSUO, President of the Bank of Japan, Baron Shibusawa and other leading bankers of Tokyo held a conference on July 18th. The *Nichi Nichi* believes that the meeting was in connection with the Government proposal to raise a new domestic loan.

THE graduation ceremonies of the Waseda College took place on July 15th. Count Okuma and Dr. Hatoyama delivered the orations of the occasion, after which the President—Dr. Hatoyama—presented certificates to 496 graduates. Countess Okuma distributed prizes to the winners.

H. YAWATARI, a baker in Aioi-cho, Yokohama, and his son were arrested on July 17th by the Isezaki-cho police. It is alleged that they tapped a branch pipe of the Gas Works and used the gas to light their factory. Their consumption of gas is estimated at between yen 35 and 50 per month.

It is reported by a telegram received at the Foreign Office from the Japanese Minister in Italy that owing to the heavy rains, the sericultural industry in that country is backward and the quality of the new silk is inferior. The price, however, is slightly higher than that of last year.

THE *Jiji* and thirteen other Tokyo journals were sentenced on July 13 in the Tokyo District Court to pay a fine of yen 20 each for having published a report in connection with the arrest of Soye, the younger sister of the late well-known poet, Nomi-chi, and her husband who are still undergoing preliminary examination.

ACCORDING to the *Nagasaki Press*, the Great Northern Steamship Company, through its local agents, has presented yen 300 to the families of each of the five women drowned by the recent accident in Nagasaki harbour, when a coal lighter was upset by the *Minnesota*. The Company has also presented yen 200 to each of the two persons seriously injured and yen 100 to each of the ten persons slightly injured.

THE Hundredth Bank held a general meeting on July 16th. The accounts for the first half-year were submitted to the shareholders. The net income in the period was yen 170,114.35. Of this sum, yen 30,000 was set apart as reserve; yen 90,000 allotted to the shareholders as interim dividend; yen 13,700 distributed among the employees as bonus, and the remainder carried forward to the next account.

MRS. RICHARDSON, a British volunteer nurse, who has been acting in Japanese military hospitals for about a year past, left Tokyo on July 14th by the 4 20 p.m. train for Yokohama. She was received at the Yokohama railway station by Governor Suifu and leading merchants, and entertained the same evening at the Grand Hotel. Having stayed over night in the Oriental Palace Hotel, she left on the following day by the *Tartar* for home via America.

It appears that the chief member of the gang engaged at Kobe in the business of exporting Japanese women is a man named Nihashi Ichizo, aged 29, who was in youth a cabin boy on a foreign steamer and has since been convicted of having carried on the traffic in women. In the case now under investigation it is asserted that the girl complained of being ill and insisted on being taken ashore and that Nihashi, finding it impossible to dissuade her and fearing lest she should attract attention or influence her companions strangled her. Nihashi has been arrested in Hyogo.

THE OCCUPATION OF SAGHALIEN.

Saturday, July 15.

From the place, 20 versts south-east of Korsakoff, where the landing was effected on the afternoon of the 7th the troops could look down on the town. What they saw was an evident disposition on the part of the garrison and the inhabitants alike to escape as fast as possible. There was no semblance of resolute resistance. The garrison numbered about 3,000 of all arms. A previous report stated that the engagement between the torpedo-craft and the forts lasted 5 hours, but the latest reports indicate a duration of only one hour. The guns in the forts had all been taken from the *Novik*—the wreck of which vessel lay near Cape Tsushima (Enzuma)—, but they were poorly mounted. This fact, namely, that no other ordnance had been provided for the defence of such an important place speaks volumes as to the incompetence of the Russians. They certainly had ample time to prepare for the advent of the Japanese, and unless they firmly believed in the success of the Baltic Fleet their unpreparedness is unaccountable. The burning of the town, or of some part of it at any rate, was their own doing. They set fire to the barracks and stores when they commenced to retreat, and the flames, reaching the magazine, produced an explosion which is described as having been very terrible. Korsakoff had 3,000 houses and some 10,000 inhabitants. It was fired in 20 places and as a strong north-east wind was blowing the flames proved uncontrollable, so that the work of destruction continued for 2½ days. The inhabitants fled at first, but seeing from the treatment extended by the Japanese to those remaining that no reason for fear existed, they soon returned and are now making the best of the situation.

The *Asahi Shimbun* says that the Russians did not make any lengthy halt at Soroiyoska or Vladimirofka, but pushed on to Gowkinourdskeye, which is 70 versts north of Korsakoff, and is a village of 140 to 150 houses with post and telegraph stations. Here the Russians apparently intend to make a stand.

Sunday, July 16.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* gives the losses of the Japanese troops in the fighting from the 10th to the 12th when the Russians were driven from Vladimirofka and Daline. The figures are 7 killed and 60 wounded. Our contemporary also notes the size of the places hitherto occupied. Thus Vladimirofka has 233 buildings and 136 inhabitants; and Daline 256 buildings and 326 inhabitants. Mauka, to which the Russians have retired, has 54 houses and 53 inhabitants according to this authority, but the *Asahi* says that Mauka is the best harbour on the south-west coast, and that as it is an important fishing centre with many boats always at hand, the Russians who retired thither may escape by sea to Alexandrofsky or along the coast elsewhere. According to this journal the enemy's force at Daline broke into two, and while one part retired west to Mauka, the other went north to Gaunkinouraskoi. At all events the whole southern part of the island may now be said to be in Japanese hands.

The latest accounts indicate that the town of Korsakoff was completely destroyed by the conflagration which the Russians started. They sprinkled buildings with kerosene oil and then bombarded the streets with Maxim guns. Fire broke out at 2 p.m. on the 7th and burned until the morning of the 10th. The people fled to the hills at the first evidence of the Japanese

arrival, but being without means of subsistence they had to throw themselves ultimately on the mercy of the invaders. Work was immediately commenced upon huts for their accommodation. It is stated that even during the short interval of their flight, the women suffered much brutality at the hands of the retreating Russian soldiers. The native population welcomed the Japanese. The latter are said to have experienced considerable difficulty when landing owing, first, to the depth of the loose sand at the landing place, and, secondly, to the thick woods that had to be traversed.

Tuesday, July 18.

The officer commanding the Saghalien expeditionary force has issued a proclamation promising protection to all who submit quietly. He recounts the acts of Russia which compelled an appeal to the sword, and he declares that heaven assists the right, as is shown by the destruction of the Russian fleet and the repeated defeats of her army. This proclamation is said to have produced an excellent effect. The people, assured that Japanese arms are used only against the troops of their enemy and not against peaceful inhabitants, are returning to their houses and resuming their occupations. But Korsakoff town must be a very desolate scene. The civil officials of the place have asked and obtained Japanese permission to return to Russia. They number 30, including the Governor.

Wednesday, July 19.

It appears that when the Japanese troops landed in Saghalien all the youths among the inhabitants fled to the hills, leaving the old people and the children to receive the invaders. The pure Ainu population received the new comers gladly and rendered every assistance as drawers of water and carriers of impedimenta. But the able-bodied Russian residents and even some of the Ainu youths disappeared, and did not return until the mood of the Japanese troops had been clearly demonstrated. It then turned out that all these people had been armed and enrolled as volunteers, but having no taste for fighting they took to the woods in the hour of crisis. If that be a fair indication of the quality of the volunteers in general, they will not prove very useful for the defence of the island.

The *Jiji Shimpō's* correspondence says that although the *Novik* is considerably injured there is nothing to prevent her being raised, and that measures will speedily be taken.

Major Nishikubo was killed in the attack on Dalny in Saghalien. He had been wounded in the battle of Liaoyang but had recovered completely. The fatal bullet found him as he was heading a charge against the Russian position on the edge of the forest northward of Dalny. Major Nishikubo was the possessor of an Italian decoration and a career of great promise seemed to lie before him.

In the *Asahi Shimbun* we find very clear references to the future course of the campaign in Saghalien, and in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* there are inferences based on Admiral Kanimura's visits to America Bay and Olga Bay. It appears to us that our contemporaries are both somewhat indifferent to the behests of the censor when they publish such forecasts and we therefore refrain from re-producing their remarks. But as to America Bay and Olga Bay the visits of Admiral Kanimura's ships to these places are a perfectly natural and even necessary measure in connexion with the invasion of Saghalien.

America Bay and Olga Bay are good harbours on the coast of the Maritime Province. It is quite within the range of probabilities that if the Russians in Vladivostock were actuated by an access of really competent enterprise, they should use these places as naval bases for sending torpedo-craft against the Japanese in Aniwa Bay, and thus Admiral Kanimura is compelled to adopt preventive measures.

Telegrams from London to the *Asahi Shimbun* and to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* say that according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Times* Japan's action in invading Saghalien after the peace plenipotentiaries have actually been despatched is condemned in Russia and is regarded as impairing the prospects of peace. Of course it is condemned; condemned since Russia finds it very inconvenient. But the condemnation has not one particle of reason. No armistice has been agreed to. In fact, had Japan granted an armistice pending the conclusion of peace, the world knows very well that peace would have "pended" and that the discussion of terms would have continued just as long as Russian preparations to renew the war were incomplete. An armistice having then been eschewed in form, why on earth should it be observed in fact? Why should Japan refuse to cease fighting and then immediately cease fighting? Truly it does seem that the Russians are constitutionally incapable of taking a fair view of any matter where their own interests are closely affected. Were they in Japan's place they would not dream of doing what they now blame her for not doing. There is not a shred of assurance that Russia intends sincerely to make peace. On the contrary, many points in her behaviour plainly suggest that she has no such intention. Doubtless it would suit her admirably to find Japan behaving with suicidal folly, but in that she will, we trust, be disappointed.

London says that Witte has not plenipotentiary authority and that the Tsar is to be consulted about everything. If that be true the conference will not even reach the stage of discussing terms, for the preliminary duty of comparing credentials will disclose Mr. Witte's incompetence. But is it true? How can London possess such information, and how can it be imagined that the Russian Government would send a bogus plenipotentiary, knowing well that the insufficiency of his powers must wreck the conference on the threshold?

Thursday, July 20.

It is stated that the Russians taken prisoners in Saghalien number over 200, but in this total are included several non-combatants who will be released on arrival at Awamori.

The climate of Saghalien ought to be at its best now, but it happens, probably owing to the development of a centre of atmospheric depression, that very bad climatic conditions prevail at present—high winds, tempestuous seas, heavy fogs and a temperature so low at night that the troops have to wear over-coats on guard.

The *Jiji Shimpō* says that the Russian troops which retreated to Mauka after the engagement at Dalny (or Darine) can not escape north and must soon choose between surrender and starvation. But it was originally stated that Mauka has a harbour frequented by fishing boats, and possibly the Russians may choose that means of getting away. It would be a perilous venture, certainly, considering that the command of the sea is entirely in Japanese hands, yet many of the garrison would doubtless prefer the risk to becoming prisoners.

MANCHURIA.

Saturday, July 15.

The rainy season has set in unusually soon in Manchuria. It generally begins at the close of July and lasts until about the 10th of August, after which the weather becomes autumnal. But there are signs that it has already commenced this year. We may assume, therefore, that no military movements of any importance are likely to take place for the present.

A telegram to the *Fiji Shinpo* says that Mischenko's Cossacks, who seem to be subsisting by plunder in Mongolia, recently made an abortive effort to accomplish a turning movement on a large scale. They crossed the river Yanghsimu at a point some 13 miles west of Changwutaimun, and their ultimate object was to reach Hsinmintun. But owing to the vigilance of the Japanese vedettes and the opposition offered by the Hunghtsz they failed to accomplish anything. This news is sent from Yingkow.

A reconnaissance in force made, apparently, on the 12th instant on the extreme right of the Japanese lines, is said (*Hochi Shinbun*) to have shown that the Russians have retreated to Hailungching in that quarter, and that the Japanese front is entirely free. It would be interesting if this report could be collated with that of General Linevitch, transmitted by Reuter (*vide* telegraphic news) on the 8th instant, but the local indications given by the Russian General can not be identified.

The railway bridges between Kaiyuan and Changtu have been at length repaired, and traffic was opened on the 5th instant. It would seem that the Russians did the work of destruction very thoroughly in this quarter. In passing we may remark that the sums spent by the Japanese on railway repairs must have been very considerable since the war broke out, and as all these outlays were a consequence of destruction caused by the Russians, the fact will have to be taken into account when the fate of the railway is determined at the peace conference.

The statement is confirmed that the rainy season has commenced in Manchuria. Deluges began to fall on the 8th; the face of the country was soon converted into a lake, and the railway embankments were injured in two places.

It is stated (*Hochi Shinbun's* telegrams) that Chinese acting in the pay of Russians threw poison into wells at Kaiyuan and its vicinity. The outrage was discovered by the Japanese, who immediately took steps to clean out the wells and cover them. This dastardly method of warfare, an old device in China, is said to have been prompted from Shanghai, but we do not discern whether the perpetrators came from Shanghai or were only instigated from thence. Everyone will be reluctant to suppose that General Dessino can be in any way connected with such devices. Perhaps there are still operating in the model settlement some agents of the Russian Government who, like M. Pablov, are prepared to discard their character of agent so soon as any inconvenience accompanies its retention.

Monday, July 17.

An officer who has just returned from Manchuria reports an encounter on the 29th and 30th of June which has received no conspicuous notice in official reports. It occurred at Nanpakiatz, which is about 23 miles north of Hsingking. The Russians had for some time been conducting reconnaissances on a larger or smaller scale, and the Japanese vedettes reported, on the 29th of

June, that a considerable force had been put in motion. It proved to be a body comprising some 8 battalions of infantry, and several determined collisions took place before the Russians were driven back on the morning of the 30th. This officer (quoted by the *Kokumin Shinbun*) alleges that the Russians left 200 bodies on the field, and that their casualties were very heavy, as indeed they must have been if the ordinary ratio held for wounded and killed. The Japanese had 2 killed, 20 wounded and 1 corporal missing. We infer that the Russians made a vehement effort to dislodge the Japanese from a strong position. No other kind of engagement would account for such a signal disparity of casualties.

Many Chinese appear to be acting as Russian spies. We read of the execution of six at Yingling (near Hsinking) and the arrest of others, including an officer.

In the *Asahi Shinbun* two letters are published which are said to have been sent from the Russian lines to the Japanese. The first was in reply to a Japanese letter announcing the Japan-Sea victory. The Russian epistle merely acknowledged the receipt of the news but expressed doubts as to the accuracy of a statement which appeared too wholesale to be true. The second letter was received at Nanshanchintz. It said that the fact of Rojestvensky's defeat was now known. The army, however, did not attach much importance to the doings of the navy. After nearly two years in the field the Russian soldiers were determined to win a victory. Their wives and their children constantly wrote to them from home urging a determined struggle, and if success did not crown their arms, these wives and children would themselves take the field. Russia had plenty of men and plenty of money. If proof of the latter fact were needed, they had only to consider the 40 millions of roubles recently subscribed by the city of Moscow for the relief of the soldiers' families. "We hoped to find you at Nanshanchintz," the letter went on to say, "where we should have given you a Russian welcome in the shape of a shower of bullets. Nevertheless after this war Japan and Russia will be the best of friends. Look at France. She was once ranged in battle against Russia and now nothing could exceed the amity of the two countries' relations. It will surely be so with Russia and Japan."

Fresh eulogies are written about General Nogi. They appear in the *Hochi's* correspondence. He is described as an example of dignity without hauteur and benevolence without laxity. The austere manner of his life is never varied. He is perpetually in the saddle visiting the lines and outposts, and while enforcing the strictest discipline he never fails to show perfect courtesy towards all under his command, and to give unstinted praise where praise is due. One of his principles is to exclude everything ribald or offensive from the amusements of the men. There are in the ranks many professionals as *koshakushi*, *hanashika*, *joruri-katari*, *yakusha*, *ukare-bushi* and so on. The General is very willing that these should organize *yengei-kai* for the recreation of the men, and he not infrequently attends himself. But at the first symptom of anything vulgar or indelicate, he at once rises and goes away. He is said to be adored by all under his command, and to be regarded as a true type of the Japanese *samurai*.

Thursday, July 20.

Yingkow reports that rain is continuous in Manchuria. The rivers have risen considerably and the roads are a sea of mud.

It is usual, says the *Asahi*, for the rains to make their appearance in southern Manchuria first, and in the north subsequently. That routine is observed by the weather this season also, and southern Manchuria may therefore be said to be now entering the wet season. There will, of course, be a cessation of all military movements during the continuance of the rains.

The *Nichi Nichi* says that the Russians have been working most strenuously in Manchuria to improve existing means of communication and to construct new roads or branch railways. Utilizing every vehicle for the transport of troops, they have not only succeeded in filling up the gaps caused by the battle of Mukden, but have also greatly augmented their forces, so that they have now something like 450,000 men of all arms in the fighting line, and if to these be added the reserves at the rear, a total of some 700,000 is reached. Our contemporary does not state its authority for these calculations, which seems to us rather exaggerated.

In partial confirmation of the above we find in the *Hochi Shinbun* a paragraph to the effect that the Tsar has no intention whatever of concluding peace. His Majesty has issued orders for the mobilization of four new *corps d'armee*, and has instructed General Linevitch that no effort shall be spared to supply him with troops and material ample for a finally victorious struggle. The despatch of M. de Witte as peace plenipotentiary is therefore a mere ruse, to which Japan must not pay any serious attention.

But one can not refrain from asking, what is the object of such a ruse? Were an armistice agreed to pending the conclusion of the negotiations, then the Russians would gain a substantial advantage in being able to recruit their armies. But there is no armistice, and the peace negotiations do not in any way affect the situation in the field.

A JAPANESE SOLDIER'S APPRECIATION.

A letter from a Japanese soldier at the front has been shown to us. From it we translate the following passages:—"What is the use of considering the Russians to be civilised if they do not see the advisability of restoring peace but prefer to continue a war which they have not the least hope of winning? If they do not agree to our peace proposals we must only conclude that they take pleasure in perpetrating all sorts of cruelty and brutality against the Chinese until we rescue the latter from their hands. Truly they do commit deeds that one can scarcely credit. Naturally when we occupy a town where Russians have been we must discount the statements of the inhabitants, but no allowance made on that score will explain away their constant assertion—'The Russians are not human beings: they are devils.' With my own eyes I have many times witnessed the traces of their doings and found them quite indescribable. The unfortunate Chinese! They have their houses pulled down; their fields turned into a stable; their food and clothing carried away; their wives and daughters outraged, often killed and not infrequently tied to a tree in a state of nudity. If the husband or brother resist, he is despatched forthwith." It is only fair to note that this letter comes from a part of the field where the Russian troops are chiefly represented by Cossacks. But is that in any sense an excuse? Can a civilized Power avoid the responsibility of employing savages merely by pleading that they are savages.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Monday, July 17.

A Chinese correspondent writes:—"After the Franco-Prussian War Prince Bismarck said:—'We ought to do all we can to weaken the bad feeling which has been called out through our growth to the position of a really great Power by honourable and peaceful use of our influence, and so convince the world that a German hegemony in Europe is more useful and less partizan and also less harmful for the freedom of others than that of France, Russia or England. It has always been my ideal aim, after we had established our unity, to win the confidence not only of the smaller European States but also of the Great Powers, and to convince them that German policy will be just and peaceful.' The words of the great German Chancellor should be well kept in mind by Japanese statesmen and the Japanese people at the present juncture. Any one who is a real friend of the Japanese should advise them to be moderate in their demands. What the Japanese nation should ask and seek for in the coming peace negotiations is not only a state of things which will make for permanent peace but a state of things which will make for permanent *unarmed* peace in the Far East. War is cruel and horrible, but to me it seems that armed peace which eats silently into the vitals of the people is still more cruel and horrible. 'The bread of the needy is their life; he that depriveth them thereof is a man of blood.' The question for Japanese statesmen to consider now is whether they can crush the Russians in such a way that the latter will go on their knees and humbly say they will never do it again. In fact it is for Japanese and British statesmen to consider whether even the Anglo-Japanese alliance with its physical force alone can keep the world in awe. If not, then I think it is time that British and Japanese statesmen should have recourse now to moral force—to real statesmanship. In the coming peace negotiations I think that China should be represented, for unless the questions at issue on the Chinese side are permanently settled there will be no peace in the Far East."

Unfortunately these words do not constitute anything more than a picturesque preface. Our correspondent says nothing whatever as to the method of achieving that millenium object, unarmed peace. All the nations of all the world long for it, but all the wit of all the nations of all the world have hitherto failed totally to discover a means of attaining it. How is it to be done? What is the use of dangling the sweet bait before the public if it must always remain beyond the reach of their lips. We see only one way of achieving unarmed peace, and that is by the realization of the poet's vision, the federation of the world. An Anglo-German-French-Japanese-Russian-Chinese-Italian-Austrian-American offensive and defensive alliance would secure the blessing of unarmed peace, but short of that everything would be futile. China has set the world a civilized example; she has virtually laid aside arms and relegated war to its proper place at the very bottom of all rational arguments. But how has it fared with China? If she has set an example have not its results been deterrent? As to her representation at the peace conference, we are entirely persuaded that she can secure far more satisfactory solutions of all problems which concern her by direct

consultation with Japan than by representation at a Russo-Japanese discussion.

The *Novoye Vremya* says that M. Witte is not authorized to agree to the payment of any indemnity or to the cession of any territory. Russia's desire is to continue the war and if possible to extend its limits.

How far such utterances are genuine, how far they should be interpreted merely as a weapon wielded in the interests of easy terms, one can not possibly determine. In St. Petersburg the current talk is said to be that Witte's instructions are of a very vague character. He is merely ordered to conclude a peace convention on the best possible terms for Russia. The inference is that the Tsar has not yet reconciled himself to make any substantial concession. But evidently M. Witte's instructions may be read in a very different sense. They may be read to mean "do the best you can but make peace at any rate." Now on the eve of the meeting of the conference we must be prepared to find that Russia's friends neglect no device for depicting her as unconquered and unconquerable. Perhaps they are going a little too far. For if Russia is not prepared to cede either territory or indemnity, with what idea does she intend to talk peace? She is practically driven out of Manchuria, since access to the sea-coast is no longer possible for her, and her own territories are invaded. What is she going to do if she will not buy peace? The writings in the *Novoye Vremya* have not been marked by much tact throughout this struggle.

A telegram from San Francisco says that seven advisers have been attached to M. Witte's staff. It has been curious to observe Russia's perplexity in composing this peace commission and her vacillation.

Viscount Watanabe Kunitake, formerly Minister of State for Finance in the Ito Cabinet, which he wrecked, publishes in the *Hochi Shimbun* an appreciation or rather a depreciation, of M. Witte. He describes the Russian statesman as by no means up to the level of his reputation, and he alleges that Witte is not at all a leader of the peace party, but should be described rather as an advocate of timely war. It is true that he did not want to fight in 1904, but it is equally true that he would be ready to fight whenever Russia was ready. It was merely with him a question of times and seasons. He does not now go to Washington to conclude a permanent peace. He goes merely to secure breathing time for his country. Even Witte's financial abilities are minimized by the Japanese ex-minister. He thinks the Russian a very defective administrator. But here Viscount Watanabe is only getting even. His own policy when he served as a member of the Ito Cabinet was a policy of shrinkage. He would have abandoned all enterprises that added anything to the nation's liabilities, and he saw a menace of speedy bankruptcy in any other course. Witte, on the contrary, has always been for carrying out productive or useful enterprises even though their cost augments the national debt. When Viscount Watanabe made his Occidental tour after his resignation of office, he visited St. Petersburg and was there taken directly to task by M. Witte, who twitted him with advocating a timid policy such as never makes empires. The Viscount is getting in his knife in turn. He incidentally attacks Marquis Ito and Count Matsukata, who are no longer counted among his friends at home. Viscount Watanabe has the courage of his opinions and we can not but admire his frankness of speech though his views are hard to endorse. It need scarcely be said that the Japan-

ese press welcomes the appointment of M. Witte as peace plenipotentiary. All the leading journals regard the appointment as an evidence that Russia is really disposed to make peace, but they add a reservation, namely, that evidently the struggle between the war party and the peace party is not yet at an end, and that it is impossible to foresee what change Russian policy may undergo at any moment.

Tuesday, July 18.

It will have been observed that the Japanese press has not been disposed to build any hopes on the appointment of M. Witte as peace plenipotentiary. The general view taken by Tokyo journals has been that Witte does not represent any peace party in the sense of Russia abandoning her aggressive tendencies and that he will be essentially indisposed to make concessions. We find that the *Kokumin*, generally tardy in expressing an opinion on such subjects, takes a similar view. The difference it sees between Witte and others is simply that the former favours aggression without war, whereas the latter regard war as an essential aid to aggression. After all, it is to Witte that the East China Railway owes its inception and it was out of Witte's policy that the Manchurian question grew. No Russian statesman will be more anxious to cling to the fruits of aggression or less inclined to concede anything which cripples Russia's aggressive potentialities. Witte's appointment, according to the *Kokumin*, must be regarded not as an evidence of the supremacy of the peace party, but as an indication of the internal disputes by which Russia is torn. First Nelidoff was nominated, then Muraviev and now Witte.

THE TYPHOON.

There was a violent typhoon on the 19th instant. It seems to have struck its heaviest blow at Hiroshima, but it was felt severely in all the regions south of Kyoto and Osaka. Much loss is reported in Japanese-built shipping, and considerable damage was done to embankments, but we do not hear of any loss of life, though as 120 junks are reported missing there may yet be a heavy tale of casualties. It is remarkable that this storm should have taken place on the last day of the rainy season: the *doyo* commenced on the 20th. According to official reports the gale has passed over Hokkaido and will probably not be heard of again in southern seas.

The following telegrams have been received:—

FUKUOKA.—Owing to the heavy rains, cultivated fields were severely damaged. Many houses in places along the Chikuna river were all flooded.

MOJII.—Twenty-eight lighters with coal were sunk in the strait on the night of July 18th.

UJINA.—Many buildings collapsed and about seventy lighters and boats were destroyed. Some persons were killed.

KURE.—Two steam launches belonging to a warship, and two other vessels were sunk. Six lighters were damaged.

YAMAGUCHI.—Owing to the storm, a section between Kudamatsu and Shimada on the Sanyo Railway was damaged. Traffic was suspended and was not resumed on the morning of July 19th.

HAMADA.—About a hundred fishing boats were destroyed off the port and many fishermen are missing.

Besides the foregoing messages, telegrams from Saseho, Matsue, Gifu, &c., have been received all of which report similar damages. An official telegram adds that the telegraphic lines in Kyushu sustained damage and consequently communications with the island and Formosa were delayed.

CHINA.

Monday, July 17.

Telegrams to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Peking represent the leading Chinese statesmen as having come to the conclusion that as Manchuria has never been ceded to a foreign Power nor ever taken by a foreign Power, it still remains indubitably part of China's dominions, and she has only to treat it as such. Memorials to the Throne are said to advocate this view, and an Imperial Edict is not unlikely to be issued on the subject. It appears not improbable, however, that there is some exaggeration about China's procedure. One can scarcely suppose that her practical officials could adopt the view assigned to them above, namely, that Manchuria has never been taken by a foreign Power. Certainly it has never been openly seized, but it has been actually occupied by foreign troops, and it is now in their occupation. Facts are stubborn things. The Chinese can not be blind to them, nor is it easy to conceive that they should show more perturbation about Japan's hypothetical insincerity than they did about Russia's actual aggression. There appears, too, to be good reason for doubting whether China made the diplomatic intimation recently attributed to her, namely that she would not recognise any obligation to abide by the results of the peace conference so far as concerns Manchuria. It is said that no such intimation has reached Japan. From one source it is stated that this business had its origin in a telegram from the Chinese Representative in St. Petersburg to Peking, and the plain inference is that the trouble is all of Russian brewing. The *Nichi Nichi* has a telegram from Peking to the effect that the Chinese Government will send a high official to consult with Japan. That seems the most sensible course, though on the whole it is probably superfluous.

Peking has followed Tokyo's example. In the Japanese capital we have had "Seven Professors" who may be said to have led the jingoes, and now in the Chinese capital Five Pundits have arisen as the authors of a memorial advocating some strange things. Their main purpose is to secure the recovery of Manchuria without any outlay whatever on China's part, and their projected methods of accomplishing that end may be inferred from one of the six steps recommended by them, namely, that the forces of the Powers now stationed at Shanhaikwan should be moved to Talien and Port Arthur. It is plain that these gentlemen, whatever be their scientific abilities, have strange ideas about practical politics.

Another telegram from Peking says that with the solitary exception of the Governor of Che-kiang, all the Viceroys and Governors have expressed the opinion that if the Chinese Government insisted on being represented at the conference, the result would be merely to put into the hands of the Powers a weapon destructive to China.

Several of the leading Japanese journals discuss this question. The *Fiji Shimpō* dwells on the extraordinary ingratitude of China's conduct. She has not spent a cent on the war or sacrificed a life. She left Manchuria's fate entirely to be decided by other Powers and now when a State which she has every reason to trust, which has fought her battles and which has given her many pledges, is about to enter the conference chamber, she falls into a state of trepidation and makes all kinds of unpractical demands. Not less remarkable is her inconsistency, since while stirring

up this commotion about Manchuria, which has virtually been recovered for her by Japanese prowess, she is silent and seemingly indifferent about Mongolia where the preliminaries of Russian active aggression are palpable to all eyes. A second Manchurian question menaces her plainly in Mongolia, a question which she has to solve without the assistance of any Power like Japan to fight her battles, and which means the encroachment of Russia into a region bordering the metropolitan province of the Middle Kingdom. China, nevertheless, remains supine, and fixes her eyes solely on Manchuria, though in truth when Manchuria was in genuine peril she showed herself just as perfunctory towards it as she now shows herself towards Mongolia.

The *Asahi* calls China a veritable puppet. She can be moved in any direction by any one that pulls the strings. Where are the evidences of her sovereignty in Manchuria? She made no attempt to assert that sovereignty when Russia threatened to annex the Three Provinces and was in actual military occupation of them. On the contrary, she allowed things to drift so helplessly that Japan at last had to step in and drive Russia out. In the face of these facts certain prominent Chinese now cry out that Manchuria belongs to China, that she has never relinquished her proprietary rights and that there is no occasion to restore to her what is already her property. From a practical point of view it might as well be claimed that the Eighteen Provinces of China Proper belong to the Min and not to the present Manchu Dynasty. If China does not want to have Manchuria restored to her, Japan need not press her to take it back. That is simple enough. But the plain truth is that Japan has fought to recover Manchuria for China, and the latter's action in the face of that fact is inexplicable.

Even the *Kokumin* writes very strongly. It says that China has to choose between two courses: either to preserve her independence by relying on Japan or to see herself dismembered. What is the origin of this war? Did not the conflict originate precisely in China's inability to assert her sovereignty in Manchuria? Japan stepped into the breach to defend that sovereignty; China stood absolutely neutral during the terrible conflict that ensued, and now, at the close of the fight, she wants to leap suddenly from the position of a passive neutral to that of an active arbiter. Was such a thing ever heard of among reasoning people? The Imperial Proclamation of War explicitly stated that the purpose of the contest was to preserve Manchuria as China's dominion and to open it to the trade of the world. Japan has never wavered in the pursuit of that object and she is not going to waver now. But China must trust her. It is not anywhere recognised that a Power has the right to demand benevolence. We can not clamour for a free gift without consideration. China is merely allowing herself to be made Russia's puppet, and if she persists in such a policy she will merely obstruct the conclusion of peace and place herself in a hopeless position as regards the future.

It is stated that Mr. Tan Fang, Governor of Hunan, will be sent by the Chinese Government a special envoy to Japan in connexion with the question of Manchuria.

Tuesday, July 18.

The procedure of the Chinese Government continues to attract much attention. On the 16th instant an Imperial Edict was issued appointing a commission of ad-

ministrative investigation. The members are Prince Tsai Tse, Tan Fang, Governor of Hunan, Hsu Hsihchang, temporary Cabinet Minister, and Tsai Hungszu, Vice-Minister of Finance. The Edict directs these officials to proceed to the Orient and the Occident for the purpose of examining legal systems with a view to strengthening the empire. Ostensibly this move is connected with administrative reforms, but there is a belief that the real purpose of the mission is to prepare the way for summoning an international convention to discuss the terms of the Russo-Japanese agreement which is soon to be made in New Hampshire. From that point of view the broad terminology of the Edict—"Orient and Occident"—becomes narrowed to Japan, Russia and the United States. One account says that Prince Tsai and Messrs. Tan and Hsu are to come to Japan, and that another Prince Tsai—Tsai Cheng who recently visited Japan—and Messrs. Ku Hung-ki and Chang Peh-hi will probably go to America, but their nomination is still uncertain. Prince Tsai Tse is 29 years of age and stands high in the esteem of the Empress Dowager. Tan Fang, Governor of Hunan, is one of the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung's political followers, and Hsu Hsihchang is of Viceroy Yuan's persuasion. They will first visit Japan and will subsequently go westward. Their appointment is said to have been a matter of very grave consideration at Court and it is evident that the duties entrusted to them are seriously regarded. The latest news suggests that the other group of dignitaries, headed by Prince Tsai Cheng, will not materialize, for the present at all events. The *Kokumin's* Peking correspondent says definitely that although these officials are despatched nominally to report upon representative systems of government, their real purpose is to sound the intentions of Japan and Russia with regard to Manchuria, and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* devotes a leading article to the subject, in which this incident is regarded as a sign that the hopelessness of Chinese reform is more evident than ever. China has been listening to the tocsin of progress for the last ten years, but she remains as apathetic as ever. It is idle to expect that she will of her own accord follow the example of Japan. All the conditions that made for reform in this country are wanting in the Middle Kingdom. Japan had a central point, a Throne which the whole nation venerated. She had also a group of clever and patriotic leaders who to high intelligence added the prestige of hereditary headship. She had also a people who did not think solely of themselves as individuals but thought rather of their country as a whole. In China this last and most essential element is conspicuous by its absence. Moreover, her sovereignty, instead of being a rallying point, occupies in the eyes of the nation the same place that the Tokugawa occupied in Japan's eyes thirty-eight years ago. And finally, although here and there a truly enlightened Chinese statesman exists, there is no sign of any band of high-minded, patriotic and able men competent to lead their country into the right path. It might have been supposed that recent events would have fully opened China's eyes to the necessity of fully trusting Japan and accepting her counsels for purposes of reform. There are no appearances that such is the case. The Peking statesmen must know well that they proved wholly incompetent to protect Manchuria; that they left it to be trampled on by Russia, and that without Japan's intervention it would be to-day a

Russian possession, or something very like a Russian possession. Yet now that they have seen what Japan can do they seem as little convinced as ever, and are preparing to re-open questions which at length there is a prospect of settling permanently. Altogether the *Nichi Nichi* writes in a very pessimistic tone. It finds no change in China's foreign policy ever since the days of the Sung dynasty in mediæval times. With wearisome continuity of political faith China has practised the device of endeavouring to set one country against another and then fishing on her own account in the turbid waters.

All this is of the greatest interest, for the relations that would arise between Japan and China in the immediate sequel of the present war have been a source of earnest and even alarmed conjecture to many occidental publicists. The *Nichi Nichi's* article is by Mr. Yokoi Tokiwo, a man of great eminence, but we must assume that it has the endorsement of the still greater statesman whose views the *Nichi Nichi* now reflects. In the *Nippon* we find the same subject discussed, but in a Nipponese tone; that is to say with trenchant and striking words. The gist of the *Nippon's* argument is that if you want to gain a true insight into Chinese character, you must observe the conduct of the *jinrikisha* drawers in Hongkong and Singapore. Whatever you give them they are certain to hold out their hands for more. Generally the answer they get is a slap in the face, which they take quite docilely. But sometimes on rare occasions a traveller, deluded by their importunity, gives them a little more, and for the sake of that off-chance they accept the much commoner risk of a sore head. Exactly analogous is their statesmen's foreign policy. They will "try it on" *ad infinitum*, hoping to get something, but not much surprised or greatly disheartened if the result be a buffet. Russia knows them well. Sometimes she bribes them to encourage this sanguine mood. At other times she slaps their faces as she did when she took Liaotung. Such people are not to be taken seriously. They do not take themselves seriously. Their policy is merely one fortuitous essay. They judge that human nature, being a very various quantity, may sometimes be found yielding. If not, if it prove obdurate, well *maskee*; another time things will be more propitious. The Japanese Government should know now how to treat the Chinese; should recognise clearly that the present occasion is one not for giving a *douceur* but for administering a buffet.

It may be here mentioned that Lu, Governor of Kiangsi, and Tang, Governor of Hupeh, have memorialized the Throne in the sense that the Chinese Representative in Washington be instructed to watch the course of the negotiations very closely; and the Chinese Representative in Tokyo to approach the Japanese Government frankly with a view to a settlement. The objects of China should be to get a time fixed for the withdrawal of Japan's troops from Manchuria, meanwhile preparing to station there a strong army of her own which would secure the district against all aggression. The East China Railway, according to this memorial, should become Japan's property.

The Chinese gun-boat *Kiang Yuen*, built at the Kawasaki Dock in Kobe, has safely reached Shanghai, and is said to have caused admiring comment that in the midst of a great conflict Japan should be able to build war-ships for other countries.

Wednesday, July 19.

The text of the Edict issued by the Em-

peror of China on the 16th inst. runs thus:—"The reform of China's administration has taken general shape but has not yet become operative, inasmuch as the officials have not fully and radically investigated the matter. Therefore Tsai Tse, Tsai Huntsz, Hsu Shih-chang and Tan Fang, with their staffs, will divide and proceed to the countries of the Orient and the Occident for the purpose of examining into all administrative business and adopting the good. Other officials will be subsequently despatched, and it will be their duty to complete all investigations and to select what is worthy."

It is not easy to detect in the language of this document anything of the *arrière pensée* which some publicists have read into it, namely, that it is merely a cloak for hiding some designs with regard to the Manchurian question, in other words, that these so-called investigators of administrative systems are really delegates whose aim it will be to enlist the sympathies and cooperation of foreign governments in the cause of Manchuria. In Japanese official circles no such sinister interpretation is credited, we believe. Moreover an influential Chinese is quoted as alleging, with all sincerity, that the mission is nothing more than the Edict represents it to be, namely, a commission to enquire into the state of affairs in foreign countries. The composition of the embassy, he says, is quite sufficient to show this. Another prominent Chinese statesman explains that the project of such an embassy was mooted last year; that it has been under consideration ever since; that it has now at length materialized, and that its sole purpose is to educate Chinese officials. For that reason the following of the envoys will include a number of members of the Board of Archives who are opposed to the idea of reform. This is only the first embassy. Others will follow every year so as to enable the empire's leading statesmen to observe with their own eyes the conditions existing in foreign countries. After all this is one of the most prominent and most effective methods adopted by the Japanese themselves to cure the conservatism of men who stood in the way of progress. In no case did a visit to the Occident and an opportunity of seeing foreign institutions and customs fail to convert the most obdurate of the conservatives, and if China adopts the same plan now she pays the Japanese the compliment of following their example.

Thursday, July 20.

The Japanese press seems to have been decidedly premature in its inferences as to the functions of the Chinese embassy recently appointed by Imperial Edict. We no longer read suspicions that China is endeavouring to circumvent Japan in the matter of Manchuria. The embassy is now regarded as really what it professes to be, namely, a commission of inquiry having for object to examine into constitutional government as it exists in the Occident and to observe its actual working. The statement now made is that the Empress Dowager's advisers have convinced Her Majesty of the necessity of introducing constitutional government into China, their arguments having been powerfully backed by the object-lessons of the present war. They have pointed out that without popular representation the Japanese nation never could have won the signal successes which have attended its arms in the conflict with Russia and never could have submitted to the sacrifices entailed by the combat. An evidence that Her Majesty was convinced appeared in the recent treatment of youths who had studied in Japan.

Hitherto little notice had been taken of these lads. Their cold reception in their own country when they returned from their studies and the reluctance of the authorities to appoint them to any good positions, were not calculated to encourage them. But now there has been a marked difference. No less than fourteen of the returned students had high degrees conferred on them and were nominated to various honourable positions. They were subsequently entertained,—we may observe *en passant*—by the Japanese Representative in Peking. Of course the immediate result of this, as the Government must well have foreseen, has been to materially increase the number of applicants for study abroad. This, however, is only an incident of the great resolve which is now said to have been taken in the matter of constitutional government. If China has really determined to make such a sweeping innovation the effect upon her destiny must be far-reaching. Count Okuma, we observe, still retains serious doubts as to Chinese intention, and, speaking in the columns of the *Fiji Shimpō*, repeats in effect the language recently used by Mr. Yokoi in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. The Count finds China remarkably insensible to the feeling of gratitude, and arrives at the conclusion that unless the far-seeing officials in her local Government succeed in impressing their ideas on the Throne, the partition of the Empire is only a matter of time. But we interpret these pessimistic views as having reference rather to China's previous attempts to obtain representation on the peace conference and her protests against accepting any arrangement from which she herself is excluded, than to the embassy which is under immediate consideration. Mr. Wu Ting-fang is said to be wholly responsible for China's movements in connexion with the conference, whereas many leading officials are directly connected with the idea of sending the embassy and it may truly prove the turning point in Chinese history. Some of our Tokyo contemporaries compare the embassy with Prince Iwakura's mission in early *Meiji* days, and it must be admitted that the points of resemblance are very numerous.

The Waiwupu appears to be doing its best to oppose the Russian demand for a concession to build a railway from Urga to Kalgan.

The *N.-C. Daily News* contains a warm eulogy of the late Mr. A. G. Ward, organist of the Shanghai Cathedral. He succumbed to typhoid fever and sunstroke at the early age of 35.

The report of the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., for the year ending the 30th of April last shows a divisible balance of \$109,200, the paid-up capital being \$450,000. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 10 per cent., to write off \$62,049 from plant, and carry forward the balance, \$2,151.

The *North China Daily News* understands that the recent visit of Senior Consul Knappe to Viceroy Chou Fu, at Nanking, regarding the extension of a road to the hills, through the district of Tsingpuhsien, when, it is also reported, that the former laid a complaint concerning the alleged obstructiveness of Yuan Taotai of Shanghai, has not been as successful as might be desired by the foreign community. In fact, it is stated in mandarin circles that Viceroy Chou Fu has issued instructions to the officials of the districts through which the proposed extension is to run that they are expected to give strict injunctions to the inhabitants under them that no one shall be allowed secretly to sell, for the sake of filthy lucre, land to interested parties "in order to avoid causes leading to undesired complications." This is understood by many to

be the answer of Viceroy Chou Fu to the Senior Consul's visit to Nanking. Probably Viceroy Chou Fu feels his position in Nanking to be so insecure by reason of the many charges made against him by his enemies, that his Excellency does not wish to do anything which may lead to fresh charges against his good name. His Excellency, however, has at least one strong backer behind him, namely, the powerful senior Viceroy of the Empire, Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai, and we think that it will take much more than has so far been attempted by his enemies in Peking and the Liangkang successfully to oust him from the Viceroyal yamen at Nanking. Furthermore, Prince Ching is far from unfriendly to Chou Fu.

An ex-Manchu Brigadier-General of Mukden, named Chiu Ch'ang, now living in retirement in his native city of Kirin, has given two thousand mow of land and a number of houses on his property to the Government, for the use of the proposed Government College where the youth of Kirin may learn modern arts and sciences. This patriotic gift has been made by General Chiu Ch'ang owing to lack of funds in the Kirin Provincial Treasury to build a College, in obedience to the Imperial decree commanding the establishment of schools and colleges of modern sciences and arts throughout the Empire, after the example of Japan.

The work of lengthening and deepening the dock at the Kiangnan Arsenal will be completed in about six weeks; and it is proposed to construct another dock six hundred feet in length, which will take in any steamer that can cross the Woosung Bar.

Father Pozzoni, a most amiable man, without an enemy in the world, who has been working indefatigably for twenty years among the Chinese in the New Territory, has been appointed R. C. Bishop of Hongkong, in succession to the late Bishop Piazzoli.

Prince Ching, supported by Viceroy Yuan and Tieh Liang, having proposed that all Chinese military officers should wear foreign-style uniforms and have their hair cut short, the Empress Dowager declared that no such innovation should be allowed in her lifetime, and cut Prince Ching five years' salary for his presumption.

A private letter from Peking, says our senior Shanghai contemporary, states that after the Empress Dowager had scolded Prince Ching and commanded that his Highness's salary be stopped for five years for recommending that permission be given to officers and soldiers of the newly-organised Imperial Army to cut their queues, so as to enable them to don with comfort "and elegance" their new semi-foreign uniforms, her Majesty ordered her favourite eunuch Li Lienying to be called. On his coming before the Presence, her Majesty gave a preliminary sigh and said—"Fancy! Even Yik'uang (Prince Ching) seems to have joined the ranks of those fellows and bedraggled himself in the same mire. He has also asked for national representation. Well, a parliament is really a good thing, but it is fitted for foreign countries and not for China. But his recommendation about cutting off the queue—the Prince has been reckless to the point of madness in daring even to hint such a thing to us. Now consider the thing calmly and soberly. Do you really think that a nation's weakness, or strength, actually lies in such a thing as possessing a queue, or vice versa?" Of course, as in all things (which has been the source of the foundation of his wealth and unique influence over the Empress Dowager) Li Lienying, agreed in toto with her Majesty's views, which apparently was the source of much soothing satisfaction to the royal mind which had received a rude shock by hearing such revolutionary views, and that from the lips of the Prince upon whom she generally leans for advice. This occurred some two weeks ago, but it seems that needs must when the devil drives, and her Majesty has in the meantime been brought around somewhat, for by an Imperial decree

one of the chief advocates of cutting the queue in the army, his Excellency Tieh Liang, has been promoted (instead of being degraded) to the rank of President of the Board of War, a post which will give him power to make still greater changes in the army when the time arrives.

The Chinese students at Foochow College gave their American principal "a warm time recently," heckling him until he undertook to forward a protest against the American Exclusion Act. Consul Gracey tried to argue that the Great Wall of China was an "exclusion act," but the boys pointed out that there was no resemblance.

The situation in Canton is growing more serious, and the worst element is coming to the front. The position of affairs is being sadly misrepresented, and an attempt is evidently being made by some demagogues to stir up a bitter feeling against the United States; according to the Canton correspondent of the *Hongkong Telegraph*. For two days the streets have been placarded with large yellow placards printed in prominent characters, calling upon the people to unite in refusing to deal in American goods. The heading reads, "Let us with one heart boycott American goods." These placards are supposed to be put out at the instance of the "Tsai Shap Yi Hong," which is a guild more nearly like the "Canton Chamber of Commerce" than any other guild or combination of guilds. Some enterprising merchants are taking advantage of the situation to make quick sales of goods, and large quantities of cheap stuff is being foisted on the ignorant public.

THE "INDUSTRIE"

Judgement has been delivered by the Saselro Prize Court in the case of the German steamer *Industrie*. She has been declared prize of war and the reasons assigned are at once novel and interesting. It appears that the steamer had originally been the property of a German subject at Tsingtao (Kiaochow) whose name seems to be Eugene Brock—as nearly as we can guess from its transliterated form—and that her occupation had been towing ships and succumbing distress at sea. She was then chartered by Mr. R. R. Macdermid (?), an American citizen, proprietor of the *Chefoo Daily News*, to act as a despatch-boat, the charter price being 1,500 taels monthly. A German named A. Bannier (?) was placed in charge of her at a salary of \$400 monthly. On the 19th of February she left Shanghai and under Bannier's command undertook the duty of reconnoitering the Japanese fleet and reporting the results to the Russian Government through Macdermid. Leaving the Sables on the 3rd of February, she steamed to a point 40 nautical miles south of Tsushima and thence returned to Shanghai on the 15th of March. Again on the 23rd of that month she left Shanghai and reconnoitered the islands off the Korean coast as far as Quelpart, which she reached on the 27th. Then she pushed on to the neighbourhood of Kadok Island, and 5 miles east of it discovered a rendezvous of the Japanese fleet. She made a full examination of the place, and then steered for Fusan, whence she intended to communicate the intelligence by telegraph to Macdermid. On the way, however, she was stopped and taken in charge by the *Kasuga* at 3 p.m. on the 27th of March, the alleged press-boat being then 2 nautical miles south of Kadok Island. When her case came before the Prize Court, the representative of her owner made a plea of five counts, but they were overruled and confiscation was ordered. One plea was that the *Chefoo Daily News* is not under the protection of the Russian Government, but it is notorious

that such a small journal could not possibly afford to go to the expense of chartering a press-boat. Moreover, the tone of the paper has been uniformly friendly to Russia and hostile to Japan throughout the war. Mr. Bannier, too, in his examination, admitted that the journal might be subsidized by Russia, and further stated that the results of the steamer's trips were conveyed to the Russian Consul in Shanghai who, he (the witness) believed, transmitted them to the Russian Government. The master of the steamer, whose name appears to be Eugene, also gave similar evidence. Thus the Prize Court came to the inevitable conclusion that the *Chefoo Daily News*, under the pretence of being the property of a neutral, is really subsidized by the Russian Government; that the steamer, nominally chartered by the newspaper, was in fact chartered by Russia, and that her business was to spy out the naval bases of the Japanese and any other secret matters which, if revealed to Russia, might benefit the latter to Japan's detriment. The steamer was therefore declared a legitimate prize of war. It appears to have been a perfectly clear case, and the owners of the *Industrie* must have had full cognisance of the truth. The Japanese might have tried the German as a spy, but they chose the wiser course of liberating him with all the vessel's crew.

THE POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE GOVERNMENT.

By desire of the Prime Minister, representatives of the two great political parties waited on the former on Thursday. It appeared that Count Katsura's object was to explain the circumstances of the fourth foreign loan. We gather from His Excellency's statements that the Government would have consulted the political leaders prior to concluding the transaction had not foreign capitalists responded with so much alacrity to Japan's approaches that no time remained for consultation. Count Katsura averred, however, that after the conclusion of the peace conference, whatever the nature of its conclusion, a special session of the Diet would be summoned, and its *post-facto* approval of this measure would be sought, among other things. Incidentally questions were put by the political leaders as to whether China had asked to be admitted to the conference and whether Russia had sought an armistice. The Premier answered both questions in the affirmative, but said that Japan had definitely refused to accede to either proposition. His Excellency was also asked about Japan's policy in Korea, which, in the opinion of his questioner—presumably Mr. Oishi Masami—lacked thoroughness and resolution. To this Count Katsura answered that the nation might be quite confident; the Cabinet had resolved to take sufficient measures. Concerning the Anglo-Japanese alliance, however, the Premier declined to say anything for the moment.

In our issue of the 17th instant we represented the Prime Minister as having stated to a deputation of the political parties that Russia had sought an armistice and that Japan had definitely refused to accede. This has since been corrected. It appears that the Premier made no reference to Russia having asked for an armistice. His Excellency merely said that the Japanese Government did not entertain any intention of an armistice.

PORT ARTHUR.

The *Angara*, now called the *Anegawa*, has arrived at Kure from Port Arthur, having been successfully raised. She is a splendid steamer of 11,700 tons and 18 knots speed. She has accommodation for 130 first-class passengers and as the Russians used her for hospital purposes, she is fitted with 700 iron beds. Her machinery is quite uninjured, and the only hurt she received while above water was caused by a 12-inch shell which struck her on the port side. Her repairs will be easy, and when they are completed she will take her place among the Government's transports. One result of this war will be to add some very fine steamers to the Japanese mercantile marine.

The *Hochi Shimbun* reports that the salvage operations at Port Arthur are proceeding satisfactorily. The floating of the *Bayan* and the *Peresviet* was recently announced, and it is now said that the *Pobieda*, the *Poltava* and the *Pallada* will soon emerge. The sequence of operations is, first to remove all heavy objects from the ship, especially her armament; secondly, to stop her leaks outside; thirdly, to effect repairs inside, and fourthly to pump her out. The three first operations have been completed in the cases of the *Pobieda* (battle-ship, 19,950 tons, sister of the *Sevastopol*) and the *Pallada* (protected cruiser, 6,630 tons, sister of the *Aurora*). The *Retvisan* has only had her weights removed.

It now turns out that the *Varyag* has not yet been floated. She has only been brought on an even keel.

It is expected that the *Bayan* will reach Japan in the beginning of next month. The *Iwami's* (*Orel*) repairs have been completed at Maizuru and she is expected to leave that place on the 21st. We read also that the *Iki* (*Nikolai I*) reached Kure on the 15th, whence she was to be sent in a few days to Yokosuka, there to be inspected by the Emperor, and subsequently thrown open to public view. She has been temporarily repaired, and will be thoroughly over-hauled after having lain a few days in Yokosuka.

The *Kasado Maru* (*Kazan*) and the *Anegawa Maru* (*Angara*) are at Kure, where their final repairs will soon be completed. These two vessels were raised at Port Arthur.

Captain Sakamoto—formerly of the *Yashima*—gives some details of the raising of the *Bayan*. Originally the cruiser was supposed to be too much injured for salvage purposes. Only one vessel's plight was worse, namely, the *Pallada* (protected cruiser, 6,730 tons). But closer examination by the experts of Captain Sakamoto's party led to a more hopeful view, and on his undertaking to raise her within a month, permission was given. Operations commenced on May 25th and the refloating took place on June 24th. Captain Sakamoto says that his men worked magnificently. Only a keen patriotic desire to add a strong unit to their country's fighting force could have inspired such industry by day and by night. The *Bayan* is of the *Isimo* type. She is a little smaller than the latter, being only 7,800 tons against the *Isimo's* 9,800, and she is less heavily armed, having only two 8-inch and eight 6-inch against the *Isimo's* eight 8-inch and fourteen 6-inch. But she is a splendid cruiser and will be a notable addition to the Japanese fleet. Unfortunately the Port Arthur dock is not yet serviceable. Its gates were

smashed and are still undergoing repairs. The *Bayan* will therefore have to come to Japan, and she must be towed as her machinery is injured. The *Peresviet* (battle-ship, 12,674 tons), on the contrary, will be able to steam to Japan without assistance: she is found to be very little hurt. Captain Sakamoto expects that the *Poltava* (battle-ship, 10,950 tons) will be raised about the 20th or by the end of the month, and he says that the *Retvisan* and the *Pobieda* will come to the surface at the end of August or the beginning of September. The *Pallada* is the most injured of all, but she can be saved. The duty of raising her has been entrusted to Captain Sakamoto, and he expects to get to work very shortly. With regard to the gun-boats and torpedo-destroyers, the guns and machinery will be taken out of them, but there is no hope of saving any of the ships. The dock will soon be repaired, and the *Amur*, which lies inside it, will then be taken in hand. The *Amur* is a torpedo-transport of 2,500 tons, a sister-ship of the *Yenisei* which sank in Dalny Bay. The clearing away of mines has proceeded satisfactorily. Steamers of four or five thousand tons can now enter the harbour safely, and maritime communication with Dalny is restored.

CAPTAIN BOUGOUIN AND MR. MAKI
PARDONED.

Monday, July 17.

There appears to be no doubt that the Imperial clemency is to be extended to Captain Bougouin. His pardon may have been signed before these words are in print. The offence charged against him is one which the law could not overlook but so soon as the law is fully vindicated, the Emperor is represented as feeling that the occasion is one demanding leniency. Captain Bougouin served Japan well in former years and secured the hearty friendship of many Japanese high officials. He was granted a Japanese order. Moreover, he occupied an important position in the Legation of a country with which Japan is on the friendliest terms, and he is an ex-officer of the French Army. All these considerations incline His Majesty to the gracious act of pardon. It is an act which does honour to a Sovereign whose whole reign has been marked by true wisdom, and it will be sincerely appreciated by foreigners of every nationality. Captain Bougouin will of course lose his Japanese Order and be required to leave Japan, a sad termination to his long career in a country where he had won innumerable friends. But we are compelled to say that everything connected with the story of his life in Japan should have tended to restrain him from committing the offence of which he has been proved guilty. In Mr. Maki's case there are no considerations suggesting mercy. But as he acted in a purely subordinate capacity, the clemency shown to his principal will naturally be extended to him.

Later.

The five days' grace allowed by the law for purposes of appeal expired on the night of the 15th in the case of Captain Bougouin and his employee Mr. Maki. The latter was accordingly conducted to the Ichigawa Jail, but Captain Bougouin remained at large. On Sunday, the 16th, at 1 p.m. Captain Bougouin having been summoned to the Tokyo Local Court, the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Okumura, announced that in obedience to an Imperial Order the sentence of major imprisonment pronounced on Captain Bou-

gouin was remitted, and further he was relieved from police surveillance.

Nothing seems to have been said with regard to leaving Japan.

This pardon bore the signature of the Prime Minister.

An identically worded pardon—"minor"—being substituted for "major"—was delivered to Mr. Maki Hiroshi at the Ichigaya Prison.

Tuesday, July 18.

Japanese journals say that the Minister of France will take steps to prevent Captain Bougouin continuing to reside in Japan, but we imagine that Captain Bougouin himself will not have any wish to remain in this country. It is a sad ending to a career which has been one of strenuous industry if not of brilliant success.

Wednesday, July 19.

The *Fiji Shimpo* has interviewed a member of the French Legation as to the question whether the Legation would require Captain Bougouin to leave Japan. Our contemporary's account of the reply received is, in effect, that the Legation disavows any official concern with the matter, and regards Captain Bougouin merely as a French merchant with whose affairs the Legation has nothing to do. That is a very natural attitude for the Legation to take, but it does not help to elucidate the incident of the official despatch-box. If Captain Bougouin is a mere merchant in the eyes of the Legation, how did it happen that he was allowed to send his letters by the despatch box? We have already explained that this feature of the affair becomes quite simple when Captain Bougouin's former position of Military Attaché is considered, and we are therefore inclined to doubt whether the member of the Legation staff interviewed by the *Fiji Shimpo* had authority for his statement.

Captain Bougouin on July 17th returned the Fourth Class decoration of the Rising Sun and the Third Class of the Sacred Treasure at the Public Prosecutors' Office of the Tokyo District Court through Mr. F. Strange. At the same time, Mr. Strange received on behalf of Capt. Bougouin the letters, etc., produced in the Court during the latter's trial.

KOREA.

A large body of Russian troops is said to have marched southward from Vladivostok towards the Tumen, but whether this force intends to cross the river into Korea or to halt at Novokievskoe, on the coast of Possiet Bay, is uncertain. The latter is thought more probable. In either case the intention would be to oppose a Japanese advance along the coast road towards Vladivostok. The only positions now held by the Russians south of the Tumen are at Pulyong and Mushan.

The Korean Government has given orders for dispensing with the services of the foreign advisers of its Legations in Berlin, Washington and Paris. This is understood to be a step in the policy of dispensing with foreign legations.

The Korean loan of two million yen has been very successful. The subscriptions above par amounted to 475,400 yen, and those at par to 7,954,000 yen, making a total of 8,429,400 yen.

Mr. Li Il-sik, notorious for his connexion with the Kim Ok-kyun assassination, a connexion which obtained high office for Li, is to be impeached. Some months ago he abused his official authority, it is said, by giving no

less than 21 concessions to Mr. Oshikawa Masayoshi, a gentleman who has associated himself intimately and prominently with Christianity and who is now in Korea on educational work. The concession involved certain royalties to the Household Department, but they appear to have been open to much censure on the whole, and in any case it is precisely to guard against this wholesale granting of concessions on the authority of individual officials that competent advisers have been furnished for Korea and a convention has been concluded providing that all concessions must be passed through fixed channels. The Korean Cabinet has accordingly decided that Li Il Sik's action is contrary to the State's policy and that he deserves punishment. There is happily an influence, occult but still efficient, which places ultimate success beyond the reach of assassins and thieves.

It appears to be pretty generally considered that the Russians will not offer any serious resistance on the south of the Tumen. Vice-Admiral Kataoka's visit to Unkwi Bay is held to prove this. When the Russians evacuated, or were driven from Susong, their most southerly point in Korea, they retreated by two roads, one running inland to Hoilyong and one along the coast to Kyonghyong which is on Unkwi Bay, in the immediate vicinity of the mouth of the Tumen. Admiral Kataoka's visit to Unkwi on the 17th inst. disclosed the fact that there are virtually no Russian forces in that vicinity. The inference is that none are massed southward of the Tumen, and even that no extensive preparations have been made to dispute the passage of the river. There may be defences in Possiet Bay, but undoubtedly the want of ships must greatly compromise the enemy's operations in this region.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

According to Russian official reports the number of Japanese prisoners at the close of June was 619. But letters received from the men themselves show that there are 150 others, and Russia has since then sent in the names of 300 more, so that the total now seems to stand at 1,069.

The *Jiji Shimpō* says that Mr. Taft and his party are expected to arrive in Yokohama on the 24th or 25th. The party will number sixty-one, including many ladies. The Shiba Detached Palace and some other places will be used for the accommodation of the distinguished visitors.

The Emperor of Russia has sent a sum of 500,000 roubles to be distributed among the prisoners taken at Port Arthur. It will not represent much when divided among so many, yet it is a goodly sum. His Majesty seems disposed to adopt towards the Port Arthur surrender a mien very different from that adopted by him towards the Nebogatoff surrender. These are nice distinctions.

It will be remembered that of the nine destroyers which accompanied the Baltic Fleet, all were accounted for except one which was reported "missing." Apparently this boat succeeded in reaching Vladivostok on the 30th of June. Her name is not given but if she be the missing boat she is the *Beaupré*. The destroyer which had previously made Vladivostok was the *Bravi*. The account given by the crew of the *Beaupré* is perplexing as to dates, but the facts are clear enough. She had taken

off 175 of the crew of the *Ossliabya*—it will be remembered that the *Ossliabya*'s people were supposed to have been all lost with one exception—when she was struck by a 6-inch shell which killed 9 of her crew, wounded 5, cut off her foremast and smashed two steam-pipes, so that she ceased to be able to move at a higher speed than 11 knots. Being thus precluded from manœuvring with the fleet, she determined to steam up the Japanese coast, as the best chance of escaping. En route she sighted a squadron of Japanese vessels, and in order to elude them she cut away her remaining mast and painted her funnels white. This device succeeded, but subsequently her machinery broke down and her speed was reduced to 5 knots. Moreover being short of coal she had to burn everything combustible. Finally, after many hardships, she reached Vladivostok on the 30th of June.

Perhaps in connexion with King Edward's conferring of high orders on Count Katsura and Baron Komura, though not avowedly for that reason, talk of the alliance is again heard in the columns of the Tokyo press. The *Nippon* undertakes to describe the sentiments of the two great political parties. The Progressists, it says, have definitely declared themselves in favour of extending the scope of the alliance to central Asia. Their policy is clear. The *Seiyun-ka* have not yet adopted an equally unequivocal attitude. But it is well understood that they too are in favour of extension. Among them there are a few who do not feel quite certain that Japan would be a proportionate gainer by the proposed change, but even these doubters refrain from anything like distinct opposition. The *Jiji Shimpō* has a leading article on the subject. It recalls the important part acted by itself in bringing the subject to the attention of the British nation, and it repeats its forcible arguments in favour of an arrangement which, instead of merely serving to keep the lists for two combatants, would obviate the necessity of having any lists at all. The *Jiji* does not allege that Prince Arisugawa had any political mission to England, but it thinks that his visit increased the prospects of an extended alliance, and that the English people are now definitely in favour of such a measure.

The Nikko Bijitsukwan, which has been long in embryo, was opened on the 20th instant. A picture of the building was distributed together with the card of invitation for the ceremony, and we gather that the edifice is of an attractive, solid and roomy description. If the treasures of the Nikko Mausolea are contributed to furnish this Museum it will be one of the most interesting displays in Japan. Very few foreigners, probably not a dozen, know what exquisite and unique works of art are still preserved in the strong rooms of the Nikko Shrines. It is said to be intended that all these should be set out in the Museum, and if so the display will be without doubt the finest in Japan.

The following promotions are gazetted:—

To be Lieut.-Gen. Major-Gen. Yamanaka Shingi.
" " " " " Nakamura Kaku.
(The latter is the officer who led the assault on Sungshushan and was wounded in the foot.—*Ed. J.M.*)
To be Major-General Colonel... Hara Yoshinari.
" " " " " Ota Sadakata.
" " " " " Yamada Chuseaburo.
" " " " " Hongo Fusataro.

There is announced the publication of a volume which ought to prove very attractive.

It is entitled "Japanese Types, being sketches with Pen and Brush, by Miss M. A. Schwabe and Mrs. E. S. Patton." The pictures, 30 in number, are by the former lady and the descriptive letter-press is by the latter. We have seen the frontispiece only, but it gives quite sufficient earnest of excellence. The book will appear in October. Messrs. Kelly and Walsh are the publishers and the price for those that send in their names now will be only 3 yen.

The *Official Gazette* announces that Mr. Odagiri, hitherto Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, has been relieved of office at his own request. Mr. Odagiri has a long and distinguished record. No suggestion of his abandoning office had been heard, and the incident is difficult to understand. We can not read it as precluding a transfer.

Mr. Taft and his party are expected to arrive in Yokohama by the *Manchuria* on the 25th instant. Great preparations appear to be making for their reception. The Tokyo Municipality is taking special steps, as are the Ladies Patriotic Society, the American Society, the Business Men and others.

OJI ORPHANAGE FUND.

Since the yen 1,490, already announced, the following subscriptions to the Oji Orphanage Fund have been received and are gratefully acknowledged by the Committee:—

	Yen.
The Viscountess Aoki	30
H. E. the Belgian Minister and Baroness d'Anethan	25
H. E. Goncalves Pereira, Brazilian Minister.....	20
H. E. Count Vinci, Italian Minister	25
Mr. and Mrs. Barclay	10
Mrs. Arthur Reiss	10
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The Rev. Roger A. Walke.....	25
Martin Egan, Esq.	10
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THE PRIZES OF WAR.

Baron Yamamoto, Minister for the Navy, announces that the captured ship *Nagatan* has been renamed *Nagai Maru* and assigned to the Kure Naval Station. The Supreme Prize Court, Tokyo, has dismissed the appeals of the captured ship *Mukden* and of the shippers of her cargo against a decision given by the Sasebo Prize Court. The confiscation of the hull and cargo is thus confirmed.

The Supreme Prize Court, Tokyo, has dismissed an appeal lodged by the owner of the German steamer *Veteran* against a decision given by the Sasebo Prize Court confiscating the hull. Confiscation is therefore confirmed.

The owner of the Norwegian steamer *Henry Balkow*, as to which the Yokosuka Prize Court gave a decision on June 28th confiscating the hull, lodged an appeal on July 17th in the Supreme Prize Court, Tokyo.

THE BOUGOUIN CASE.

IT is impossible that anyone reading the evidence produced in the case of Captain BOUGOUIN can question his liability under the law for the Preservation of Military Secrets. There may be differences of opinion as to the quality of his guilt and as to the degree of punishment deserved, but there can not be any difference of opinion as to the fact of his culpability. Fifteen disclosures were proved against him. All related to the movements or organization of troops. Three of these items of intelligence were sent to the newspaper *Petit Parisien*, but in every instance devices for eluding the Japanese censorate were employed. The first communication was made by cipher telegram to a person in Shanghai, who wired it thence direct to Paris. It has to be observed with regard to cipher telegrams that in order to pass the official censor whose duty it is to prevent the publication of military secrets, every message sent from Japan in cipher intended to elude the censor must be contrived so that its ostensible translation shall not convey to the censor the meaning it is intended to convey to the recipient. It must, in short, be a cipher within a cipher, and the employment of such a vehicle for conveying intelligence is in itself an indisputable proof of intention to deceive. Two other items of news were sent to the same journal, but in these cases the ordinary facilities of the post were employed. It is of course a wrong act to send to a foreign journal from Japan any intelligence which the sender knows to be a military secret. But there always enters into this phase of a correspondent's work the consideration that the reasons for secrecy will probably have ceased to exist before the intelligence can appear in print. As the items of news sent by Captain BOUGOUIN to the *Petit Parisien* are not clearly stated in the Court's judgment, we can not judge how far this kind of discretion might properly be exercised with regard to them, but it is right that he should have the benefit of the doubt, and thus the journalistic section of the charges may be dismissed except in so far as a deceptive cipher was employed. But the other charges can not be so lightly treated. It appears that four letters containing secret intelligence as to military organization and military movements were sent to a French officer in Paris, the letters being in every instance put into the despatch box of the Legation of France in Tokyo, by which means they of course escaped all scrutiny. Four other items of secret intelligence were sent by letter to an agent in Shanghai, who forwarded them thence by telegram, this method being employed in order to evade the censorate in Japan. Captain BOUGOUIN's letter-book, seized by the police, was submitted for the prosecution. It showed definitely that Captain BOUGOUIN had been deliberately engaged collecting military intelligence which he well knew to be secret; that he had experienced great

difficulties in collecting it; that he had been much baffled by the reticence of the Japanese; that he claimed to have exceptional access to such knowledge; that he was in communication with a French general officer as well as with the Captain DE LABRY and that he professed to be devoting much energy to carrying out the instructions of these officers. The question at once arises, for what purpose did Captain DE LABRY and General HOREAUX (?) require this information? It would be very agreeable to be able to think that Captain BOUGOUIN's efforts were directed solely to objects connected with historical compilation. But nothing of the kind can be supposed. Materials for history are not transmitted by telegram nor does their transmission demand recourse to secret means of conveyance. French officers may indignantly repudiate the idea that they would communicate secrets thus obtained to their Russian allies. We are persuaded that the great majority of them would take that view and act upon it, but there are exceptions to every rule, and from the point of view of a Japanese tribunal the exceptions must be presumed to have offered themselves on this occasion. The public will be only too anxious to give to Captain BOUGOUIN the benefit of every possible doubt. He was a man universally liked and esteemed. Many people must be disposed to contend, even now, that if—as would not have been unnatural—his sympathies were strongly enlisted on Russia's side, and if—as is equally natural—he obeyed the principle of "all is fair in war," then he may have deemed it a privilege, if not a duty, to contribute by every means in his power to the success of Russia's arms. Reverse the cases. Let any one who is essentially pro-Japanese conceive himself the possessor of a Russian military secret, would he lose his self-respect or think that he deserved to forfeit the respect of his friends if he conveyed that secret to the Japanese? Nothing is known of any question of pecuniary reward. We are bound to rule that out of the case altogether. Having done that and having reviewed all the circumstances, it is possible for outsiders to take a very lenient view of Captain BOUGOUIN's case. But can the Japanese take such a view? Can a Japanese law-court take it? Would an English law-court take it in the case of a foreigner who, living in London while Great Britain was engaged in a struggle for her existence with an over-sea enemy, set himself similarly to pry out and report English military secrets? The law is explicit and its administrators have done their duty in vindicating it.

A very unfortunate feature of the affair is that four of these letters containing military secrets were sent to Paris in the despatch-box of the French Legation. Of course it must be assumed that only a small fraction of the whole correspondence came before the court. The period covered is 8½ months and during that interval only a few communications are dealt with. The four letters sent through the

French Legation extend from January 19th to April 15th. How many more went by the same route it is impossible to say. At any rate there is clear proof that during three months Captain BOUGOUIN had access to the Legation's despatch-box for forwarding his letters. Naturally this has provoked comment in Japan, but the simplest explanation seems to be that as a former *attaché* of the Legation Captain BOUGOUIN continued to enjoy the privilege of occasionally using the despatch-box. Unless that view be accepted we are obliged to adopt one of two hypotheses, each equally untenable, namely, either that Captain BOUGOUIN's letters found access to the despatch-box under false pretences, or that the Minister wittingly assisted him to elude the Japanese censorate. No one can accept either of these suppositions.

THE JAPANESE IN KOREA.

WE invite the attention of the Japanese authorities to a letter in our correspondence columns over the signature of "One Who Has Seen." In doing so, however, we must be permitted to point out that our correspondent's reference to our own statements is somewhat misleading. We did not "refuse to accept as true" the story told in the *Korea Review*. Neither, as "One Who Has Seen" appears to suggest, did we attempt to deny that the conduct of many Japanese in Korea is open to censure. In order to make our position quite clear we venture to reproduce what we said on this subject:—

There are, however, two specific charges which deserve special notice, since they relate to current conditions and are advanced with evident sincerity. One is a charge too often repeated to be dismissed as baseless; the charge that many acts of roughness and violence are committed by Japanese subjects in Korea against the persons of natives. Frequently has attention been called to this lamentable state of affairs, which assuredly the Japanese authorities should be able to correct. We frankly admit that Occidental intercourse with what the West is pleased to call "inferior races" has been marked and is still marked by similar exhibitions of brute force and that its history includes examples of cruelty so shocking to be almost incredible. We also take leave to doubt the entire integrity of a tale related by the *Korea Review's* essayist, namely, that merely because a Korean inadvertently stepped upon a forbidden path, three or four Japanese rushed upon him, knocked him down and beat him into unconsciousness. And we further take leave to query an appended allegation that "this sort of thing is going on all over the country." But it seems to be beyond question that low-class Japanese in Korea behave in a manner quite inconsistent with Japanese character, as we know it in Japan, and in a manner very much opposed to their own country's best interests.

It will be seen that we characterized the general charge of roughness as "too often repeated to be dismissed as baseless," but, at the same time, we "took leave to doubt the entire integrity" of a particular tale related by the essayist in the *Korea Review*. Not, of course, that we doubted for an instant the accuracy of the writer's recital, but we did doubt and do still doubt whether he had heard the whole story or seen all the incidents. On the other hand, it is obviously a matter of altogether secondary importance whether a certain accusation is exaggerated or a particular description exhaustive. The main, the important, fact seems to be estab-

shed beyond query, namely—and here again we quote the words used by us in the article to which our correspondent takes exception—that “low-class Japanese in Korea behave in a manner quite inconsistent with Japanese character as we know it in Japan, and in a manner very much opposed to their own country's best interests.” The thing must be taken as proved and the trouble is that it is nothing new. Ten years ago when Count INOUE visited Seoul and devoted his remarkable resources of mind to unravel the tangled skein of Korean-Japanese politics, he openly declared that one of the obstacles to success was the violent behaviour of the Japanese roughs visiting the Peninsula. Evidently, therefore, the mischief has been working for a long time, and if we now begin to hear of it more frequently than we did in former times, it is because no adequate steps have been taken to correct the abuse. How is that to be accounted for? The Japanese authorities are not incompetent to preserve order and the Japanese people are not naturally disorderly. In Formosa similar complaints were heard for a time, but the strong arm of the law very soon asserted itself. In Manchuria, during the period of Japanese occupation in 1894-5, nothing but good was heard of the Japanese, whether travellers or settlers. Their behaviour deserved to be described as admirable, and the administration of their officials merited high praise. The difference in the case of Korea is evidently to be traced to the fact that in many districts the Japanese leave the guardianship of the public peace wholly to Koreans, and the Koreans shrink from attempting to assert their laws where Japanese are concerned. But that is only an explanation: it is not a justification. There should be some means of restraining these acts of violence. If the Japanese Authorities hesitate to exercise in Korea jurisdiction sufficient for the purpose, then they ought to enact some severely discriminatory rules which would prevent the emigration of lawless adventurers. It is very hard to believe, however, that jurisdiction can not be exercised with perfect propriety and without wounding Korean susceptibilities. The average Korean, we must assume, would be only too glad to condone any trivial encroachments upon his country's sovereignty provided that they protected his person against outrage. Without dwelling on the moral aspect of the question, which is too obvious to need comment, may we not point out the expediency of mitigating a state of affairs not only prejudicial to Japan's reputation but also certain to win for her the hatred of the Koreans? Supineness or incompetence, whichever be responsible—and Japan's record forbids us to assume the latter—every friend of this country and every one desirous of seeing the Far-Eastern problem satisfactorily solved, must wish that the matter were taken up in an earnest spirit and that really efficacious means were adopted to check an abuse which is doing Japan serious harm.

We desire, however, to make a reservation in the interests of justice. Attention must be paid to evidence on both sides. It is well known that some months ago the Government of a European Power having large interests in Korea called upon a resident of the country, a man eminently qualified for the task, to prepare a report on this very subject of ill-treatment of Koreans by Japanese subjects. Evidence was widely sought for the purposes of the report, and out of a number of cases submitted in support of the charge against the Japanese, only one could bear the test of close scrutiny, two had to be labelled doubtful and all the rest would not support examination. The compiler of the report had therefore to record his conviction that the often-heard tales were at least gross exaggerations in many instances. We may recall, too, the recent case of the Korean whose severe punishment by the Japanese military authorities evoked much sympathy in consequence of a rumour that his whole offence had consisted in throwing a stone at a railway, whereas it turned out that what he had really done was to bombard a passing train with rocks which severely injured two of the passengers. It is evidently unsafe to place implicit reliance in stories circulated by irresponsible folks. That there are abuses seems undeniable, but that they occur on the wholesale scale alleged by some writers is evidently incredible.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

The *Kyōikukai* is a magazine that habitually calls attention to various shortcomings and defects in the world of education. In a recent number it deals with the subject of public libraries in Japan in the following manner. The increase of libraries in this country is lamentably slow. Including those established by the central Government, those established by municipalities and those established by private individuals, there are only 86 in the whole country. Considering what has been done in this line in Europe and America, this is a very low figure. Various causes are assigned for the lack of enterprise in providing the public with suitable literature. Among them the following deserve most consideration: (1) It is said that already education swallows up more than half of the local taxes collected, that the taxes are steadily growing and that tax-payers can not bear heavier burdens than they now carry. (2) It is affirmed that the demand for reading matter among the general public is not such as to warrant large extra expenditure on the establishment of libraries. If there were a greater demand there would be a greater supply. Our public cannot be said to be a reading public. This last reason seems to us, says the *Kyōikukai*, to be the chief reason. Reading is not a pleasure to ordinary Japanese, but a trouble. Look at the mass of the students in our schools, they only read as a preparation for examination. When that is over they feel that a big burden has been removed from the mind and for weeks and even months they do not open a book. One sees very few Japanese reading in the train as foreigners habitually do, though now and again one witnesses an attempt at creating a good impression on fellow-passengers by the production of a foreign book or newspaper by persons who are unable to understand such literature without a dictionary. (3) Another cause of the want of success in establishing reading rooms is the lack of a social spirit in our people such as is witnessed in Western countries.

We have not yet got rid of the notions which feudalism produced in our minds. There is an innate love of isolation among us (*Kare wa kare nari! ware wa ware nari. Ware wa uaga konomu tokoro ni shitagatte kado suru nomi.*) To assemble for reading or amusement is not to the liking of most of us. (4) But the taste for reading can be cultivated by degrees and it is one of the duties of educationists to seek to develop it. Most of our libraries have been formed for the convenience of specialists and are not supplied with an adequate amount of popular literature. Technical books being very expensive, these libraries have cost a lot of money without being made attractive to the general public. The people benefited by them are a limited few.

Graduates of Normal Schools who take to teaching usually pass through four stages of feeling, says the *Kyōikukai*. (1) They graduate full of hope, with fine ideals before them, ardent to commence imparting their ideals to others. But no sooner do they begin to teach than they are depressed by the conditions that surround them, by the poor results achieved. (2) Then, impressed by the importance of the function they have assumed and realizing the need of great care and attention to details, they apply themselves to the task of teaching with renewed vigour. (3) This leads to success of a most gratifying kind. A portion of the lost optimism returns to them. They feel that teaching is their proper function. (4) Then comes the one great test of their lives. Are they proof against corruption—against that insidious bacteria that destroys so many comparatively poor men? If they are they may look forward to a life of usefulness.

We read in the *Kyōiku Kōhō* of various organizations throughout the country for collecting and disbursing money to enable the children whose fathers or other relations have gone to the war to pay their school fees. The Imperial Education Society alone has collected nearly a thousand yen for this purpose.

The *Kyōiku Kōhō* continues from month to month to report in *Romaji* the meetings of the *Romaji Sōdankai*. The movement seems to hang fire. Very few prominent men attend the meetings and the members of the Association do not appear to have made up their minds as to what measures should be adopted for extending the use of the Roman letters for writing Japanese. Mr. Sawayanagi Masatarō is perhaps the most influential member of the Association, but he does not seem to be able to command much support among Mombushō officials on this subject. At the June meeting, a report of which we have not yet seen, a discussion on the objects of the Association and the methods it should adopt was to take place. But the whole affair, compared to the *Romeijikai* of 20 years ago, seems to us to be very insignificant.

The *Kyōiku Kōhō* publishes in successive numbers a full report of a speech delivered to the *Kyōiku Club* by Mr. Tejima Sei-ichi on Education in America. Mr. Tejima spent some months in America last year in connection with the St. Louis Exhibition, and he seems to have utilized the opportunity for investigating the state of education in that country. Mr. Tejima, being one of the leading advocates of business and industrial education in this country, American methods have great interest for him. He thinks that, though Japan's success in the war is largely due to the general education received by the soldiers, in time of peace Japan will find that she is far behind countries like America in the possession of a number of technically trained workers. American education, Mr. Tejima says, is undergoing constant changes to meet the wants of the age. One of the great difficulties America has to contend with is the yearly immigration of Europeans who know no English. Mr. Tejima says that these amount to some 800,000 or 900,000 per year. They are without patriotism and until they have been assimilated to American ways are a constant source of danger to the State. The Directors of National Schools have to deal with the children of these foreigners, teach them English and make them respect the national flag. . . . Mr. T.

says that perhaps partly owing to her success in the war, Japan's exhibits received very favourable notice at the St. Louis Exhibition and the Japanese authorities are highly gratified with the results of their careful management of the whole business.

* * *

In the pages of the *Shigakkai* (Historical World) commenting on recent histories of education published in Japan, Mr. Yokoyama Kendō says that they deal too exclusively with methods of teaching, with school systems, with theories on education and with the lives of school masters, and do not discuss that most important of all questions the changes in education which are rendered necessary by the new positions occupied by States *vis-à-vis* other States. This in Japan to-day is the most urgent of educational questions. Many writers in this country do nothing but dwell on the good educational results of past ages and do not seem to realize the fact that the education of the Meiji era is carried on on new lines and that in every civilised country at the present time education is perpetually changing as a result of State and Social requirements—requirements that are quite recent in origin. In Japan there is too much attention paid to mere scholarship, to learning that serves no purpose in after-life. The educationist deals too much with an imaginary world and hence fails to train minds in the art of perceiving what are the prevailing tendencies of this age and does not impress upon them the necessity of suiting themselves to their environments.

* * *

In the July *Taiyō* Mr. Toyabe Shiutei makes the views expounded by the famous 7 professors the text of an article on Far Eastern policy. As regards the title "Seven Professors," Mr. Toyabe thinks it unsuitable, as sometimes there are 8 or 9 that write, sometimes only 6, and sometimes only 4 or 5. Mr. Toyabe calls them *Hakase-gumi*, the "Professor Association." He thinks that credit is due to them for calling the attention of the nation to grave dangers at a time when Russian aggression and what it meant had received little notice in this country. The founding of the *Kokumin Dōmeikai* by the late Prince Konoe and other measures taken, were to a large extent the result of the agitation set on foot by these professors, says Mr. Toyabe. Their appeal to public opinion met with a warm response. Among trained politicians, however, their views did not carry much weight. They wrote as mere specialists. Political connection they have next to none. Professor Tomizu teaches Roman Law, Professor Tomii, Civil Law, Professor Kanai, Economy, Professor Okada, Penal Law; Professors Takahashi, Nakamura and Terao, International Law. But they figured as ardent patriots and Imperialists and hence were successful to a certain extent. They have always taken the view that Korea and China must be kept open for Japan, and more than this Japan must take the lead in those countries in a marked manner. Count Okuma, while advocating Japan's protection of Korea, has leaned to the view that in China Japan should be content to stand on an equal footing with great Western Powers. But the allied Professors are for going beyond this. Among them Professor Tomizu certainly has the credit of foreseeing the course of recent political events very clearly no less than four years ago. It was in March, 1901, that he delivered a remarkable speech in the Waseda University Hall, in which he declared that war with Russia would prove unavoidable. His speech gave great offence at the time. But through thick and thin he held on to his opinions. He declared that Japan must not only take Korea, but Manchuria too; for with Russia firmly established in Manchuria, Korea would prove untenable. (*Yūe ni Nihon wa Man-Kan futatsu nagara kore wo osamete, Nihon no seiryoku no shita ni okazarubekarazu. Kore Rokoku to kaisen suru no yamu wo yesaru yuen nari.*) Now putting all pretence and all political subterfuges and claptrap aside, let us ask, says Mr. Toyabe, for what Japan is fighting to-day? It certainly is not with the object of merely restoring the ante-bellum status quo. Undoubtedly she is impelled by the imperialistic spirit and feels the necessity of

enlarging her borders. With all the forward nations there is the feeling, "We are destined to expand and govern other nations." Read what Rosebery and Chamberlain have written about the destiny of the Anglo-Saxons. The Anglo-Saxon race, says Mr. Chamberlain, "is infallibly destined to be the predominant force in the history and civilisation of the world." Chauvinist writers in France, Germany, Russia and America give utterance to the same sentiments. Victor Hugo said that the French may be called "The Saviours of the World" and the German Emperor that "the favour of Heaven is ever with the German race" while Pobedonosteff says that "the all-powerful Slavs have as a race inherited all the glories and all the triumphs of past generations." Whatever may have been the pretexts, it is a fact that the territory of all the great Powers has gone on increasing. Expansion with most of them means the appropriation of territory. Is it surprising that men like Professor Tomizu should perceive that Japan to save herself from effacement must awake to the consciousness that she too has a mission and a destiny? She cannot be content with half measures while other nations are adopting whole ones. The nation is gradually beginning to realize this. . . . Politicians in this country as elsewhere, while approving of Imperialism, shrink from the notion of territorial expansion and object even to use the term in speaking of the objects of the war. But the real state of opinion in the West is this, that there is no objection to any country's enlarging its borders and increasing its prestige so long as it promotes the highest interests of mankind, furthers civilisation and acts fairly to competing Powers. The allied professors laid stress on this fact and hence have cleared many cobwebs from the brains of politicians.

Seeing that the allied professors have certainly given special attention to the whole of the Far Eastern question, continues Mr. Toyabe, it may be well to set down here in full their proposed terms of peace. I. Peace negotiations should be held in Japan and nowhere else. II. Until the signing of provisional terms of peace there should be no armistice. The granting of an armistice should be made dependent on Russia's agreeing to the following conditions. (1) The paying of an indemnity of 300 million yen. (2) The cession of the following territory: Saghalien,* Kamchatka and all the sea coast near Okhotsk (that is the whole of the Sea of Okhotsk and its littoral), the Liaoting Peninsula, that is, all the rights granted to Russia by China over that territory; the recognition of Japan's right to settle with China the future of Manchuria. (3) The cession of the East-China Railway and the land on which it is built. The handing over to Japan of all ships of war and transports which have taken shelter in neutral ports east of Singapore. The handing over of all mines, buildings, etc., possessed by Russia in Manchuria. III. The following limitations on Russian power in the Far East. (1) She shall keep no fleet in the Sea of Japan or the Pacific Ocean. (2) The number of garrison troops stationed East of Lake Baikal shall be limited. (3) Without Japan's consent Russia shall not have the right to obtain any profits from Chinese territory (*Shinkoku no tochi ni kwan suru riyeiki wo ubekarasaru koto*). (4) Korea shall be left entirely in Japanese hands. Mr. Toyabe considers many of these conditions unreasonable and unnecessarily galling to Russia. The Professors, however, being no diplomats, much weight need not be attached to their opinion as to suitable terms of peace.

Mr. Shimada Saburō writes much in various magazines respecting the changes which the war is bringing about and the future career of the nation. To this month's *Taiyō* he has contributed an article on "Post-bellum Policy" in which he contends that one of the results of the war will be a considerable extension of the franchise. Two marked effects of the war are quite sure to be witnessed. (1) A new kind of self-consciousness in the nation. (2) A strong sense of equality among the various classes. (1) The war has been

made a success by the readiness of every individual in the nation to sacrifice his personal interests on the altar of his country. In times of peace the proportion of soldiers to civilians is comparatively small. But this war has called forth at the very least 700,000 men. So that we may say that after the war among every 70 men in the country one will have been a soldier. Now of course these troops are all aware that they have achieved great things for the country, and when they go back to their former vocations at the close of the war they will be different men to what they were. They will feel, and their friends will feel, that the part they have played confers on them a new rank, a title to greater consideration than they have hitherto enjoyed. They will gradually get to feel that the men who sacrifice their lives for the country in time of war should have a voice in the control of affairs in time of peace. This is what took place in England at the conclusion of the war with France in 1815, resulting in an enlargement of the franchise in 1832, provided for in Lord John Russell's famous Reform Bill. This Bill was passed to satisfy a new kind of self-consciousness in the English people. The same thing will take place here. (2) Since in the Army and Navy very strict discipline is enforced, military life would seem to conduce to the emphasizing of class distinctions. But in reality the contrary is the case. In time of war officers and men in so many particulars share and share alike that differences in rank tend to be obliterated to a considerable extent. No officer can venture on indulging in luxuries when his troops are enduring hardship. Successful generalship implies a large amount of renunciation of privileges and comforts on the part of generals and other officers. And so war proves to be an equalizer among the men engaged in it—tends to demonstrate that rank and moral superiority are different things, tends to show that the men who in different capacities have hobbled in camp in war with propriety treat each other as equals in time of peace.*

But, continues Mr. Shimada, there are other serious consequences of the war that demand consideration and forethought on the part of the authorities. The rise the country has taken will mean heavier expenditure and hence a large increase in taxation. Market prices will all go up as they did in 1896, and so it will happen that the inequality in the lot of the rich and the poor will be felt more intensely than it has ever been felt in this country. The state of things that led to the Chartist movement in England in 1830, to the great increase of socialism in Germany in the seventies will be witnessed here and will have to be met in some satisfactory manner by our statesmen. One way of quieting the masses of the dissatisfied will be to give them more political power, to get them to take an interest in the progress of the nation and to allow them to help to control its expenditure. This would break down class distinctions and class legislation. For the above reasons it seems to me, concludes Mr. Shimada, that the enlargement of the franchise after the war will prove to be a measure of primary importance.

Commenting in the *Taiyō* on the part played by President Roosevelt in furthering negotiations for peace, Mr. R. Koidzuka says that prior to his communicating with Japan the President undoubtedly sounded Russia as to the conditions on which she would be prepared to sue for peace and that she agreed to the conditions proposed by the President. What these conditions were nobody outside the Government knows, but it may reasonably be inferred that they included the withdrawal of Russian troops from Manchuria, the cession of certain territory and the paying of an indemnity. Mr. Koidzuka then proceeds to lay down and discuss the following six conditions of peace. (1) That in the pending Conference Japan's proper attitude shall be recognized to be that of a victorious Power to a defeated Power. (2) That no

* The theories stated in this article are favourite ones with Mr. Shimada, who is a democrat to the heart's core. Whether he allows sufficiently for all the counteracting influences to the working of the principles he expounds so ably is questionable.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

* Written before the capture of the greater part of Saghalien.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

Third Power shall be allowed to have a voice in the settlement. (3) That the maintenance of the integrity of China shall be satisfactorily provided for. (4) That provision be made for the handing over of territory and rights now held by Russia. (5) That upon Russia devolves the duty of refunding to Japan her outlay on the war. (6) That proper arrangements be made for the disposal of the railways and other property of Russia in the Far East. Mr. T. Hayakawa follows with an article much on the same lines as that of Mr. Kōizuka. Only Mr. Hayakawa lays more stress on including the future position of Korea among the conditions of peace. The allied Professors and Count Okuma's party hold that Korea being actually under Japan's protection, nothing need be said about her at the Washington Conference. But Mr. Hayakawa is of a different opinion. He points out that other Powers are concerned in the future status of Korea and that before long it will devolve on Japan to define her exact relations to the peninsular kingdom. This she can do with greater ease if she includes Korea and her position among the stipulations for peace. On the amount of the indemnity it is reasonable to demand there is a wide difference of opinion, the writers ranging between 200 and 500 million yen.

Mr. Y. Itō writes as a specialist in the *Taiyō* on the rapid development of Statistics in Japan in recent years. Several Departments now publish elaborate tables of home and foreign statistics. Besides the tables periodically issued by the Cabinet, there is the report of the Finance Department, with an English translation, which contains a full account of foreign commerce, and there are the reports of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and of the Department of Education. Our statisticians, says Mr. Itō, have been in the habit of attending the International Conference of Statisticians since 1899 and they have learnt much by consultation with experts from other countries. To the Berlin Conference, held two years ago, Japan sent three representatives.

Mr. K. Kawasaki contributes to the *Taiyō* an interesting article on "The Naturalization Rights of Japanese Residents in America." He goes into the whole of the painful history of race prejudice and race persecution in America, laying much stress, naturally, on the inferiority of the types of manhood that pour into the States from Europe—inferiority that does not disqualify them from enjoying all the rights of citizens. The anti-Chinese legislation has in many cases affected Japanese, who have been included in it. The question of the precise naturalization legal rights possessed by the Japanese in America, Mr. Kawasaki thinks, has still to be determined. He is of opinion that the matter should be decided one way or the other either by bringing on a test case in a high court of judicature or by diplomatic negotiation between the two countries. The first course, he thinks, would be attended by numerous difficulties, as the case would have to be begun in the lower courts and work up to the Court of Appeal. Obstruction and defeat would be almost sure. Hence there is nothing for it but the lodging of an appeal for fair treatment by the Japanese Government. It is too much to expect that Japan should go on submitting to gross injustice at the hands of a country that professes great friendliness to her. While admitting the riff-raff of Europe to her shores, while conferring political and municipal favours on low-class Poles, Portuguese, Slavs, Italians and unlettered, rowdy Irishmen, America shuts out the quiet, orderly enlightened citizens of Japan. Surely the time has now come for demanding deferential treatment from America. If she refuses to be moved, then retaliation against American citizens here is the only remedy, says Mr. Kawasaki.

* * *

A very useful and much needed work bearing on Sanitation in Schools has been published by Dr. Segawa, called *Gakkō Eisei*, for sale at the Kinkōdō at 50 sen a copy. This book deals with ventilation, infectious and contagious diseases, unhealthy and injurious habits of school boys and school girls, the construction of school buildings, drainage, class rooms, etc.

The cheap rate at which books are translated into Japanese and published often astonishes us. We observe that Mr. Meredith Townsend's "Asia and Europe" has been translated by Mr. K. Takahashi, Educational Adviser to the Court of Korea, under the title of *Asi no shirai*, (The Future of Asia) and sells at 70 sen a copy. The views expressed by Mr. Townsend bearing on the treatment of Asiatics by Europeans in the past will no doubt find many sympathizers in this country.

"Farming in Korea" is the title of a book of some 130 pages published by the Kinkōdō. The author is Mr. K. Kojima, Director of the Oita Prefecture Agricultural School. Professor Honda of the Imperial University contributes a preface to this work, in which he says that there are to Japanese few subjects more urgent than Korean agriculture. Japan's relations to that country are becoming closer every day and the openings for Japanese farmers in the peninsula are very numerous. Mr. Kojima gives in this book the results of personal investigation and study. The price is 40 sen per copy.

The *Tōhō Zasshi*, published in Shanghai, has now reached its 17th number. It is reported to be far ahead of other Chinese magazines. It is a useful medium of communication between the two countries.

"Port Arthur War Stories" is the title of an account of the siege of the fort, recently published by the Kinkōdō. Most of the material appeared originally in the *Asahi Shimbun*. The enthusiasm over the war is so great all over the country that such books as this, we are informed, find a ready sale.

Dr. Murakami has issued Part III of his voluminous work entitled *Bukkyō Tōsū Ron*. It is a much larger and more minute treatise than the two previous volumes, discussing the character of Shaka and the reasons for the great success achieved by his followers in various countries.

* * *

It was not for a moment to be expected that so erratic and anti-conventional a writer of English poetry as Mr. Noguchi Yonejirō should approve of the labours of Messrs. Chamberlain and Lloyd and Baron Suematsu in the line of poetry translation. An article on this subject appears in the July number of the *Chūō Kōron*. Mr. Noguchi, in the first place, contends that the English language is not well adapted for reproducing the delicate shades of thought, the recondite allusions, and hints conveyed by the Japanese original to an educated Japanese. The grammatical rules of English are very strict (Mr. Noguchi in his writings habitually ignores them) and, however great the necessity, may not be transgressed by scholarly translators. The English language is like European costume, says Mr. Noguchi. It is cut to a fixed shape. The Japanese language, on the other hand, has all the looseness and freedom of Japanese dress. Neither of the three scholars who have attempted to render into English the recently published Imperial poems have succeeded in reproducing the charm of the original, according to Mr. Noguchi. Enlargement amounting to paraphrase such as Mr. Lloyd and Baron Suematsu have both indulged in at times is, Mr. Noguchi thinks, quite unallowable. Bald as the original sounds when rendered into literal English, Mr. Noguchi is for strictly adhering to this method of translation. The poem called *Yomo no Umi* (The Four Seas) he translates: "In the ages, I deem, the Universe,—the 'four Seas' are to be in brotherhood, why the waves and winds do thus race." Mr. Noguchi quotes, usually with disapproval, from Baron Suematsu's translation as well as from the readings of Professor Wadagaki and Mr. Lloyd. He says that though in most cases Mr. Lloyd gives the meaning, his translations amount to a full paraphrase. Baron Suematsu Mr. Noguchi thinks to be essentially wanting in poetic imagination. The gist of Mr. Noguchi's criticism is that the translators have perhaps achieved as much success as was possible, but that does not amount to much owing to the wide difference in the genius of the English and the Japanese tongues.

REVIEW.

VERTICAL COPY BOOKS, Written by EDW. GAUNTLETT, F.I.P.S., F.M.C., S.T. 5 Volumes, Tokyo, Sansendo.

Mr. Gauntlett has added to his former series of Copy Books another excellently written, and equally well reproduced, series of 120 lessons in vertical handwriting. The free arm movement of the Japanese penman, and his inborn taste for calligraphy, make him a good writer if he has good models, but, for some reason, Japanese students do not write so well as they did a decade ago. Imitation of individual peculiarities of foreigners with whose writing they have been acquainted is responsible for many fads, such as a kind of prolonged *t*, or an eccentric *f*, without the lower loop, for *ly*. Any striking eccentricity will find many imitators, and it would be well if the striking simplicity and regularity of the vertical script were to find as many imitators. Perhaps this is too much to hope for in view of the admiration for a script difficult to read—an admiration which it is the duty of the teacher of penmanship to educate out of his pupils. It is possible that the comparative novelty of the vertical system may prove a strong element of attraction. A disinclination to always do the same thing in the same way may be largely responsible for various forms in which our old friends the *hiragana* are liable to appear, and for the vagaries of the grass-hand form of Chinese script.

A more permanent element of attraction, and a more logical one, may be found in the fact that it is a vertical system like the Chinese, and the Japanese, script and print, and like English print. It is hard indeed to decline neither to the right hand nor to the left hand; but it is perhaps easier to do so than to always decline just the same amount. Descenders are proverbially easy. The writing of a Japanese student is apt to vary in the angle of inclination from almost fallen down letters, through the vertical, into back-hand script. It is easy to say every letter should be inclined at such and such an angle—an angle that the present writer has himself forgotten in theory, and to which he does not adhere in practice—but it is very difficult to obtain a conformity to any such invisible standard. On the other hand, if the teacher can say, "make the letters stand upright," he gives a simple rule; and man's instinctive respect for the straight as opposed to the crooked supplies him with a standard.

As to the books themselves, they begin with straight lines and are followed by the pot-books of our youth. The second volume contains the capitals concerning which one who is old-fashioned finds "S" and "L," and "A" and "C" too much alike. By making the capital "A" like the printed capital the latter resemblance could be avoided; and to begin the crooked "S" with a horizontal line, like that in "L," seems unnecessary. However these are doubtless parts of a carefully wrought-out system.

Some suggestions to the teacher, such as the experience of the writer of the series could doubtless give would be of use.

As to the sentences and notes in the last two volumes, some of which are very good, and some of which are—well, just the opposite; the reviewer hopes he will be forgiven for saying that they seem to have been drawn out with pot-hooks from some limbo of old copy books. The reviewer has in his early days toiled over such sentences in the way of impositions; he has not forgotten them, but he cannot say that he admires the sentiments the more from having them introduced to him in such a way.

Teachers of foreign children, or their parents, who desire their pupils to learn this style of writing could not find better copy books abroad. Moreover this series has the additional advantage of being very cheap—only eight sen a volume.

Mr. Ling Yee Yuen, a well-known trader of Formosa, is reported to have died on July 18th in Amoy.

SHOULD AMERICA HAVE BEEN CALLED COLUMBIA?

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL")

It is interesting, not to say profitable, sometimes to take up for consideration an old historical topic with which we have been more or less familiar since childhood, and examine it in the light of modern knowledge; for history is a science that has adopted very different methods of late years from those which were considered sufficient a few decades ago.

Ever since a few years after Christopher Columbus and Americus Vesputius (as his name was latinized from what was probably the Italian Amerigo Vesputi) were gathered to their fathers, it was the habit of historians to charge the latter with having been a party to a fraud whereby his name was given to the Western Hemisphere, instead of that of the first trans-Atlantic voyager, Columbus; and it was not until well on towards the middle of the nineteenth century that the first naming of America was shown to have occurred in no such way as had been supposed. Indeed, it is probably true that a great many people to-day believe that the continent which bears the name of America, is, as it were, sailing under false colours. The trouble originally arose and has been perpetuated by what has been pithily called "our bondage to the modern map;" it being an extremely difficult thing for any of us to set aside absolutely the knowledge of history and geography as we know them to-day, and put ourselves, even approximately, into the position of the discoverers of the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. Until we can, however, do this, in a measure at least, it is not likely that we can properly understand the fact that Columbus never knew he had discovered anything at all; and that the name of America was not in anywise bestowed by the christening act of Vesputius. The writer knows of many teachers of history who still insist that "if the discoverer of America had received the honour due him, the name on the maps would be Columbia." The mistake is even perpetuated in one of the patriotic songs of the United States, which declares that "Columbia's the gem of the ocean!" It arose from assuming that Columbus thought he had indeed discovered a new world; but, as a matter of fact, he never had any such idea. He started from Palos with the firm conviction that, by sailing about 2,500 miles nearly due west, he would come to the land of Cipangu, the Japan where we are now living, and when he reached the small islands that he first discovered, he was sorely puzzled, both at finding them at all and not finding the characteristics which he had fixed in his mind as pertaining to the lands of Cipangu, as he had gathered from his reading of Marco Polo. When he went farther, and reached the large island which we know as Cuba, he was convinced that he had come to Asia at last, and later, when he really got to what we know as the continent, he thought himself on the borders of Cathay but in a very different land from what he had imagined. Columbus died in the firm conviction that he had found a direct way from Europe to Asia; he never had the faintest conception that he had discovered a New World.

How was it then that the name of America was given to the New World, and that, so far as we are able to determine, Columbus' immediate descendants raised no objection to what they would have been justified in considering a theft of honours, had they really believed his and Vesputius' discoveries were the same? For it was a very long time after the death of both Columbus and Vesputius, that it was contended that the first voyage described by the latter must have been merely a clumsy and fictitious duplicate of the second, and that he invented it and thrust it back from 1499 to 1497 in order that he might be accredited with the "discovery of a continent" one year in advance of his friend Columbus.

Columbus, it must be remembered, set sail from Palos on Friday, August 3rd, 1492, having distinctly in mind as his objective point, the northern end of Cipangu (Japan). Upon Tosca-

nelli's map, which he carried with him, the great island of Cipangu extends from 5° to 28° north latitude. Between Europe and that island, in the Atlantic ocean, there is no continent laid down on the map. Therefore Columbus began his voyage, not of discovery, if we use the word in its exact sense, but of establishing the position of a great island which was admitted by nearly all cartographers to be somewhere off the continent of Asia, and between that continent and Europe. By running down to the Canaries and thence, from Ferro, laying his course due west he was confident that he would reach Japan. Eventually he made, undoubtedly, one of the Bahamas, and visited several of them; then he stood to the southwest until he came to Cuba, or the continent of Asia, as he thought. Now that he had, as he firmly believed, established the correctness of his contentions, he turned eastward until he came to the end of Cuba, to which point he gave the name Cape Alpha and Omega, as being the extremity of Asia,—Omega from the Portuguese point of view, Alpha from his own. Then he crossed to the island of Hayti, to which he gave the name of Hispaniola, or "Spanish Land," and took possession of it in the name of the King of Spain. It is a tempting speculation to ask what sort of a reception the Shogun Yoshiki, and the Japanese lords and samurai would have given him and his little fleet, had they really got here and attempted to "take possession" of this country, for he believed it to be the golden land of Cipangu. From this island he steered for home, and arrived in the harbour of Palos on the 15th of March, 1495. On his second voyage he sailed from Cadiz, September 25th, 1495, still without the faintest suspicion on his own part or anyone else's of what he had done. When we speak of America as discovered in 1492, we do not mean that the moment Columbus landed on two or three small islands of the West Indies, a full outline map of the western hemisphere sprang into existence—like Pallas from the forehead of Zeus—in the minds of European men. Again Columbus stopped at the Canaries, thence steering a little to the south of west, he came to Dominica; after this he kept along the Antilles, discovered Puerto Rico, revisited Hayti and Cuba, and skirted the south shore of the latter to a point west of the Isle of Pines, which he called Cape of Good Hope, and then, retracing his steps, went south of Jamaica and Hayti, and on back to Spain, where he arrived June 11th, 1497. It will be noticed that, as yet, Columbus had not reached the mainland of the continent of America.

Let us now see what Vesputius was doing. On May 10, 1497, an expedition sailed from Cadiz under the especial auspices of King Ferdinand, with Vicente Yanez Pinzon for its chief commander, and Americus Vesputius as one of its pilots. This fleet made a fairly straight course across the Atlantic, north of the Canaries, and to the southward of the Antilles, discovered by Columbus, and made the land in, according to Vesputius, lat. 16° N. and long. 75° W. from the meridian of the Grand Canary. If we suppose this land to have been Cape Honduras, the latitude (about which Vesputius is least likely to be mistaken) is exactly right: his distance by dead reckoning is somewhat too small, for he called it 1,000 leagues from the Canaries, but this was probably because he failed to allow for the acceleration due to the westerly current in the Caribbean Sea; and his longitude is scarcely 5° in excess, a very moderate error in those days, even when near the equator. The consensus of opinion expressed by critics is that from Honduras Vesputius (that is Pinzon and Solis in 1497-98) skirted the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, rounded Florida, and went up the coast of North America as far as Chesapeake Bay, whence, touching at the Bermudas, he made for Cadiz, where he arrived again on the 15th of October, 1498.

On Columbus's third voyage he undoubtedly made the mouths of the Orinoco, visited the Pearl Coast of South America, and made Hayti: on his fourth, he visited Honduras, Nicaragua, Veragua, and a little of South America. Now, while Vesputius seems to have had a glimmering

that he had actually discovered a New World, and his actions during his second, third, and fourth voyages tend to confirm this impression, Columbus still believed, even after his fourth voyage, that the northern parts of the strange coasts he had visited were in Asia, although there began to dawn on his mind a suspicion that the southern part might belong to something that had not been accounted for by any of the old cartographers with whose maps he was familiar. He understood that the earth is a round body, but he saw no necessity for its being strictly spherical or spheroidal. He now suggested that it was probably shaped like a pear, rather a blunt and corpulent pear, nearly spherical in its lower part, but with a short, stubby apex in the equatorial region, somewhere beyond the point reached on his third voyage. He fancied he had been sailing up a gentle slope from the burning, glassy sea where his ships had been becalmed, to this strange and beautiful coast where he found the climate enchanting. If he were to follow up the mighty river just now revealed, the Orinoco, it might lead him to the summit of this apex of the world, the place where the terrestrial paradise, the Garden of the Lord, planted eastward in Eden, was in all probability located. The strange conception of the earth, as it obtained at the end of Columbus' and Vesputius' life, is shown on a wonderful Map of the World, published by Johann Ruysch, August 13, 1508. On this the islands of the West Indies, as they were known, are depicted; west of this is a large island, which represents the discoveries of the Spanish ships: south, is a huge mass called Terra Sanctæ Crucis, or Mundus Novus: north, the Florida peninsula merges into Greenland, and both are outlying parts of Cathay.

On his third voyage Vesputius rounded Cape San Roque, and followed the coast of South America towards the south, until he came to Cape Santa Maria; then he bore away to the south east, until he came to the South Georgia islands, from whence he shaped his course for home, convinced that the mainland (of South America) went on indefinitely to the southwest to the southern pole.

We are now prepared to consider how the name of America came to be given to the New World. First, Americus called the regions visited by him, beyond the equator, a "New World," because they were unknown to the ancients. Second, a Dominican friar, Giovanni Giocondo, of Verona, translated from Italian into Latin a letter which Vesputius had written to his friend Soderini, giving a chatty account of his voyages, and he, Giocondo, took the striking phrase, Mundus Novus, as a title to that translation, which he published at a time when the writer was absent from Europe, and probably without his knowledge, for Vesputius was preparing his own official record, which he called *Quattro Giorni*. Third, the name Mundus Novus got placed upon several maps about that time as an equivalent for Terra Sanctæ Crucis, or what we call Brazil. Fourth, the suggestion was made that Mundus Novus was the Fourth Part of the Earth, and might properly be called America, after its discoverer. Fifth, the name America thus got placed upon several maps as an equivalent for what we call South America, yet still signified only a part of the dry land beyond the Atlantic to which Columbus had led the way. But it was Waldseemüller who, 1607, speaks of the western world in this way:—"But now these parts have been more extensively explored and another fourth part has been discovered by Americus (as will appear in what follows): wherefore I do not see what is rightly to hinder us from calling it Amerigo or America; that is the land of Americus, after the discoverer, Americus, a man of sagacious mind, since both Europe and Asia have got their names from women. Its situation and the manners and customs of its people will be clearly understood from the twice two voyages of Americus which follow." But for these words, perhaps, the western hemisphere might have come to be known as Atlantis, or Hesperides, or Santa Cruz, or New India, or possibly Columbia: although there was not much likelihood of its getting named after Columbus, because long before the distinct and separate existence of the

western hemisphere was so much as suspected, the names had taken root, and before then it would not have occurred to anybody to name it after Columbus, for the sufficient reason that it had two good names already: viz., Asia and The Indies. It was not until 1541 that Gerard Kaufman, better known by his latinized name, Mercator, gave the name of America to that whole western world, which was then known to be something entirely separate from Asia, and as he was born 1612, the year Vesputius died, it must be admitted that Americus Vesputius was guiltless of having done anything to give his name to a hemisphere, or that he did anything to justify the charge of having stolen honour from his friend Christopher Columbus, and we now know, better than we ever did before, that Columbus and Vesputius were always on terms of good-fellowship whenever their lines crossed.

YACHTING.

The race for the 39 raters on Saturday involved with the prevailing southerly wind an open run out of the harbour, a fairly close reach to the Kawasaki Buoy, a beat down to the Widow Buoy, a run back and a reach with a final tack for home. Chief interest in the event lay in the fact that Capt. Weston's new *Kingfisher* was again to essay herself against the other members of the class after having been baulked in her opening race by taking the reef at the end of the breakwater. The damage sustained by the new yacht at that time was slight, and though on this occasion the wind was moderate—nearly fresh at times—hopes were entertained that she would have an opportunity of proving her mettle. That opportunity did not arrive however.

The new *Kingfisher*, it may be premised, is a very powerful yacht which should show up well in any kind of fresh to strong weather. But for racing purposes she is emphatically under-canvased. Her owner designed her to be primarily a cruising craft, and a cruiser she must remain until her sail plan is altered. In the matter of dimensions she has 13 feet beam, is 59 feet over all and 36 feet on the water line, the major part of her overhang being apparently aft. Her draft is 7 feet and she carries in a keel 10 feet long, 18 inches thick and 24 inches deep $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons of lead. The bird which decked the stem of the old *Kingfisher* flaunts itself upon her bows, and the canvas that drove the old boat is now bent on her successor. The new yacht is steered by means of the old *Kingfisher's* wheel in a commodious cockpit whence by an alley way with a stateroom on either hand (eight feet in length) access is given to the cabin or saloon in the waist of the vessel 9 feet in length and practically the width of the yacht, where, as in the staterooms, etc., below, head room is afforded to the extent of 6 feet, without the aid of the skylights. A powerful vessel, as we have said, the new ship should be a splendid cruiser. She is structurally far above the limits of her class: her frames are four inch and her scantling inch and quarter, and even with the heavy keel her free-board distinguishes her from all other yachts in the harbour. Whether her owner will continue to sail her under the old *Kingfisher's* mainsail of eight hundred and odd feet is a moot point. As to her internal arrangements it may be added that she has lavatory and kitchen provisions—including a capital bath heating apparatus and a miniature cooking range—such as can hardly be expected save on the most modern yachts of her dimensions. *Kingfisher*, whatever her success may be under her racing flag, will without doubt afford her owner many an enjoyable hour on cruise.

A moderate southerly breeze enabled the three big yachts to move about in lively enough fashion until the starting gun went when, *Mary* and *Kingfisher* being to leeward of the line, *Maid Marion* was enabled to get a small advantage by crossing to windward about half-way between the two marks. *Mary* was over next, *Kingfisher* crossing between the latter and the Commodore's yacht—the mark. All set jibtopsails at once and *Mary* immediately

ly drew out ahead, but so little that her lead at the harbour entrance was only 15 seconds from *Maid Marion*, *Kingfisher* being 17 seconds astern of the latter. When sheets were trimmed in for the Kawasaki Buoy it became apparent that the wind which promised fairly well at the outset, had fallen too light for the new boat. Both her opponents spun out a lead upon her rapidly, and it was not till half the distance had been covered that, assisted by a brisk breeze which swept a few white caps up the bay, she could hold the *Maid*, from which *Mary* in the freshening weather was fast slipping away. The wind had latterly eastered somewhat and when *Mary* got round 3 minutes and 21 seconds ahead of *Maid Marion* she was enabled to lie well up towards Honmoku. *Kingfisher* did not round the buoy but, shortening sail, went off on a short cruise. As usual *Maid Marion's* jibtopsail seemed to do more harm than good, spilling the wind quite effectually into her gaff topsail. For the rest perhaps the times will be sufficient, *Mary* being far ahead of her only remaining opponent at the Widow Buoy:

	h.m.s.
<i>Mary</i>	5.03.08
<i>Maid Marion</i>	5.16.58

Mary thus won the first prize, presented, *Maid Marion* the second.

The race for 21 raters not entered in the Mosquito Yacht Club race was a rather interesting contest. *Aimee* was first out of the harbour, *Witch* close up, then *Edna* and *Valkyrien* close together. On the beat down to the Mandarin Bluff *Edna* was first, followed by *Aimee*, *Witch* and *Valkyrien*. They ran up to and rounded the Quarantine Lightship in the same order but reaching to the Tachibana Buoy *Edna* and *Aimee* had a luffing match which enabled *Witch* to take the lead, *Aimee* only rounding second. On the beat back to the Mandarin Bluff *Edna* lost considerably by standing in too far and at this mark the order was: *Aimee* first, *Witch* and *Edna* close together, the former in the inside berth. *Aimee* held her lead home, crossing first, a close fight between *Witch* and *Edna* resulting in favour of the latter by about a length. Times:

	Finish	Corrected
	h.m.s.	Club Time.
<i>Witch</i>	4.30.30	4.26.35
<i>Aimee</i>	4.28.39	4.28.39
<i>Edna</i>	4.30.04	4.30.04
<i>Valkyrien</i>	4.36.34	4.36.34

Witch, therefore, on her allowance wins the *Aimee* Cup, *Aimee* taking second prize.

The Larks also had a race which resulted as follows:

	h.m.s.
1	4.34.38
3	—
4	4.29.18
5	4.30.02
11	4.27.30
12	4.27.30

No. 13 therefore gained the first prize.

The Mosquito Yacht Club yachts also raced with the following result:—

	Finish
	h.m.s.
<i>Pelo</i>	4.38.13
<i>Winsome</i>	4.39.54
<i>Elsa</i>	4.42.32
<i>Sunbeam</i>	4.42.04
<i>Choko</i>	5.05.00

BASEBALL.

The baseball game on Saturday between the Y. C. and A. C. and the Yokohama Commercial School opened with some good play, petered out somewhat in the middle, and smartened up again towards the close. The heat was terrific, with a hot wind, and players were called upon for big drafts on their stock of endurance. Y.C. and A.C. took the lead from the start, Weed and McChesney both getting home in the first inning. In the next inning the home nine got three more runs, Mollison, Stornebrink and Weed all passing the plate; the third innings saw another notch placed to their credit. The Commercial School had two runs to their credit when the second innings closed, but after that they were held down tight

till the seventh, when three men getting their bases on balls, Yamada ambled home. They made one more in the eighth innings. The home side made several good hits in the course of play, but the smart fielding of their opponents, combined with slow base running (excusable in such heat) prevented them rolling up such a score as might have been expected. Thorn took over the catching from Weed in the fifth inning. Line up:—

Y. C. & A. C.	Y. C. S.
Correa	P. Oishi.
Weed and Thorne	C. Matsuzawa.
McChesney	1st. Kunimi.
Merriman	2nd. Yonebayashi.
Mollison	3rd. Okawara.
Blake	S.S. Yano.
Thompson	L.F. Matsumura.
Cowan	C.F. Hirooka.
Stornebrink	R.F. Yamada.

Score by innings:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Y. C. & A. C.	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Y. C. S.	0	2	0	0	0	6	1	1	0	11

Mr. E. Mendelson was the scorer, and Mr. McGowan the umpire.

The following is the official score in the baseball match between the Y.C. & A.C. and the Yokohama Commercial School, played on Saturday:—

Y. C. & A. C.				A.B. R. S. B. S.H.			
P.O.	A.	E.	POS.				
8	3	0	C. Thorn	2	0	0	0
2	1	1	C. Weed	3	2	1	1
0	2	1	B. Merriman	5	0	0	0
1	2	2	S.S. Blake	5	0	2	2
10	0	1	B. McChesney	5	1	1	1
3	12	1	P. Correa	4	1	2	1
0	0	1	C.F. Cowan	4	0	2	2
2	2	0	B. Mollison	4	1	2	2
1	0	0	L.F. Thompson	4	0	1	2
0	0	1	R.F. Stornebrink	4	1	0	1

27	23	7	40	6	9	12
YOKOHAMA COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.						
7	4	1	C. Matsuzawa	6	0	1
1	1	0	S.S. Yano	6	1	1
8	0	1	B. Kunimi	4	0	2
3	1	1	B. Yonebayashi	5	0	0
3	1	3	B. Yamada	5	0	0
5	2	1	L.F. Matsumura	4	2	0
0	0	0	C.F. Hirooka	3	1	0
0	0	0	R.F. Okawara	3	0	0
0	8	1	P. Oishi	3	0	2
27	17	7	39	4	4	7

FOURTEENTH OF JULY.

The French National Holiday was duly celebrated on Friday by the French residents, in sympathy with whom many foreign business houses in the settlement and residences on the Bluff—especially British in both cases—hung out flags. The offices of the Messageries Maritimes at No. 9 were profusely but tastefully decorated with flags and lanterns, the effect in the evening being particularly striking. The centre of the day's proceedings in Yokohama was the Oriental Palace Hotel, the sea front of which was elaborately adorned with lanterns and flags. Arrangements were made for a special tiffin and dinner, for both of which seats were hardly obtainable on Friday. In the evening the weather continued fine and the dance that followed dinner was most enjoyable. The music supplied by the fine band of the Toyama Gakko was excellent. The following selections were rendered during the day:—

Tiffin.

- 1.—Marche de Sambre et Meuse.....Ratshl
- 2.—Une Alerte au Bivouac, Ouverture.....Clodomit
- 3.—Fantaisie Sur Mignon.....Ambroise Thomas
- 4.—L'Ardita Valse
- 5.—La Fille de Madame Angot.....Lecocq
- 6.—Fantaisie sur Faust
- 7.—Marche du Temps Passé

Dinner.

- 1.—Marche Lorraine.....Canne
- 2.—Ouverture de Guillaume Tell
- 3.—Grande Fantaisie sur Tannhäuser.....Wagner
- 4.—Valse Bleue
- 5.—Caucou and Cricri Polka
- 6.—Les Mousquetaires au Courent
- 7.—Le Chant du Départ, Marche

THE LAW COURTS.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A SEAL.

Mr. Robert Amtour, a German, who was recently arrested on suspicion of having destroyed an official seal, and who has been undergoing preliminary examination in the Tokyo District Court, was acquitted on July 15th on the ground that the evidence against him was insufficient.

SHIPPING CASE.

Mr. K. Makino, owner of the *Ryoyo Maru* which recently collided with the French steamer *Breis Isel* (4,930 tons, whose agents in Japan are the American Trading Company) in Moji Strait and sank, lodged a claim on July 18th in the Kobe District Court against the American agents and seized the French ship, which is now at Kobe.

According to the petition of the plaintiff, the *Breis Isel* struck the stern of the *Ryoyo Maru* while the latter was under way and inflicted severe damage to her hull. As the result, the Japanese ship sank together with cargo. The collision was attributed to the negligence of the French vessel. The Japanese ship was valued at yen 140,000 and her cargo yen 200,000.

A telegram from Osaka says that some marine insurance companies concerned in the *Ryoyo* and her cargo held a conference on July 19th in Kobe in order to participate in the case as intervenors and to maintain the petition of the plaintiff.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE BANK
v. YUANTZE SONG.

A case lodged by the Russo-Chinese Bank in the Tokyo District Court claiming yen 230,000 against its ex-Comptroller, Yuantze Song, and the defendant counter-claiming yen 600,000 is reported to have been settled out of the Court.

BRITANNIA TO JAPAN.

Over and over the broad earth's breast,
Over and over the main,
From the Isles of the East to the Isles of the West
There is welded a golden chain.
Over the hundred years gone by
Voices are borne on the sea:
"Ye have warred our war, ye have cried our cry,
Ye have conquered, even as we."
Tyranny darkened our Western light
('Twas a hundred years ago),
When our fathers sailed for the fateful fight,
And struck the all-saving blow.
Tyranny grasps at your island throne,
Darkens your realm of the Sun;
But your signal to-day has been Nelson's own,
And his word on your warships won.
Ye have learned our lore of the glorious seas,
Ye have proved it pure and true;
But your faithful vigil, your scorn of ease—
God grant that we learn them of you!
Over and over the broad earth's breast,
Over and over the main,
From the Isles of the East to the Isles of the West
There is welded a soul-wrought chain.

ERNEST MYERS, in the *Spectator*.

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

Owing to dense fog, the steamer *Ryoyo Maru* (2,808 tons) with six thousand cases of fish oil and general cargo, collided on the morning of July 14th in Moji Strait with a French steamer which was leaving for Newcastle. The Japanese ship sustained severe damage amidships and sank. The crew, 53 in all, were saved. She was on her way from Otaru, Hokkaido, to Onomichi in Bingo province. The French ship also sustained damage to her bow.

A telegram from Wakanaï, Hokkaido, reports that an explosion has occurred among the cargo of the steamer *Teshio Maru* which is sunk off the port and on which salvage operations are being carried on. Five men were injured and one was killed.

At 3.30 a.m. on July 13th, the *America Maru*

collided with the *Bankoku Maru* (2,339 tons) off Ulsan, Korea. The latter sustained severe damage to her bow but arrived at Mutsure island. The *America Maru* was slightly damaged. The *Bankoku Maru* was on her way from Fusan to Otaru.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The first case of laying on the lash for wife-beating in Oregon is acknowledged by the press to be a move in the right direction. The brute showed that the punishment hurt, and it is doubtful whether he will give his cowardly instincts full play another time. A certain class of criminals, like wife-beaters—brutal tramps who terrorize women and children, petty thieves and those who are cruel to animals—can only be reached by punishment which inflicts severe bodily pain. It would reduce such offenses 50 per cent. were a whipping post provided in every jail throughout the land, remarks the *San Francisco Chronicle*.

William W. Karr, accountant of the Smithsonian Institution and disbursing agent for the Government bureaus under it, has been arrested on the charge of embezzlement, which, according to his own confession, aggregates \$46,000. His stealings, he confessed have been going on for the past fifteen years. Karr is 50 years old. He went to Washington from Memphis and has been identified with the Smithsonian Institution since 1880. The embezzlement was accomplished by making use of cheques sent to the Smithsonian Institution in payment of miscellaneous transactions.

The prospects of the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon, are said to be growing brighter. The attendance, which fell away badly after the opening day, is now increasing and the weather is fine. The fair is practically complete, and from all accounts it is a noteworthy show, especially of the life and resources of the Pacific Northwest, of which the average Eastern tourist knows very little. The Government has been liberal, and the display made by the various departments is noteworthy. All observers agree that no fair ever held in America has had so beautiful a natural site as this on the banks of the Willamette river, with green fields and forests surrounding it, and with a background of snow-capped mountain peaks.

Mr. Henry James took a fling at American newspapers and public schools while talking to Bryn Mawr College girls at their commencement on June 8. He placed newspapers and schools in the class of what he considers evil influence on English speech, helping to keep it "untidy and slovenly." President Thomas introduced Mr. James to the girls, saying they were to "hear from his own lips what is thought of our matchless English by one of the greatest masters of written English." Mr. James surely told them what he thought of it. "There are millions of homes in America," he said, "in which the people call themselves educated, and yet they talk about 'vaniller eyescream,' that 'feller,' Portor Ricor, 'dorgs,' and use similar slovenly expressions."

While the Canadian Government cruiser *Vigilant* was patrolling Lake Erie, off Pelee island, on June 7th and in the neighborhood of the international boundary, it sighted the fishing tug *Grace M.* of Lorraine, O., which is alleged to have been in Canadian waters. The *Vigilant* immediately gave chase and showed signals to stop and surrender. The tug taking no notice, Captain Dunn of the *Vigilant* fired a shot across the bow of the *Grace M.* She kept on and made a dash for American waters. The cruiser fired again, but the tug refused to stop. Before she finally gave in Captain Dunn fired five shots at the American vessel. Coming to close quarters, the *Grace M.* made further attempts to escape being captured, but when within hailing distance of the Government cruiser she turned around to yield and the two vessels came together. The tug turned turtle and sank. Five of the crew, Captain Galbraith,

Engineer W. Ruelson, William Anderson, Joseph Poppell and Martin Olesen all sank with the tug, and two, Martin Olesen and William Anderson, apparently remained in the boat, as their bodies did not return to surface. The other three men were rescued by boats from the *Vigilant*.

On account of the present situation in the Far East the United States Naval War College and the General Board of the Navy have recommended that another battle-ship be added to the American Asiatic fleet, and an order to that effect probably will be issued soon. The General Board believes that, as a matter of policy, the American naval force in the East should be strengthened to maintain the dignity of the United States and to more closely approach the present dominant power of Japan. The joint Army and Navy Board, which directs the expending of all appropriations for insular defenses has decided to spend practically every dollar of the available fund, amounting to nearly \$1,000,000, in strengthening the defenses in the Philippines. It is stated, however, that there is no significance in this decision. The fortification of the Philippines has been urged for years by the Army and Navy strategists and now that they have the money to spend they say they propose to spend it where they have long thought it was most needed.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Financial Report on the working of the Yokohama General Hospital for the period from November 1st, 1904, to June 30th, 1905.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

	Dr.	Cr.
	Yen.	Yen.
To Provisions	3,767.80	
Wages and Salaries	4,856.92	
Medical Fees	1,240.00	
Medicines and Drugs	969.57	
Light and Heating	1,327.05	
Laundry	409.91	
Sundry	486.33	
Infectious Ward	518.26	
Interest	27.90	
Ground Rent & Insurance ..	954.08	
Balance	165.35	
By Earnings during the period ..		14,723.17
	14,723.17	14,723.17

IMPROVEMENTS ACCOUNT.

To Medical Appliances	326.80
Furniture	112.64
Improvements and Repairs ..	1,959.02
Passage of new Nurse	434.34
Balance	8,596.38
By Donations, &c., as per list ..	11,429.18
	11,429.18

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Deficit brought forward from 1904	3,533.83
Balance	5,227.90
By Working Account	165.35
Improvements Account	8,596.38
	8,761.73
	8,761.73

BALANCE SHEET.

	Liabilities.	Assets.
To Profit & Loss account	5,227.90	
By Cash in hand		141.36
Chartered Bank		4,821.74
Sundry Debtors		264.80
	5,227.90	5,227.90

RECORD OF PATIENTS.

	Room.	Ward.	Special.	Charity.	Total.
Admitted to date	78	45	10	6	140
Discharged	69	38	10	6	123
Deaths	4	6	0	0	10
Under Treatment on June 30th	5	2	0	0	7

DONATIONS, ETC.

Previously acknowledged	10,829.18
International Bank	250.00
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	150.00
Messrs. Healing & Co.	100.00
" Vantine & Co.	50.00
Anon	50.00
	11,429.18

H. J. NEVILLE, Hon. Secretary.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Colonel T. Nishikubo and Ensign Y. Imamura were killed in the fighting on Saghalien.

The Tokyo Electric Light Co. and the Fukagawa Electric Light Co. have decided to amalgamate and to carry on business under the name of the former firm.

An official telegram from Kumamoto reports that on the morning of July 18th, fire broke out at Kubota, in the district of Kikuchi, destroying four hundred buildings.

A case of bubonic plague was reported on July 19th in Kure-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo. The patient is a youth named H. Nishimura, an employee of H. Kojima, a rice merchant.

Bishop M. C. Harris, of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Japan and Korea, has returned from a visit to Manchuria and Korea, and will stay during the year at the Aoyama residence.

It is reported by Tokyo papers that 18,190 bags of flour on board the captured ship *Henry Balkow* were delivered on July 19th by the Yokosuka Prize Court to the Department of the Navy.

A Shimonoseki telegram reports that a passenger on the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Hijo Maru* has been attacked by plague. He died on July 17th in the Shimonoseki Hospital whither he was removed on the arrival of the vessel.

An Aomori telegram says that a British gentleman was arrested on July 16th on a charge of having photographed parts of the harbour. Having confiscated the negatives, the Aomori police released him. The gentleman is reported by the *Kokumin* to be an engineer employed at the Kosaka mine.

According to official investigations at the end of June, the number of Russian prisoners in Japan is as follows:—

Generals and Admirals	10
Staff officers	91
Petty officers	1,156
Non-Commissioned officers	9,149
Men	55,665

66,071

Japanese prisoners in Russia are as follows:—

Officers	15
Non-Commissioned officers	20
Men	286
Medical officials, etc.	11
Merchant sailors of merchantmen, etc....	288

620

Besides these figures, 137 other Japanese are believed to be detained in Russia.

THE SINKING OF THE "PRINSESSE MARIE."

The *Singapore Free Press* prints the following account of the last voyage of the ill-fated Danish steamer *Prinseesse Marie*:—

The *Prinseesse Marie* left Singapore on June 17th for Yokohama and Kobe with a cargo of provisions and manufactured iron from Copenhagen and Antwerp. The voyage was uneventful till the afternoon of the 22nd when a large steamer was sighted bearing down on the *Prinseesse Marie* from the eastward. As the stranger drew near she hoisted the Russian colours and fired a shot across the merchantman's bows as a signal for her to heave-to. The warship, for such the vessel proved to be, swept up to within a very short distance of the *Prinseesse Marie*, and one of the ship's officers who understands Russian read the name *Terek* on her bows. This, according to the Russian statement was in 13° 57' N. lat and 113° 15' E. long.

THE USUAL PROCEDURE.

The cruiser signalled that she was sending a boat, and soon an armed cutter put off from her and pulled to the *Prinseesse Marie*. Two officers came aboard and demanded the ship's papers, which Captain Ingemann at once produced, as well as a certificate from the Danish and Japanese Consuls at Antwerp and the Dutch Stadt certifying that the steamer carried no contraband. These the Russian officers looked through and then ordered the hatches to be removed, so that they might verify the mani-

fest for themselves. This was at once done and after they had examined the holds the officers held a long conversation together. The chief officer of the *Prinseesse Marie* overheard part of this consultation and heard the Russians express the opinion that the cargo was non-seizable. Finally they asked Captain Ingemann to accompany them on board their vessel, as they wished to lay the matter before their commander. On arrival on the *Terek* a hasty Court of Enquiry was convened in the chart room, the court comprising the Commander of the cruiser and all his officers. The *Prinseesse Marie's* papers were examined and Captain Ingemann, who was present, was questioned closely on minor details.

CONTRABAND OR NOT?

Then the Russian officers held a long argument as to whether the *Prinseesse Marie's* cargo was contraband or not. The Russian commander and the majority of his officers appeared to be of opinion that the ship's cargo did not make her liable to seizure, but on this opinion being expressed a boyish looking lieutenant who had taken a prominent part in the discussion lost his temper, and thumping his fist on the table declared that the ship should not be released. Finally he became so enraged that he shook his fist in his commander's face and declared in an insulting manner that if the *Prinseesse Marie* was released he would bring the matter before the Russian Government and have the commander punished.

A VACILLATING COMMANDER.

On this the Russian commander, who was an old man, said he would enquire into the matter again. During the fresh enquiry the young lieutenant, whose name Captain Ingemann afterwards learned was Andrews, was most persistent that the vessel should not be released. After a heated argument he brought the majority of his brother officers round to his views by saying that even if the cargo was not contraband and Russia had to pay a large sum in compensation, this was better than allowing such a valuable cargo to fall into Japanese hands.

STILL NOT SURE.

The Russian officers then appeared reluctant to sink the steamer and discussed the feasibility of putting a prize crew on board her and navigating her to the Baltic. This the commander would not hear of, saying he could not allow his ship's crew to be so greatly weakened as the sending away of a prize crew would necessitate. The *Prinseesse Marie* was stopped at 5 o'clock in the evening and Captain Ingemann had been taken to the *Terek* at 6 o'clock when the enquiry opened, but it was to p.m. before the decision was come to that the steamer was to be sunk. Captain Ingemann protested against this but without avail. He therefore asked the Court to give him a signed statement of the action they intended to take with regard to his vessel. This the Russians readily did, and then showed the captain a berth where he could turn in till morning.

THE "PRINSESSE MARIE" BLOWN UP.

Captain Ingemann was awakened at day-break the next day, 22nd, and both ships which had been cruising slowly eastward were again hove to. The Russians then lowered all their boats and with Captain Ingemann in the first went aboard the *Prinseesse Marie*. In all nearly one hundred Russians boarded the ship. Captain Ingemann was told to tell his crew to prepare to go on board the cruiser. Whilst the Danes were getting their sea chests on deck the Russians spread themselves over the ship and

BEGAN TO LOOT HER.

They went into the saloons and cabin and each man helped himself to just what he fancied, and what they did not want they wantonly destroyed. They broached a case of beer, of which there was plenty in the ship's holds, and partook of it in such quantities that a number soon got quite drunk. When one case was finished another was got out of the hold and opened without any remonstrance from the Russian officers.

WANTON DESTRUCTION.

The worst intoxicated men appeared to take a fiendish delight in smashing everything they saw. In the saloon they broke all the crockery and even tore up the linoleum matting in shreds, whilst the cabins they wrecked entirely, smashing the mirrors and other toilet gear to atoms. Captain Ingemann was cut to the heart to see his beautiful new ship wrecked by a party of madmen.

WRECKING THE ENGINES.

In the engine room the Danish engineers had a similar experience. The Russians helped themselves to all the moveable fittings of the engines and then smashed at them with hammers. The steamer had a fine dynamo in her engine room and the chief engineer swore in his beard when he saw the damage wrought to it and the other machinery, though he knew the ship was to be sunk.

LIQUOR AND PROVISIONS REMOVED.

Meanwhile the more sober part of the crew got

the *Prinseesse Marie's* steam winches going and slung all the provisions and liquor they could get easy access to into their boats and those of the *Prinseesse Marie*, which they had lowered, for transference to the *Terek*. They removed a large quantity of beer, wines, and tinned provisions, also a number of bags of sugar. At 2 p.m. they knocked off their work of plunder, and preparations were made to sink the *Prinseesse Marie*. Captain Ingemann and his crew were taken to the *Terek* and all the Russians with the exception of one boat's crew left the doomed steamer. To these the final act of destruction had been left. Apparently undesirous of expending ammunition in sinking the steamer the Russians placed two mines aboard her—one under the boilers and the other in No 1 hold in such a position that it would blow a hole in the steamer's side and at the same time destroy the water-tight bulkhead.

SENT TO THE BOTTOM.

Wires connecting with the charges were then brought up on deck and over the side into the boat, which pulled away from the ship. When about one hundred yards away the connection was made and two muffled explosions came from the *Prinseesse Marie*. She shook from stem to stern but no visible damage could be seen. Despite this, however, the vessel had received vital injuries, as could be seen from the rapid manner in which she began to settle down. The water appeared to be pouring into her from the holes made by the dynamite, and from her sea-cocks which the Russians, to make perfectly sure of sinking her had opened before they took their departure. Rapidly the ship got deeper and deeper in the water and eighteen minutes after the explosion of the mines she went down by the head.

SOUTHWARD HO.

On board the *Terek* the officers and crew of the *Prinseesse Marie* were kindly treated, the officers sharing the accommodation of the Russian officers. For the first four or five days they were not told where they were being taken or what was going to be done with them, but from the stars Captain Ingemann was able to tell that the *Terek* was being steered southwards. After some time from scraps of conversation they learned that the *Terek* was bound for Batavia to obtain coal, as the supply in her bunkers was running perilously low.

INCIDENTS ON THE "TEREK."

The conduct of the lieutenant to his commander had astonished the Danes, but they met with far greater surprises in the matter of Russian discipline. The Russians drank all day, and many a night were all so much the worse for liquor that the ship was left solely in the command of a petty officer and no proper look-out kept. On one occasion two officers who were the worse for liquor indulged in a "scrapping" match and had to be separated by their crew, the stolid Danes looking on aghast.

SCURVY RAMPANT.

Owing to the length of time they had been at sea scurvy had broken out on the *Terek* and although she carried a crew of three hundred, half of them were victims of this disease. Owing to this no attempt was made to clean the interior of the ship, whilst outside she looked like a tramp collier which had not been inside a dock for years.

On the 29th the *Terek* arrived at Batavia and on the Dutch Port Officer coming aboard the crew of the *Prinseesse Marie* were handed over. The Dutch authorities were most kind to them and at once put them in communication with their Consul who wired to Singapore with the result that arrangements were made for them to come to Singapore by the *La Seyne*.

A REASON FOR INTERNMENT.

When told that the *Terek* had been interned at Batavia the officers of the *Prinseesse Marie* said this was probably because they could not get any coal. Although the Russians obtained permission to take in 1,000 odd tons of coal, the coal coolies, after working for a few hours, at coaling the vessel, refused to work for some reason or other, it is thought because they were ill-treated.

HOME TO DENMARK.

From the *La Seyne* the crew of the *Prinseesse Marie* went on board the East Asiatic Company's steamer *Siam*, which left for Copenhagen yesterday afternoon.

It should be mentioned that the fine vessel so wantonly damaged and sunk by the Russians, on her last trip from Shanghai carried home 800 distressed and wounded refugees. The commander of the *Terek* probably did not know this, but the knowledge of what they had done and what they got in return did not mollify the outraged Danish officers.

RELUCTANT RUSSIANS.

There were at Batavia two Russian officers and a number of Russian sailors ashore. When the *Rion* had orders to leave within the specified time, these were ashore, and the vessel signalled for them. Apparently the seductions of town-life proved irresistible, for they neglected the signal and stayed on land of plenty.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REAL CONDITIONS IN KOREA

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In your last issue of the *Japan Mail* you criticised an article that appeared in the *Korea Review*. You questioned the truth of the statement the author made in regard to the way Japanese subjects treat the Korean. The incident cited was a Korean who was beaten at a road leading from some railroad station. You refused to accept this as true, or as representing the way the Japanese have and are treating the Koreans.

It is a pity that without being in Korea and without investigating for truth or falsehood you say this cannot be true and does not represent the state of affairs here, when you will believe the author of the article on any other subject. You should accept the statement of others till you have investigated for yourself, and then not go only to Japanese ports like Fusan or Mokpo, but get out into the interior among the Koreans. The Japanese emigrants who are coming to Korea by hundreds on every ship are largely coolies and adventurers, and are as yet in the interior, subject to no law but might. This, however, does not lessen the responsibility of the Japanese Government, for she need not allow her subjects to come until they can be governed; they will not obey Korean laws and there is no Japanese law here.

No one can be in Korea long where the Japanese are who can not vouch for many instances similar to the one you discredited in your editorial. You did not believe it because such conduct is so unreasonable, and yet those of us who see are forced to believe.

I employed a Japanese contractor to do some mason work. He beat the Korean coolies over the head with anything he could get hold of till I was compelled to send him away. Why? Because he spoke Japanese and did not know Korean, the coolies spoke Korean and did not know or pretend to know Japanese therefore it was hard to give orders. It was no one's fault except his own that he did not know the Korean language, therefore he should have shown what he wanted instead of beating.

I was called professionally to see a Korean who was shot and killed by a Japanese in railroad construction. Why was he shot? Because the man became angry at the Korean for doing something in the work of grading that the Japanese "boss" did not like. Just what it was I could not find out, but it was while they were all busy at their work. The Korean was unarmed and offered no resistance.

I got off the train at a certain station. Many Japanese and Koreans also got off. We were walking away when like a flash a Japanese knocked over a feeble old Korean gentleman, who seemed to be 60 years old. Two other young Japanese joined in and the three men slogged and kicked and beat the old man with a horse whip till he lay prostrate and almost unconscious. This was done within a dozen yards of two Japanese soldiers dressed in their uniforms with their guns and bayonets in their hands, and they said not one word but looked on in perfect complaisance. What was the cause of the trouble? I could not exactly say, seemingly no cause. Whether it was the old man jostled against the Japanese, or whether the horse the old man was about to mount jumped against one of them I could not say. This much I know that I was within a few feet, that the men were strangers, and that no words passed between them. If I remember a statement made in your paper some time since correctly, Japan has declared that parts of Korea occupied by Japanese enterprise such as the railroad are under martial law, at least her policy is such that she court-martials Koreans for misdemeanors. Now if this part of Korea is under martial law why does she not instruct her soldiers to keep the peace against her own subjects as well as against the Koreans? If Japan is represented here in the interior by any class officially, it is her soldiers, and why do they not act as Japanese police as well as Korean?

My cook, a man 30 years old, was back of the house on private ground, on a hill above where a Japanese house was burning in the city below. Two American friends were standing by him watching the fire, which was about 25 yards off, on a ledge of rock about 60 feet below; between was an open space and very steep. The crowd and the firemen were all below. The Korean was not talking. A group of Japanese came climbing up the rock, went direct to the Korean, gave him a blow that sent him staggering backward and went on. Mean! Devilish!

I might cite case after case, and my experience is no exception to the rule. I suppose you will say, however, impossible; you cannot believe it. You are in a position, if you will publish the unvarnished facts, to do the Japanese as well as the Koreans a great deal of good. The Koreans

have their faults but they are no more numerous than the faults of other peoples.
Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO HAS SEEN.

THE RENAMING OF SAGHALIEN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I gather from *The Japan Mail* and elsewhere that the place-names on the Island of Saghalien are to be changed from the old native nomenclature to one of purely Japanese manufacture, e.g. Aniva Bay is to be called henceforth "Higashi-Fushimi Bay;" Enzuma Cape is to be "Tsushima Cape," and so on. It seems to be a great pity for many reasons that the old names should thus ruthlessly be made to disappear from off the face of the earth and with them the previous ethno-geographical history of early races and nations. Before, then, the very island itself has its aboriginal cognomen taken away and another given it (for one does not see why with such recklessness it should not be), I would like to place on record that the name Saghalien is pure Ainu,—viz., Sahalin, or in full, Sahalin Moshiri. The meaning of the name is "the land of the wave-like," or "undulating plains." I should imagine that the island of Saghalien is something like the "South-Downs" of Sussex, England: i.e. low hills with flat places on them.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN BATCHELOR.

Sapporo, July 15th, 1905.

AN EXPLANATION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In the interests of fairplay towards a defenceless widow, may I ask you to publish the following in the next issue of your journal?

On the 4th July, a declaration in the German language was offered by a lady to your paper as an advertisement. Through some inadvertence, the matter was published in your correspondence columns together with an English translation. The advertisement had been proffered in the German language because it was intended to reach only the German community. Its object was to dispel possible misunderstandings, due to the publication, by third parties, of facts concerning the lady's adopted child. The necessity for such a declaration arose from the fact that "adoption" is a prominent feature in the codes and social life of Germany.

When, however, this declaration intended as an advertisement, was published in your correspondence columns together with an English version, the door was opened to the criticisms of your subscribers of other nationalities, with whom "adoption" is not an institution and who could not, therefore, be acquainted with the niceties attaching to that institution in German eyes. As a consequence, a letter signed "T. C." appeared in one of the recent issues of your paper. While the letter may have been composed with the best of intentions, it was evidently written without a knowledge of the facts or of the German laws concerning "adoption." So far as present purposes are concerned, these may be stated (with a vital exception referred to below) as follows:

No German woman under 45-52 years of age (the age differing between these figures in the different states of Germany) can legally adopt a child, unless it is her own illegitimate child. In the latter case, she may legalize it after marriage, provided that her husband, being the father, consents to the adoption. There is, however, an exception to this law,—an exception not very widely known, namely: In the Kingdom of Saxony, where after a certain period of residence and having become a subject of Saxony, it is possible to seek the King's permission for adoption. Provided the characters of the adopting parents are clear, permission is granted without waiting for the age required by other German States, and this facility is sometimes utilized by people desirous of taking and bringing up another person's child as their own, as was actually the fact in the case now in question.

It should be perfectly clear from the above that whenever the average German learns of a child adopted by a couple in the earlier years of their married life, he is apt to conclude that it is an illegitimate child of one of the members to the marriage. The declaration submitted to your office, as an advertisement, was intended to refute this natural inference, derived from the fact disclosed to the public against the wishes of the adoptive mother, that the child hitherto known as her own was only an adopted child, an inference casting a stain not only upon the living but upon the dead.

As to the motives which prompted the disclosure just referred to, it is quite unnecessary for me to refer, but as it has exposed a helpless woman to malicious slander and her motives to misrepresentation, I feel it a duty to send this letter.

Enclosing my card, I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

T AIRPLAY.

A FINAL WORD.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The last letter of your correspondent, "The Writer of the Article," is perfectly delicious. In a former letter I likened him to a Don Quixote tilting against theological windmills, but exciting pity instead of humour in the performance. But in this last letter he has supplied the missing humour. For a man, who has taken columns and columns of your paper during the years past to express to us his religious views, to feel the necessity of gravely reciting to us the number of theological examinations he took when a student in England in order to prove to us his knowledge of the Christian religion, is enough to add to the gaiety of the nations even in the midst of the dog days!

Of course, from the beginning of the controversy I have known perfectly who your correspondent is. And I have known considerable of his history, though I confess I did not know that the examinations he took in theology were exactly eleven in number. I have even had the genuine pleasure of meeting him personally, though he perhaps does not remember me. I confess that I found him in personal intercourse far more gentlemanly and refined in his manner of expression than he has shown himself to be in newspaper controversy.

Seriously speaking, your correspondent should know that a man might pass forty-nine examinations and spend a hundred years in the study of theology in schools and books, and yet have no real comprehension of the sweep of the Christian religion. It is that lack of real comprehension that your correspondent betrays in all his articles on Christianity. He has no intellectual as well as no personal grip on the fundamental meaning of the Christian religion.

Your other correspondent, "A Man in the Street," sets before us a disconcerting picture of the conflicting beliefs of the Christian Church. But it is a very superficial picture. Aside from the Unitarian people, who are an exceedingly small class of people numerically, all the different branches of the Christian Church, Greek, Roman, and Protestant, are one in the great beliefs of the Christian religion. They all alike believe in the Trine God; they all alike believe in the creation of the world and God's constant care of the world; they all alike believe in the childhood and brotherhood of the human race; they all alike believe in the divine moral law and in the probationary character of this life and in the sin of all men against God; they all alike believe in prayer; they all alike believe that the Bible is God's special revelation to men; they all alike believe that the Son of God came into the world and lived a human life and died for the sins of the world and rose again from the dead; they all alike believe in the life after death and in after death separation between goodness and badness. In a thousand and one beliefs they differ. But, compared to these great things in which they all agree, the differences are utterly insignificant. Christian peoples differ in their beliefs in regard to forms of Church government and in the degree of importance due to rites and ceremonies, and in the counteraction of the divine and human will in salvation, and in the details of the future life and in many other things. But we have only to compare these differences in belief with the great Christian doctrines which they all hold alike to see that fundamentally the Christian Church is "one in hope and doctrine." Why does your correspondent throw dust by seeking to magnify the differences in belief? The agreements are far greater in their importance.

Then your correspondent devotes himself to what he chooses to call my belief in eternal punishment. But one sentence shows that he has no comprehension of what I stated to be the Christian belief in eternal punishment. He says, "Does he not think after, say two or three million years of punishment, the poor wretch might be given another chance?" By that sentence he shows that he thinks that Christian people believe that eternal punishment is an utterly arbitrary thing on the part of God. Does he imagine that we believe that the God who made us and loves us would leave one of us for a moment in hell if it were possible for him to take us out? Does he imagine that we believe that the God who came himself to die for us would refuse arbitrarily to give one of us another chance for happiness? If your correspondent would think through the make-up of a free moral personality his difficulty to understand would be solved. In the very nature and law of free moral personality there is wrapped up the possibility of the free moral agent fixing himself forever in the direction of moral badness. When a free man by his own deliberate and persistent choice of selfishness fixes himself in the direction of badness and loses thereby all motives even in the other direction, then it is foolishness to ask why God would not give him another chance. If a man loses his arm, then by the law of the human body he can never have the "chance" for another. And when a man has lost his motives

for righteous endeavour, by the law of the human soul he can never have another "chance."

But we are not to "sit twiddling our thumbs throughout the ages." As an old teacher of mine expressed it, there is one necessity and two possibilities before every human being. The necessity is that every one of us shall serve God in this his universe forever and ever. The possibilities are that we may serve him forever in the joy of our own free choice, or that we shall serve him as the winds and the waves serve him from sheer necessity of law. These two possibilities are heaven and hell, and between them is a great gulf fixed that no man can cross. For a man who has ever been a free personality, with the wonderful power of choice in his blood, to lose all his motives toward the choice of righteousness, and to be sunk down into the forced service of things, and with the memory of his former splendour—that is the torture and the punishment that your correspondent asks me to explain. Jesus Christ called it "eternal fire" and "the worm that dieth not" and "weeping and gnashing of teeth," and I hardly think that his words can be improved upon.

Yours respectfully,
A. D. B.
Fukuoka, July 10th, 1905.

LAFCADIO HEARN AS A PROPHET.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—The following was written in 1895 by the late Lafcadio Hearn, and appears in his "Kokoro" page 107 (it refers to the return of soldiers from the war with China):

"I said to Manyem: 'This evening they will be in Osaka and Nagoya. They will hear the bugles calling; and they will think of comrades who never can return.'"

"The old man answered, with simple earnestness: 'Perhaps by Western people it is thought that the dead never return. But we cannot so think. There are no Japanese dead who do not return. There are none who do not know the way. From China and from Chosen, and out of the bitter sea, all our dead have come back,—all! They are with us now. In every dusk they gather to hear the bugles that called them home. And they will hear them also in that day when the armies of the Son of Heaven shall be summoned against Russia.'"

How truly this has been fulfilled! Recent events show that Hearn was a close observer and clearly saw what Russia, in spite of the number of secret service spies she maintained in Japan at great expense, failed utterly to see.

Yours, etc.,

E.J.M.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE W.C.T.U. IN JAPAN.

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Japanese Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been in progress in the Chapel of the Girls' Mission School at 212 Bluff. At the opening session on Wednesday afternoon, seventy members and delegates were present, and in the evening Mayor Ichihara and other friends extended a welcome to the gathered representatives from societies in all parts of the country. Members of the Yokohama Churches, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., and local temperance societies and schools were likewise on hand to greet them.

The National Corresponding Secretary reported on Thursday morning, a total membership of 2,577, showing an increase of 660 over that of the previous year. The Treasurer's report noted receipts to the amount of yen 3,201.27 and expenses at yen 2,475.87.

The work in Japan is distributed over the following eighteen departments, each of which is superintended by a Japanese lady. (1) Scientific Temperance Instruction. (2) Sabbath Observance. (3) Temperance Literature. (4) Mothers' Meetings. (5) Hygiene. (6) Soldiers and Sailors. (7) Evangelistic. (8) Rescue Work and Purity. (9) Anti-Narcotics. (10) Mercy. (11) Sunday School. (12) Unfermented Sacramental Wine. (13) Heredity. (14) Flower Mission. (15) Medal Contests. (16) Legislation and Petition. (17) Social Meetings. (18) Parliamentary Usage.

Miss Kara Smart, World's Representative, reported that 391,850 leaflets and 1,200 books had been published or reprinted during the past twelve months, and that apart from the sums mentioned above, she had given special financial aid to various departments, amounting to yen 572.73.

The Convention continued its sessions until midday on Saturday. A Special Public Meeting was held on Friday evening, in Shiloh Church, commencing at 7 o'clock, in the course of which, an address, in English, was given by Miss Belle Kearney of Mississippi. This lady has worked for fifteen years in the interests of the W. C. T. U. in all parts of the United States, and is now completing a world-wide trip of observation and organizing. Miss Kearney is also a writer, and has a thorough knowledge of what will interest her audience.

CHURCHES OF CHRIST CONVENTION.

The Annual Convention of the Japan Mission of Churches of Christ met in Karuizawa on July 7th. The Convention continued through July 7th, with a recess for the Glorious Fourth. The main time was taken up with business. Plans for enlargement of all departments of work were considered. At present the main part of the work is in the distinctive evangelistic field, twenty-two out of twenty-four missionaries being in that work. A Bible School, in which are two missionaries and two Japanese teachers is in a flourishing condition, with a night school auxiliary. A Girls' School is to be opened in Tokyo in October. This meets a long felt want and will increase the number of missionaries in educational work. More attention will also be given to the preparation and publication of Christian literature.

The Mission is planning to open several new stations during the next three years, at the end of which time the 25th anniversary of the Mission in Japan will be celebrated. A committee was appointed to collect material for a silver anniversary report.

During the sessions of the Convention Mr. R. D. McCoy of the Sei Gakuin, Tokyo, read a scholarly paper on "The Ideas of God, New and Old." Mr. W. H. Erskine, of Akita, read an interesting paper on "The Haldanean Movement."

Mr. R. L. Pruett, of Tokyo, presided over the Convention in an admirable way. New officers elected were C. S. Weaver, Oaken, President; R. D. McCoy, Tokyo, Vice-President, and M. B. Madden, Sendai, Secretary.

An English paper to be called "The Japan Harbinger" is to be published from September. May it be a harbinger of good things concerning the progress of righteousness in Japan!

Dr. J. H. Garrison, Editor of the *Christian Evangelist*, St. Louis, Mo., Dr. H. O. Breeden, Pastor of the Central Church of Christ, of Des Moines, Iowa, and Dr. John L. Brandt, Pastor of the First Church of Christ, St. Louis, Mo., expect to visit Japan this year. An extensive evangelistic campaign is being planned in order to make good use of the services of these eloquent and consecrated men.

The reports of the year show an increase in the number of accessions to the churches and a very encouraging increase in the amount given for the work. The Missionaries are all in good health; there is splendid harmony among all workers, and the future prospects are bright and hopeful.

M. B. MADDEN,
Secretary.

Karuizawa, July 10th, 1905.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

London, July 14.

The Paris Municipal Council has accepted the invitation of the London Municipal Council to visit London in October next.

COUNT MURAVIEFF RESIGNS.

Count Muravieff has resigned the appointment of peace plenipotentiary, ostensibly on account of ill-health.

NO ARMISTICE.

Later.

Russia has been given distinctly to understand that there can be no question of an armistice until the bases of peace have been accepted.

RUSSIA'S PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

It is officially announced at St. Petersburg that M. de Witte succeeds Count Muravieff as Chief Plenipotentiary.

THE ACCIDENT ON A BRITISH BATTLESHIP.

Four more deaths have occurred, owing to the accident on the British battleship *Implacable*.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

The festivities and good feeling at Brest have induced the French newspapers to discuss the possibility of developing the *entente* into an alliance. The papers point out that a naval combination between the two Powers would be irresistible.

BRITISH HONOURS FOR JAPANESE STATESMEN.

London, July 15.

The Grand Cross of the Bath has been

conferred on Count Katsura, Japanese Premier, and the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George on Baron Komura, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

THE CHANNEL FLEET AT BREST.

Vice-Admiral W. H. May, M.V.O., (who has succeeded Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, K.C.B., in the command of the Channel Fleet) with other naval officers, was a prominent figure at the great review at Longchamps on the occasion of the French National Holiday. Sir Francis Bertie, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., British Ambassador in Paris, was present.

Admiral May, President Loubet and British residents of Brest attended a review of marines and bluejackets. There was much international enthusiasm.

BRITISH ARMY AFFAIRS.

Later.

Mr. Arnold Forster, Secretary of State for War, speaking in connection with the Army Estimates, referred to Lord Roberts' speech (telegraphed on June 11). He said the strong dictum of Lord Roberts required some modification and examination. There had been rapid and great improvement in the personnel and organization of every branch of the Army since 1903, though there would be great difficulty in finding drafts for India during the next two years. He was confident we were now on the road towards a satisfactory solution of the Indian drafting question, which was the great and unique problem of the Army.

THE "CALEDONIEN" AGROUND.

London, July 16.

The M.M. steamer *Caledonien*, bound from the Far East to Marseilles, grounded badly near Zeila (off the coast of Somaliland). The British warship *Perseus* pulled her off and towed her to Jibouti.

MR. TAKAHIRA.

Mr. Takahira yesterday visited President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay in connection with the details of the peace conference. He expressed gratification at the appointment of Mr. de Witte, who is an able man and who would lend confidence and weight to the conclusions of the conference.

M. DE WITTE'S APPOINTMENT.

London, July 17.

Japan is reported to be gratified with the appointment of M. de Witte, who quits St. Petersburg on Wednesday (July 19th) and proceeds to America via Cherbourg.

COSSACKS MUTINY.

A company of Cossacks became mutinous near Lodz. They were surrounded and disarmed. This is the first time that Cossacks have shown disaffection.

THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

Great Britain and Spain will join in the Morocco Conference provided the programme is communicated to them in advance.

THE RAINY SEASON IN MANCHURIA.

The rainy season has set in in Manchuria and prevents movements on a large scale.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES IN RUSSIA.

Reuter's correspondent at Odessa reports that the authorities are acting severely in order to suppress the peasant disturbances in the province of Kherson. In the district of Paruting 1060 arrests were made. The prisoners were terribly beaten by Cossacks. Two succumbed. The drastic measures were apparently effective.

SAGHALIEN.

London, July 18.

The complete rout of the Russian

Dalinc, with a loss of eighty prisoners and five guns, ensures the complete occupation of Southern Saghalien.

The Japanese had 70 killed and wounded, the Russians sixteen.

POLAR EXPLORATION.

The Peary North Pole Exploration party has sailed from New York on the specially constructed steamer *Roosevelt*. They carry two years' supplies and will attempt to reach the Pole via Smith's Sound.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

London, July 18.

Mr. Balfour has withdrawn the Redistribution resolution and will proceed with the bill next session.

OPERATIONS ON THE KOREAN COAST.

General Linevitch telegraphs that Japanese torpedoers have entered Olga Bay.

FRENCH HONOURS TO BRITISH OFFICERS.

Vice-Admiral W. H. May, M.V.O., has been appointed Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. Lieut. the Hon O. B. Bridgeman has been appointed Commander, and all the officers commanding the British ships at Brest have been appointed Officers of the Legion of Honour.

NOT THE "CALEDONIEN."

A Reuter's telegram from Aden states that it was the M. M. steamer *Annam* and not the *Caledonien* that stranded at Zaila.

KING'S TRIBUTE TO FRENCH DEAD.

King Edward sent a magnificent wreath to the funeral of the victims of the casualty to the French sub-marine, which was raised yesterday.

THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

London, July 20.

The British fleet has left Brest.

SAGHALIEN.

General Linevitch reports that the Japanese on the 14th inst. were bombarding Naebuchi, on the S.W. coast of Saghalien.

[NOTE.—This is a mistake, the place is situated on the S. E. coast of Karafuto.—Ed. J. M.]

THE REDISTRIBUTION SCHEME.

The withdrawal of the Redistribution scheme was due to the decision of the Speaker who held that the complex proposals contained in Mr. Balfour's resolution must be taken separately and not voted on as a single resolution. This would greatly have protracted the debate.

M. DE WITTE INTERVIEWED.

Later.

M. de Witte has been interviewed. He says that the Tsar desires peace but that he (M. de Witte) fears that the Japanese terms will be such as to preclude agreement. In that case Russia is prepared to fight for years.

DINNER TO MR. TAKAHASHI.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has given a dinner in London in honour of Mr. Takahashi, Vice-President of the Bank of Japan. In the course of his speech Mr. Takahashi expressed his appreciation of the firm financial support given to Japan at a critical period.

BRITISH POLITICS.

At a Unionist meeting, Mr. Balfour justified his action with regard to the redistribution proposals. He earnestly exhorted his party to continue their loyal support of the Government.

The meeting passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Balfour.

SAGHALIEN.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters, p.m. 14th.)

Our forces which landed on Karafuto (Saghalien) pursued and drove out the enemy from Vladimirofska and Brijine (about 3 miles west of Vladimirofska) on the 10th inst. and occupied both places.

The main body of the enemy retired to a thick forest on the north-west of Daline (some 5 miles west of Vladimirofska) where they offered an obstinate resistance in a position previously prepared and armed with a number of field-guns and machine-guns. Our troops attacked vigorously on the 11th, and at dawn on the 12th drove the enemy in the direction of Mauka, throwing him into confusion.

The enemy's casualties are not yet clearly known, but they must have numbered fully 150 or 160, including officers.

[From this account it would appear that the main road along the east coast is not open for the retreat of the Russians.—Ed. J. M.]

(Received at the Imperial Military Head-Quarters.)

(Resume of the progress of the military operations of the Army of Occupation in South Karafuto).

At noon on the 7th instant the landing commenced near here, and thereafter our infantry and cavalry occupied the highlands of Saunapati on the north of Meira. The same night an officer's reconnaissance pushed on as far as the south of Korsakoff, and at 2 p.m. on the same day the enemy began to burn the whole of the town.

Early on the 8th we occupied Korsakoff without encountering any serious resistance. The enemy retreated in the direction of Soroyafuka, in the neighbourhood of which place he essayed a fresh resistance, but at 11 a.m. our troops drove him out and took possession of the place, the enemy retreating finally to his base at Vladimirofska.

On the 9th we sent out an officer's reconnaissance which pursued the enemy and pushed as far as Ristoetinaya.

On the same day a detachment of our infantry embarked on war-ships and left Korsakoff with the object of occupying Notoro Cape.

On the 10th we pushed northward steadily pursuing the enemy. That evening we drove him from Vladimirofska and Brijine and occupied both those places.

On the 11th driving back the enemy from Darine, we opened our attack at 2 p.m. against his main body who were holding a position on the edge of a forest westward of that place. The enemy resisted with the utmost obstinacy.

At dawn on the 12th our attack was vehemently resumed, and the enemy was driven in disorder towards Maceka.

Thus the whole of southern Karafuto came into our possession.

The prisoners and spoils taken by us in this fight were:—Lieutenant Maximin, of the Navy, and over 80 men; 4 field-guns and one machine-gun; a quantity of ammunition and several store-houses.

In addition to the above the enemy must have lost 150 or 160 in killed and wounded. Our casualties were 70, including officers.

(Received at the Naval Head Quarters.)

THE "IZUMRUD."

Rear-Admiral Yamada, who commands the North Squadron sent to reconnoitre the coast of the Maritime Province reports that the Russian cruiser *Izumrud* is ashore on the north side of Orekoba promontory at the southern entrance of St. Vladimir Bay. Her head points W.S.W.; she has a list of about 20°; her masts are all broken; the

fore-part of her hull retains its form, but everything above water in the after part has been blown into fragments by the force of the explosion. Of her armament four 12-cent guns remain and two torpedo-tubes, but they are covered with rust and their essential parts have been removed. For the rest, not one portable object has been left, from which fact the degree of her injuries may be inferred. I consider that she can not possibly be raised and utilized.

[Received at the Imperial Naval Head Quarters.]

NEWS FROM UNKWI BAY.

According to a report received from Admiral Kaminura, commanding the squadron operating in the north, a flotilla of our destroyers, on the 17th instant, was fired on by some 200 of the enemy's troops in Unkwi Bay (south of Possiet Bay). We immediately replied and silenced them. Then observing various bodies of the enemy's cavalry flying at several points, we opened on them. At Sochlhong also 5 or 6 troopers were seen on the high-road, but when they observed our destroyers approaching they fled in trepidation. The *Chihaya* cannonaded a post of communications and a look-out of the enemy's on the highland north of Yeka promontory which is on the west of Najinpho.

[Received at the Imperial Naval Head Quarters.]

THE MYSTERY OF THE "OLD-HAMIA."

Vice-Admiral Dewa telegraphs as follows:—"At 1 p.m. on the 17th instant our troops captured at Saunapati on the east of Tsushima Promontory a boat which arrived having on board Sub-lieutenant Treyburg and 13 men of the *Kuzas Suvaroff*. On investigation it was found that these had been ordered to navigate to Vladivostock the British steamer *Oldhamia*, which had been taken by the Russian Squadron on the south of Formosa, her crew having all been transferred to the war-ship. On the 19th of May these men started in the *Oldhamia* and passing round on the south of Oshima (off Satsuma), were about to traverse the Etorufu Strait when, in consequence of a dense fog, the steamer ran on a rock on the east coast of Etorufu on the 2nd of June. They finally set her on fire and the men, landing, lived under tents. On the 17th of that month an officer and 11 men set out by boat to Korsakoff to seek aid, but as nothing was thereafter heard of them, a party of the remainder left by boat on the 5th of July and were captured as above described. They say that there are still 2 officers and 14 men at Etorufu and that they have food for a month and a half.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

M. DE WITTE.

In consequence of Count Muravieff's ill-health M. de Witte has been appointed Peace Plenipotentiary in his place. M. de Witte will leave Cherbourg on the 25th instant and is expected to reach New York on the 1st of August.

ASSASSINATION OF COUNT SHUVALOFF.

The St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency reports that on the 11th instant Count Shuvaloff, Chief of Police at Moscow, was assassinated with a pistol. Four shots were fired and the assassin was immediately arrested, but his identity is not yet established. The physicians affirm that the bullets were poisoned.

ADMIRAL BIRILEFF.

Wolff's agency has a telegram from St. Petersburg to the effect that Vice-Admiral Birileff is to succeed Vice-Admiral Avellan

at the Naval Department, virtually in the position of Minister.

AMERICAN WHEAT.

A report issued by the American Agricultural Department says that the wheat crop this year will be exceptionally fine, and that the other crops will all be better than last year's.

THE "KNAZ POTEMKIN."

It is stated that the *Knaiz Potemkin* has been handed over to Russia by Roumania, and that the Black-Sea Fleet sent to receive her arrived with her at Sevastopol on the 12th.

IN MANCHURIA.

General Linevitch reports under date of the 10th inst.:—"On the 9th two companies of the enemy's infantry approached our outpost at Siniaotsz in the Hailungching region. Our outpost being re-inforced ambushed the enemy and compelled him to retreat."

"I (Linevitch) have received a report that our ammunition at Korsakoff was exhausted and that our troops abandoned the position. We blew up the guns and burned the stores. Further, our force holding the forts constructed near Soroigafuka were bombarded by Japanese torpedo boats and retreated northward."

MOROCCO.

The *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* say that the main points of the Franco-German agreement are (1) That the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Morocco shall be preserved; (2) economical freedom; (3) reform of the police and of finance, in accordance with the decisions of the international conference; (4) recognition of France's special position as Morocco's neighbour; (5) withdrawal of France's objection to a conference; (6) immediately on the opening of the conference France and Germany agree to send their ambassadors from Fez to Tangier, and the Governments of the two countries shall give combined advice to the Sultan of Morocco with respect to the details of the discussion at the conference.

The above are the main points of a diplomatic note signed on the 8th instant in Paris by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the German Ambassador.

MANCHURIA.

Reuter, under date of the 11th instant, transmits a report from General Linevitch:—"Hailungching district, 8th inst.: our troops on the left bank of the Hami River were fired on by the enemy's guns but before our artillery replied he retired along the south bank. In spite of the difficulties of the ground our troops advanced along the Hami as far as a road had been made, and then changing front, retired to the north, keeping up a fire on the enemy. We had no losses."

[What this curiously inconsequential manoeuvre signifies it is hard to decipher. Probably, as experience has proved to be often the case, the Russian General's report has been published in part only.—Ed. J. M.]

GERMANY AND JAPAN.

The *Kohlnische Zeitung* says:—"We believe that Japan must be fully satisfied with the rapid settlement of her new loan and with a result so excellent as to be quite without precedent in German financial history. This success of Japan is attributed to the sympathy shown towards the newly-arsen Power in the Far East, which has such a great future before it. Germany has throughout this war observed strict neutrality and never diverged from it. We hope that Japan on her side will show a friendly attention towards German industries."

PEST.

The Japanese Consul at Newchwang,

under date of the 17th July, says that Kwantung and Swatow are declared infected districts and that ships coming from thence will be subjected to medical inspection.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

Referring to deWitte's appointment as peace plenipotentiary, the principal Berlin papers say that it is a good omen for the restoration of peace. There is reason to expect that if he exerts his strength a successful result will be attained. The Tsar seems to appreciate that there is no longer any reason to be ruled by the clique which betrayed him into commencing this unfortunate war.

The *Novoye Vremya* says:—"Can any humiliating terms of peace be proposed to such a statesman as de Witte? Japan must recognise that any proceeding of that kind would involve the continuance of the war at all sacrifices. de Witte is regarded by the world as an advocate of peace, but he certainly will not consent to the humiliation of paying an indemnity or surrendering territory. Japan doubtless wishes for the speedy restoration of peace, for she knows that she can not find any way of making another such success as the battle of Mukden. According to present conditions a cessation of the fight would be in every respect advantageous to Japan, but at the same time it would be perpetually disadvantageous for Russia."

RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

An Imperial Edict published in the *Russian Official Gazette* of the 25th of May orders the organization of a new Third Field Balloon Battalion of East Siberia.

An Imperial Edict published in the *Russian Official Gazette* of May 27th directs that non-commissioned officers who have served with the Colours for a year or upwards during the present war and who possess the legal-standard education, may be employed as candidates for commissions, without examination, at the discretion of their commanding officers.

(RECEIVED BY THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

London, July 16.

A plot has been discovered at St. Petersburg to assassinate the Tsar, the Grand Duke Vladimir and the Grand Duke Alexis. A number of palace officials are concerned in it.

A secret manufactory of bombs has been discovered.

The Tsar was to have gone to Moscow, but his visit has been abandoned.

ANOTHER ASSASSINATION.

Telegrams from Riga say that the Reform Party has assassinated the Head of the Customs.

(RECEIVED BY THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

JAPANESE NAVAL ACTIVITY.

Shanghai, July 17.

A Russian report from Harbin dated the 16th instant says that two Japanese destroyers entered America Bay, and that a number of war-ships entered Olga Bay.

(This is the expedition that examined the wreck of the *Ismerud*.—Ed. J. M.)

SAGHALIEN.

At Papovi, 40 miles north of Vladimirofka, a Japanese force of infantry, cavalry and artillery took possession of a Russian encampment, and a portion of them attacking Dalny, captured it.

(This "Dalny" is evidently the "Darine" of the Japanese reports.—Ed. J. M.)

MANCHURIA.

All is quiet in Manchuria. In North Korea the Japanese are said to have enlisted bandits as auxiliaries.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Ship	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	R. T. Co.	Pleiades	F. July 22
Yokohama	B. T. Co.	Myndes	Su. July 23
America	F. M. Co.	Manchuria	W. July 26
Yokohama	F. M. Co.	Manchuria	F. July 28
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Prinz Heinrich	Sa. July 29
Vancouver	M. M. Co.	Sydney	W. Aug. 2
America	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of India	Tu. Aug. 3
Hongkong	F. M. Co.	Korea	W. Aug. 9
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of China	Th. Aug. 10
America	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	F. Aug. 18
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Aug. 20
Vancouver	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Th. Aug. 22
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. Aug. 25

1 Left Hongkong on the 17th inst.

2 Left Seattle on the 4th inst.

3 Left San Francisco on the 8th inst.

4 Left Hongkong on the 18th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Ship	Steamer	Date
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of Japan	Sa. July 22
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Scharnhorst	Sa. July 22
Yokohama	F. M. Co.	Nicomedia	Sa. July 22
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Pleiades	Sa. July 22
Hongkong	F. M. Co.	Arabia	Sa. July 22
Seattle	B. T. Co.	Hyades	Tu. July 25
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa Maru	Tu. July 25
Hongkong	N. Y. K.	Benyvorick	Th. July 27
America	F. M. Co.	Manchuria	F. July 28
Europe	F. M. Co.	Mongolia	Sa. July 29
Hongkong	M. M. Co.	Tokio	Sa. July 29
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of India	Tu. Aug. 3
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Korea	F. Aug. 10
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Aug. 19
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Tu. Aug. 22
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Th. Aug. 22
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. Aug. 25

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Greenwich, British steamer, 1,836, Cobb, 15th July, —Otaru, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Hounslow, British steamer, 1,850, H. Adshead, 14th July.—Mojji via Handa, Coal.—Tanimichi.
Athenian, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 14th July.—Vancouver, B.C., 26th June, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 14th July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 13th July, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Daghestan, British steamer, 2,312, Todd, 14th July, New York via ports, and Kobe, 12th July, General.—C. P. R. Co.
Breconshire, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, 15th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Anhui, British steamer, 1,530, A. H. Harris, 15th July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Spezia, German steamer, 2,659, Ehlers, 15th July.—Hamburg via ports, and Hongkong, 9th July, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Beckuana, British steamer, 2,659, Greggans, 15th July.—London via ports, and Kobe, 14th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 16th July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 15th July, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
Scharnhorst, German steamer, 5,058, L. Maass, 16th July.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 15th July, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Alesia, German steamer, 3,312, Sachs, 16th July.—Rotterdam via ports, and Shanghai, 11th July, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Queen Alexandra, British steamer, 2,788, G. R. Harris, 16th July.—San Francisco, 22nd June, General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
Belgian King, British steamer, 2,153, Hayton, 17th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 17th July.—Vancouver, B.C., 3rd July, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Anchenarden, British steamer, 2,351, Crowder, 17th July.—Ocean Island, Phosphate Rock.—Drabble & Co.
Fusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, H. Mikuni, 17th July.—Formosa, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Oceanic, British steamer, 1,739, D. A. Cave, 18th July.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 16th July, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Chiswick, British steamer, 2,072, G. W. B. Woods, 18th July.—Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Samara, British steamer, 1,790, W. Lewis, 19th July.—Otaru, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 19th July.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 1st July, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Norina, Norwegian steamer, 898, Marcussen, 19th July.—Miyako, General.—Osaka Kaisha.
Tonkin, French steamer, 2,327, Charbonnel, 19th July.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. S.S. Co.
Ganges, British steamer, 2,721, W. Sibbald, 29th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, H. Metzenthin, 20th July.—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.
Bracmar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 20th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Tourane, French steamer, 2,338, Girard, 14th July.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.
Athenian, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 15th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 15th July.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Oro, British steamer, 2,147, W. Ransome Coleman, 15th July.—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Vittoria, British steamer, 1,758, John Ronald, 15th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Solace, U.S. Naval Transport, 2,362, Com. James H. Bull, 16th July.—San Francisco via Guam and Honolulu.
China, Austrian steamer, 3,855, S. Tamanovich, 16th July.—Trieste via ports, General.—Heller Bros.
Athenga, German steamer, 2,769, W. Petersen, 17th July.—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 17th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Howdown, British steamer, 1,860, H. Adshead, 17th July.—Otaru, Ballast.—Tanimichi.
Ramsay, British steamer, 2,768, Mullen, 18th July.—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Otto, Reimers & Co.
Saint Helena, British steamer, 2,708, McKee, 18th July.—Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Formosa, British steamer, 2,616, B. H. W. Snow, 18th July.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 18th June.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Yungtze, British steamer, 4,149, W. C. Lycett, 18th July.—Puget Sound ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Greenwich, British steamer, 1,836, Colby, 18th July.—Otaru, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Breconshire, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, 18th July.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Fusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, H. Mikuni, 18th July.—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 19th July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Temple, 19th July.—Otaru, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Edgman King, British steamer, 2,153, Hayton, 19th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Benarly, British steamer, 2,510, J. D. Sarchet, 20th July.—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.
Queen Alexandra, British steamer, 2,788, G. R. Harris, 20th July.—Kobe, General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Spezia, German steamer, 2,659, Ehlers, 20th July.—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. W. T. Lunsden, Mrs. A. E. Peacock, Col. and Mrs. T. E. Kent, Major H. E. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. P. N. H. Jones, Major Parker, Lieut. Hanmer, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, 3 children and amah, Mr. D. T. Macfie, Mr. J. Robertson, Mr. J. D. Chang, Dr. S. K. Woods, Mr. H. A. Stewart, Col. T. Hawkins, and Mr. and Mrs. Elwin and infant, in cabin. For Vancouver:—Mr. W. T. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Basila, Mr. F. W. Abele, Mr. F. J. Thomas, Mr. J. R. Synington, Mr. J. H. Thigden, Dr. H. H. Shaw, Rev. A. M. Bellians, Mr. Wong Ah Wu, Mr. Wong Ah Goo, Mr. E. K. Spencer, Mrs. M. Seely, Capt. T. G. Strizinger, Mr. T. Humphreys, Mrs.

Ritchall and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Gorge, Mrs. B. J. Price, Mr. C. O. Treicks, Mr. Chang Zan Ding, Rev. G. F. Fitch, Mr. W. A. Estes, Mr. A. Feller, Miss M. E. Stonden, Miss O. Alexander, Miss E. L. Bennett, Dr. G. E. Morrison, Mrs. B. Hamblly, Miss Allen, Miss K. Tristram, Mr. and Mrs. H. McE. Price, Miss Mary Price, Master Basil Price, Master C. Price, Capt. J. F. Freeman, Rev. Williams, Mr. C. R. Colburn, Mr. B. E. Rees, Mrs. B. E. Rees, and Miss Cora Goodman, in cabin; 53, in steerage.
 Per British steamer *Athenian* from Vancouver B.C.:—Miss A. H. Dyer in cabin; 1 Japanese in steerage. In Transit:—Mr. J. Shea, Mr. G. H. Falcott, Mrs. Falcott, Mr. Jas. A. Cruickshank, Mr. W. Brewster, Dr. L. Kew, Mrs. Kew and Dr. Chadwick Kew in cabin; 6 Chinese and 3 Japanese in steerage.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. Tong Liang Chow and servant, Mr. Tong Liang Chow, Mrs. Hong Quon and infant, Mr. Hong Quon, Miss Sai Hong Quon, Miss Ngan Hong Quon, Mr. Foo Hong Quon, Mr. T. F. Ho ugh, Mrs. A. Forrest, Mr. Y. Arai, Mr. L. Jacob, Mr. A. Frank, Mrs. A. Frank, infant and maid, Miss Moody, Mrs. Kenyon Parker, Mr. W. R. Dorsey, Mrs. R. H. Sherman, Mr. R. H. Sherman and servant, Mrs. C. L. Brown and servant, Rev. C. L. Brown, Master Marshall Brown, Master Alfred Brown, Mr. J. Guggenheim, Mr. Geo. E. Mallison, Mrs. C. E. Holbrook, Mr. F. S. Barto, Mrs. C. D. Dresser, Mr. C. D. Dresser, Miss T. Emerson, Mr. K. Kato, Mr. R. E. Abenheim, and Miss Abenheim, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. F. Vida, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. P. Grant, Mrs. P. Grant, Mr. W. S. Prindle, Mr. A. S. Anderson, Rev. W. M. Campbell, Mrs. W. M. Campbell and infant, Master Dwight Campbell, Mr. E. Cook, Mr. Ira Loomis, Mrs. W. H. Campkin and infant, Mr. J. J. Peterson, Miss Mary Peterson, Mr. W. Stewart, Mr. A. Brogan, Mrs. M. Taggart, Mr. K. F. Rippmann, Dr. J. S. Smith, Mr. Tom Wing, Mr. Wong Tin Mun, Mr. B. Beletski, Dr. Montanowsky, Dr. Polozoff, Miss Tour Miss Pavlovsky, Mrs. E. Seidmann, Mr. H. Goodfellow, Mr. A. O. Morgan, Mr. R. Leising, Mr. R. G. Peck, Mrs. James S. Fearon, Miss M. Fearon, Miss Wickes, Prof. E. J. Nystron, Mr. Chun Kun Shon, Mr. Hsia Tung Hsing, Mr. W. S. Munson, Mr. J. C. Milligan, Mr. A. Rock, Mrs. J. Guggenheim and amah, Master Guggenheim, Miss E. Shielks, and Mr. W. E. Jones, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Schornhorst*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. Achard Hood, Mr. Tetsunosuke Isonaka, Mr. W. Bouike Cockran, Mr. W. Knappmann, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Brewin, Mr. N. Reyes, Mr. N. Rodriguez, Mr. L. A. Smart, Miss Thomas, Mr. C. Scott, Mr. E. Starken, Mr. R. G. Fischer, Mrs. Th. Meyer and 2 children, Mrs. Tuffell, Miss Cadell, Mr. E. Toeffers, Mrs. J. Pemberton, Dr. and Mrs. Munton and 2 children, Mrs. Scrive, Mr. Geo. MacBain, Miss C. Bain, Mrs. Pussich, Miss Bratfield, Masters George and Willie MacBain, Cecil MacBain, Mr. J. C. V. Carr, Master Neville MacBain, Master Teddy MacBain, Mrs. H. V. Rucker, 2 children and nurse, Mr. Elmore, Miss Cabeldu, Mrs. Papiasian and 2 children, Miss G. Gazad, Mr. P. M. Papiasian, Mr. and Mrs. Parrott, Mr. Hamilton Ballagh, Mr. Richard Ehlers, Mr. Pailer, Mr. S. Atohe, Mr. Chan Tung Sing, Mr. S. V. Relette, Mr. Ch. Nakamura, Mr. Wm. Cadden, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Geo. Pence, Mr. P. Grenas, Mr. A. E. Rigby, Mrs. A. E. Rigby and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobins and 2 children, Mrs. W. E. L. Sweet, Miss J. Cahusac, Mrs. Cammer and child, Mr. Kismnat, Mr. Tam Hoy, Mr. Chuck Cho, Mr. Choto Nam, Mr. Wong Yee, Mr. Wong, and 1 Chinese, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. Wong Yap, Mr. Geo. Kettewell, Mr. Juntze, Mr. J. C. Helm, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bunting, Mr. T. B. Garrison, Mr. J. M. Etnier, Rev. Dr. J. L. Levy, Mr. Robt. Fulton, Mr. G. M. Currie, Mr. A. Wilson, Rev. J. Broadman, Mr. Nowlson Parham, Mr. T. Kato, Mr. Y. Kinoshita, Mr. W. Harris, Mr. S. Takata, Mr. F. Klein, Dr. F. Karminski, Mr. W. C. Carl, and Oscar Saenger, in cabin; 7, in intermediate; 121, in steerage. For Kobe:—Mr. T. B. Abenheim, and Miss B. D. Hunter, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mr. P. R. Roseman, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. D. P. Ricketts, Mr. Wm. Jones, Mr. A. de Agostine, Mr. A. Coppo, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. T. S. Bowene, and Mr. Geo. K. Cheney, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. G. Chaplin, Mrs. G. Chaplin, Miss E. Scott, and Miss R. M. Laing, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Doric*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. Geo. V. Hayes, Mr. E. R. Duer, Mr. H. Weston, Mrs. H. Weston, Mr. Fred Thompson, Mr. Oliver Thompson, Mr. H. D. Thompson, Mr. O. H. Perkins, Miss J. Beeman, Mr. E. L. Huiler, Mr. D. Larrieu, Miss N. M. Hall, Rev. C. P. Pierson, and Mrs. G. P. Pierson, in cabin. In Transit:—Miss L. D. Bambauer, Mr. J. F. Burns, Rev. E. L. Johnson, Mrs. E. L. Johnson, Lieut. C. W. Case Morris, Mr. J. F. Freeman, Miss Mary Soong Ching, Mr. Newman Smith, Mr. L. H. Lisk, Mr. W. W. Nichols, Mr. Jas. O'Hara, Mrs. C. F.

Cappage and child, Mr. Geo. A. Sisson, Mr. Henry Wise, Mr. B. B. Hunter, Mr. John H. Finnegan, Mr. W. E. Chapman, Mr. C. C. Schweickert, Dr. E. C. Yeagle, Mrs. H. F. Copeland and child, Mr. E. C. Lowe, Mr. G. E. Mercer, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Tonkin* from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. S. N. Takano, Mr. T. Chaloub, Mr. Malickjee and child Mr. J. Abdul Rather, Mr. H. Hunt, Mr. Bagomal, Mr. Jebeune, Mrs. Max Martens, Mrs. Edwards Nitim, Mrs. Neetton, 1 child and amah, Mrs. Va. P. Martin, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Elpedo Rizzini, Mrs. Nakamura, Mr. and Mrs. Kuhl, infant and servant, Mr. F. Bonnet, Mr. Krutnoff, Mrs. Berthoz and boy, Mr. Berthoz, Justice and Mrs. Saumarez, Mr. Onaka, Mr. Mr. H. Nakata, Mr. Chaloub, Mr. I. Arjini, Miss Stevens, Mr. J. Dowling, Mrs. J. Dowling, Mrs. Bretot, Mr. and Mrs. Cole and Mr. T. D. Cloud in cabin; 19 in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Tourane*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Hyder Ali E. Kurva, Master Walter Bishop, Mr. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. E. Orth, Mr. Charles Brenner, Mr. Peter Sys, Mr. Essabboy and servant, Mrs. Essabboy, 3 children and 2 amahs, Mrs. Abdul Kaim, Miss Essabboy and 2 amahs, Mr. Baring, Mr. J. H. D. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Terry, Mrs. G. Hall, Mrs. Carter and nurse, Mr. Dobbyn, Mr. Louis Bagnol, Rev. Pere Mudry, Mr. Kato, Mr. Chaloub, Mr. Young Ko, Mr. Ogawa Saburo, Mr. J. Neuburn, Mr. To Yu Lum, Mr. Galt, Mr. To Chen, and 1 Chinese, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. F. W. Abell, Miss O. Alexander, Miss B. I. Allen, Mr. W. T. Andrews, Mr. N. Basila, Mrs. N. Basila, Mr. J. Busto, Mr. R. Berrill, Rev. A. M. Billians, Mrs. Berchal and child, Mr. Chang You Ding, Mr. C. R. Colburn, Miss E. W. Cropper, Mrs. J. R. Davies, Mr. W. A. Estes, Mr. C. O. Fericks, Rev. G. F. Fitch, Mr. C. O. Forbes, Capt. F. Freeman, Mr. A. Fuller, Miss Cora Goodman, Miss N. Gorman, Mr. A. R. Gorge, Mrs. A. R. Gorge, Mr. H. C. Golia, Miss D. Greenwood, Mrs. R. Hamblly, Mr. G. Humphreys, Mr. N. Ishii, Miss Belle Kearney, Mr. H. Mekia, Dr. G. E. Morrison, Mr. K. Nishimura, Mrs. V. H. Patrick, Mrs. B. J. Price, Ven. Archdeacon H. McE. Price, Mrs. H. McE. Price, Miss Mary Price, Master B. Price, Master C. Price, Miss Pringle, Mr. B. E. Rees, Mrs. B. E. Rees, Mrs. K. Richardson, Mr. J. M. Robson, Mr. H. Rutteney, Mrs. M. Seely, Dr. H. H. Shaw, Mr. E. K. Spencer, Miss M. E. Stauden, Capt. T. G. Strizinger, Mr. K. Suzuki, Mr. J. R. Synington, Mr. A. Tawara, Mr. J. H. Thigden, Mr. F. J. Thomas, Mr. R. Tomoye, Miss K. K. Tristram, Miss Willet, Rev. Williams, Mr. Wong Ah Goo, and Mr. Wong Ah Wee, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Miss G. Wilson, Judge Sercombe Smith, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. F. Richard, Mr. B. Aagaard, Mr. Holmes, Mrs. Holmes, Capt. Tulloch, Mr. M. W. Graham, Mr. Russell and son, Mr. H. B. Townsend, Mr. Kincaid, Mrs. Kincaid, Miss Kincaid, Mr. Twentymann, Mr. G. Littledale, Miss K. Abenheim, Mr. K. Kato, Miss Mendelson, Mr. Sah Fukuing, and Mr. Abenheim, in cabin; Mr. J. Rignell, and Mr. R. Watanabe, in intermediate; 2 in steerage.

Per America steamer *Siberia*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. A. S. Anderson, Mr. J. C. G. Barthol, Mr. H. H. Babcock, Mrs. H. J. Bailey, Mr. C. W. Bernhardt, Mr. B. Beletski, Mr. H. D. Bowen, Mr. F. Briggs, Mr. A. Brogan, Mrs. W. H. Campkin and child, Rev. W. H. Campbell, Master Dwight Campbell, Mr. Chun Kun Shon, Miss A. E. Clark, Mr. E. Cook, Mr. Jos. Elkinton, Mrs. James S. Fearon, Miss M. Fearon, Mr. G. T. George, Mr. H. Goodfellow, Miss Jane Goldthwaite, Mr. P. Grant, Mrs. P. Grant, Mr. B. Guggenheim, Mrs. J. Guggenheim, child and amah, Miss Houghton, Miss M. C. Houghton, Mr. F. K. Howard and valet, Mr. Hong Chack, Mr. M. Honda, Mrs. H. Holt, Mr. Hsia Hsing, Mr. T. Inomata, Mr. W. E. Jones, Mr. C. R. King, Mr. W. A. Lamont, Mr. R. Leising, Mr. Ira Loomis, Mr. L. F. Massa, Mrs. L. F. Massa, Mr. C. H. McCready, Mrs. C. H. McCready, Miss Nellie McCready, Miss Edna McCready, Mr. W. F. Mitchell, Mrs. W. F. Mitchell, Mr. J. C. Milligan, Dr. Montanowsky, Mr. A. O. Morgan, Mrs. Joseph Mullin, Mr. W. S. Munson, Mr. Wm. Nelson, Mrs. Wm. Nelson, Mrs. York Noel, Miss G. Noel, Prof. W. I. Nystron, Mrs. Kenyon Parker, Mrs. Pavlovsky, Mr. R. G. Peck, Mr. J. J. Peterson, Miss Mary Peterson, Dr. Polozoff, Mr. W. S. Prindle, Mr. J. S. Rankin, Miss M. Riach and maid, Mr. K. F. Rippmann, Mrs. M. Roberts, Mr. A. Rock, Mr. Emil Schmidt, Mr. K. Seko, Mrs. K. Seko, Mr. S. S. Sellock, Mr. J. H. Sedgwick, Mrs. E. Seidmann, Miss E. Shields, Mr. R. Sheldorf, Dr. J. S. Smith, Mr. W. Stewart, Mr. M. S. Tarbell, Mrs. M. Taggart, Mr. Tom Wing, Miss Tour, Dr. C. D. Vail, Mrs. C. D. Vail, Mr. F. Vida, Miss Wickers, Mr. Wong Yuen, Mr. Wong Tin Mun, and Mr. M. B. Zerner, in cabin.
 Per British steamer *Formosa*, for London via ports:—Mr. A. N. Denny, and Mrs. Hon. Denny, in cabin.

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "NAGATO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about July 22nd, the "ST. HUGO."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, July 22nd, at Noon, the "BECHUANA."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about July 22nd, the "YEDDO."—American Trading Co.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., July 22nd, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand (from Kobe), July 24th, the "TAIYUAN."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about July 25th, the "HYADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., July 25th, at 2 p.m., the "KANAGAWA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, July 27th, at 2 p.m., the "BENVOELICH."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about July 28th, the "MANCHUKIA."—P. M. S. S. Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, July 29th, at 3 p.m., the "MONGOLIA."—P. M. S. S. Co.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, July 29th, at 7 a.m., the "TONKIN."—M. M. S. S. Co.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Aug. 1st, the "EMPIRE."—Cornes & Co.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Aug. 1st, at Daylight, the "IDOMENEUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, July 1st, at Daylight, the "JAPAN."—I. & O. S. N. Co.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 1st, the "KEZAR."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Aug. 3rd, at Daylight, the "SAMITA."—C. Illies & Co.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Pinné, about August 4th, the "AUSTRIA."—Heller Bros.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Aug. 5th, at 9 a.m., the "PRINZ HEINRICH."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For HONOLULU via ports, Aug. 5th, the "HIGIO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 5th, the "NUMANTIA."—P. & A. S. S. Co.

For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, Aug. 7th, the "STENTOR."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Aug. 8th, the "EMPEROR OF INDIA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 11th, at Noon, the "EMPEROR OF CHINA."—C. P. R. S. S. Co.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

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明治三十五年三月廿九日
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[Vol. XLIV.]

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 29TH, 1905.

BIRTHS.

At Kobe, on the 21st inst., to Dr. and Mrs. RALPH S. MILLER, a Daughter.

At No. 61 Settlement, Yokohama, on the 23rd July, the wife of D. BECKER, of a Daughter.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MR. KIM, Korean Minister of Finance, arrived in Tokyo on July 22nd.

A DEAD Russian has been washed ashore at Kutsushima, off Maidzuru.

COMMODORE DICKEN, R.N., of Hongkong has been made a Rear-Admiral.

MAJOR-GENERAL SENE, Commander of the troops in China, arrived on July 23rd at Ujina.

It is officially reported that Prince and Princess Arisugawa arrived at Naples on July 19th.

THE Empress, now at Hayama, who was slightly indisposed, is reported to have recovered.

DURING the week ended July 8th, 21 cases of plague were reported in Hongkong; all were fatal.

A SEVERE shock of earthquake was felt at 5.30 p.m. on July 23rd in the district of Takata, Niigata prefecture.

DURING last year, 15,118 homeless people were supported by the local government offices and yen 212,599 were spent on them.

It is reported by telegram from Morioka that a coolie murdered T. Fujimura, an accountant employed at the Tsunatori Mine, by stabbing him

in the heart with a short sword. The culprit was arrested at the scene.

A CASE of cholera is reported at the village of Terashima, South Katsika, near Tokyo. The patient is a girl of 12 years.

TWO of the Russian prisoners detained at Kanazawa have applied to the Minister of State for Home Affairs for naturalization papers.

EARLY on the morning of July 25th, fire broke out at Yonaisawa, in Akita prefecture, destroying thirty-one buildings. A woman was killed.

MR. SHOZO TANAKA, a leading Progressist, representative for Tochigi prefecture, has been arrested at the village of Yanaka on a charge of assault.

MR. NAGASHI KUJO, the sixth son of Prince Kujo, has been adopted by Baron T. Midzutanigawa and will marry Miss Yasu, the eldest daughter of the Baron.

THE net profits of the Tokyo Fire Insurance Co. for the first half-year was yen 572,231.85. The interim dividend was declared at 6 per cent. (or 12 per cent. per annum).

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD paid a visit on July 25th to Count Katsura, the Premier, at the latter's official residence. Japanese journals say they held a conference for several hours.

DURING the storm of July 19th, the steamer *First Kobo Maru*, with a thousand bags of foreign rice, was wrecked off Kurashiki, Aki province, on her way from Kobe to Shimonoseki.

ON July 21st, 312 invalids were brought from the front via Hiroshima to Tokyo and on the following day 186 were to arrive at Shimbashi from Hiroshima by the 12.35 p.m. train.

THE remains of Major Nishikubo, Ensign Inamura and 18 others who were killed in the recent battle of Korsakoff were brought on July 24th to Aomori with about a hundred invalids.

COLONEL HIRAI, one of the Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor, left Moji on July 24th for the front. Colonel Takenaka returned the same day, arriving at Ujina by the *Rosetta Maru*, on account of illness.

THREE Russian officers among the prisoners from Saghalien have been removed from Aomori to Hiroaki. They are permitted to live in Hiroaki together with their wives with whom they surrendered to the Japanese.

MR. NAKAJIMA, formerly proprietor of the *Juten-fuko* in Peking, will issue a daily paper at Yingkow. The first issue will be published on July 26th. The paper will be printed in English, Korean and Japanese characters.

MR. M. ODAGIRI, formerly Consul-General at Shanghai, has joined the Yokohama Specie Bank. It is reported by the *Jiji* that he was recently appointed manager of the branch in Peking and he will shortly leave for his post.

IN an almost perfect state of preservation, and easily recognisable, the dead body of a guide, named Nagi, a native of Aosta, Italy, who fell into a crevasse in 1877, near the summit of Monte Rosa, has been recovered from the ice.

MRS. CHIYO HIRANUMA, wife of Mr. Kuhei Hiranuma, a well known merchant of Yokohama, was killed at 7.40 p.m. on July 19th by a train at the Hiranuma station while she was distributing presents from the Shohai Gikwai's Ladies Department to invalids who had returned from the front. It is reported that one of the lady's sleeves was caught by a metal fastening of a carriage when

the train began to move. She fell on the line from the platform and was run over. The funeral will take place to-day, July 22nd, at 4 p.m. from the Kyusei temple.

Mrs. S. HAYASHI, Japanese Consul at Bombay, wired on July 24th to the Foreign Office that during the last week speculative transactions in cotton took place and fluctuations occurred in prices. Generally, prices advanced. The stock is 350,000 bales.

It is reported by telegram from Kagoshima that Mr. Nakanishi, an assistant Judge of the Kagoshima Local Court, and two others were arrested on the night of July 19th on suspicion of having obtained a bribe from one of the parties in a certain case.

It is reported by telegram from Seoul that a Korean was arrested by the Japanese gendarmes in Anju and shot on July 20th. The *Asahi* says that the Korean was employed by the Russians to supply them with reports with regard to military movements and that he received yen 1,200.

TWENTY-NINE Japanese including five women who were captured last year by a Russian warship in the neighbourhood of Hokkaido, and who were subsequently released in St. Petersburg, arrived on July 1st at Shanghai by the *Prins Heinrich* from Hamburg. They left by the same steamer for Nagasaki.

GENERAL Cheong, who has been appointed Governor of Mukden, arrived at Yingkow on July 24th. The same evening he was entertained by the Commander of the Commissariat, and the following morning he left by the East-China Railway. His staff consisted of about a hundred officials and military officers.

THE *Nichi Nichi* says that the Department of Finance will issue, on July 28th, exchequer-bills amounting to twenty-five million yen bearing interest of *sen* 2 per *yen* 100 per day. The loan will be redeemed within ninety days. With this loan, the Government intends to redeem the exchequer issue of April 28th.

THE *Kokumin* has a telegram from Shanghai that in connexion with the recent decision of the Chinese traders to boycott American goods, dealers are allowed to sell stocks of American products, but not to make future contracts. Native pupils attending American schools are allowed to continue their studies.

THE equipment of a steamer which has been constructed at the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard, Kobe, under the instructions of the Siamese Government, having been completed, she will shortly leave for Bangkok. She will be used by the Siamese Crown Prince as a yacht. The vessel is 132½ feet in length, 11 feet in width, and of 10 knots speed.

At 9 a.m., on Sunday, a dead body, apparently that of a coolie, about 35 years old, was washed ashore off the bank in front of No. 6, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. As it was not identified, the body was removed to the City Office by the Harbour police. The coroner has given an opinion that the coolie committed suicide by drowning the previous night.

MR. O. WATANABE, Mayor of Sasebo, recently paid a visit to Admiral Rojestvensky to enquire after his health. According to the mayor, says the *Jiji*, the injuries to the Admiral's head are almost healed, but he still keeps on the bandage. The wound in the thigh is still in a bad condition so that he can not get off the bed. His general condition, however, is improving and he is always reading. His only complaint was against the present hot weather.

MANCHURIA.

Friday, July 21.

Reports continue to arrive of the prevalence of cholera in the Russian army. It is stated that the disease made its appearance some four years ago in Kaiyuen, and that as the Chinese had no idea of adopting hygienic precautions, the virus has never been stamped out. Every summer it re-asserts itself and its area of mischief extends. The Russians appear to have suffered owing to want of a proper sanitary system. At many of their advanced positions the disease is raging, especially at Itang-chou. It is to be hoped that the epidemic will not find its way into the Japanese army also. All accounts indicate that the health of the troops is excellent, but cholera often defies the best precautions.

A letter from Manchuria dated the 4th instant suggests that the military events recurring there deserve more description than they receive in the official reports. Thus on the 1st of July the latter announced in the briefest possible terms that a body of some 1,500 Russians with 18 guns had made a night attack near Kangping, and had been repulsed after a fight lasting some hours, the Japanese casualties amounting to some 90 and the enemy losing about 400. From the letter above alluded to this affair seems to have been very hot. The Japanese force on which the brunt of the Russian attack originally fell, was obliged to retire, but being subsequently reinforced, it advanced again, and at dawn on the 2nd the Russians were finally repulsed. This essay on the enemy's part can not have been intended as more than a reconnaissance in force. No mention of it was publicly made in Russian official reports. Even Shanghai kept silence. We may remark *en passant* that the war lost something of its piquancy when the Floung factory ceased to be productive.

Saturday, July 22.

The public is again informed as to the dispositions of the Russian forces in Manchuria, but we have heard so much already upon this point that very brief reference will now suffice. The gist of the matter is that the enemy's lines extend from Fenghua to Itungchou and from the latter to Hailung-ching, and that Linevitch has his headquarters at Kungchuling. In these lines the Russians are said to have some 300,000. They are also fortifying a position on the Sungari, but the references to this are vague and unintelligible.

It is stated that there is a powerful force of Hunghutsz at Huashihling on the road from Kaiyuen to Itungchou. The presence of these free-lances at such a place constitutes a great inconvenience for the Russians inasmuch as it severs their line of communications, but the Hunghutsz are very difficult to deal with since, at the first symptom of resolute attack by a superior force, they disperse and take refuge among the hills, assuming the garb of peaceful citizens.

The Russians are reported to be very ill supplied with the necessaries of life as well as with clothing. Many are living on nothing but millet, and many are still wearing their winter costumes in midsummer heat. Their spirits are consequently much depressed, and it is alleged that Linevitch's attempts to assume the offensive are altogether frustrated by this last cause. In fact the reports convey an impression that there is disaffection in the army. This would not be surprising. Mutinous behaviour has been frequent enough in the Russian fleet since

the war broke out. The world now learns from Rojestvensky's report to the Tsar that there was a mutiny in the Baltic Fleet at Madagascar and another off Formosa, and that the crews of the *Admiral Seniavine* and the *Admiral Apraxin* actually refused to fight during the battle. These were two of the ships which surrendered with Nebogattoff. If such is the state of the navy what reason is there for thinking that the army has escaped disaffection; the army which has now borne all the fatigues and hardships of an eighteen months' campaign unrelieved from first to last by any ray of victory.

Last year the rainy season in Manchuria lasted for only a fortnight so that the climate may be said to have been exceptionally favourable for campaigning. It is anticipated that the conditions will be different this year and that operations will have to be suspended for a considerable time.

Sunday, July 23.

An officer who has just returned from the front says that the Russians have some 30,000 men massed in the neighbourhood of Hailungching, and that they have 7-cent. field pieces in the ratio of one to every 200 infantry. Their lines are 12½ miles distant from the Japanese and no collisions take place. (*Kokumin Shinbun*.)

The *Fiji* says that the enemy in the vicinity of Yingepienmun, after a long period of quiescence, moved out a body of infantry and cavalry, numbering some 2,000, on the 24th instant, and advanced towards Mahanshan, which lies between northern and southern Shanshintsz. An outpost of 300 Japanese came into contact with the advanced guard of this force and inflicted some injury on it, whereupon a hasty retreat was made. The Russians seemed not to have any heart for fighting. Their conduct suggested rather that they simply obeyed their officers in a wholly spiritless way. By this time, indeed, it must be a serious question with the Russian officers how far they can place any reliance on their men. In spite, however, of these frequent allusions to the dispirited state of the Russians, it will be observed that there are no reports of surrenders on any considerable scale. Of course from the moment that the news of peace negotiations reached the Army men would be very unlikely to deliver themselves into Japanese hands.

Monday, July 24.

Reports continue that the Russians in Manchuria are much dispirited and show no disposition to assume the offensive. In the *Hochi Shinbun* we find an account of a skirmish on a somewhat extended scale which took place on the 28th of last month between a battalion of Japanese infantry which had occupied Nanshanchintsz on the 22nd—as described in official reports—and 300 Russian troopers. The latter were routed with heavy loss, and the remnant of them retired to Hailungching, where 30,000 Russians are said to be massed.

The fact is that ever since the Japanese suspended their advance along the lines from Mukden towards Harbin, the Russians have devoted their whole energies to recruiting their shattered strength, and with the exception of occasional skirmishes on the Japanese right where Madoriloff commands the enemy's outposts, and on the left where Mischenko's cavalry is posted, there is nothing in the nature of real fighting. It is not difficult to divine the Japanese plan of campaign though to discuss it is forbidden, but it is exceedingly perplexing to fathom the designs of the Russians.

They have a powerful army *in esse*; that is certain. But of what use is an army unless it be utilized? They will never recover what they have lost merely by lying inactive in northern Manchuria. Yet for five months now they have essayed nothing on a serious scale. It would seem that they intend to remain for ever on the defensive. That is a manifest acknowledgement of weakness.

An officer speaking in the columns of the *Hochi*, describes the annihilation of a Japanese reconnoitering party consisting of eleven men, including Sub-lieutenant Kanazawa. At Lutaukau this little detachment fell in with a body of 150 Russians, and after a desperate struggle in which 1 was killed and 4 were wounded, the remaining 6 seem to have been made prisoners.

The *Fiji Shinpo* quotes the opinion of an officer who thinks that when the rainy season ceases the Russians will assume the offensive. His principal reason for so thinking appears to be that Linevitch is absolutely bound to restore the spirit of his men by some resolute movement. He can not continue to keep the troops inactive month after month. That would be all very well with a victorious army, but with a defeated army it is fatal, and moreover such strategy is inconsistent with the disposition of Linevitch himself. Next month, therefore, should witness something signal. But this officer takes no account of the diplomatic side of the problem. While peace negotiations are pending it is of the utmost value to Russia to have an intact army in the field. Of still greater value to her would be a striking victory, but unless she feels quite confident of success she is not likely to risk the disaster of another signal defeat just when the peace plenipotentiaries are sitting in New Hampshire. Linevitch has therefore an immense responsibility. He knows that a victory would be incalculably profitable to his country at this juncture and he knows that a defeat would be correspondingly disastrous. The Tsar will be guided by his advice. What form will it take?

It will be remembered that some time ago certain wells in the Japanese lines were reported as having been poisoned by Chinese acting in the pay of Russians. We read now in a Moji telegram received by the *Hochi Shinbun* that the poisoners were a man, his wife and their daughter, a girl of 16. They fled to Antung but were followed thither, arrested and put to death. It is a shocking method of carrying on warfare, this poisoning of wells. If proof be forthcoming that such a device was really prompted and paid for by the Russians, they have disgraced themselves. We can not believe, however, that any officer in a high position would have sanctioned such barbarity.

In connexion with Antung it may be mentioned that a tremendous storm of rain swept over the place on the 13th and 14th instant, tearing away embankments, partially wrecking buildings and causing some deaths. The water rose to a height of 3 feet above the floor of the railway station in Yamato-machi. From this last name we learn incidentally that there is now a Japanese settlement in Antung and that the railway station is in its immediate vicinity.

Wednesday, July 26.

A Japanese officer who has just returned from the front is quoted (*Yomiuri*) as saying that Linevitch is evidently bent upon saying something extensive against the Japanese left. He is treating Mongolia as

though it were Russian territory. Not only are forced requisitions made there constantly for provisions and fodder, but considerable numbers of officers and men have been sent into the region and are there making all preparations for a large turning movement against General Nogi's Army. The idea of Linevitch, should a general engagement occur, is to throw a big force forward so as to envelop the Japanese left, using Mongolia at a base for that purpose. He hopes thus to recover the railway and to cut the Japanese communications in a fatal manner. All Russia's talk about the neutrality of Mongolia and the necessity of preserving it was mere bluff intended to cover these doings which were already planned at that time.

London and St. Petersburg continue to speak of the Japanese having taken Omoso, which would place them in a most important position on the Russian left rear. We have already pointed out that if Hunchun, on the left bank of the Yalu, were in Japanese possession, the above movement in the direction of Omoso—a distance of 115 miles—would be easily understood. But the truth is that the Japanese manage to wrap their operations in such secrecy as to defy distant scrutiny, and even were it permissible to publish conjectures they might turn out to be quite worthless.

The *Asahi* says that Hunchun is an important Russian outpost; that a thousand men are posted there; that it is in telegraphic communication with Kihin, and that the Russians have greatly improved the road between the two places.

INDENITY.

The *Asahi* makes a calculation of the just amount of the indemnity that Russia ought to pay. These are the items: spent during the first year 500 million yen; spent during the second year, according to the original estimate, 800 million yen; just raised abroad to supplement the estimates for the second year, 300 millions; to be still raised in the country on account of the second year, 200 millions; making a total of 1,800 millions. But that is not all. There are further the expenses of bringing back the troops from beyond the sea. About one year was required to accomplish that in the China-Japan war, which was an affair incomparably smaller than the present campaign. There are now about a million Japanese soldiers abroad and it is plain that heavy outlays and much time must be incurred in getting them home. That expenditure may be put at 500 millions. Then again there are succours to the families of deceased soldiers, and there is the capital required for a pension fund and for rewards. If these latter outlays be assessed at ten millions yearly there must be a capital fund of 200 millions which, at 5 per cent., would produce the required amount. Adding all these figures together we get a grand total of 2,500 millions. Then there is the sacrifice of the producing power of the troops engaged in the field. Estimating this at 150 yen per head for a million men, the *Asahi* gets another sum of 150 millions, which it doubles on account of the 2 years devoted to the war. Finally our contemporary considers what it calls the direct and indirect losses suffered by trade and industry as well as the cost of repairing the inroads made upon the country's fighting strength. It does not attempt to assess these last figures, but it concludes that they will bring the total to 3,000 million yen. The

Asahi disavows any idea like that entertained by Bismarck when he imposed on France an indemnity of 200 millions sterling, namely, the idea of crippling the other side financially. It protests that Japan wants merely her actual expenses and it believes that Mr. Witte will appreciate the reasonableness of that view.

It appears to us regrettable that a leading Japanese journal should educate its public to entertain ambitions which can scarcely be satisfied. A very cursory examination of the *Asahi's* figures discloses great inaccuracies of calculation. In the first place the sum of 770 millions of yen estimated for purposes of war expenses during the current year was intended to cover the period up to March 31st 1906. Hence if peace be concluded by the end of September there will remain six full months of the fiscal year, and during the course of 6 months it should be quite possible to carry home all the troops and to disband them. Moreover from the moment that peace is concluded the military outlays will be largely reduced, and from that point of view the amount originally assessed by the Government for this year, namely, 770 million yen, ought to prove quite sufficient since it will be required to meet the full outlays for half a year only and the reduced outlays for the other half. It is therefore probable that the 300 millions just raised abroad would remain in hand, and that no occasion to float any further domestic loan would arise. If these hypotheses be correct, and they seem reasonable, then the outlays made from the beginning of the war until the date of the return of the troops may be put at 1340 millions of yen—namely, 570 for the first year and 770 for the second—and we may rule out the *Asahi's* 500 millions for bringing back the armies and 500 millions on account of the new foreign loan and the projected domestic loan. At any rate if we set down a sum of 1500 millions as recouping all these direct expenditures, we can not be far from the mark. Then comes the question of pensions, rewards and reliefs. The *Asahi* puts this at a permanent charge of 10 million yen annually. The amount seems excessive. Forty thousand families at 100 yen each annually would make only 4 millions and if we add one half of that amount on account of pensions, making an aggregate of 6 millions, we shall probably have a fairly approximate figure. Now there are 70,000 Russian prisoners in Japan and for the maintenance of these Russia will naturally be prepared to pay. That would not be in the nature of an indemnity nor would it involve any humiliation. Suppose that a lump sum of 2000 yen be charged for each prisoner, then we obtain an aggregate of 140 million yen which would yield just 6 million at 5 per cent., and would constitute the required fund for pensions, reliefs and rewards. Turning now to our contemporary's estimate of the producing power of the troops which have been taken away from their avocations at home, we note two apparent defects in the *Asahi's* calculation. In the first place, if there are a million soldiers beyond the seas now, there certainly were not anything like that number last year; and in the second place a very considerable part of them would have been serving with the colours under any circumstances, war or no war, so that it is obviously an erroneous hypothesis to accuse the war of drawing a million of men away from the producing classes. And is not the average productive capacity over-assessed at 150 yen per head? How many youths between the age of 20 and 23 produce articles worth 12½ yen

monthly? However, we are here in a field of conjecture. The certain ground to take is that against these negative losses and against indirect losses generally Japan may fairly set the enormous gains she has reaped by this war. They are incalculable are those gains. She has leaped at one bound to a leading place in the world's esteem, and the access of prosperity and material development that will ensue will surely be very large. This immense increment of reputation and prestige as well as its consequent material advantages may fairly be set against the indirect and unsubstantial losses to which our contemporary refers.

It should not be necessary to explain that in writing thus we have no desire to minimize Japan's just claims. Our object is merely to prevent the growth of expectations such as are certain to be disappointed and such as would surely be called extravagant by the world were they embodied in the demands of Japan's plenipotentiaries.

PORT ARTHUR.

At 3 p.m. on the 21st the battle-ship *Poltava* was floated. This vessel is a sister-ship of the *Petrovsk*. Her displacement is 10,950 tons; she was completed in 1894; her speed is 17 knots, and her armament consists of four 12-inch and twelve 6-inch guns. The ships floated at Port Arthur are now the *Bayan*, the *Peresviet* and the *Poltava*. In his report of 18th December last Admiral Togo said that the *Poltava* was resting on the bottom on an even keel at a point 200 metres north of Tiger's Tail and that her after-deck was covered at high tide. There now remain only the *Pobieda* and the *Retvian* to be floated as to battle-ships, and the *Pallada* as to cruisers. But the question remains, can these ships be rendered thoroughly serviceable.

With regard to 21 steamers and other craft sunk outside Port Arthur, tenders were recently called for and the results are shown below, but there is a provision that all arms or weapons of war found in the vessels must not be regarded as the property of the tenderer without special official permission.

Ships.	Price.	Successful Tenderer.
<i>Hokoku Maru</i>	Yen.	
<i>Enko (?)</i>	11,752	Anjo Junshiro.
<i>Jinsen Maru</i>		
<i>Asagawa Maru</i>	5,000	Morita Kihieji.
<i>Skirachi (?)</i>		
2 Steam Dredgers		
<i>Chiyo Maru</i>	14,035	Ishii Sentaro.
<i>Sagami Maru</i>		
<i>Edward Barry</i>		
<i>Sakura Maru</i>		
<i>Mirka</i>	22,000	Hayashi Kenkichi.
<i>Yuhiko Maru</i>		
<i>Oluru Maru</i>		
<i>Mikoto Maru</i>		
<i>Hurbin</i>		
<i>Fukui Maru</i>		
<i>Edo Maru</i>	30,663	Takao Yosuke.
<i>Aikoku Maru</i>		
<i>Hailar</i>		
<i>Totomi Maru</i>		

Of the above, thirteen belong to the category of steamers sunk for blocking purposes. There are four others in this class but no mention of them appears in the official list. It will be observed that the list includes 21 craft in all and that they are sold for a total figure of 73,440 yen, the average price being 3,500 yen approximately. If any of them can be raised and utilized the enterprising tenderers will be well paid, but there can not be much hope, for in addition to the dynamite used for sinking them they were further shattered by Russian attempts to clear them away.

THE FIGHTING IN SAGHALIEN.

Friday, July 21.

The *Yorozu Choho*, alone among Tokyo journals, reports the capture of Mauka, whether the Russians retreated after their defeat at Dalny (or Daline). Our contemporary makes quite an interesting story about the hopeless strategical position in which the Russians found themselves, being cut off by the Japanese fleet from using the main highway along the east coast, and being therefore virtually forced into a *cul de sac*. All this may happen or may even have already happened, but we must await better authority before attaching credence to the story.

Other papers speak of the great difficulties of campaigning in Saghalien where, with the exception of a few spaces and of the district traversed by the high road, the whole country is covered with dense forests, admirably suited for purposes of ambush and well nigh impossible to reconnoitre. It is stated that the Russian force holding Korsakoff did not exceed 400 regulars with a thousand volunteers and some men from the *Novik*, but to dispose finally of even this small number is no easy matter in such a country.

Naibuchi, which the Japanese bombarded on the 14th inst. according to Russian accounts, is a town (or village) situated at the point where the road running north from Korsakoff strikes the eastern sea-coast. The capture of this place would be a natural measure. When all is said that may be said on account of the difficulties of the country, the fact seems to remain that the Russian forces, if driven from their positions along the coast, can not attempt any protracted resistance by retiring into the forests, for the simple reason that provisions would be unobtainable.

Saturday, July 22.

The *Asahi* says that the Japanese have captured Naibuchi, which place they were said to have bombarded on the 14th instant, according to Russian reports. It will be remembered that after the fight at Dalny (or Daline) a part of the Russian force escaped to Mauka and a part went north. The latter seems to have taken up a new position at Naibuchi, and is stated to have offered some resistance to the Japanese capture. Naibuchi is 80 versts north of Korsakoff.

Colonel Alexiefsky, who has surrendered, is represented as the officer in command of the Korsakoff garrison. His surrender is thought likely to be followed by that of the remaining forces under his orders.

Attention is called to a point which has already been noticed with much interest by military men, namely, that the Japanese preparations were so complete as to enable them to move inland immediately on landing, and that they marched 50 miles in the first three days. Generally troops after landing in a hostile country require several days to make preparations before they commence their advance, but the Japanese, landing at noon on the 7th, reached Vladimirovsky on the 10th. It was an instance of excellent organization.

An officer who has just returned from the front describes the forests in Saghalien as something unimaginable. For hundreds of years they have been uninhabited by the axe. Multitudes of *Eso-matsu* (locally known as *Todo-matsu*) grow to a diameter of from 4 to 5 feet, their branches actually trailing upon the ground, and the intervals between them are filled with smaller timber so thickly that an animal cannot possibly pass and it is with no

small difficulty that a man can force his way through. It was in such a forest, or on its borders, that the Russians had their chief defensive position west of Dalny, and the advantages of the ground enabled them to make a stubborn fight though they seem to have been greatly outnumbered. They are said (*Jiji Shimpō's* account) to have mustered only 500 with 6 field-pieces and 3 machine-guns and the fight took place in heavy rain. The Japanese had three battalions in action. One moved against the right of the Russian position, two against the left. The artillery of the assailants opened the fight by discharging about a thousand projectiles against the enemy's entrenchments, but it is evident that this heavy cannonade did not cripple his powers of defence, for when the assailants made their first charge at 1.40 a.m. on the 12th they seem to have found the parapets still intact. They captured the outer lines with this rush, but when they advanced against the inner position, Major Nishikubo who commanded the assault, Sub-Lieutenant Imamura and 40 men out of 50 composing the van were shot down. The account goes to show that the method of direct attack was not continued, and that the works were forced by a flank operation at 8.40 a.m., when a Japanese battalion reached the left of the Russian position and being there joined by another battalion, poured in such a heavy fire that the defences became untenable. A second charge was then made. It resulted in driving out the enemy and capturing 4 field-pieces and 1 machine-gun together with their ammunition. The Russians took refuge in a dense forest, and being pursued, a sharp fight subsequently took place between about 200 of them and a company of Japanese infantry under the command of a lieutenant. On this occasion the enemy was dislodged and driven back in disorder, and 2 more field-guns with their ammunition were captured. Four days later (16th) Colonel Alexiefsky and 200 of his command came into the Japanese lines and surrendered.

It is reported that the surrenders continue and have now reached 600. The officers will be sent to Awomori and the men to Narashino.

Sunday, July 23.

A telegram from Awomori says that 570 Russian prisoners from Saghalien have reached the former place. Doubtless these include several civilian officials who will be released immediately. On the other hand 20 Japanese wounded and 280 sick were to reach Awomori on the 23rd or 24th.

It is stated that the Russian forces at Alexandrovsky number from 2 to 3 battalions and that there are an equal number at Rykowski, which lies inland immediately east of Alexandrovsky. But no very serious resistance is expected at either place.

Tuesday, July 25.

Vague allusions are made by leading Japanese journals to the progress of the campaign in Saghalien, but they suggest nothing new. The broad fact is that the coasts of the island are commanded by the Japanese fleet, and that consequently there can be no effective concentration of the scattered and not numerous Russian forces. It is nevertheless expected that the Russians in the northern part will offer resistance more stubborn than that experienced by the invaders in the south. Not the island of Saghalien alone is in question but also the Russian settlements on the opposite coast

of the mainland, as Alexandrovski and Nikolaievsk, as well as the embouchure of the Amur. The possession of this last would be a strong card for Japan in the pending negotiations.

On the 24th instant the first batch of prisoners from Saghalien reached Awomori. There were 160 non-combatants, who will doubtless be released according to precedent, and 480 combatants. On the Japanese side 191 sick and wounded were to arrive the same night.

It is alleged that the Japanese are taking immediate steps to lay a submarine cable to Saghalien. At present the island is in telegraphic connexion with the mainland at Alexandrovsk (on the shore of the Maritime Province and to be distinguished from Alexandrovsk on the opposite shore of Saghalien), but of course there is no cable to Hokkaido. The Japanese telegraph system extends as far as Soya, so that a cable to the lighthouse on Kondo Cape (Notoro) would only be some 40 versts long. The Japanese who throughout this war have shown their full appreciation of the value of quick communications are not likely to await the final decision as to Saghalien's fate before laying a cable.

Wednesday, July 26.

The *Asahi Shimbun* alleges that the Russians in the south of Saghalien now consist of merely guerilla bands numbering 30 or 40 each, which prowl among the forests and emerge thence to attack any small party of Japanese that they can discover, especially if the manoeuvre promises to supply the assailants with provisions. The only organized resistance is on the part of a force of some 200 who are in the neighbourhood of Chipsani Bay, eastward of Korsakoff. These men have still some artillery and maintain a semblance of military purpose, but it is not thought that they will long hold out.

There seems to be some sickness among the Japanese troops. Three hundred are said to have been struck down by what we gather to be miasma and also by *kakke*. This miasma is peculiar to Saghalien. It produces much swelling of the glands, but if taken promptly it is easily curable and seldom ends fatally. Several cases have already been cured.

Vladimirovka is to be called "Harukimachi," after Major-General Haruki, whose troops captured the place.

The Governor of Korsakoff, with civil officials, medical men and others, 163 in all, including about 27 women and 35 children, arrived in Yokohama from Saghalien via Aomori, a little before noon on Wednesday. Under escort of gendarmes, they were temporarily assembled at the Hall of the Prefectural Assembly and there they were delivered to the French Consul. Some subsequently removed to the Oriental Palace Hotel and others to several Japanese hotels in Honcho-dori. By the next French Mail steamer they leave for Russia.

Thursday, July 27.

It is estimated that the Russians have something like nine thousand men assembled in the lines at Alexandrovka, Rykovska and Dui, with 25 guns. These troops include volunteers and also some blue-jackets from the *Novik*. Alexandrovka is a town of 500 houses with 3,000 inhabitants. It is an excellently built place, with many fine edifices, and has a railway. The port is bad, however, and during 5 months in the year the approaches are frozen. From Alexandrovka to Rykovska the distance is

48 miles and the two places are connected by a carriage road. Rykofska has 400 houses and 2,000 inhabitants, independently of the troops and the criminals, of which last there are a large number. We have no particulars as to Dui, but it is smaller than either Korsakoff, Alexandrofska or Rykofska, which are the three principal towns in the island.

We have it on the authority of Russian reports that on the 23rd instant Admiral Kataoka visited the vicinity of Alexandrofska and bombarded Dui as well as the mouth of the Alkova River. The Russian report further says that the shore batteries at Dui proved useless against the ships. That may mean that the range at which the vessels came into action was too long for the fort guns, but there is also another hypothesis. An expert who accompanied the Korsakoff expedition is quoted by the *Yomuri* as saying that although the Russians had excellent small arms of the latest pattern, their artillery was of an obsolete type, namely, 3-inch guns firing spherical projectiles. But they had machine-guns also, so that among the 25 pieces in possession of the defenders of Alexandrofska there may be a tolerably formidable park. At any rate the assault upon Alexandrofska ought to have been a much more serious and costly operation than was that upon Korsakoff, but the place seems to have been easily captured.

We read in the *Asahi* that although the town of Korsakoff was destroyed by the conflagration which the Russians produced, many houses in the neighbourhood remained intact, so that the invaders are not inconvenienced by want of shelter.

A very interesting example of Russian methods of reporting is furnished by comparing General Liapnoff's bulletin, published on the 26th instant in Tokyo with the latest Japanese official report. The former runs thus:—

According to a Reuter's telegram of the 23rd, General Liapnoff reports that at 8.30 a.m. on the morning of the 23rd several Japanese war-ships appeared on the horizon of the Gulf of Tartary near Alexandrofska. Two of them advanced north and the rest bombarded Dui from the bay. Our forts were powerless. At 11 a.m. several large ships appeared in the south, and at noon two torpedo-boats approached the mouth of Alkoff River, 7 miles north of Alexandrofska and fired on the shore. The cruisers and 4 torpedo-boats at Dui then left.

It will be observed that Liapnoff says not one word about the Japanese landing or about the capture of Alexandrofska. The finale of the operations, according to him, was that the Japanese cruisers and torpedo-boats then left Dui. This is a case of what the Japanese call *huga tento*. Instead of saying that the Japanese ships left Dui Liapnoff should have said "we fled from Alexandrofska." Linevitch's report of the doings near Hailungching on the 20th instant was equally remarkable. But, after all, the latter document is typical. The public is by this time accustomed to Russian accounts which say, in effect, "we were victorious and then—we ran away."

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Friday, July 21.

Various reports continue to be circulated about China's attitude towards the peace conference. They suggest that she is still struggling to obtain representation. It will be observed that Reuter explicitly and confidently reports Russia's reply to China's notice as to non-compliance with any conditions arranged independently of her. The St. Petersburg Government is said, according

to this authority, to have answered that, the war being between Russia and Japan, the peace negotiations must be confined to those two Powers, but that Russia, being on friendly terms with China, recognises the latter's interests in certain questions which will be discussed. Now what are we to think of all this? Did China make any such announcement or give any such notice? The original report said that she had addressed to all the Powers a note eschewing responsibility to observe any conditions negotiated without her concurrence. But no such note has ever reached Japan, so far as we understand, and the omission of Japan would have been more unfriendly even than the want of confidence shown by the whole proceeding. Besides to address any note of the kind to all the Powers would be a deliberate attempt to invite the whole world's intervention, if not its actual presence in the conference chamber. China is quite capable of such a policy. It would be in strict accord with the principle that has always moulded her attitude towards foreign States, and to blame her for it would be extravagant. But she must know perfectly well that England and the United States would unquestionably decline to accede to her programme, and that the inevitable result for herself would be the fate of the mischievous busy-body. Thus so long as no such note reaches Japan, we must decline to credit its reality. St. Petersburg, we can well imagine, has actively inspired such a mood on China's part. Count Okuma put the matter in a nutshell when he said that Russia's game is to sell her unavoidable benevolence to the Middle Kingdom. She has to evacuate Manchuria. She has been forced to evacuate it. And now she wants to make in China's eyes a merit of the evacuation. The curious thing is that side by side with all this the public is informed of China's genuine desire for reform and her complete confidence in Japan. Probably the explanation is that her councils are divided.

From the numerous telegrams reaching Tokyo with reference to Mr. Witte's statements, it is evident that Russia's Plenipotentiary has commenced his negotiations long before reaching New Hampshire. His declarations as to the probable severity of Japan's terms and the probable failure of the conference in consequence are addressed, plainly, to Japan, and will be understood in that sense by the latter. We do not regard these statements as indicating any fresh ground for uneasiness. On the contrary, we read them as showing that M. Witte has a mission more substantial than merely to ascertain the cost of the olive-branch. He is a shrewd man and he knows what he is about. One can not, however, fully appreciate the wisdom of his rumoured disavowals of plenipotentiary authority. He must be well aware that the first preliminary will be mutual examination of their credentials by the delegates, and that if the commission of either side be found insufficient, the conference can not proceed. That would introduce a new feature; it would be a deliberate insult to President Roosevelt. Therefore if Mr. Witte has been protesting against the idea that he is fully empowered, he has acted very unwisely. The fault is probably on the side of rumour.

Saturday, July 22.

Peking denies the accuracy of Reuter's message to the effect that in reply to China's application for representation at the conference, Russia objected that the war was between herself and Japan only, but added

that matters relating to China's interests would be recognised as such by Russia in consideration of the friendly relations existing between the two empires. Peking's version is that the Russian Government promised to consult independently with Mr. Hu, Chinese Minister in St. Petersburg, with regard to all matters that concern the Middle Kingdom.

M. Pokotiloff was interviewed by a representative of some newspaper during the brief period of his stay in Yokohama. The *Kokumin Shimbu* quotes the interview but does not claim the representative as its own. M. Pokotiloff behaved with perfect courtesy, but every attempt to engage him in conversation resulted in the proverbial impossibility of trying to catch a cat-fish with the convex surface of a gourd. He replied without giving answers and spoke without conveying information. Wise man!

The *Minnesota* made her voyage to Port Townsend in 12 days 23 hours. It was a record passage. It need scarcely be said that the Japanese Plenipotentiary met with great civility. President Hill placed a special State car at his disposal, and arrangements to suit his convenience were made all along the line, though, unless we are much mistaken, Baron Komura utilized these exceptional facilities not at all.

Thursday, July 27.

Telegrams indicate that Mr. Witte is expected to reach New York on the 2nd of August, and that the Plenipotentiaries will arrive at Portsmouth on the 5th of that month. Washington wires that Russia has an idea of taking over the whole of Japan's national debt instead of paying an indemnity direct. We presume that this would mean the additions made to the debt in connexion with the war. These additions total 1,300 million yen, in round numbers. Such a method of dealing with the indemnity question would be complicated and difficult to put into force. We confess that we are unable to see what satisfactory arrangements could be made for the gradual payment of interest and principal by a foreign country in the case of a Japanese domestic loan. Obviously were such a function entrusted to Russia, she would acquire a powerful lever to compel Japan's compliance with her wishes throughout the period covered by the transaction. We suspect that Washington is talking in its hat. If the scheme took the form of discharging Japan's domestic debt at once and transferring her foreign debt to Russia, there might be some practical sense in it, but the probability is that if the national-debt question has been mentioned at all it is merely as a basis for calculating the amount of the indemnity.

Baron Komura's journey from Tokyo to New York was accomplished in 17 days, an unprecedentedly rapid trip. It is to be hoped that this is a happy omen.

Apropos the indemnity, M. Witte is again reported to have said that if Japan's demands be excessive, Russia will raise a foreign loan and continue the war. These utterances of the Russian statesman are natural enough, but are they either useful or tactful? What constitutes "excess" in such a case? The plainly just basis of calculation is the sum actually expended by the victor, and we are much mistaken if Japan demands more than that. The moment that basis is abandoned the whole calculation becomes arbitrary, and Russia's ideas might be found as wide as the poles apart from Japanese.

AFFAIRS IN N.-W. KOREA.

Saturday, July 22.

A few days ago when a Japanese Squadron entered Unkwi Bay, the Russians on the Tumen, seeing that their communications with the rear were threatened, retired hastily. But accounts subsequently received and published by the *Kokumin Shinbun*, and the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, suggest that these troops of the enemy have been reinforced and that a determined stand is contemplated at the Tumen. Meanwhile the Japanese are said to be pushing northward towards the river but the country presents many obstacles to an advancing force, some districts being without roads at all and others exceedingly ill furnished in that respect.

Monday, July 24.

A correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi* writing from Fusan says that the Russian retreat to Hoilyong, after the fight at Susong, was inspired by the fact that the defences on the Tumen are not yet completed. It is consequently of prime importance to hold the Japanese for a time on the south of the river, and with that object some of the troops from the left bank have been moved over to the right, so that at Hoilyong there are now some 6,000 or 7,000. Strenuous efforts are being made to construct shelter trenches, palisades and other obstacles along the river, and the building of bridges is being rigorously pushed forward in spite of the floods which the heavy rains have brought down. North-eastern Korea is now in the midst of the wet season and not only are brooklets swollen to the dimensions of rushing torrents, but roads, where they exist, are knee-deep in mud. Transport work is thus exceedingly difficult, and the movements of troops on any large scale are temporarily suspended.

Tuesday, July 25.

On the body of an officer recently killed in north-eastern Korea and buried by the Japanese were found documents suggesting that an invasion of that district formed an important feature of Russian military plans at one time. These documents speak of the ease with which troops could be landed at Goshkevitch Bay, Korniloff Gulf, Shibucha Bay, Pallada anchorage and various other places along the north-eastern shore of Korea from Yuensan to the mouth of the Tumen. The water at these points is described as deep right up to the shore and the landing facilities are said to be good. Altogether from the language of the documents it appears plain that a powerful diversion in this direction was contemplated for a time. It will be remembered that there was talk of something of the kind last year. Its echoes reached Japan via London and Paris, and when Linevitch assumed the command rumours began to circulate that he had planned an offensive movement to metamorphosize the character of the campaign and relieve the pressure in the direction of Harbin. The matter was alluded to more than once in these columns, and notice was taken of the fact that command of the sea would be essential to such a scheme since the communications of the invading army could otherwise be at the mercy of the Japanese. We spoke thus on the hypothesis that the Russians would march across the Tumen, and would not attempt any landings along the coast, but from these documents it is apparent that their programme was to carry their troops to Vladivostok by train and thence by transports to the places mentioned above. For the success

of such a plan the command of the sea would have been more than ever essential, and doubtless it was because that desideratum could not be obtained that Linevitch had to desist. An interesting correlated question, however, is whether the troops he massed southward of the Tumen were connected with the invasion project or whether they were intended mainly to cover the approaches to Vladivostok. Probably the latter.

It is observable that Admiral Kamimura recently visited several of the bays and gulfs mentioned in the above documents, namely, Linden Point (Syula in Korean nomenclature), Anna Bay (Geka), Korniloff Gulf, Ongi Bay (Unkui) and Goshkevitch Bay (Chosan). The Russians suggest in their report that the Japanese torpedo-craft were driven away, but inasmuch as there were no means of inflicting any injury on them, such a tale must be regarded as a Pflouge or an Ogorodinkoff.

Wednesday, July 26.

The unfamiliar names in official reports from north-eastern Korea render it very difficult for ordinary readers to form any intelligent conception of the movements described. This is especially true of the report published yesterday morning, and a word of explanation may therefore be useful. Speaking broadly, the north-eastern boundary of Korea, that is to say, the Tumen River, has the shape of a triangle with a rounded apex, the base being on the south and the apex on the north. Along the right (or southern) bank of the river runs a road which, near the mouth of the river at Chosan, meets another road coming northward along the sea-coast. From Susong on this latter (sea-coast) road yet another road branches inland and joins the Tumen road at Hoilyong which lies at the western extremity of the base of the triangle, Chosan being at the eastern extremity.

In this triangle the Japanese are advancing and the telegram of the 25th shows that they occupied on the 24th instant a line extending from Sochhong on the sea-coast as far as Phungsan which is on the right bank of the Tumen a little south of Hoilyong. What is important about this news is that it indicates the arrival of the Japanese troops on the bank of the river without encountering any serious resistance, and the inference is that they can cross at Phungsan or Hoilyong and turn the enemy's defenses lower down the stream. But without some knowledge of the nature of the country on the left bank from Hoilyong downwards, it is of course impossible to tell whether such a turning operation is feasible. Want of roads is a serious obstacle to the movements of large bodies of troops in north-eastern Korea. The country where the Japanese are now maneuvering is mountainous and almost trackless. The difficulties of advancing through it must be immense.

San Francisco and Washington wire that thirty thousand Japanese troops are in motion in north-eastern Korea and that a battle of some magnitude has occurred at the Tumen River. This is evidently a somewhat premature report.

The *Hochi Shinbun* predicts that Kyonghyong will soon be a point of great interest. It lies near Unkwi Bay very close to the southern bank of the Tumen. Our contemporary states that from it Possiet Bay, its buildings and defences can be viewed with the naked eye, and that consequently Kyonghyong stands in the same relation to Possiet Bay as 203-Metre hill did to Port Arthur. The *Hochi* believes that important news will

very soon be heard from this quarter of the field and that Japanese troops will in a few days be on Russian soil.

From the same source we learn that the Russians re-inforced their Tumen army by a whole division on the 7th of July. The reinforcements were carried over-sea from Vladivostok, and must just have escaped the visit paid by Admiral Kamimura's Squadron to Unkwi Bay and its adjacent waters. There was already a division on the Tumen with its outposts at Pulyong (vide the map published from this office last June) and this force being now doubled, the Russians should be able to put fully twenty thousand men into the field. We are not permitted to offer any suggestion as to the Japanese strength, but we note that the Russians are credited with intending to assume the offensive at an early date, an enterprise which will certainly fail if they really undertake it.

Thursday, July 27.

When Admiral Kamimura's ships approached Unkwi Bay on the 17th instant, some 200 Russian cavalry were observed on shore. These opened fire with rifles on the vessels, an extraordinary performance the utility of which ought to have been appreciated by the Russians. The Japanese—we are quoting from correspondence in the *Asahi*—having approached to a convenient range, which was of course too far for rifle-fire to be effective, opened on the cavalry and made excellent practice. Men and horses were seen to fall, and the Russians adopted the wiser policy of fleeing. This affair, naturally, was in the nature of a reconnaissance only.

The *Chihaya* and some torpedo-craft entered Najin Bay (shown as Lajin Bay on some maps) and destroyed some Russian buildings. Lajin Bay is a little south of Unkwi. A party of men was then landed, without encountering any opposition. They found that the road had been much improved by the Russians and that it was now well suited for the passage of troops and artillery. They also found that the Russian forces massed along the lower waters of the Tumen numbered some 21,000 and had 70 guns.

It will have been observed by careful readers of the reports that the Japanese advance which resulted in driving the Russians from their outposts at Pukochin and Pulyong, and finally in the occupation of a line extending from Sochhong on the coast to Sin-Phungsan on the Tumen—which here runs nearly parallel to the coast—took place between the 20th and the 24th and was consequently preceded by the operations of Kamimura's ships in Unkwi Bay and its neighbourhood. The line occupied by the Japanese has a length of 38 miles. In other words, their front extends that distance. It is therefore obvious that they must be in very considerable force, and as Linevitch has evidently massed a large body on the Tumen to oppose the passage of the river, Japanese journals are probably right in saying that we are on the eve of witnessing an engagement of not smaller dimensions than that on the Yalu. Kyongheung on the Tumen will occupy in this plan of campaign much the same position as Wijn held in the Yalu campaign. There is a difference in the two operations, however: namely, that whereas the Russians offered no very serious resistance southward of the Yalu, they seem disposed to dispute stoutly the advance of the Japanese towards the southern bank of the Tumen. This, however, is only an inference.

The great importance of holding the

Tumen consists in three facts, speaking from the Russian point of view. The first is that the river covers the approaches to Vladivostok; the second, that the Japanese, after they reach the northern bank, will be in a position to threaten the railway; and the third, that the Tumen covers the roads to Omoso and Kirin, and that so soon as the Japanese have crossed [it they will menace the left rear of Linevitch's main position in Manchuria. We must assume that the Russian General is fully alive to all these facts, which are indeed evident to the commonest intelligence, but whether he has a force sufficient to protect himself at all points is another question. So long as the rainy season prevents any general advance by the Japanese left in the Fakumun quarter, it may appear possible for Linevitch to withdraw a considerable force from that region and carry them by train to Vladivostok, whence they could be hurled against the Japanese army on the Tumen. That would be a bold and brilliant operation. But in the way of it stands the cardinal fact that if the Russian General weakens his own right, he exposes Harbin to a Japanese advance. It would be an attractive and in one sense a potent coup to administer to the Japanese in north-eastern Korea a severe reverse, but to accomplish that feat a large body of troops would have to be drawn from other parts of the field, and would have to be speedily returned to their old positions. Of course, the facilities offered by the railway are a powerful factor in Linevitch's favour should he adopt such strategy, but he knows the Japanese too well to imagine that his own forces could hope to emerge from a decisive fight with them in a wholly unshattered condition. Thus to return to their original positions the forces withdrawn for service on the Tumen would probably prove a very arduous business, and in the meantime the conclusion of the wet season would have opened the road for a Japanese advance on Harbin. When such advance takes place it will be all-important for Linevitch not only to be able to cover this basic point with heavy masses of men, but also to dispose them so that, in the event of defeat, a minimum number may find themselves eastward of Harbin. We can be quite confident that every one of these contingencies has been carefully considered by the Japanese commanders. The impression conveyed to outsiders by observing Marshal Oyama's procedure since the Battle of Mukden, is that he has quietly waited for the Russians to mass their forces along the Fenghua-Kirin line while other Japanese operations were in process of development farther east. He has thus utilized the "double objective." If the Russians weaken their Fenghua-Kirin line for the sake of clearing away the menace on their left rear, then they uncover their principal base, Harbin. If they allow the movement on their left rear to mature, then they expose Vladivostok to isolation. Linevitch may have sufficient forces to deal simultaneously with all these problems, but it is to be observed that the Japanese have now no less than six armies in the field, and experience does not suggest the probability of any one of these armies being found too weak for the task assigned to it.

According to a telegram received on July 25th in Tokyo, as the first installment of the new foreign loan, the Japanese authorities will receive \$2,409,000 on Aug. 3rd in New York, £2,000,000 on Aug. 1st in London, and marks 3,578,000 on July 31st in Berlin.

THE SAGHALIEN FISHERIES.

An interesting article is published by the *Keisai Zasshi* on the subject of the Saghalien fisheries. We learn that in 1902 the Russian Government fixed the fishery area at 238 places. These, so far as is accurately known, are as follow:—

	No of Places.	Extent.	Yards.
Aniwa Bay.....	66	37,820 <i>ken</i> =	75,640
South Coast	82	28,550 " =	57,100
East Coast.....	86		
Un-exploited	4	93,402 " =	186,804

Total 238 159,772 *ken* = 319,544 yards.

In this same year the number of fishing grounds leased to Japanese subjects was 107, representing 73,369 *ken* (146,738 yards) of coast, the average extent of each ground being thus 685 *ken* approximately. The herrings caught on each ground averaged 790 *koku* (1 *koku* = 5.13 bushels), and the total catch was 84,530 *koku*, which, since there were 226 nets at work, represented a take of over 374 *koku* per net. The renters of grounds totalled 52, so that a take of 1,626 *koku* stood to the credit of each. In the following year, 1903, the herring-take obtained from the Japanese catch totalled 90,013 *koku*, and as the grounds numbered 99 and the nets 192, the take averaged 990 *koku* for each ground, and 469 *koku* per net. Moreover the ground-renters were only 30, so that 3,000 *koku* stood to the credit of each. In addition to this there were taken quantities of salmon, cod, *masu* and edible sea-weed, which brought up the whole Japanese harvest for 1903 to 113,640 *koku*, representing a money value of 1,192,405 *yen*.

Turning to the yield obtained by Russian fishermen, we find that it was 117,133 *koku* in the same year, valued at 1,679,607 *yen*, so that the whole output of the Saghalien seas produced 2,872,012 *yen*. If the returns for the Hokkaido fisheries during 1902 be examined, it appears that the take of herrings in a district measuring 1,397,640 *ken* and employing 5,645 nets—or 247 *ken* per net—was 938,605 *koku*, showing 166 *koku* per net, whereas the Saghalien take in 1893 was 469 *koku* per net, being 2.8 times as large as the Hokkaido catch. There are moreover more than 60 unemployed grounds on the Saghalien coast, and there are almost an unreckonable number of grounds not yet opened. Moreover, the distance between nets in Saghalien is from 5 to 7 versts, and nearly 8 versts on the east coast, whereas the smallest distance in Hokkaido is 30 *ken* and the longest 120 *ken*, which, compared with Saghalien, shows that the number of nets used on the coasts of the latter might be multiplied by 35. If then the Saghalien waters be supposed to be as rich as those of Hokkaido, the take in the former should be easily ten times the take in the latter. Then there are the cod and whale fisheries in the Sea of Okhotsk, said to offer the best prospects of any in the world. They long ago attracted the attention of Europeans and Americans. Further there are great rookeries of seals in the vicinity of Robben Island (now called Kaihyō Island), and the flounder fisheries in the Mamiya Kaikyo (Gulf of Tartary) are full of promise. The sum of the matter is that there is room for very great development of the herring fishery on the Saghalien coasts, and that not only could a large increase of food-stuffs be obtained, but also the supply of fish fertilizers would be affected so as to enable Japan to dispense largely with the bean-cake imported from China, which fact would exercise no small economic influence. If, too, the experiments

now making in the business of salting herrings be perfected, there is here another source of demand for Saghalien products. The *Keisai* adds tables showing the output of Russian and Japanese fisheries in Saghalien during the past 12 years:—

RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE FISH-CATCH.

Year.	Koku.
1892.....	37,751
1893.....	39,707
1894.....	31,885
1895.....	33,993
1896.....	63,667
1897.....	77,875
1898.....	75,947
1899.....	113,333
1900.....	128,329
1901.....	132,840
1902.....	155,170
1903.....	226,568

This shows a six-fold increase in the course of 12 years.

If the take per ground and per net be calculated, the results are:—

Year.	Total Take.	No of Grounds.	No of Nets.	Take per Ground.	Take per Net.
				<i>Koku.</i>	<i>Koku.</i>
1892.....	26,307	59	83	446	315
1893.....	28,804	64	80	450	323
1894.....	31,884	71	97	449	328
1895.....	33,992	84	111	404	306
1896.....	41,635	116	151	359	275
1897.....	59,476	158	213	376	279
1898.....	59,510	192	234	263	224
1899.....	77,602	222	244	349	317
1900.....	57,357	126	126	455	455
1901.....	68,669	117	238	586	288
1902.....	84,595	107	226	790	374
1903.....	113,639	97	192	1,147	591

It will be seen from the above that not only has the total yield increased very largely, but so also has the yield per ground and per net. There is every reason to think that if better attention were paid to these fisheries, they might become a valuable asset, and possibly the coal and timber resources of Saghalien may not be found ultimately as inaccessible as some travellers have stated.

JAPANESE REFUGEES.

The last batch of Japanese refugees, 29 in number, arrived at Nagasaki on the 23rd instant. Seven of them had belonged to the sealing schooner *Domui Maru* (69 tons) and 13 to the sailing vessel *Kamo Maru* (150 tons). The *Domui Maru* left Hakodate in March 1904, with a crew of 12. She met a heavy storm near the island of Sado, and her crew had to desert her. They embarked in 4 boats and reached Saghalien with great difficulty. There they were attacked by a party of 12 Russian soldiers and all received hurts. They were imprisoned, but 5 managed to escape. The remaining 7 were taken to Korsakoff, receiving only one meal a day. By the aid of Ainu interpreters they at length made it clear that they were non-combatants and after a detention of 41 days at Korsakoff they were sent to the continent. The *Kamo Maru* left Otaru last August with a cargo of fish manure. Near the west coast of Saghalien—it is not stated what brought her there—she was boarded by a party of Russians and seized. Her crew were sent to Nicholievsk and imprisoned there. They say that they were left three days without food. Then they were sent by junks up the Amur and, reaching Ushok, were detained there about half a year. Ultimately owing to the good offices of the American Consul they ceased to be treated as prisoners, and having been sent to the German frontier, were released. They speak in most grateful terms of the assistance given to them by the Japanese Consul at Bremen, Mr. Max Nosaler.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Friday, July 21.

We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* that although the general opinion among the *Shimpo-to* members is in favour of extending the Anglo-Japanese alliance, a definite resolution will not be formulated until the 24th instant.

The *Niroku Shinbun* has a telegram from London to the effect that the negotiations for extending the alliance are believed to have progressed considerably and that occasion will be taken, it is expected, to announce the fact officially at an opportune moment of the Peace Conference. The market for Japanese securities has hardened greatly in consequence.

The *Yoroku Choho* publishes a wire in the sense that English public opinion is entirely in favour of the proposed extension, and that it will be effected before the conclusion of the Peace Conference.

Saturday, July 22.

The *Hochi Shinbun* and the *Miyako Shinbun* say that the outlines of the new Anglo-Japanese Alliance have been fixed but that some of the details are still unsettled. According to these journals the alliance is not "offensive and defensive;" it is purely defensive. That means, we presume, that if either country be attacked the other will come to its assistance. The scope of the alliance has been extended to India and Afghanistan, but both our contemporaries agree that Korea is not mentioned; inasmuch as it is regarded in the light of a Japanese dependency. The alliance, they say, will be published next month. We have no information ourselves, but we recall the fact that the first news of the first alliance was published by the *Niroku Shinbun*, so that it would not be safe to discredit the present intelligence merely because of its provenance.

The *Chuo Shinbun* has an article on the same subject. It considers that the time is not ripe for actually publishing the details of the new alliance, but the great importance of the question justifies discussion. Being an organ of the *Seiyu-kai*, or, to speak more correctly, the organ of a leading member of the *Seiyu-kai*, the *Chuo's* words have special interest. The gist of what it writes is that after this war Japan's territory and her political influence will receive such expansion as to call for a correspondingly elastic policy. She will become coterminous with Russia just as England is in effect, and she will have to consider any movement made by the Russians in Eastern Asia for the purpose of recovering their prestige. Such movements are not likely to be on the scene of the present campaign. They will be farther west, but they will none the less affect Japan in her enlarged role. Therefore everything indicates the extension of the alliance as a natural measure. The original covenant concerned Japan's vital interests much more closely than England's and if the arrangement is to continue, Japan must now reciprocate. With such an alliance as is now contemplated, an alliance which would summon to simultaneous activity the navy of England and the army of Japan, no outside Power could raise a finger. Russia might lay plans of revenge but their execution would be impossible. The *Chuo* goes on to point out that the new alliance would not be of a negative character like the old, nor would it be of a faint nature like the Dreihund. It would be a genuine contract pledging each of the signatories to come to the other's aid

in case of war, and such a compact would assure the preservation of peace.

Thursday, July 27.

Count Okuma, speaking in the columns of the *Chuo*, does not think that a change of cabinet in England would affect the alliance question. In England the country's foreign politics are excluded from the arena of party disputes: that is one of the fine features of the English system. Moreover, England is a country ruled by public opinion, and public opinion has declared itself distinctly and unequivocally in favour of continuing and extending the alliance. Hitherto it must be admitted, Japan has been the chief gainer, but after this war an extended alliance would inure largely to England's benefit. In Japan there has not as yet been any united declaration of public opinion, but there is every indication of unanimous desire to extend the alliance, so that it shall be offensive and defensive; not offensive for any aggressive purposes, but simply offensive should self-defence demand that attitude. Public opinion then being unanimous in both countries, their Governments may be expected to give effect to it. Already, indeed, it may be assumed that an understanding exists, and that nothing remains except to comply with the usual formalities. Undoubtedly this fact can not fail to influence the result of the peace negotiations.

The *Nichi Nichi* writes on the same subject. The gist of its article is that although Japan would like to see the Unionists remain in power since they are actually engaged in negotiating the terms of the new alliance, she well understands that the Liberals are also in favour of it. It was a Liberal Government that agreed to the abolition of extraterritoriality and it was a Liberal Government that paved the way for the conclusion of the alliance. The Liberal leaders have also spoken unequivocally in its favour.

The *Asahi Shinbun* has a beautifully written article—beautifully written in a classical sense—which dwells upon the natural causes that have drawn the two nations together and speaks of those causes as abidingly operative. No definite statements have yet been made as to the lines of the extended alliance, but the public can already form a very shrewd guess. English statesmen have spoken with some frankness, but Japanese statesmen deem it wise still to keep their mouths closed, and the Japanese people are only allowed to discern "the bud emerging from the snow."

THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. Ed. Emerson (Jr.) has contributed to *Public Opinion* an interesting and appreciative article on the subject of the present Representative of the United States in Tokyo. Much of the article is taken up with information about Mr. Griscorn's career—information already familiar to the public. Concerning Mr. Griscorn's success as a diplomatist in Japan, and very genuine it has been, Mr. Emerson discourses accurately and appositely. We quote a few paragraphs:—

Minister Griscorn, despite his youth, or rather by reason of it, has succeeded, notwithstanding his comparatively brief residence in Tokyo, in coming up to the Japanese ideals of Americanism. Thus a Japanese official of the telegraph bureau in Tokyo confided to me once in a moment of pro-American enthusiasm that Minister Griscorn, during the six months preceding the outbreak of the Japanese-Russian war, dispatched nearly ten times as many cipher cable messages to Washington as Baron Rosen did during the same period to St. Petersburg. Minister Griscorn himself, shortly after the outbreak

of hostilities, confessed to me that the actual state of war had brought him relief from work, since the critical state of affairs just preceding it had kept him and his staff of secretaries working at the legation night after night until the small hours of the morning.

From certain remarks passed by the correspondents of the Associated Press and Reuter's press bureau stationed at Tokyo, I gathered that Minister Griscorn had shown himself so active in responding to President Roosevelt's keen desires for the latest official information that he was regarded by them in the light of a formidable rival as a news-gatherer. Thus, as an instance of what might be expected from Minister Griscorn, one of them told me that the first official intimation of the rupture of diplomatic relations was received at the White House before the news reached London from St. Petersburg or Tokyo. In truth, the career of Lloyd Griscorn furnishes a striking instance of the value of youth in diplomacy. When he was *charge d'affaires* at Stamboul, they say, the Sultan's marked preference for him over all the old foreign diplomats that surrounded him was because of his ingenuousness of youth. Similarly, Marquis Ito, in Japan, is said to have remarked of Mr. Griscorn: "We like the American minister because he is so young. We, too, sometimes feel so young."

At the age of thirty-one Mr. Griscorn found himself commissioned as envoy to the court of the Mikado at the most momentous period in the history of modern Japan, there to cope with such older and more experienced colleagues in far eastern diplomacy as Sir Claude Macdonald, lately shifted from Peking, and Baron Rosen, who had witnessed the original rise and growth of young Japan.

How he acquitted himself of his task can be inferred in a measure from what has been said before. When I met Minister Griscorn again in Tokyo, having last run across him in Cebu, and before that during the trial of a celebrated case in the criminal courts of New York, I found him in the full exercise of his diplomatic talents, smoothing the way for some twenty or thirty American war correspondents and military attaches who were ordered to the front and were importuning him as well as the Japanese foreign office and military authorities with all sorts of possible and impossible requests. Some of the correspondents wanted Minister Griscorn to intercede for them with the military censor; others wanted him to arrange for newspaper interviews with Marquis Ito, with Marshal Yamagata, or even with the Mikado himself, while the military attaches wanted to be shifted from one headquarters staff to another, to be permitted to carry along extra luggage or led horses besides their mounts, with other like perplexing requests. All put whole dependence on the good offices of the American Minister. Through it all he preserved a cheerful equanimity of youth tempered by the acquired tact and unflinching courtesy of the trained diplomat. While regretting his inability to arrange special newspaper interviews with members of the government or of the imperial household, he saw to it that all necessary official courtesies were shown to them, or, inviting them to his own house to meet high military officers and princes of the blood, he promoted a pleasant social intercourse between the Japanese and foreign officers and the war correspondents, which, later, resulted in some firm friendships of the camp and field.

There are in the article just two points to which we feel disposed to take exception. One is a picture of the United States. Legislation in Japan. Mr. Emerson is not responsible for the attractive appearance which the photographer has imparted to the building, but we fear that the true character of the edifice may thus be concealed from the American people. Confidence is somewhat restored, however, by the apparition of a particularly ugly chimney with a long stove-pipe projecting from it which flanks the barrack-like building on the east. For the other point the writer of the article is distinctly responsible, since he must have evolved it wholly out of his own imagination. He speaks of "the striking diplomatic successes achieved by America's young envoy in Japan, where older and more experienced diplomats have failed so signally." To Mr. Griscorn's diplomatic successes we too bear unqualified witness, but if Mr. Emerson refers to Americans when he speaks of "older and more experienced diplomats who have failed so signally," we venture to record a most emphatic protest.

HON. W. TAFT AND MISS ROOSEVELT IN JAPAN.

Well in advance of her schedule time, the P. M. steamer *Manchuria*, having on board the party of the Hon. Wm. Taft, Secretary for War of the United States, Miss Alice Roosevelt, members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, etc., arrived in Yokohama on Tuesday. The *Manchuria* passed Tsurugi-saki at 4.30 a.m., and arrived at the quarantine station, off Yokohama harbour, at 7 a.m. By 8.30 a.m., the formalities of quarantine were concluded and the huge steamer proceeded towards the pier. Meanwhile steam-launches from the Harbour Office, containing H. E. Governor Sufu, Mayor Ichihara, Judge Watanabe, and high officials of the local government and the Imperial Household Department, went out to the quarantine station to welcome the distinguished visitors. As the launches approached the *Manchuria*, bombs and day fireworks were discharged: the latter displaying the crossed flags of Japan and America and many other devices. At the pier awaited the American Minister, the Hon. Lloyd Griscom and Mrs. Griscom, with the Legation staff; Mr. Consul-General Miller and the staff of the American Consulate-General at Yokohama; Baron and Baroness Sannomiya, Mr. and Mrs. S. Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. S. Terajima, representing the Imperial Household, and practically all the leaders of the American official social and business communities of Yokohama. At 8.45 a.m. Mr. Taft's party landed, and as Miss Roosevelt stepped on to the pier she was presented with a lovely bouquet by Miss Ichihara, daughter of the Mayor of Yokohama. Carriages were waiting at the hatoba and in these the party drove to the detached palace at Moto-benten, near the Railway-station. Here they rested awhile and then at 10 o'clock they left for Tokyo. On the platform Mayor Ichihara, on behalf of the citizens of Yokohama, presented Miss Roosevelt with a bouquet.

Needless to say the welcome accorded by Yokohama was very emphatic. Every street was decorated, and at the corner of the Post and Telegraph Office a great evergreen arch displayed the word "Welcome." In front of the railway station a huge crowd awaited the arrival of the party, and during their stay at the detached palace the city bands played selections, while many *bansais* were given.

The party consisted of eighty-one persons, including the following:—

Miss Alice Roosevelt; Colonel C. R. Edward, Superintendent of the Bureau of Colonial Islands' Affairs; Surgeon-Major G. L. Eddy; Captain J. K. Thompson, aide-de-camp to Hon. W. Taft; Major-General T. H. Bliss; Captain William Kelly, an attaché of the Military College; Mr. John F. Stevens, Engineer of the Bureau of Railway Affairs; Mr. S. W. Carpenter, confidential secretary to Hon. W. Taft; Mr. W. R. Pedigo, confidential secretary to the Superintendent of the Bureau of Colonial Islands' Affairs.

Seven Senators:—Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Du Bois (Idaho), Mr. M. J. Foster (Louisiana), Mr. Long (Kansas), Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Newlands (Nebraska), Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Scott (West Virginia), Mr. T. Paterson (Colorado), Mr. F. E. Warren (Wyoming).

Twenty-six Representatives:—Mr. H. A. Cooper (Wisconsin), Mr. C. Curtis (Kansas), Mr. and Mrs. D. A. de Armond (Missouri), Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Driscoll (New York), Mr. Gilbert (Indiana), Mr. T. Gilbert (Massachusetts), Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Grosvenor (Ohio), Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Hepburn (Iowa), Mr. and W. Hill (Connecticut), Mr. Howard (Georgia), Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Jones (Virginia), Mr. N. Longworth (Ohio), Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Laud (Michigan), Mr. D. E. McKinley (Illinois), Mr. T. Otjen (Wisconsin), Mr. and Mrs. H. Parsons (New York), Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Payne (New York), Mr. C. F. Scott (Kansas), Mr. S. Shirley (Kentucky), Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Smith (Illinois), and Mr. A. A. Wiley (Alabama).

Every Japanese journal of any importance has a leading article on the subject of the visit of Mr. Taft and his party. The unanimity of their utterances is remarkable, as is also the fact that almost without exception they publish photographs of Mr. Taft and Miss Roosevelt. The *Nippon* devotes a whole page to such pictures. They show all the members of the President's family. The Japanese have always regarded America with special affection and trust, and the incidents of the present war have helped to greatly deepen those impressions. A nation's gratitude naturally goes out to those that befriended it in its hour of storm and stress. The *Fiji Shimpō's* comments may be taken as representative of the expressions of the whole journalistic world. "Our relations and our friendship with the United States," writes the *Fiji*, "have always been of an exceptional nature. There is no occasion to dwell upon this fact. It is familiar to the world as well as to Japan. But we desire to say that the Japanese nation is profoundly thankful for the attitude of the Great Republic throughout this war. If Japan has been fortunate enough to win many victories on sea and on shore, it will be largely owing to American sympathy that she is enabled to reap the fruits of those successes. Mr. Taft comes to us as the representative of the American Government's sympathy. Miss Roosevelt comes as the representative of the Chief Magistrate's sympathy. The Senators and Members of Congress come as representatives of the American Parliament's sympathy. Other classes are similarly represented, so that we may fairly regard our visitors as the envoys of the whole American nation, and we shall welcome them accordingly." The *Kokumin Shimbun* declares that the relations between the United States and Japan may be described by the simple expression *ikan nashi* (unexceptionable). Words may be piled upon words but they can not climb higher than that fact. The visitors will be able to estimate Japan's sentiment by the nature of the welcome she gives them. It was America that knocked at Japan's closed doors half a century ago, and it is Japan that raises hands of congratulation and delight when she sees America extend her political influence to the Far East. In the memories of their intercourse the two countries can not discover a single point of bitterness, and the whole of Japan's people find no language to express their deeply thankful and appreciative sense of the attitude of their American friends throughout this war. The great questions of the future have their locus in the Far East and will be settled by America, England, Germany and Japan. We regard America as our leader along the path of enlightened progress." The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that it has never seen such a spirit of welcome displayed by the Japanese nation. Something is traceable to respect for Mr. Taft's reputation, but in the main this feeling is inspired by Japan's deep affection for her great western neighbour. Apart from the record of former years which had already drawn the two nations into close friendship, the kindly and sympathetic conduct of America towards Japan throughout the present war, in spite of the special claims that Russia had upon American amity can not be too much applauded and will never be forgotten. The only thing to be regretted is that our guests can not remain with us longer. The *Asahi* writes that these are the most remarkable visitors Japan has ever had. She might have recognised Commodore Perry as a most welcome and

most memorable guest, but her eyes were not then opened. To General Grant she extended a hearty welcome, but he came at an early moment of her modern career and his visit is now old, its chief abiding trace being the tree planted by him in Uyeno Park, to-day grown from a sapling to a lusty tree. America's attitude towards Japan throughout this war, has doubled the Japanese nation's feeling of grateful friendship and it may well be doubted whether two countries were ever bound together by closer links of genuine amity. Japan seizes this occasion to show her heart to her honorable guests. A long future of friendship in every branch of national progress lies before the two countries.

The utterances of these four leading papers are typical. All the rest follow the same lines.

The Hon. W. Taft is a bold, outspoken man with a reputation for plain speaking which has extended beyond the borders of the United States. He knows his own mind and is not afraid to give utterance to his thoughts, no matter what may be his surroundings. Thus we find him speaking in the following terms on the Chinese question at a big dinner given in his honour in San Francisco—San Francisco, the head and front of the "Yellow Man exclusion" agitation:—

"If I had not been interviewed and made to take so many different positions on the Chinese question, I would not think it important to re-state my position in the matter. I know Californians have a definite view and my view generally is this: We have reached a point in the life of our nation where we are to be treated by other nations as 'adult male,' where we expect from other nations some measure of courtesy and justice as we would mete out to them. I understand that all nations of the world know that we are not obliged to make this continent a dumping ground for their beggars and robbers and bad people generally, and therefore we may pause properly and still stand up and look them in the face.

"I also understand we have informed the Chinese nation that its coolie class does not amalgamate and become citizens and that therefore we exclude them. That has been understood by the Chinese government and recognized by us. But on the other hand we have refused entry to Chinese merchants and students whom it would be an advantage to this country to admit. We should keep with the Chinese nation the advantage that we by reason of the fact that it believes we are not land grabbers in the Orient and desire to do justice—a position of advantage given us to secure the immense Chinese trade awaiting development on the Pacific Coast.

"And shall we pursue the policy that will insult Chinese merchants and students and destroy our advantage with China in international affairs? I say no. And the State knows her own interests—not only the wealthy men, but the labouring men. The labouring men are the bone and sinew of the country, and every time you increase our trade by one hundred million, seventy-five millions are going to the labouring man. Is it possible for the interests of labour that we will find it necessary to fling insulting measures in the face of China?

"I hope I have made plain my view on the Chinese question.

"I am not criticizing the enforcement of the law. If by treaty or law it is necessary to insult, then those laws should be repealed.

Tokyo is *en fite* to welcome Mr. Taft and his friends. The streets are everywhere beflagged by day and illuminated by night and the stars and stripes lean towards the Rising Sun over innumerable thoroughfares. It is not within our experience that Tokyo ever previously offered such an ardent reception to any foreign visitors. Official preparations, indeed, have been on a corresponding scale more than once, but it is easy to see that the heart of the people themselves is in this business, and that the occasion is thus very clearly distinguished from any precedent.

A crowd of leading men of Tokyo met the party at Shinbashi and there were bands of music, triumphal arches and other

insignia of greeting. General Viscount Sakuma advanced first to meet Mr. Taft, and Princess Iwakura greeted Miss Roosevelt, handing her at the same time a bouquet of white roses. Among these present at the station were the Minister of the Imperial Household, Admiral Viscount Ito, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Vice-Admiral Ijuin, Lieut.-Generals Iseji and Yabuki, the President of the House of Peers, the President of the Bank of Japan, the Governor and Mayor of Tokyo, Viscount Toda, &c. The crowds along the streets shouted most lusty *bansais*. Six of the party proceeded to the Shiba Detached Palace, twenty to the United States Legation, nine to the German Legation, some to the house of Mr. S. Matsukata and others to the Imperial Hotel. In the evening there was a banquet in the Shiba Detached Palace, Count Katsura and several members of the Cabinet being present. On the 26th fifty-four of the party were received in audience by the Emperor and had the honour of lunching with His Majesty. Ninety sat down to lunch including the Minister of the United States and Mrs. Griscom. The Homei-den was used for the occasion, a very unusual choice of halls. In the evening the Prime Minister entertained the party at a banquet in the Imperial Hotel. Prince Fushimi was among the guests. To-day there is to be a garden party at the United States Legation and in the evening the party will be entertained at the Maple Club in Japanese style by the bankers and merchants of Tokyo.

The Hon. Mr. Taft and his party were entertained at the Imperial Hotel on Wednesday evening by General Count Katsura, Minister President of State. Covers were laid for 165 persons, and among those present were Marquis Ito, Counts Inouye and Matsukata and the Ministers of State. Count Katsura gave his arm to Miss Roosevelt, on whose right sat Mr. Griscom, while facing them were Mr. Taft and Marquis Ito. Count Katsura proposed the health of President Roosevelt and Mr. Griscom that of the Emperor. Subsequently Count Katsura invited the convives to drink the health of the Hon. Mr. Taft. His Excellency said that for many years Japan had attracted tourists of whom it had been his good fortune to meet a large number, but he regarded those present this evening as the most remarkable assemblage of visitors Japan had ever had, and he was correspondingly conscious of the honour of meeting them. The welcome given to them by the Japanese nation had demonstrated this fact. There had been no such welcome since General Grant paid Japan the honour of a visit. The people of Japan desired to show their respect to President Roosevelt, who was not only the chosen head of one of the world's greatest nations, but also a true exponent of the best principles of civilization and humanity. Another reason for the warmth of Japan's welcome was that the sincerest friendship mutually animated the two nations. It was a friendship founded on history. America had opened Japan and had always treated her with the utmost fairness, alike in the matter of treaty revision and in every important question. Geographical considerations, too, indicated the countries should be close friends. He trusted that his guests would enjoy their visit to Japan.

Mr. Taft replied. He expressed his sense and the sense of his fellow-travellers of the honour done to them that evening. They had come in great numbers, but they had not come to test the hospitality of Japan.

Their object was to visit their country's nearest East-Asian possession. In Washington they had first learned from Mr. Takahira that they might expect a hearty welcome in Japan, and they could only reply that they hoped Japan would not regard them as a swarm of locusts come to devour the fruits of the land. But in truth their welcome had been something altogether beyond their expectations. Count Katsura had said that America had opened Japan. It seemed to him more correct to say that Japan had herself appreciated the advantages of progress, and that during the past 50 years she had made an advance unparalleled in the history of nations, an advance which had placed her in the very foremost rank of the world's leading Powers (Loud applause). The speaker owed much gratitude to Japan. While in the Philippines he had borrowed the monetary system of this country and had also modelled the sanitary system on Japanese lines. The fifty-year old friendship of America and Japan, a friendship which had never been dimmed by a cloud nor ever ceased to grow, would be stronger and more durable than ever in the future. (Loud cheers).

The party broke up at 11 p.m.

It is reported by Tokyo papers that the Emperor and Empress have presented silks, embroideries, screens, flower vases, etc., to Mr. Taft, Miss Alice Roosevelt, and other distinguished guests.

Prince and Princess Fushimi at noon on July 27th entertained the American notables at their residence.

To-day, July 28th, Mr. Taft and party will leave by the 9.50 train for Kyoto on their way to Manila.

Among the passengers who arrived at Yokohama on the *Manchuria* were two United States commercial agents—Messrs. R. F. Crist and H. R. Burrill—and the proprietor of the *American Exporter*,—Mr. W. I. Johnston, who is a member of Secretary Taft's party en route to the Philippines. The object of the visit of these three is to study independently trade conditions in the Far East and the opportunities for the sale of American goods in the Orient.

Seven or eight months will be devoted by Mr. Crist and Mr. Burrill to Japan, China, Korea and Formosa. They will report their conclusions and recommendations to Secretary Metcalf, who will transmit the reports to Congress, after which they will probably be published.

Mr. Johnston will visit the principal import merchants and other large purchasers of manufactured goods in Japan, China, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand, with a view to bringing together buyers in these countries and manufacturers in the United States.

Others in the party are Col. Church, editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*, and Mr. Lafayette Young, editor of the *Des Moines (Ia.) Register*.

CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Telegrams say that there has been a great meeting of Chinese merchants in Amoy and that they have decided to taboo all American goods. Delivery will be taken of everything ordered up to the 2nd of the 4th month (old calendar), but nothing subsequent to that date will be purchased. Copies of this resolution have been forwarded throughout the whole empire. It is added that the manager of the Standard Oil Company's stores has received a threatening letter telling him to abandon his position, and that the employees of the U.S. Consulate were not allowed to attend the meeting at which the above resolution was passed. These details are given in telegrams from Amoy and Shanghai to the *Jiji Shimpō*

and the *Asahi Shimbun*. Of course the action of the Chinese will be severely criticized, and those that find it not unnatural will be accused of having lost their virility of judgment owing to long contact with Oriental peoples. That kind of silly shibboleth has already been heard in connexion with this very affair. But some of us can actually look back to the time, and all of us can recall it historically, when the greatest crime that could be laid at the door of Oriental nations was exclusiveness, and when the gun-boat was deemed a proper weapon for breaking down such uncivilized isolation. As between the gun-boat and the boycott, the advantage, if any, is on the side of the latter so far as concerns enlightenment. This is essentially a case of what is sauce for the goose being sauce for the gander also. The Chinese have an unquestionable right to demand that if American citizens be granted free access to every part of China and permitted to carry on there any trade and occupation they please within the limits of morality and good order, the same measure of liberty shall be granted to Chinese subjects in the United States.

SAGHALIEN'S NAME.

With regard to the plea made by a correspondent against changing the name of "Saghalien" to "Karafuto-jima" there seems to be a misapprehension. We are not aware that any such change is announced. As a matter of fact this northern island has been called "Karafuto" by the Japanese from time immemorial. In the regions north of Japan the word *hito* (man) is always pronounced *futo*, and the term *Karafuto* means "people of China." The expression *Kor* (China) was used in ancient times to designate all foreigners, so that *Karafuto* had really the significance of "foreign people." Japanese cartographers may have known the name "Saghalien" but they never used it, so far as we are aware. The big northern island was nearly always designated "Karafuto," the appellation "Oku-Ezo" being also sometimes employed. These facts do not, however, dispose of the Rev. J. Batchelor's plea if we extend it to other places which are now undergoing an explicit change of nomenclature. It can not be justly said that there has been any alteration in the case of the island itself, but promontories and bays are being re-named in a manner that will add to the confusion already so perplexing. What with Japanese pronunciations of Manchurian place-names, Japanese re-castings of Formosan and Korean names, and now Japanese substitutions for Saghalien names, bewilderment grows daily greater. Japan is setting her mark on the face of the Far East with a vengeance.

KOREA.

Li Il-sik has been handed over to the Judicial Authorities for punishment. He is charged, as already stated, with granting concessions in his official capacity without following the routine prescribed by the convention. It appears that in addition to Mr. Oshikawa another Japanese, Mr. Iwamoto Zenji, was concerned. Both these gentlemen are eminent Christians. It is not suggested that the concessions themselves were in any respect culpable: the question is one merely of routine.

A telegram from Chicago received in Tokyo says the tea market is very quiet but there is hope for Japanese business in the future.

THE KAISER AND THE TSAR.

Whatever commotion may be caused in European political circles by the meeting of the Kaiser and the Tsar—a meeting said to have been brought about by the German Emperor—Japanese journals do not attach any great importance to it from the point of view of this country. The *Fiji Shimpō* thinks it possible that the Kaiser may take advantage of the meeting to urge upon the Tsar the importance of making peace in Russia's interests. That would be very commendable but Japan does not expect His Majesty to take any such step; and for the rest the meeting has no direct bearing upon the war in the Far East. The *Fiji* passes on to consider the Anglo-Japanese alliance, on which it places more reliance than ever. The leading Tokyo journal is much gratified to think that the Balfour Cabinet's resolve to remain in office was influenced by the question of *pourparlers* with Japan on the subject of the alliance and by the desire to see the peace negotiations brought to a successful issue. The fact speaks eloquently of the place Japan occupies in England's eyes.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* recalls the meeting that took place between the two Sovereigns at Wiesbaden in November 1903. They were said to have merely played a game of billiards together, but close observers declared that it was then, when the war-clouds were looming large upon the horizon, that the Kaiser gave to his brother monarch assurances which enabled the latter to denude the Baltic provinces of maritime protection and his western frontier of garrisons. Times have changed since then. The Kaiser is now understood to have united his efforts with those of the President of the United States to bring about peace. That is an open secret, and probably it will be safe to assume that this latest meeting, on the verge of the New-Hampshire negotiations, will have a beneficent influence on the question of the restoration of peace. The Kaiser now stands at the head of Continental Europe's Sovereigns. Each stage of Russia's discomfiture has raised Germany still higher on her pinnacle and she now occupies a position in Europe analogous to that held by her in the days of Charles the Fifth. She can scarcely attain higher ground, and it is very conceivable that she does not want to profit any more at Russia's expense since there is a point beyond which Russia's fall would be calamitous to certain outside interests. Therefore Japan need not feel alarmed about this meeting. Yet the human brain's developments are difficult to predict, and it will be well for Tokyo's statesmen to keep their eyes open.

The *Kokunin Shimbun* takes the view that if ordinary persons find it advisable to meet occasionally in a friendly manner, the privilege ought not to be denied to Sovereigns. It further thinks that the meeting may have the effect of restoring the Tsar's allegiance to common sense.

COLONEL BELL ON JAPAN.

Colonel Bell, during several years Consul for the United States in Sydney, recently visited Japan and during his stay of six months in this country took much pains to gain information about a nation in which he had previously displayed intelligent and liberal interest. Immediately on his return to Australia he was approached by a representative of the *Daily Telegraph*, to whom he made the following statements.

Tonching on the question of immigration, he said he never was one who believed that a dense population was necessary to the intellectual or social happiness of a nation. He frankly confessed a lack of faith in much of Australasia's labour legislation, yet when it came to the question of the character of the future citizenship, which meant the character of future society, of the methods and forms of future Governments, and of the character of the civilization to be endured by posterity, he said that, while Australia was possibly premature in her fears, it seemed to him that "If she is making a mistake in her rigid immigration laws, it is on the side of safety, as she may easily correct the error, and enlarge her list of invitations as the acquaintance or the wisdom born of experience may dictate or suggest."

Colonel Bell said that while such terms as "inferior" and "superior" races of people were no longer pardonable in discussing the relative qualities of the powers or possibilities of the Japanese and ourselves, still in the character, customs, manners, and faiths there were differences that, during the hoped-for extensive business relations both people might study with advantage, as he saw no evidence of a desire, and no necessity, at least for a long time, for extensive immigration by the Japanese. Australia could well afford to be temperate in her references to such a contingency. The Japanese as a nation were home-lovers, firmly wedded to their country and their gods, and while they had strong industrial and shopkeeping instincts, they desired most of all things to win an honourable place, and to develop the latent energies of the nation and the resources of their country. While they desired to trade and to be understood, they relied upon their worthiness for the future respect and recognition of the nation.

"Through business operations people become acquainted," said the Colonel, "and if each finds the other worthy, social barriers disappear." Though a few Japanese might chafe a little at the tone of the superfluous discussion, no people in the world were more willing to "hide their time," or to be judged, if understood, upon their merits. The conditions of "old Japan," he says, make stoics of these people, while the conditions in "new Japan" are making men of these stoics. The so-called "necessity" for the Japanese to find room for their "surplus population," he adds is greatly exaggerated. The arable area of the land can be materially increased, and especially can the great industries of silk and tea production be enormously extended, while the numerous waterfalls, the bountiful supply of coal, with the adeptness of labour, suggests Japan as a country of shops and factories. Then in Korea and in Formosa there is room for "millions more," while Manchuria will probably be the most inviting "distant field" for Japanese industry and enterprise.

Asked as to his opinion regarding the aggressive policy of the Japanese, should they continue victorious in the present war, Colonel Bell said: "That is a question upon which any impartial inquirer may form an intelligent opinion, and the fear of a policy of foreign aggression by Japan is the most childish phantom that ever disturbed a rational brain. First by tradition and by religion the commonest force in Japanese life is love of home and peace. Of course the outer world has been told of the Samurai, the tea-house, the Geisha girl, and the restless ambition of these strange people, but as a fact during 2500 years of authentic national existence tradition and history credit Japan with less wars than any other nation in the world, and during over 250 years antedating the visit of Commodore Perry, or during fully nine generations of men, peace had not once been broken. Further, the ablest statesmen of this age, the same persons who as young patriots helped the country through the revolution of '68, and led in the transformation scenes that have amazed the world by their unbroken success, now control the destinies of new Japan, and these men, ably aided by younger ones, are burning with zeal to secure for the Japanese nation an honoured position among the world's promoters of peace, of commerce, of education, and of social happiness."

"In almost six months of constant contact with educated Japanese," Colonel Bell says, "he never heard a doubt expressed regarding the probable result of the war." He never heard the necessity of fighting until success was achieved questioned, but he never saw a man who betrayed the least evidence of military ambition. He says that the teachers all assured him that even now, when war is in the very air, the dominant thought of the boys and young men is 'education' and then 'business.' Then, too he says the Japanese gratefully value the fact that in this contest they have the sympathy of the strongest and most progressive nations of the modern world, and they thoroughly understand that should they betray an ambition for military conquest or foreign aggression they would not only alienate their friends but that they would arouse a coalition against them that would hurriedly extinguish this beautiful fabric, that an admiring world now hopes may stand as an enduring monu-

ment not only to the ability of Japanese statesmen, but to the valour of the Japanese people. In the solution of pressing Eastern problems, he says Japan fully realises her cooperative relationship with the leading 'Western Powers,' but she just as fully realises how utterly impotent she would be with a coalition of such Powers against her."

"We must not forget," said Colonel Bell, "that the soul of the effete East must be reached through Japan. The Japanese are the most tolerant, the most receptive, and the most patient people on this globe. They are ready to consider every earnest suggestion, come from where it may. They will accept and assimilate everything that may seem useful to them, and these new ideas and notions, made palatable by not unfamiliar seasoning, will be communicated to and readily accepted by the unknown millions of Chinese and other Oriental peoples. The Japanese deserve to be understood. Through the grotesque pictures of superficial visitors, the world has seen little of Japan, but the frivolous fringe—the Geisha girl, the tea-house, and the wrestler—while, as a fact, I know of no people (and I have visited almost all countries) who live more industrious, more strenuous, more sober, or more earnest lives."

THE GERMAN NAVAL LEAGUE.

The Kaiser's rebuke to the German Naval League has brought the latter under the lens of public observation. We read this about it in *The Literary Digest* :—

This league is a vast association whose members are scattered throughout Germany. Its aim is to agitate for the increase of the navy and the extension of the *Weltpolitik* of the Kaiser. It consist of 668,000 members, including some of the highest military and naval officials in the country. At its last annual meeting, in Dresden, an agitation was begun for increased taxation and the filling out of a vast naval programme, including the building of three double squadrons of first-class battle-ships, and their complement of large and small cruisers. Since then the tactics of its leaders have been extravagantly Chauvinistic and aggressive, even Anglophobe in character. Hundreds of speeches have been delivered breathing defiance to Britain, hundreds of articles written in the same spirit have flooded the journals. Count von Reventlow, an active member of the league, has himself published over two hundred such articles within the past twelve months, while the public utterances of the President and Vice-President have been decidedly anti-British in tone. Meanwhile William II. has been hurrying from one coast of the Mediterranean to the other, and professes to have heard a great deal about the doings of the league while abroad. And then suddenly the bolt flies; the most prominent members of the league, General Menges and General Rein, are struck down out of the blue. They have resigned, for the Emperor tells them, by a peremptory telegram, that unless they cease their agitation he shall consider that they are guilty of usurping, in the navy and in the Government, powers and prerogatives that belong solely to himself. On two previous occasions William had warmly and emphatically thanked the Naval League for its patriotic agitation of Germany's claims upon the sea. Now, as by a sudden change in mind, he rebukes the men whom he had once set an example in pursuing the course he now condemns. In explaining this new departure the *Temps* (Paris) says :—

"More royalist than the Emperor, the league has ended by becoming troublesome to the Government, whose desires it exaggerates, and whose name it compromises by its ceaseless and tactless fussiness. The incident of an article written in the *Deutsche Revue* by the English Admiral Fitzgerald has called forth the Emperor's action. It is, moreover, considered that the league is responsible for the tension between England and Germany, and the Emperor has taken the present opportunity of answering coldly a message of loyalty, and in begging that the Anglophobe agitation may stop."

The weekly journal *Europa* (Berlin) attributes the peremptory despatch of William II. to the action of Admiral Hollmann, Secretary of the Navy, who had informed the Kaiser that the league was exciting a widespread hostile agitation against the English. This view is also mentioned by the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin). The publications of the league seemed full of threats against England, we are told. "These writings," says the *Vossische Zeitung*, "gave ground for the idea that the most recent agitation of the league's leaders was in accordance with the views and wishes of the responsible government authorities, while these diatribes contributed not a little to raise suspicion and distrust in England and to convey a wrong impression concerning the naval plans of Germany, as, for instance, was manifested in the writings of Admiral Fitzgerald."

CHINA.

The Chinese Government has decided that the old-fashioned examinations shall be abolished and a new system adopted; a system better adapted to the needs of the time. Certain high officials have been instructed to prepare a draft of the new system. Incidentally one is reminded of the conservatism of the Chinese, for one learns that only now does archery cease to be a chief item on the list of a Chinese soldier's acquisitions. The impression produced in Japan by this change is evidently good. We may mention here that at the examination recently held in the Palace to test the qualifications of youths who had studied in Japan, the honours fell to the Waseda University. No less than four of its students were placed at the head of the list.

Seventy-three youths selected by Viceroy Yuan are to start soon for educational purposes in Japan.

Mr. Wang, who formerly spent some time in Japan as overseer of Chinese students, is to be sent to America to watch the Peace Conference.

A Shanghai telegram says that five hundred leading merchants, including some native ladies, held a meeting on July 19th and decided not to purchase goods imported from America, as the American Government has not replied to their petition asking for the amendment of the exclusion law. Chinese traders were to hold a further conference the following day to discuss the means of enforcing the present boycott throughout the Empire. As a first step they intend to wire their views to the Guilds in the open ports.

Captain Blake, of the C. E. & M. S. *Kwangping* sighted a tipping mine in Lat. 38.22 N., Long. 121.28 E., on July 13, and stopped and fired at it. After firing for some time with rifles, the Chief Officer, Mr. Watson, succeeded in hitting it with the Hotchkiss gun. It exploded with a tremendous report throwing up a column of water about 100 feet in height, and scattering pieces of iron in all directions. It should be noted that the mine was hit several times by shots from Lee-Enfield rifles, but they only dented it and did not penetrate. Evidently the greatest caution is still necessary on the northern route.

The *North-China Daily News* translates the Imperial Decree which authorizes Prince Tsai and other high officials to proceed abroad for purposes of study, as given below:—

Owing to the difficult crisis we are and have been passing through at present, we have repeatedly issued commands for the execution of much-needed reforms, with the object of encouraging progress. For the past few years, however, although there have been attempts made, nothing substantial has been arrived at. The cause of this is due to those who have charge of these reforms being in ignorance of what should be done. Under the circumstances what chance is there to better our country and save her from the dangers which threaten? We therefore have decided to send Prince Tsai Tsch 3rd Order; Tai Hung-tze, Junior Vice-President of the Board of Revenue; Hsu Shih-ch'ang, Probationary Grand Councillor; and Tuan Fang, Governor of Hunan, to go abroad in charge of a number of officials, who shall visit Japan and Western countries to study the Government system and political economy of those countries, so that with the knowledge so obtained those best suited for China may be selected. After the inauguration of the above steps, successive batches of men will be sent abroad, where they may carefully study foreign conditions for introduction into this Empire. Let each person exert his best endeavours and deserve the confidence we have placed in him. With reference to the expenses of the mission and as to how the funds for them shall be issued, we hereby command the Ministers of the Waiwupu and Board of Revenue to confer thereon.

Commenting on the decree, our contemporary says:—

Of the four high officials mentioned there are two, namely, their Excellencies Tuan Fang, Governor of Hunan, and Hsu Shihch'ang, Probationary Grand

Councillor, who will be sure to enter into the spirit of their Majesties' commands, both being energetic and progressive. We do not know much of Prince Tsai Tsch; he is young and we hope he will follow the example of that popular Prince Pu Lun—whose democratic ideas and anxiety to learn, it will be remembered, took the hearts of Americans by storm when his Highness went last year to the St. Louis Exposition—rather than that of Prince Tsai Chên, Prince Ching's son, who generally maintained a "don't-care-to-see" attitude when he went on his mission of congratulation in connection with the coronation of King Edward VII. in 1902. The consequence was that when Prince Tsai Chên returned to China, he had to read up books of travel to coach himself in preparation for possible questions that would be put to him when he had his audience of their Majesties. The fourth member of the mission, Tai Hung-tze, Junior Vice-President of the Board of Revenue, is known to be more of a conservative than anything else, and it is to be hoped that travel abroad will widen his views and show him that China is pretty well behind other countries, instead of being the "hub" of the Universe, as he and his confrères usually think.

The *China Times* of the 10th July contains a letter from the American Minister, Mr. W. W. Rockhill, to Sir Ernest Satow, and the latter's reply, in which is embodied the agreement lately come to by the British and United States Governments for the reciprocal protection of American and British trademarks in China.

Concerning the appointment of Mr. Wang to the Chinese Embassy at Washington, the writer of *Notes on Native Affairs*, in the *North China Daily News* says:—

The *Universal Gazette* of yesterday's date publishes a telegram from Peking to the effect that H.E. Sir Liang Chêng, K.C.M.G., Chinese Minister to the United States, Spain, and Peru, has asked for, and obtained from, the Waiwupu Mr. Wang Ta-hsi, Senior Advisor to that Board, to act as Chief Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Washington. Mr. Wang was second secretary to Prince Tsai Chên, while Sir Liang Chêng was Chief Secretary, when his highness went to London in 1902 to represent the Emperor at the coronation of King Edward VII. On Mr. Wang's return to China, he was appointed, during H.E. Tsai Chun's term as Chinese Minister at Tokyo, Superintendent of the Chinese students studying in Japan, where his progressive idea and unfailing courtesy made him very popular with everyone who had the privilege of meeting him. Especially so was he with the students on account of the kindness and tact with which he treated them. Owing to disagreement with Minister Tsai Chun in connection with the latter's arbitrary treatment of the Chinese students in Japan, Mr. Wang Ta-hsi asked for his recall, obtaining on arrival in Peking the post in the Waiwupu which he has just left in order to proceed to Washington to take up his new duties as Chief Secretary of Legation there.

The *Simoenpao* states that the Waiwupu having lately protested to Mr. Uchida, the Japanese Minister in Peking, against the establishment by the Japanese of Civil Administration in Kiechou, Haicheng, Liaoyang, and other cities of Fengtien province (after the departure of the main Japanese Army and martial law) on the ground that the conflict of authority between Chinese and Japanese officials is both inconvenient and gives rise to considerable friction, etc., the Japanese Minister replied that he had no authority in the premises as it was a matter concerning the Headquarters of the Japanese Army in Manchuria only. In consequence of this the Waiwupu has instructed the Chinese Minister at Tokyo, H. E. Yang Ch'eng, to present the Chinese protest to the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to use every effort to obtain an early settlement of this important matter.

The *North China Daily News*, in the course of an obituary notice of the late Rev. A. G. Jones, killed by the fall of a temple building, says that he was the senior missionary in Shantung of the English Baptist Missionary Society. He was born in Ireland and had been in China some 28 years, having arrived to be Dr. Timothy Richard's only colleague at the beginning of the great famine in North China. When Dr. Richard went to distribute famine relief in Shansi, Mr. Jones was left alone in charge of the work at Chingchowfu, having then been only some nine months in the country. He lived to

see the little church of 69 grow to membership of over 4,000, and largely through his efforts the staff of the Mission was increased to fourteen or fifteen men. At the beginning of his missionary career he engaged a great deal in evangelistic work and personally opened up new districts, but for many years past his main strength was put into theological teaching. No missionary was ever more entirely devoted to his work. Large powers of mind; wide experience of men; deep reading in foreign and Chinese literature; unusual organising ability, with a remarkably devout and earnest spiritual life; made him a missionary of uncommon power. Not by years alone, but by force of character, experience and wisdom, he was senior and leader in the Mission. If he were less known than he deserved to be away from his own district, it was because he always preferred hard work at home to running about and talking; but all who met him knew that he was an uncommon type of man, and those who knew him most intimately admired him most and trusted him fully.

The *Shanghai Mercury* prints the following translation of a letter said to be addressed by the Emperor of China to President Roosevelt:—

The Emperor of China hereby addresses the President of the United States America and expresses gratitude for his frequent undertakings to maintain the peace of the Far East. Since the war between Japan and Russia commenced many months have passed and the President expressed the view of obtaining peace at this moment and suggested to the belligerent powers to negotiate peace which means not only to settle the disputes of the belligerent powers but to restore the peace of the whole world. My country has maintained neutrality, yet the territory of China is involved as a fighting field which is a great concern to us and I consider there will be many terms in the peace protocol of the belligerents which relate to China as important items. I hope the President will act impartially in accordance with justice and reason in this connection so as to maintain China's sovereignty from being spoiled which is my prayer and I hereby express my respect to him.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

A Buddhist priest, Mr. Nomi Kan, of the Joran temple in Iwami province, is found to have been killed by the Tibetans in the middle of December, 1903. He had studied the Sanskrit and Thibetan languages, and was evidently a man of profound convictions and great daring. He set out in 1898 with the idea of travelling to Tibet via Talifu. He reached the latter place on April 18th, 1901, and thence wrote that he would be no more heard from for some time. He was never heard from again, but on the wall of a Tibetan frontier inn was discovered his name, and a verse of poetry, the gist of which was that he was on the point of being killed by the inhabitants who had discovered him to be a Japanese. We may mention here that Mr. Kawaguchi, the other explorer, who left for Tibet last year, has also not been heard of since.

Death has claimed another of the noble band of ladies whose lives are devoted to the cause of religion and of humanity. On the afternoon of the 21st instant Sister St. Francis expired at the convent in Tsukiji, Tokyo. For a long term of years she had worked with absolute self-effacement and untiring zeal, and though, like the other sisters who confer such lustre on the faith they profess and practise, her existence was entirely without any of the elements usually essential to pleasure, she doubtless enjoyed the highest form of happiness, an abiding sense of duty quietly performed. Her end is said to have been most peaceful and full of hope, as indeed it well might be. The interment took place on Sunday the 23rd instant at 7.30 a.m.

Japanese journals, especially the *Yomi*, speak of a visit of the Prince of Wales to Japan as

tolerably certain to take place in September, and there is also talk of a visit by the German Prince Imperial by way of returning Prince Arisugawa's visit.

We have heard nothing more about the proposed Togo lighthouse, but Japanese papers now say that subscriptions have been sent in from people in America and England who have read journalistic notices of the project. They are very small subscriptions, only one dollar and one shilling. But an Irish firm, apparently Messrs. Edmonson & Co., offers to supply the machinery for the lighthouse gratis.

The Anglo-Indian Association held a meeting on the 23rd instant in connexion with the graduation of seven students from Nepal who have been studying in the Imperial University. Viscount Nagaoka was in the chair. Messrs. Nanjo Fumio, Yokoi Tokiwo, Sawayanagi Masataro and other distinguished educationists were present.

Western Powers are evidently not disposed to be left behindhand in profiting from the lessons to be learned from the naval warfare in the Far East. Thus, the Italian Navy is about to lay down at Venice a vessel of quite a new type, and which is to be known as a "blockading vessel." This new type of craft will be entrusted with the work of laying down blockade mines off an enemy's coastline. The following will be the dimensions of the projected vessel:—Length, 125.80 metres; beam, 16½; draught, 5.15m.; displacement between 5,500 tons and 6,000 tons; speed, 25 knots armour plating at the water line, 150mm. thickness, and above that line, 120mm.; the armament will consist of four 203mm. guns and of many guns of 76mm. The vessel will carry a large provision of blockade mines, and its coal capacity will be 1,000 tons. It will thus be seen that the contemplated speed of 25 knots will enable the vessel to escape easily from battleships; but, as it will not be able to show a clean pair of heels so easily to armoured-cruisers, it will be armour-plated at the water-line and along the battery.

A telegram received at the Naval Department from the Chief Surgeon of the Sasebo Hospital on the 25th inst. says:—"To-day the wound on the forehead of Admiral Rojestvensky was cut open and a piece of bone about the size of a 20-sen piece was removed, after which the wound was stitched. There has been no change since the operation."

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* explains Mr. Odagiri's resignation of the position of Consul-General in Shanghai. Our contemporary says that he is about to join the staff of the Specie Bank and that he will probably be posted in China where his special knowledge will be most valuable.

The constructors of the Panama Canal having decided to employ Japanese, Chinese and Italian labourers, 2,000 of each, the necessary steps have been taken to procure Japanese official consent. Tokyo journals say that it has been given on condition that the authorities receive satisfactory evidence of due hygienic arrangements having been made. The day's work is to be 11 hours and the wage \$1½ (gold) *per diem*. The men must not be under 21 years or over 45 years of age, and an agreement will be given for a term of 3 years.

AN ASCENT OF FUJI.

It is still early in the season for ascending Fuji-san, but already three foreign residents have accomplished the feat, one coming from Kobe the other two from Yokohama. The Yokohama pair left Hiranuma station by the 10.58 p.m. train on Friday and arrived at Gotemba at 2.10 a.m. At that unearthly hour of the morning the adventurers chartered horses and set out at once *via* Tarobo, the "front way" up the hill. At No. 2¼ station they alighted for breakfast and left there at 8 a.m., walking to No. 6 station, where they arrived at 11.30 a.m. The demands of nature were here assuaged by tiffin and thus fortified they began the last stage of the climb at 12.10 p.m., arriving at the summit of Fuji at 3.37 o'clock. Owing to the early date of their climb the huts on this side of the mountain were still closed, so they walked over to the Subashiri side, finding shelter at 4 o'clock. Dinner was next discussed and they soon turned in under *fulon* and straw mats to keep out the piercing cold, 30° Fahr. Before sunrise they were astir and were rewarded by a beautiful view, the skies being clear of all fog and mist. At 6 o'clock they started for a walk round the crater to the spring on the Gotemba side, and from there descended into the crater itself, which was thoroughly explored. On reascending they continued their walk along the outer edge by Oyashimazu, the path eventually taking them back to the huts by 9 a.m. They were now quite ready for breakfast and this being disposed of cameras were packed and the descent of the mountain began at 10.10 a.m. Incidentally we might remark that these mountaineers were never severely attacked by pangs of hunger, the lightest of meals sufficed them at every stage. Subashiri was reached at 1.40 p.m. and full justice was done to the tiffin provided by mine host of the Yoneyama hotel. Then the tram was taken to Gotemba, where the railway train was boarded, and Yokohama was reached at 8.22 o'clock on Sunday evening. The cost of the trip worked out at 12 *yen* each. The climbers were very fortunate in their weather. So far this season, says the hutkeeper at the top, every day has been rainy and stormy, but Saturday and Sunday were absolutely perfect, clear right to the horizon. The mountain paths are still bad and the hutkeepers have not yet got up their summer supplies, but otherwise there is nothing to grumble at.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

A marine court of inquiry was held at the British Consulate-General, Yokohama, on Tuesday on the application of Capt. Husband of the ship *Queen Wilhelmina*, who accused his boatswain, Joseph Burgess, of theft of stores and of continued disobedience of orders. The Court was composed of Mr. J. Carey Hall, Consul-General (President) and Captains J. Sinclair of the steamer *Highlander* and W. Franklin Andrews of the *Glenakron*. The accused pleaded guilty to stealing one coil of rope.

Capt. Husband testified that the accused had been absent without leave and admitted having stolen a coil of rope. On the 19th he was called aft and disrated and since then he had absolutely refused to do any work. The police had recovered one coil of 7-inch Manila rope. One coil of 7-inch rope would be worth about £10.

The mate, Mr. J. Simpson, was called and corroborated the master's evidence.

The carpenter, Heyer, was called by accused and spoke as to the keys of the peak being hung up in accused's room where any one could reach them.

The accused pleaded as justification for his contumacy the fact of his having been disrated.

The Court after adjournment gave judgment finding that the accused was guilty and from the amount due to him (£10. 18s. 8d.) deducted the costs of the Court, the remainder to be employed in liquidating the amount alleged to be defalcated.

CUSTOMS APPEALS.

Baron Sone, Minister of Finance, according to the *Official Gazette*, gave a decision on July 19th, in an appeal lodged by Mr. E. H. Hunter, Kobe, against a decision delivered by the Kobe Customs. The appellant imported thirty screw-jacks, or capstans, on which the Kobe Customs imposed 10 per cent *ad valorem* duty in accordance with No. 17 of the tariff. The importer contended that the goods should be dealt with under No. 12 of the tariff, which includes mechanical implements, and that the duty should be 5 per cent. The appeal was rejected on the ground that the capstan in its nature is regarded as a machine and is not an implement.

On July 20th, the Minister delivered judgment in an appeal brought by Messrs. Bowden Bros, No. 55, Yokohama, against a decision given by the Yokohama Customs. The Customs imposed duty at the rate of *sen* 25.6 per 100 *kin* on waste galvanized iron wire which the appellants imported. The importers held that the goods should be dealt with under No. 231 of the tariff, which fixes the duty at *sen* 14.4 per 100 *kin*. This argument was not sustained.

On July 20th, a decision was given on an appeal filed by Messrs. Sale and Frazar, Ltd., No. 167, Yokohama. The firm imported a quantity of mild bar steel on which the Yokohama Customs imposed 7½ per cent *ad valorem* duty under No. 241 of the tariff, which corresponds with No. 45 of the Anglo-Japanese conventional tariff. The importers contended that the steel should be dealt with in accordance with No. 217 of the tariff and petitioned that the rate be altered to *sen* 26.1 per 100 *kin*. The appeal was rejected on the ground that the goods were found, after analysis, to be hard steel.

Another decision was given on July 21st by Baron Sone, in an appeal instituted by Messrs. Findlay, Richardson & Co., Kobe. The firm imported three cases of imitation leather for hats. The Kobe Customs ordered the importers to pay duty of *sen* 5.6 per square yard in accordance with No. 370 of the tariff. The importers contended that the duty should be 10 per cent *ad valorem* under No. 496. The appeal was dismissed.

PLAGUE.

An official telegram from Chiba reports that a case of plague appeared at the village of Uraga, Unakami. The patient is an old man.

Two cases of plague are reported in Hayashicho, Fukagawa, Tokyo. One of the patients is Tsune, 9 years old, the eldest daughter of E. Kokura, a waste-paper merchant, and another is Hatsu Narni, a female servant in the merchant's employ.

An official telegram under date of July 22nd says that three cases of plague have appeared at Asahi-machi, Chiba. Seventy-four houses surrounding the dwellings of the patients were segregated.

A suspected case of plague has occurred at Tomikawa-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo. The patient is a coolie lodging in the Omiya inn. He had been employed carrying out sanitary measures in the places infected by plague.

The Governor of Oshima, off Idzu, reports that a case of bubonic plague was found among the passengers of a sailing vessel which arrived there on the evening of July 23rd from Tokyo.

The 234th plague case was recorded in Hong-kong on July 12th. This is still nearly two hundred less than at the corresponding period last year.

An official telegram from Chiba reports that cases of plague were reported on July 25th in the village of Uraga, Unakami. The patients are J. Ito (45), Y. Ito (11) and T. Shinosaki (29). Their condition is serious.

Two dead rats infected with plague have been found in a godown belonging to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Nakagawa-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

M. WITTE.

IT is quite impossible to draw the line between truth and fiction in the accounts published of alleged interviews with M. WITTE. The newspaper interviewer has proved himself to be a person absolutely devoid of conscience, and in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred the safest plan is to dismiss his "copy" as pure romance. There is, however, a certain air of verisimilitude in some of the utterances attributed to the Russian Plenipotentiary. They are spoken to interviewers but they are addressed to the Japanese Government and the Japanese nation. On the whole the impression they convey is that M. WITTE has a *bonâ fide* commission to negotiate peace if he can do so without serious hurt to Russia's honour. The reservations ascribed to him on the subject of his plenipotentiary credentials are trivial. He is well aware that unless he can satisfy the Japanese as to the nature of his credentials the conference can not proceed. But no plenipotentiary has final competence. His functions do not extend beyond concluding a treaty: its ratification depends upon the SOVEREIGN. That is a fact of which M. WITTE may have reminded his interviewers, and they, in turn, being what they are, may have magnified it into a disclaimer of plenipotentiary authority. For the rest, what M. WITTE is said to have stated is capable of being summed up in a dozen words. They are, "we desire peace, but if you formulate humiliating conditions, you will alienate the sympathies of the peace party, strengthen the hands of the war party, and unite against you the whole of Russia, which is not by any means in the dislocated condition imagined by foreign observers." Concerning the analysis he is reported to have given of his country's conditions, it bears the stamp of a plausible secretary rather than of a shrewd statesman, and need not occupy attention, for to be invited to believe that in spite of the heterogeneous elements composing her immense empire Russia is really as one family knit together by a bond of patriotism is too large an order. The gist of the matter is that M. WITTE has been trying to educate on Japan's side a mood of extreme moderation, which is a natural effort from his point of view, though if he has publicly spoken even a fraction of the words attributed to him his wisdom is not so profound as his record indicates.

As to the terms which Japan will formulate, it is not to be supposed that M. WITTE and his Imperial Master are without a tolerably accurate conception. They must know well that an indemnity will stand at the head of the list, and they must know that unless Russia is prepared to pay an indemnity the conference need not be opened. Russia is prepared, we take it. She may not consider herself thoroughly beaten, but she can not deny that she has been signally defeated, and the custom of nations through all ages has been that the discomfited side, whether in a court of law or on the field of battle,

must indemnify the victor. It is then only a question of amount and here we venture to affirm that no one acquainted with the mood of the Japanese people expects them to ask for more than their actual outlays. Japan must not emerge from a victorious war with a greatly increased national debt. Suppose that question disposed of, what problems remain? If there be a territorial demand, it will probably be based on the *status quo* at the time of the negotiations. If there be a demand for the disarming of Vladivostock, it will probably be softened by some concession on Japan's side. If there be a demand for the abandonment of all special privileges acquired by Russia from China in Manchuria, St. Petersburg will have the solace of observing that these concessions ceased long ago to be practically enjoyable. If there be a demand for the evacuation of Manchuria, it has already been evacuated in effect, and the completion of the operation would only be in accord with Russia's own avowals made before war broke out. If there be any demands in connexion with the railway, agreement will be facilitated by the fact that the railway is in Japan's possession and that Russia can scarcely have any hope of recovering it by force. If there be any demands about Korea, they certainly will not greatly exceed what Russia was willing to grant in the days of her supposed military supremacy. Thus considered, the negotiations do not seem to wear a very difficult aspect, and assuredly they do not comprise anything that menaces Russia's imperial existence, though some fine fear of that kind appears to have prompted certain utterances ascribed to M. WITTE by his alleged interviewers. There is an intangible asset called prestige which bulks very largely among the possessions of an imperial State, but Russia has temporarily lost that asset and the place to recover it is certainly not the conference chamber in New Hampshire.

FEATS OF REPORTING.

WE have always regarded the *Daily Telegraph* as a newspaper of superlative enterprise and it is a pleasant duty to offer it a tribute of applause, since now at the close of a great war when public interest might be supposed to have waned, we find the London journal performing feats of reporting that surpass all its previous remarkable achievements. A few weeks ago it told the public that the Japanese armies in Manchuria were continuing their victorious advance and that the Russians were everywhere outflanked, and as neither the advance nor the outflanking has yet occurred we must add prophesy to the other moral endowments of the great journal's agents. Something very much more signal has now to be recorded, however. The *Daily Telegraph* alone among European, American and Japanese journals managed to send a special correspondent with the Japanese Fleet at the time of the Japan-Sea battle. The remarkable fact is

clearly stated. At the head of a long line of telegrams despatched from Moji on May 29th and forwarded to London *via* Tokyo, this caption is used:—"Graphic Description of the Great Battle. By our correspondent with the Japanese Fleet. Story of an Eye-witness." There is not the least room for doubt. Elsewhere the designation used is "our special correspondent who actually witnessed the battle," and the correspondent himself speaks of "the scene which I had the honour of witnessing." Now it is well known that never for a moment throughout the whole course of the war has a newspaper correspondent been permitted to accompany the Japanese Fleet or any squadron of it. The rule of exclusion has been rigid, unalterable. Since then this veto held in the case of the last naval battle, held indeed with the utmost rigour, the only hypothesis which immediately presents itself is that some Japanese officer, or petty officer, or blue-jacket, serving with Admiral Togo's Fleet, agreed to act surreptitiously as the *Daily Telegraph's* special correspondent. That would have been a very clever coup on the part of the London journal and would also have borne witness to its influence, for the officer, petty officer, or blue-jacket so acting must have defied the rules of the service and exposed himself to severe punishment. Closer examination shows, however, that the correspondent could not have been any one serving with the Fleet. For the telegram—a long account of some 1,200 words—professes to have been despatched from Moji at 7 p.m. on May 29th, and we are told that when it was sent "the engagement was raging off the northern province of Nagato." Now no one serving with the fleet could possibly have left it for the purpose of sending telegrams to a newspaper while the engagement was still raging. This "special correspondent," then, can not have been an acknowledged journalist and can not have been an amateur in the guise of a naval man. What can he have been? We begin at this stage to entertain some idea of the magnitude of the *Daily Telegraph's* exploit. For on still closer inspection we discover that the correspondent, when he wired his description from Moji in the Strait of Shimonoseki, was really at some point on the Korean coast. The fact is explicitly alleged:—"When your correspondent's message left on the evening of the 29th the engagement was raging off the northern coast of Nagato as far as it could be sighted from the Korean coast." Here at length the problem is solved. The "Special Correspondent with the Fleet" was plainly a supernatural being. At one and the same moment he was despatching a telegram from Moji and watching from the Korean coast an engagement raging at a point 120 miles distant. Moreover, as a matter of fact, there was no engagement off Nagato province or anywhere else on May 29th: the fighting had come altogether to an end on the preceding day. It appears

therefore that the *Daily Telegraph* employs as special correspondents spooks or spirits, omnipresent since they can be simultaneously wiring messages from Moji in Japan and taking observations on the coast of Korea, and omniscient since they can witness imaginary battles from a distance of over 100 miles.

Stranger still is it to find that this wonderful correspondent saw a battle fundamentally different from that which really took place. He "had the honour of witnessing the scene," he found it "grand and awe-inspiring in the extreme," and "with every breath he drew he knew that it only heralded the passing of souls from life to death." But the scene he saw while in this palpitating condition was not the scene that Admiral Togo saw nor yet the scene that any common mortal serving with the Fleet saw. What the spook correspondent saw was the Russians "enflamed by the Japanese fire in front and on both flanks;" ROJESTVENSKY "with a hostile squadron on each side and another ahead of him," whereas no such manoeuvre ever took place. What he saw was that "the bombardment reached its zenith" (the Japanese bombardment) "at 2.10 p.m.," whereas Admiral Togo says that the Russians fired their first shot at 2.08 p.m. and that the Japanese did not reply for some time. What he saw was that "when the darkness set in the powerful Japanese fleet in a horizontal line" (could it perchance have been in a vertical line?) "lay across the enemy's bows," whereas what really happened was that when darkness set in the Japanese Fleet were steaming north, leaving the Russians behind them. But perhaps the most remarkable thing he saw was a manoeuvre absolutely new in the history of naval warfare and absolutely impossible anywhere save in the land of spooks where ubiquitous correspondents and fleets standing in vertical lines are common. He saw "the Japanese war-ships, which had so well found the range of the enemy in the light of day, cover the attack" of the torpedo-craft at night. "Beneath the shells from the great cannon" he saw "the tiny vessels dart forth to sting and sink the enemy." We have heard of sportsmen who attempted to shoot rabbits over a dog's head and we have never heard that they failed to hit the dog too. But warships at night firing over the heads of their own torpedo-craft as the latter went in to attack the enemy, that is a spectacle witnessed only in spook-land. Continuing the "special correspondent's" experiences, it is found that according to his "seeing" "the torpedo boats were let loose to do their deadly work at a little after 2 in the morning," whereas according to Admiral Togo the torpedo attack commenced at 8.15 p.m. and concluded at 11 p.m. It is also found that, according to his seeing, the torpedo-craft sank the *Alexander III.*, *Ossliabya*, *Navarin*, *Orel* (or *Ural*) and 3 gun-boats, whereas the *Alexander III.* and the *Ossliabya* were sunk by gun-fire during the day; the *Orel* was not sunk at all; the *Ural* was sunk by gun-fire at 5.40 p.m. and the Russians had

no gun-boats to be sunk. Finally this correspondent saw that "when Sunday (28th) dawned the Japanese fleet came to still closer range, pressing the Russians on to the north-west coast of Nagato," and that "all day long the battle raged with unabated fierceness." Now on the 28th there was nothing that could be called a general battle. The Russians had been broken by the night attack of the torpedoers into several sections and it was near the Korean coast that the piecemeal destruction of these took place, not near the Japanese coast, a difference which is absolutely radical. Finally this eye-witness correspondent saw the engagement still raging off the coast of Nagato on the evening of the 29th, whereas not so much as a shot was fired throughout the whole of the 29th, every unit of the Russian fleet having been sunk, captured or put to flight on the 27th and the 28th.

Our readers will by this time have formed their own conclusions about this special correspondent. They will have detected that one or two of his most remarkable misrepresentations are precisely those current in Tokyo at the time and that all are such as could not possibly have been made by an eye-witness. We doubt, however, whether the palm of courageous imagination belongs to him. Certainly he shares it with his *alter ego* in Tokyo from whom his reports are said to have been received. The latter, for example, informs the *Daily Telegraph's* public that "a shell from the Japanese fleet sent the *Kamchatka* spinning round in circles." He evidently thinks that a ship struck by a shell behaves on occasions like a leveret with a pellet of buck-shot in its brain. Yet neither this Tokyo expert nor the spook correspondent can beat a third *Daily Telegraph* agent who wires on June 3rd from Sascho: "I have just interviewed some of the officers and men from the captured battle-ship *Orel* which lies at anchor in the harbour here." Now the *Orel* had to be taken to Maizuru; she did not go to Sascho. Therefore this Sascho correspondent could not have seen her at that place. And that he did not see her anywhere or at all is proved by his account, for he says that "no traces were visible of damage from the Japanese shells," whereas in truth there were just 100 traces and the ship was terribly knocked about above her principal armour.

We have said enough to show what kind of correspondence reaches the columns of the *Daily Telegraph* from Japan. It is quite unrivalled in its way, but what that way is our readers will be able to divine without further comment.

It is stated that one of the passengers on board the P. M. steamer *Manchuria* lost his life by either falling or throwing himself overboard on the night of July 12. The deceased was Mr. William Sullivan, of San Antonio, Texas, about 26 years of age, and brother-in-law of Colonel Clemm, Chief of the Quartermaster's Department in the Philippines. He was a graduate of 1903 and had left with the Taft party to tour the Philippines and Japan. The occurrence was witnessed by only one person, a lady passenger.

THE BOOKSHELF.

"*Dictionnaire francais-japonais*," par E. RAGUET et T. ONO, 1 vol. in 4°, 1140 pages. Price 10 yen plus 20 sen postage for all Japan. Abridged pocket edition 2.90 yen. Subscriptions and orders to be sent to Mr. E. Raguet, No. 39, Akashi-cho, Kiyobashi-ku, Tokyo; the two dictionaries together being purchasable for 12 yen.

The publication of this volume is quite a signal event for all students of the Japanese language. Its size alone is sufficient to convey to our readers an approximate idea of its voluminous and exhaustive character. Eleven hundred and forty quarto pages represent an immense book, and we may add that the type, though excellently distinct, is so small as to be responsible for a comparatively limited extent of space. It was, we believe, the authors' intention to offer their great work to the public for 9 yen, but as it grew to unexpected proportions the possibility of such a low price could no longer be entertained. Even at 10 yen we count the book one of the cheapest that has ever been published in Japan, and when the necessarily limited audience to which it appeals is considered, such moderation becomes the more remarkable. The copy lying before us is not complete. It lacks a preface and we are consequently unable to learn how much assistance has been derived from specialists in each branch. But so far as it is possible for a reviewer to form any estimate, either the authors' own researches have been exceptionally wide or they have had recourse to extensive assistance, for technical terms seem to be very fully treated. Perhaps the most effective way to convey a general idea of such a work is by recourse to numerals. Thus we find that to the preposition *ni*, which stands at the head of the dictionary, no less than 36 paragraphs are devoted, each setting forth different uses of the preposition and each illustrated with well chosen and thoroughly idiomatic examples. Among these para. 17 runs thus:—"17. (entre deux nombres) *naishi*: De l'an 1,000 à 2,000, *issen nen naishi nisen nen*. Article 1 à 10, *ichi jō naishi jū jō*." Para. 20 runs:—"20. (avec, ayant, appendice fixé, &c.) *suki no*; après un verbe, *suki ni*: verre à pied, *ashizuki no koppu*. Pupitre à tiroirs, *hiki-dashi suki no isukue*. Le faire à tiroirs, *hiki-dashi suki ni suru*. To the verb *faire*, again, three and a half columns are devoted and in no less than 45 paragraphs the different employments of this verb are explained or illustrated. Paragraph 24 says:—(contre-faire), verbes en *burn* (*vide* 123 para. de la grammaire), *faire l'ivre*, *yōta juri wo suru*; *faire l'habile*, *jōzu na furi wo suru*; *faire le savant*, *gakusha burn*, *gakusha wo hidoru*; *faire le fier*, *taka-burn*; *faire le maître*, *dannaburn*; *faire les yeux doux*, *shuta wo okuru*. Paragraph 27 says:—Dans le style soutenu, on emploie souvent la forme causative en *seshimuru*, et son régime se construit avec *wo shite*. Pour faire obtenir le salut aux hommes *hito wo shite tasukari wo eseshimuru tame*. To para. 14 we should be inclined to take partial exception, namely, when it translates "ne fait que lire" by *yomi doshi de aru*. This Japanese phrase appears to be rather the equivalent of "is perpetually reading," whereas for "does nothing but read" a Japanese would say *yonde bakari imu*. To continue this numerical method of estimation we may cite the following words:—*fermer*, 14 paragraphs; *force*, 10 paras; *fort*, 15 paras;

forme, 17 paras; fraiss 18; haut 19; heure, 10; honneur, 11; incendie, 7; interest, 7; jouer, 14; lanterne, 4; ligne, 17; metre, 22; peu, 23; porter, 31; si, 29; terre, 13; tel, 17; tête, 19; temps, 26; tout, 31; toujours, 17; etc. A few of the examples given by way of elucidation may be here quoted:—

Mariage d'intérêt=rieki jō no kekkon.

Agir par intérêt=rieki shugi de hataraku.

Agir par intérêt personnel=rieki shugi de hataraku.

Avoir un intérêt personnel dans=ni tsuki tokubetsu no kwankei wo yūsuru.

Etre digne d'intérêt=shōjō wo yosuru ni taru.

J'ai lu votre lettre avec beaucoup d'intérêt=ō tegami wo yonde taiken kyōni wo oboeta.

C'est pour moi un grand honneur de=wa wa waku-kushi no kōei to itasu tokoro de arimasu.

Il ne m'a pas fait l'honneur de me regarder=mita mo kudasanarai.

Etre tout frais du collège=sotsugyō shitate de aru.

En être pour ses frais=kane no iri-zon de aru.

Attendre de heure en heure=tsuka tsuka ni matsu.

Veuillez donc nous jouer quelque chose=nanika ikkyoku wo ukagawashite kudasai.

Lire entre les lignes=gen-gwai no i suo satoru.

Ne savoir comment se mettre=karada no oki-dokoro ni komaru.

Sans différence de soi et des autres=higa no boku naku.

Porter sur soi=hadami ni tsukete oru.

It is unnecessary to say that examples might be multiplied *ad infinitum* but we have quoted enough to indicate the character of the dictionary. In a work of such magnitude there may be and probably are some errors but so far as our examination goes we have detected none. Some little perplexity arises in connexion with numerous abbreviations used for the sake of economizing space, but any one using the dictionary must soon become familiar with these. We cannot speak of the grammar which is to be prefixed because in the advanced sheets of the volume sent to us for review this part is wanting. Judging, however, from the compilers' evidently remarkable knowledge of the Japanese language and their painstaking thoroughness, we anticipate that the grammar will prove a highly useful adjunct. Altogether this publication will do for French students of Japanese what the excellent work of Hobart-Hampden and Parlett has done for English students. The latter book is one whose merits become more and more evident the longer one employs it, and we do not hesitate to predict that the same will be found true of the lexicon of Raguet and Ono. It seems to contain almost all the words in the French language, and the renderings given of them are not mere translations but really idiomatic equivalents, while in addition to numerous illustrative phrases, such as those quoted above, there are many proverbs with happily chosen French representatives. The authors are to be sincerely congratulated on their work and the public on acquiring such a valuable aid to the study of Japanese.

Two Visits to the Island of Saghalien and the Gulf of Tartary, by Mrs. EMILY S. PATTON: Yokohama, Japan Gazette office. Price 50 sen.

At a very opportune time Mrs. E. S. Patton reprints her account of two visits which she paid to the island of Saghalien and the Gulf of Tartary during the summers of 1897-8. These accounts first appeared as letters in the columns of two of our local contemporaries and they aroused considerable interest at the time, both on account of their chatty, interesting style as well as for the side lights they threw on Russian convict life and Russian methods of aggrandizement and colonization in the remote Far East. Mrs. Patton was the first Englishwoman, we believe, to make this adventurous voyage and the pluck and readiness of resource which the journals brought to the surface

won her many friends when she came to put her tales in print. The republication of the letters will undoubtedly add to Mrs. Patton's list of friends and admirers. The pamphlet is accompanied by a sketch of Korsakoff made by Mrs. Patton at the time of her visit, and a map illustrating her travels in the north.

The Tokyo Puck.

The latest issue of the *Tokyo Puck* is quite up to its predecessors. Its cartoons are excellent, some of the drawings being particularly good and the whole number is a very creditable production.

American Trade Index.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the *American Trade Index* for 1905 published by the National Association of Manufacturers in the United States. It is a hand-book which must prove of the greatest value to merchants and it appears to have been compiled with great care.

We are in receipt of articles 5, 6 and 7 in Vol. XX of the *Journal* of the College of Science, Imperial University of Tokyo. One of these is an exceedingly interesting paper on certain Mesozoic plants from Nagato and Bitchu by Professor M. Yokohama and another by Professor Isao Iijima treats of a new cestode larva parasitic in man, which was found in the body of a patient admitted to the University hospital in the spring of 1904. Another article deals with "the magnetization and the magnetic change of length in ferro-magnetic metals and alloys at temperatures ranging from -186°C. to +1200°C.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the Imperial Chinese Customs Returns for northern ports prepared with all the fullness and accuracy that have hitherto distinguished those reports. Various diagrams illustrate the returns and there are maps of the course of the Peiho and of the city and settlement of Wuhu.

CRICKET.

BORN IN JAPAN V. THE REST.

Evidently the Born in Japan cricket eleven this year have failed to induce the stars in their courses to fight on their side. Two games have been played this season and both have been drawn. On the 10th of June The Rest made 141 and almost succeeded in dismissing Born in Japan for 100, the stonewall tactics of Strome alone averting defeat. Last Saturday things were a little better. The Rest made 208, and when stumps were drawn Born in Japan had knocked up 141 for the cost of three wickets. The weather was very delightful; the mid-week typhoon which had done so much damage down south, left but a legacy of cool air and refreshing breezes for Yokohama, making life out of doors most enjoyable and desirable, nay, worth the living.

The Rest winning the toss went to bat, sending out Foster and Samuel, to face the bowling of the Kilby brothers. The first wicket fell at 34 to H. W. Kilby, who dismissed Samuel when the latter had 18 to his credit. Then Emerson joined Foster and a merry innings ensued, the score being carried to 110 before the partnership was dissolved. Several changes in bowlers were made, Kingdon, Mollison and Strome trying their hands, but it was not till Hunt went on that Foster succumbed to a Yorker. His 47 included six 4's and two 3's. Piggott filled the vacancy and began scoring very quickly, his opening hit being a boundary, which was followed by three others of the same variety. At length after giving one or two hard chances to the field he was given out leg before. His score reads:—4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 2, 4, 2, 1, 1, 1, 3—34. Meanwhile Cooper joined Emerson and the latter continued to score steadily, but at 170 he lost Cooper, l.b.w., and six runs later was himself caught and bowled by Mollison off a very hot drive—176 5-59. The retiring batsman had played a steady game all through and his score included only three 4's. After Emerson's dismissal the interest petered out till E. B. S. Edwards joined his brother W. D. S. Edwards, the former making 16 ere he was bowled

by Kilby, his score reading: 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 2. On Argent being dismissed for 0, the innings was closed, the score then standing at 208.

THE REST.

B. C. Foster, bowled Hunt	47
W. S. H. Samuel, b. H. W. Kilby	18
Dr. Emerson, c. and b. Mollison	59
F. S. G. Piggott, l.b.w., b. E. W. Kilby	31
A. E. Cooper, l.b.w., b. Mollison	4
W. D. S. Edwards, not out	1
Johnstone McClure, b. Mollison	1
E. B. S. Edwards, b. E. W. Kilby	16
S. W. Argent, b. Mollison	0
G. G. Brady	0
W. E. J. Detmold	did not bat.
Extras	22

Total (8 wickets)

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	Wides.
E. W. Kilby	102	49	2	2	6
H. W. Kilby	30	15	0	1	0
A. Kingdon	42	30	0	0	0
H. J. Hunt	18	16	0	1	0
O. Strome	42	31	0	0	0
J. M. Mollison	88	45	2	4	0

Born-in-Japan opened rather badly. W. S. Moss began with a single and followed this with a 3, and then McClure found his wickets. Strome joined E. W. Kilby, but before the latter could open his score he was caught very neatly by Brady—10-2-0. Upon Strome partnering H. W. Kilby matters improved considerably, for although a chance was given by the latter when he had only eight to his credit, he thereafter played skillfully and vigorously and with Strome's staunch help carried the score to 92. Then Strome was bowled by Brady, and Mollison joined H. W. K. Together they kept the field well employed until time was called. Kilby's 60, not-out, included six 4's, five 3's, and six 2's; Mollison's 38, not out, comprising seven 4's, made in succession, one 3, and three 2's. Score.

BORN IN JAPAN.

E. W. Kilby, c. Brady, b. McClure	0
W. S. Moss, b. McClure	4
O. Strome, b. Brady	29
H. W. Kilby, not out	60
J. M. Mollison, not out	38
A. Kingdon	
H. J. Hunt	
T. W. Kilby	To bat.
W. Graham	
J. F. Drummond	
W. J. White	10

Extras

BOWLING ANALYSES.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
J. McClure	66	19	4	2
Dr. Emerson	42	17	4	0
F. S. G. Piggott	24	12	0	0
B. C. Foster	18	19	0	0
A. E. Cooper	24	14	1	0
G. G. Brady	24	32	0	1
E. B. S. Edwards	12	18	0	0

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following were the positions of the counties in the Championship on June 29:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Lancashire (1)	11	8	1	3	16
Yorkshire (2)	13	8	2	3	16
Sussex (6)	12	7	2	3	15
Surrey (11)	11	6	2	3	14
Middlesex (4)	7	4	3	1	11
Notts (5)	9	4	3	2	11
Leicester (7)	9	3	3	3	11
Gloucester (9)	7	3	3	1	11
Northampton (—)	5	1	2	2	11
Kent (3)	6	2	4	1	11
Essex (14)	8	2	6	1	11
Worcester (13)	7	1	3	3	11
Hampshire (15)	8	1	4	3	11
Somerset (12)	8	1	5	2	11
Derby (10)	9	1	7	1	11
Warwick (7)	8	—	3	5	11

(Since June 29 Lancashire has been beaten)

An official report from Formosa says that on July 15th the Twabar barbarians attacked the Government camphor factory where some two hundred workmen are employed. A native soldier was killed and three policemen injured. The savages were driven back with severe loss.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF HISTORICAL INVESTIGATION.

[WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

Some years ago an enterprising and public-spirited firm of publishers in the United States, the Arthur H. Clark Company, undertook the financial responsibility of bringing out an extensive work, in seventy-six volumes, containing reprints and translations of the early documents written by the first Christian missionaries to America. In carrying out the plan very thorough research was made in the cities of Europe, especially those of Spain, Portugal, France, and Italy, with the result that many valuable papers were discovered and are now accessible to students, either as translations or reprints in the set of volumes issued by the American publishers, or as originals through the identification of the bibliography and index which accompany the set. It is pleasing to know that the enterprise and pluck of these publishers has been rewarded with financial success, in that the subscribers in all parts of the world have been sufficiently numerous to ensure a reasonable profit to the undertakers, for, it will be readily surmised that the initial expense of competent editorial work and translating, as well as the mechanical cost, represented a heavy outlay.

But it is even more pleasing to learn that the results of the investigation set in motion by this first undertaking have, naturally, been even farther reaching than was originally contemplated. Search for documents, the existence of which was known or suspected, but the exact location of which was not certain, has been rewarded with extraordinary success; and more than that, a great number of original papers have been discovered, the very existence of which was not even suspected. Not only is this true as to documents relating directly or indirectly to the particular subject then in hand, but a vast amount of material bearing upon other, yet cognate, subjects has been discovered. A part of these documents, extraneous to the history of the first Roman Catholic missionaries among the North American Indians, has been utilized, supplemented by a vast amount of other valuable material, in the set of fifty-four volumes which the same firm is now bringing out, with equally pleasing financial success, of documents relating to the Philippines from 1493 to 1898, A. D. In the light of modern, precise and scientific, historical research, it is surprising to find that there are many original documents, relating to subjects which were supposed to have been pretty thoroughly investigated many years ago, that have been discovered of late years; this fact justly leads us to infer that there are yet other, equally important documents hidden away in European archives which would be of invaluable assistance in helping us to understand more precisely than we now do, some matters of history relating to important events of the last four hundred years; and that if exhaustive research were made in all those sources of possible information, evidence might be adduced which would radically change our opinions on some of those subjects. It might be quite possible that such investigation would have the result of elevating to a position of high dignity, some matters which we now consider of little importance or that, conversely, something to which we now attach the greatest weight, would sink into insignificance; yet, in the interests of that commendable modern desire for plain, unvarnished truth which inspires our thirst for knowledge, such upheaval should be welcomed.

The habit of compilation is still too often carried on in an altogether slavish imitation by those who profess to write history; and as a result, certain errors that are known to be such and others that are shrewdly suspected, are still perpetrated to our disadvantage. Take, for example, the subject of the earliest discoveries in North America: many people were entirely satisfied to accept the statement that Columbus discovered America in 1492, and that he was the first European who visited that part of the world; others had a firm conviction that long before

Columbus' first voyage, the shores of the North American continent had been visited by Norsemen, and that attempts at colonization had been made on those remote shores several centuries before the Spaniards pushed across the Sea of Darkness on their direct way, as they supposed, to Japan and China. Now, in a way, both were right and both were wrong, as recent knowledge has demonstrated. As to the populating of America, whether that was done by migrations from Europe when, as is now established by geology, the two continents were united in such a way as to make it perfectly easy for wanderers to go on foot westward to the uttermost parts of America or whether immigrants from Asia went, in still earlier times, when Asia and America were actually united, eastward to the other continent, is not now a matter of great importance. It is certain that, geologically, America is quite as old as either Europe or Asia, that conditions favourable to human life existed there quite as long ago as in what we are still disposed to call the Old World, and that between the various tribes of the aboriginal American race, a race entirely unlike any of those with which the first European travellers were familiar, there is now seen to be, except in the sub-Arctic regions, a general physical likeness, such as to constitute an American type of mankind as clearly recognizable as those types which we call Mongolian and Malay, though far less pronounced than such types as the Australian or negro. It may be noted here, in passing, that the most obvious characteristics possessed in common by the American aborigines, the copper-coloured or rather cinnamon-coloured complexion, the high cheek-bones and small deep-set eyes, the prominent nasal arch, the straight black hair and absence or scantiness of beard, seem to differentiate them from the ideal types of Mongols or Malays. Yet, inasmuch as European tradition knows nothing of any such race as the North American Indians, it was supposed that at some time within the historic period they must have moved eastward from Asia into America. These are purely speculative matters; and it is of established facts bearing upon questions of relatively modern history that we wish to treat.

Within the last half century a great deal of evidence has been established to show that more visits were made to that which we call North America prior to the famous date of 1492, than had been suspected before; while during the same period some queer old theories have been revived and re-demolished. In the latter category belongs the legend that in the 5th century of the Christian era, certain Buddhist missionary priests went from China by way of Kamtschatka and the Aleutian Islands to the continent of North America and kept on till they reached a country which they called Fusang, and which was really Mexico. This notion was, we believe, first stated by the celebrated Deguignes in 1761, in his *Memoires de l'Academie des Inscriptions*, was shown to be absurd by Klaproth, revived by one Leland, and finally, let us hope, demolished in 1881, by S. Wells Williams, the author of *The Middle Kingdom*. The translations of Icelandic chronicles that constitute incontrovertible evidence as to somewhat permanent colonization in Greenland, and visits at least to the mainland of North America well to the south of the mouth of the St. Lawrence river, belong to the last half century, and these with other evidence of equally modern date, so far as accessibility is concerned, have served materially to alter our point of view. The first semi-modern writer to call attention to the voyages from Iceland to Greenland and Vinland, as the Norsemen called the continent of which they certainly knew something, was Arngrim Jonsson, who wrote in the first half of the seventeenth century; but his evidence lay unheeded until a very short time ago, and it is really less than fifteen years since full justice was done to the subject by historians. Nor does the fuller information that recent research has placed at our disposal, in any way tend to rob Columbus' exploit of its glory. It merely enables us to read the history of a part of the world in a different and more satisfactory way than before.

When we come to think of Columbus himself

and of his record breaking first voyage, we need not be surprised to find that much information has been added to our stock of knowledge concerning the reasons which led to his convictions that he must land somewhere on the shores of China, if he sailed west from Cadiz; the difficulties with which he had to contend in securing the necessary assistance in carrying out his convictions (we omit reference to the fundamental mistake in those convictions, for consideration at another time); and the results—positive and negative—of that wonderful first voyage. M. Harrisse (born an American but a Frenchman by adoption), Henry Stevens, John Fiske, and a great many others, have dug into the archives of Europe with a success that is astonishing and which justifies the belief that those lodes have not yet been exhausted. For example; the original Latin text of a letter written by Paolo del Pozzo dei Toscanelli to Fernando Martinez, was found only a few years ago, in the handwriting of Columbus himself, upon the fly-leaves of his copy of the *Historia rerum ubique Gestarum* of Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini (Pope Pius II.), published at Venice in 1477, in folio. This book had been long preserved in the Colombina at Seville, but nobody, apparently, had noticed this manuscript addition; and inasmuch as the physicist, Paul, sets forth his conviction that a due west course from the Canaries would bring one to Cipango, its value as bearing out Columbus' own opinion, is important. The original of a second letter from the same Paul to Columbus, is believed to exist somewhere, and it is not too much to hope that it may yet be found. Many similar documents have been unearthed of late years, but an enumeration of them, if that were practicable, would be merely tedious.*

Historical investigation is now something vastly different from compilation; it would have seemed utterly undignified for an historian two hundred years ago to study account-books and such materials for data; yet some very puzzling questions have been finally and satisfactorily answered by just such commonplace evidence. Since then, our knowledge of events of four hundred years ago, in one particular case, is clarified by careful scrutiny to-day, may we not hope that the investigations which are now being carried on by the Historiographical Bureau of the Japanese Government, will not cast out any scrap of evidence as being too trivial and that the result of its work, if they do not enable us to push back the veil which shuts off the remote past, will yet enable us to read Japanese history more clearly than we now can?

* The manuscript of a book, or group of three pamphlets, which Americus Vesputius wrote under the title *Quattro Giornate*, "Four Journeys," is always spoken of as "Lost," but one hesitates to say too positively about any book that it has perished.

THE STORM.

The following telegrams regarding the storm on July 19, were delayed on account of the damage done to the land lines:—

NAGASAKI.—The Korean steamer *Yanmo* went ashore on the night of July 18th and was floated on the following morning. The ship was slightly damaged. Many fishing boats capsized sixty miles south-west of Goto island, and some 160 fishermen took refuge at Onna-jima, an uninhabited island. Several hundred fishermen are reported to have been drowned. Many of them were searching for coral at the time. An official telegram adds that sixty fishing boats with about 500 fishermen are missing.

SHIZUOKA.—All rivers in this district overflowed their banks, causing damage to cultivated fields, bridges, roads, buildings and the railway. Fortunately there was no injury to life.

AOMORI.—Owing to an inundation, 960 houses in this city were flooded, and 600 homeless people are being supported by the local government. Cultivated fields were severely damaged.

NUMADZU.—Early on the morning of July 21st, a section of the Tokaido Railway near Numadzu was damaged and traffic was interrupted. It was resumed a little before noon.

KAGOSHIMA.—Fourteen fishing boats with about 350 fishermen from the villages of Tonan and Seinan, Kawabe district, are missing.

the post of Commercial Attache at Peking and at home Mr. Davidson's name is prominently mentioned as the most likely man to secure the appointment. In the interest of American trade in China, we sincerely hope Mr. Davidson will be America's first Commercial Attache, for in him are combined all the qualities necessary for the incumbent of such a position.—*Shanghai Times*.

On July 26th, the Sasebo Prize Court delivered a decision as to the captured Russian hospital ship *Orel*, confiscating the hull. No petition had been lodged. The chief accountant of the ship, however, lodged a petition asking for the release of francs 57,002 on board the vessel. The examination will take place on July 28th.

Mr. Sakamoto, widow of the late Mr. Ryuma Sakamoto, one of the most prominent leaders of the *Kinno-to*, the party of imperialism before the Restoration, is reported to be seriously ill. She is now living at the Kwan temple, Yokosuka. Admiral Inouye, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, has paid a visit to her. She, like her husband, belonged to the Tosa clan.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Texas was swept by a tornado on July 5 which did an immense amount of damage in Montague country, and involved the loss of 40 lives.

The Massachusetts Park Commission refuses to acknowledge automobiles as pleasure carriages, although they are used chiefly everywhere for that purpose. The Commission has labeled certain reserved roadways in the parks with this notice: "For Pleasure Vehicles Only; Motor Carriages Not Allowed."

Mr. Tom L. Johnson is an aspirant for the Democratic nomination for President in 1908 and is going to seek this nomination on a platform declaring for Government ownership of transportation lines. This is said to be the underlying motive of Johnson in taking so active an interest in the effort to municipalize the Chicago traction lines.

Mississippi is about to raise a State's pack of bloodhounds from the purest blood. It has been prompted to do this because of the numerous recent failures with the bloodhounds now employed. The breed has been allowed to degenerate since the days when fugitive slaves were hunted by Southern planters with dogs, and it has been decided to restore the old-time standard of canine efficiency.

Five years after the great storm which practically laid it desolate Galveston has been rebuilt, with a new seawall three miles long, sixteen feet wide at the base, five feet wide at the top and seventeen feet above mean low tide. Extending toward the sea in front of this great seawall is an apron of granite blocks, twenty-seven feet wide by four feet thick, to ward off another great storm or heavy currents. This great seawall has been built by the citizens of Galveston, who are worthy of hearty praise for the courage and enterprise they have shown. Few disasters so sweeping have been repaired so speedily.

"Borax Bill" Parkinson, known all over America and Europe as the driver of a twenty-mule team, and who for a long time prior to twenty years ago braved the dangers of Death valley in the Artagosa desert in California, every month making a trip of 150 miles into the desert with his famous team, is dead. Parkinson died in Danville, Ill., as the result of an overdose of morphine, according to the report of the officials of the company for which he worked, and "from suicide by morphine," according to the verdict of the Coroner's jury. He had lived for years in semi-retirement, and the one pleasure of his life seemed to lay in reciting his famous achievements on the desert.

The provisional contract for the unification of the consolidated debt of 1881 and the 5 per cent. loan of 1896 of Venezuela, which has been submitted to bondholders, provides for a new loan of

£5,229,700 of 3 per cent. bonds. The new loan is not only a direct obligation of the Government, but it is guaranteed by an irrevocable and preferential assignment of 25 per cent. of the ordinary customs duties. Until the total payment of the liabilities, to which 30 per cent. of the customs revenues of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello is assigned, 60 per cent. of the advance customs duties of all the other ports of Venezuela shall be temporarily substituted. The debt of 1888 is to be exchanged at the rate of 72½ per cent. and the loan of 1896 at par. Interest in arrears on the two debts up to December 31, 1904, shall be funded at par.

San Francisco's commerce shows a big increase for the eleven months ended May 31st, according to the official figures issued on June 29. Imports through San Francisco for this period were \$43,077,637, against \$34,675,255 for the same period last year, an increase of \$8,402,382. Exports for eleven months ended May, 1905, were \$46,219,174, against \$30,674,805 for last year, an increase of \$15,544,369. Puget sound ports show a gratifying increase in exports, the total for eleven months being \$37,877,195, against \$21,564,860 last year, but imports have fallen off badly. The total imports for eleven months past were \$6,828,965, against \$10,814,364 last year. San Francisco during the past eleven months transacted two-thirds of the entire import commerce of the Pacific Coast and one-half of all the export commerce.

Mr. Secretary of War Taft has emphatically put an end to the reports that he would succeed Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller of Chicago on the bench of the Supreme Court. The report was current, that Justice Fuller was to be appointed a member of The Hague tribunal, to make way for Secretary Taft. "I have heard such stories many times before," said the Secretary, "but never from a source to which credit could be given. I know absolutely nothing about such a plan, and it would be fair to infer that I would know something if any such plan were contemplated at this time." Confirmation of this comes second-handed from Chief Justice Fuller himself. He recently told a close friend that he never contemplated resigning from the bench. He said no Chief Justice of the Supreme Court had ever done so, and he did not propose to violate precedent.

The Chicago *Tribune* for a decade has waged war on the use of the toy pistol, the mammoth firecracker and other devices for making hideous popular celebration of the Fourth of July. This year, in an elaborate article, it calls attention to a new toy pistol, invented recently, which shoots ordinary parlor matches, igniting them as they issue from the tiny barrel. Fully 300,000 of these toy pistols have been manufactured and were ready for distribution when Mayor Dunne issued an order forbidding their sale or use. The Chief of the Fire Department examined a number of these pistols and found that the match was carried from five to twenty feet, according to the amount of sulphur on the head, but that it was always burning when it fell. It is easy to see the potential power of destruction in such an innocent looking toy. If turned over to energetic boys these pistols would have furnished cause for a second great Chicago fire.

Ever since the return of Chief Engineer Wallace from Panama some time ago, remarks *Bradstreet's*, rumour has been busy regarding conditions in the Canal Zone. In spite of the reorganization of the Canal Commission, it was said, friction in the management of affairs had not been eliminated, and it was suggested that unsatisfactory conditions there had much to do with Mr. Wallace's visit to the United States. Whatever may be the case in this respect—and it is only fair to say that the officials at Washington deny that there has been any friction—a new situation has been precipitated by the resignation of Mr. Wallace as chief engineer of the canal, to enter the employ of some unnamed corporation system at a salary largely exceeding that paid him by the Government. This action of Mr. Wallace has aroused much feeling among

the Government officials, who declare that he has received the constant and ungrudging support of the Government; that he has had nothing to complain of, and that the departure from the service at so early a stage in the progress of the work does not constitute fair treatment to the Government which appointed and sustained him. Of course there may be another side to the story; if so, it will make its appearance in due time. Mr. Wallace's resignation has been accepted, and Mr. John T. Stevens, first vice-president of the Rock Island road, who built the Rocky Mountain section of the Great Northern Railroad, has been appointed to succeed him as chief engineer of the Panama canal.

A semi-official announcement was made in New York on July 3rd that the late Mr. John Hay was the author of "The Bread Winners," the mysterious and much-discussed novel which, twenty-three years ago, was the reigning literary sensation. Its authorship has been a puzzle to the world of letters ever since its publication. Those who were in touch with the publishers of the work have never denied that Hay was the author. Mr. Henry Alden, the veteran editor of *Harper's Magazine*, said:—"I have not absolute evidence at hand to show that Hay wrote 'The Bread Winners,' but I think no mistake would be made in saying that he did. For several years I have understood so and I think there can be no question of it." "The Bread Winners" was published by Harpers. It sharply criticises the methods of the labour unions. The book is noted for its epigrams.

The biggest deal ever put through in Newfoundland and one that cannot fail to have a tremendous influence on the future of the island colony has just been closed. The expenditure of many millions of dollars is involved in the transaction, which gives the Harmsworths of London, timber lands of nearly 3,500 square miles in extent, from which they will obtain sufficient pulpwood to enable them to manufacture 200 tons of paper daily. From the Government of the colony Harmsworth's newspaper syndicate has leased for a term of ninety-nine years, with an option of renewal at the end of that period, a tract of land containing 3,000 square miles of timber. In addition to this the syndicate has purchased outright 1100 square miles of territory from the timber estates, and 303 square miles from the Reid Company. It is the intention of the syndicate to proceed at once with the erection of mills in the centre of the island. These will cost about \$3,000,000 and will employ upward of 1000 men.

American journals are congratulating themselves that the Fourth of July celebrations passed off this year with less than a hundred violent deaths throughout the United States. At San Francisco, John Barry, a longshoreman, was about to return to his work on the steamship *Manchuria*, when near Second and Brannan streets he saw George Lettes and Charles Hansen preparing to fire a cannon a foot and a half long. Barry stopped to watch them. The cannon was touched off and the two men ran for cover. There was a deafening report. The cannon exploded with the force of a shell. A fragment struck Barry, tearing half of his face and part of one lobe of his brain away. He died before reaching hospital. A little Italian boy also met his death in San Francisco through looking down a cannon. During the ceremony of firing the national salute of 45 guns at Fort Warren, Boston harbour, the charge of the sixteenth round exploded prematurely, injuring Privates J. J. Buckley and H. McNeill of the Ninety-sixth Company Coast Artillery. McNeill was fatally hurt.

Announcements have just been made concerning the inception of a new and important Canadian railway enterprise. The Central Railway Company of Canada, successor to the Ottawa Railway Company, has obtained large powers from the legislature of Ontario, under which it is authorized to construct a railway line between Montreal, Ottawa and a port on Georgian bay,

which will probably be Midland, Ont. The route of the new road is almost an air line and will be the shortest possible between Montreal and the upper lakes, the total distance to be about 340 miles. In addition to this there will be branches giving the new company connections with Toronto and other points in western Ontario, it being claimed that it will open up hitherto undeveloped districts in that province. The financial arrangements in connection with the construction of the road have not yet been completed, but it is stated that work upon the new line will proceed rapidly and that it will be pushed to completion in a speedy manner. This development emphasizes the fact that the Canadian provinces are likely to be the scene of an enormous amount of new-railroad connection during the next years.

President Hadley of Yale announced at the alumni dinner on June 28 that a gift of \$1,000,000 had been recently made by Mr. John D. Rockefeller. President Hadley also said that \$2,000,000 in all have been given to the university within a comparatively recent time, the other million being subscribed by graduates, in sums varying from \$50,000 to \$250,000. The names of the latter donors were not made public. President Hadley said that the "only condition of any kind underlying Mr. Rockefeller's gift is that the money is to be invested in income-producing securities and preserved inviolate as an endowment for the institution, the annual income only to be used for current expenses." He added that these two millions subscribed were to be considered merely the beginning of an endowment fund which must at least be doubled in the next year if Yale is to maintain her position in the educational world. The announcement of the gifts was received with loud applause. Degrees were awarded to 669 candidates at Yale on June 28 in connection with the formal exercises which annually mark the closing day of commencement week festivities.

Apocryphal of the prospective increase of the U. S. Navy by 3000 sailors, the *Evening Post* feels that something ought to be done to enable the Navy to keep its sailors after it gets them. Desertion, as every one knows, is a very prevalent and costly evil both in the Navy and in the Army. The *Post* quotes the *Army and Navy Journal* as admitting that 500 men deserted from the North Atlantic fleet last fall, of whom no less than 100 fled from one battle-ship. "Good ships," says the *Post*, "are all very well, but if our sailors run away from them in droves, what then? Ought not that battle-ship commander who lost one-fifth of his crew to have been called on for an explanation?" Desertion, its causes, and the possible remedies for it are extensively discussed both in the Army and in the Navy, and in the Army one of the recognized causes is inconsiderate treatment of the enlisted men by young, inexperienced and unfit officers. The Navy has not been swamped, as the Army has, by officers appointed from civil life, but, undoubtedly, if there are Naval officers who make things needlessly unpleasant for their men, they ought to be overhauled.

Now that the multi-millionaire, William Ziegler, is dead, the disposition of his estate promises to become the subject of fierce contention unless compromised. With the exception of an annuity of \$50,000 to the widow, the \$30,000,000 estate has been bequeathed to his adopted son, whose true father, George Brandt, was a half brother of the decedent. The boy was adopted when only 3 years old, and is now 14. During Ziegler's life the boy was kept totally ignorant of his true parentage and was so filially loyal to his foster father that the strongest bond of affection was formed between them. With his great estate, Ziegler bequeathed to his heir his personal interest in Arctic exploration, which he is pledged to carry on. The boy is described as an unusually bright and sensible youth—one who, if he lives to attain maturity, is not likely to squander or otherwise misuse the wealth bestowed on him. The estate has, however, been placed in charge of three executors or trustees, who are

to manage it until young William reaches the age of 25, when a partial distribution is to be made. This is to be continued until he reaches the age of 40, when the trust expires. It is somewhat remarkable, of course, that the elder Ziegler should have disinherited his sister and others bound equally close to him by the bonds of kinship, in favor of his adopted son; and, in the light of the costly litigation which has followed the disposition of other large estates and which has frequently ended in the judicial dissolution of similar trusts, it is not improbable that a compromise will be arranged, which will satisfy all concerned.

Archbishop Farley declared at Carnegie Hall, New York, on June 19, at the commencement exercises of the College of St. Francis Xavier, that the evils of divorce were fast undermining the walls of American society, and that the whole structure would shortly collapse should no hand be raised to ward off the advance of this tendency. The Archbishop said: "I believe no President since Washington's time has had a more beneficial effect on the roots of society and the family than Roosevelt has by means of his frank declaration. Not only does the President preach the doctrine he believes, but he exemplifies it in his own life and his own family stands as an illustration of what the Nation's executive thinks and says of the race standards. It is likewise gratifying to find that the President has not confined his labours in this direction to his own circle wholly, but the fact is made known to me that the Cabinet has taken this question up and will deal with it. When the heads of our Government take up a problem of this grave nature there can be no need for the people doubting that the situation must be gravely considered, and we feel that much good will be done if effort is properly directed."

East-bound ocean passenger traffic from New York to British and continental ports this summer will surpass by many thousands all preceding records. Already by the middle of June the total for 1905 was nearing the half mark of the total of 1904, and the annual rush to Europe has only begun. The figures up to June 15 had passed the 60,000 mark. It can be safely said that the total now is at least 80,000. The present bookings will increase this by 30,000 by the middle of July. Add to this the figures for August, September and the rest of the year and it will be easily seen that 1905 will go beyond the 200,000 mark. For the past six years the New York transatlantic passenger trade has been increasing steadily. In only one year of the six have the figures fallen behind the preceding year. In that case the preceding year happened to be 1900. That was the year of the Paris Exposition. The totals for the six years are:

	First class	Second class	Total
1904.....	104,708	94,641	199,348
1903.....	102,231	88,402	190,633
1902.....	102,354	78,000	181,354
1901.....	100,627	72,784	173,411
1900.....	104,790	85,747	190,537
1899.....	97,593	66,6—	164,296

All previous records as to the magnitude of the half-yearly interest and dividend disbursements seem to be broken by those which matured on July 1st. Estimates of the aggregate sum which will be paid out at New York and other cities are necessarily incomplete and vary considerably as to the total amounts involved. It would seem, however, that the July 1 payments by corporations, both railroad and industrial, as well as by banks and institutions, which fall due reach a total of at least \$140,000,000, which sum compares with about \$136,000,000 disbursed for the same causes on January 1, and with similar payments of about \$134,000,000 on July 1, 1904. The increase of the payments over those of six months ago is accordingly upward of \$4,000,000, while they represent a gain of some \$6,000,000 above the figures for the half-yearly payments at this time a year ago. It is to be noted that railroads and banking institutions contribute largely to the present increase, owing to the fact that a number of important railroads have advanced their dividend rates, while others which have not

heretofore been included in the dividend-paying list now rank in that category for the first time. It is also noticeable that in spite of the suspension or reduction of dividends by several industrial corporations of considerable importance, organizations of that character contribute largely to the general result.

The dismissal of Mr. Herbert W. Bowen, for some years United States Minister to Venezuela, and the exoneration of Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis of the allegations brought against him by Bowen, are the outcome of the controversy which has attracted wide attention for many months past. This disposition of the case is made by President Roosevelt in a letter addressed to Secretary Taft, approving Taft's report on his findings and conclusions in the case. The President scathingly arraigns Minister Bowen, declaring that his conduct is "especially reprehensible"; that Bowen asked one of his witnesses to enter the employ of a certain company for the purpose, "in plain words, of stealing" documents which he hoped might incriminate Loomis, and that Bowen "has evidently for many months—indeed, for the last two years—devoted himself" to hunting up scandal and gossip until it became a monomania and caused him "to show complete disloyalty" to the country he represented. The President says he had hoped to promote Bowen, as during much of his service he had done good work, but that his usefulness in the diplomatic service is now at an end. The President adds that he would direct that Bowen's resignation be requested but for his statement that he would consider a resignation an admission of misconduct, and the dismissal is therefore ordered.

The railroads east of Chicago have lost more than \$1,000,000 during the last seven months through a decrease in the beef export trade. This statement was made by a traffic official of one of the largest Eastern railroads, and he supplemented it by saying that the United States would ere long lose practically all of the export traffic in packing-house products. In this same connection it is said that representatives of the "Big Four" packers of Chicago are now in the Argentine Republic investigating the beef industry there, with a possible view to securing a monopoly. That this situation is alarming both from the traffic and the trade standpoint is shown by the fact that during the last eleven months the money value of this export traffic has decreased over \$4,000,000, and is still on a rapid decline. It is the purpose of the packing-house interests either to secure a monopoly of the Argentine beef industry or to make business changes at home to meet competition. Those interested in the matter have noticed a gradual decline in the export beef industry for more than two years, and it has been the occasion of inquiry for many months. It is reported that the great diversion of this traffic from the United States is due to Argentine packing-houses.

CORRESPONDENCE

MR. BERRY'S FINAL WORD.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—It would be interesting to know how many columns of your valuable space Mr. Berry has been allowed to fill with entirely irrelevant and offensively personal matter, ostensibly called forth by an article against the secularization of Christianity, but in reality incited by low-class personal animus against the writer of the article. With all due deference to your judgment, Sir, it seems to me that limits should be placed on the liberty allowed to wild young writers like Mr. Berry to attack personally men who have contributed articles to your columns for a quarter of a century. From first to last Mr. Berry has shown thorough incompetence to understand the point of view of the writer of the original article and has gone off into side issues and into lengthy statements of his own belief and views, in which the majority of your readers take no kind of interest. Into the way in which Mr. Berry has shifted his ground from letter to letter, into his many subterfuges, into his shallow arguments and ignorance of the conclusions which more matured minds have reached, I will not go, but leave him with

the advice, "Begin a controversy by showing that you have mastered the point of view of your opponent."

I am, Sir, THE WRITER OF THE ARTICLE.

Tokyo, July 24th, 1905.

[This correspondence must close here. It has become wholly unedifying.—Ed. J.M.]

ESPERANTO.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I should like, with your kind permission, to say a few words in favour of Esperanto, the new artificial language which is making such headway in England. It was invented by Dr. Zamenhof, of Warsaw, and has been published about twelve or thirteen years on the continent of Europe, but perhaps barely two years in England, though there are Englishmen who have known the language for a longer period. It was brought to my notice by a friend who wanted me to study it with him, but, knowing what had been the fate of former attempts at artificial languages, I had no idea of learning it, but was converted after looking through the textbook for an hour. I had the same idea as many other people, namely, that the idea was impossible. I am, however, convinced that it is not only possible, but that it is an accomplished fact. The inventor must have been a genius. It cannot be called a totally artificial language, for it consists of the elements of the Indo-Germanic stock made regular. There is not an exception to a rule in the language! How pleasant this would be, and what trouble it would save the writer, a teacher of English, were this the case in his own language! Some have argued that it would be as hard for Japanese to learn and speak as English would be; but that is not so, for my experience in English is that I teach hardly anything but exceptions. There are several magazines published in Esperanto. One, which I have before me now, is called the "Internacia Scienca Revuo; Monata Organo en Esperanto," which needs no translation into English. Among its contributors are some well-known professors and scientists in France, England, Belgium, Germany, and other countries. When I started the study of the language, there was no magazine published in England to support it; there are now two. There are also magazines published in France, Holland, Belgium, Russia, Bohemia, Bulgaria, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Algeria, Canada, etc., in some of which countries from two to four magazines are published. I studied the text-book two hours a day for four days, and then wrote letters—with some little difficulty—to Europe and South America. I studied it on and off during the summer of 1903, since which time I have received and sent about six hundred post cards and letters in that language. I have used it principally as an aid in the collection of picture cards and postage stamps. Of the latter I have now about 1,700 different specimens from about sixty-five different countries, and I began to collect in January last year. Of course this is not the main object in learning the language; I did so only from choice. I have had long and interesting correspondence with people in European countries on various topics, and have been able to gain and furnish information much more easily than would have otherwise been the case.

To learn the grammar is mere child's play, especially to any one who knows anything of grammar; and to those who have a knowledge of Latin, the memorizing of the words is easy. To give an idea of the grammar; every noun ends in *o*, as *revuo*, a review, *scienca*, a science, *libro*, a book; every adjective ends in *a*, as *scienca*, scientific, *alta*, high, *varma*, warm; every adverb ends in *e*, as *sciencie*, scientifically, *alte*, highly, *varme*, warmly; every infinitive ends in *i*, as *kuri*, to run, *skribi*, to write the present tense ends in *as*, *mi skribas*, I write, am writing, the past in *is*, *mi skribis*, I wrote, was writing, etc. If it should be necessary to make a clear distinction between the times expressed by *I write* and *I am writing*, it can be done with perfect ease, yet the simple tenses are, as a rule, quite sufficient. The accusative case is marked by the addition of *n* to the regular termination, and adjectives agree with the nouns they modify in number and case, number being denoted by the addition of *j* (pronounced as a short *e*, or *y* in body): thus

Bona infano, a good child.

Mi vidis bonan infanon, I saw a good child.

La bonaj infanoj estas en la domo, the good children are in the house.

Mi vidis la bonajn infanojn, I saw the good children.

This addition of *n* to mark the accusative case makes it possible to write the words in almost any order, as is the case in Latin, without any fear of ambiguity. In letters I have received from Russia, Italy, Turkey, India, etc., there have been slight variations in the order of words, but never the least doubt as to the intention of the writer.

The addition of the vowels *o*, *a*, and *e*, to mark the parts of speech can be used in almost any case. For instance, there is a prefix which shows opposites, (*mal*), as *alta*, high, *malalta*, low; *levi*, to raise, *mallevi*, to lower; but this prefix may itself be a word, as, *mala*, contrary, *male*, contrarily; *mali*, to be contrary, to oppose. With regard to this prefix, *mal*, it can easily be seen what an immense amount of labour it saves in the memorizing of words. Esperanto contains about thirty such prefixes and suffixes, which in a similar way save an immense amount of study.

With regard to pronunciation, it is not difficult. There are five vowels—the same as in Japanese. There is only one sound not found in English, that is the *ch* of the German *buch*. Every letter is sounded. No letter has two sounds. The vowels are all of one length. The accent is always on the penult. It is easy to speak, having a pleasant sound. The writer spoke Esperanto for five hours at a stretch with a gentleman with whose native language he has a very limited knowledge, and there was not the least difficulty in being understood.

Among those who support the language may be mentioned the names of Count Leo Tolstoi, the late Jules Verne, Dr. Lloyd, the well-known phonetician of Liverpool University, and others whose names I cannot remember. It should be clearly understood that the inventor never intended this language to supplant any other. It is only intended to be an auxiliary language for use between peoples whose tongues are mutually unintelligible. It took me several years to learn French, and perhaps a month to learn Esperanto; but I should not dare to attempt a public speech in the former without considerable preparation, whereas in the latter I should not have much hesitation.

I am so convinced of the future utility of this language that I shall be glad to give lessons in it, by correspondence, free of charge, the learner paying only the postage and for any text-books he may wish to purchase. Those who desire to take up the course will kindly address "Esperantist" care of the *Japan Mail*. The lessons will commence about the 15th of September, but the writer would like to receive applications as soon as possible, so that he may know how many papers should be prepared. Apologizing for having taken up so much of your space,

I am, dear Sir, very faithfully yours,

ESPERANTIST.

WHAT JAPAN EXPECTS FROM MANCHURIA.

[BY COUNT OKUMA, TRANSLATED AND EDITED BY ADACHI KINOSUKE FOR "PUBLIC OPINION."]

The time for the practical solution of the Korean and Manchurian problems is now right at hand. The progress of affairs up to date has revived, once again, the interest in their immediate settlement. With the revival has come also and happily the opportunities carrying with them the imperative demand which no longer permits the freedom of an empty talk across a table. In short, the time is ripe when the fruits of many years of investigation and discussion should ripen into history. The evidences of the ever-increasing interest on the part of Nippon in the problem have been many. Since last year, you have noticed that many members of the imperial diet have paid their visits to both Korea and Manchuria! Not only they, but also many leaders in commercial circles. Moreover, we hear a good deal of the organization of companies the object of which is to promote enterprises in Korea and Manchuria to develop the two countries. These are a few indications which tell you in what a serious mood our nation and the world at large are taking the problem.

As for the present war, it goes without saying that it had its root in political rather than economic conditions. Primarily, as is well known, it was for the preservation, independence, and autonomy of the imperial land—we have drawn the sword for the very existence of our country. Nevertheless, and very naturally, it could not be very well helped that the weightier questions of economy should accompany it all. Already the amount which has been expended for the war and that which has been appropriated for the same purpose, according to the reports of authorities, surpass the huge amount of three hundred million dollars. And this amount alone is very far from representing the actual price which we are called upon to pay for the war. The several hundred thousands of young men who are the very marrow of the nation's productive power have for many days and moons forsaken the ploughs and taken up arms. Not a few of them have lost their lives. And the effect of it all must needs be great. In my judgment, the loss which economic Nippon sustains from this indirect cause is much greater than the direct expenditure of money.

Let us admit, as true, that by the appeal to arms, and as the result of the uninterrupted succession of victories on land and sea, we have attained, after a

fashion, and in a general way, our political ends in Korea and Manchuria by rooting out from those countries the might of Russia. There still remains unsolved, however, this question of how to make good the economic loss caused by and resulting from this disturbance. With the growth of Nippon's prestige and power over Korea and Manchuria, there certainly will be an attempt made to expand our economic influence in the same direction. And in this we must look for the most effective solution of the important question; for the manner in and through which we might be able to restore the economic waste caused by this war.

The population of Nippon has increased with unusual rapidity. Already it is mounting beyond fifty millions. At the opening of the country to international intercourse, it was reckoned at about thirty millions. The increase of some twenty millions of people has been brought about within a comparatively short time. And who can say that the years which are to follow from this time on will not bring about a still greater ratio of increase than the years which have gone?

This rapid increase in population has caused a complete and sudden change in the economic conditions of the country. For many years following the opening of the country for foreign trade, Nippon produced, except in a rare year of extreme bad crops, more than enough to satisfy the home demand. In fact, we exported no modest amount of such food stuff as the people at home had no need of. With the Chino-Nippon war as a pivotal point, however, the situation took a sudden and decided change. Years that followed it told, with an ever-increasing emphasis, of the growing scarcity of food stuff in the land; Nippon became a land of insufficient supply. Quite naturally, she began to feel keenly the effect of her rapidly increasing population. At the same time, and this, quite naturally too, the standard of life soared abruptly. The progress in agriculture was, leisurely, and forgot utterly to keep pace with the steady demand of the increasing population. Moreover, the soil at home is sorely limited.

As it was with agriculture, so also with the development of industrial and commercial Nippon. To be sure, for a time, it did seem as if in these two directions, the nation had measured her tread pretty bravely with the rapid and revolutionary transition of things. But not so long after that we came to see with regret that with all their strenuous efforts the national activity, even in these two lines, was inadequate. And so it came to pass that, not only in the year of scanty yield, but also in the years which are considered good, we saw that the home production was not sufficient for the home demand.

JAPAN'S CONCLUSION.

It was in those unhappy years that the nation, in all the sobriety of wisdom and with all seriousness, sat down to evolve the solution of this all-important problem, and this is the conclusion to which many of the people are coming:

The products of the Nippon soil are not able to feed the increasing inhabitants of the land. Since salvation is not to be found in her agriculture, we were compelled to seek it in commerce and industry. For our commercial and industrial activity, the first important necessity is to find a solid and permanent field for its development. It would be difficult to point your finger to a happier sphere than the two neighbouring countries, Korea and Manchuria, as the stage for such future expansion and enterprises. Between them and our land is only a flow of a girdle-like channel of war. The historical relationships between us are not the shallowest. And at the present time the power and prestige of a victorious country are impressing themselves deep upon the soil and the consciousness of our neighbours. These fields, therefore, seem to be more than happy and the opportunity is golden for the extension of the commercial and the industrial activity of the nation over those two countries.

As for the geographical extent of these two neighbours of ours, they are more than three times as large as the empire of Nippon, while their population is less than half that of our own. Moreover, both Korea and Manchuria are famous for their soil. It would be a simple and natural thing if in the years to come Nippon should turn to them for food supply. Even in this day when everything seems to be in its primitive state in those countries we receive from them a goodly supply of beans, wheat, and other cereals. With the application of modern machinery in the development of the countries and improved means of transportation, and with the steady stream of the labouring class of Nippon immigrating thither, we shall no doubt see a steady increase in the yield of the lands.

Both Korea and Manchuria are rich in raw materials; neither of them is a manufacturing centre. We can receive from them raw materials; we can export to them the manufactures. Upon such exchange is built a permanent prosperity of trade. With the growth of activity based on such exchange, will come also the profitable growth of shipping.

shipbuilding, railway transportation and railway construction, banking and insurance and all other branches of business which have direct or indirect connection with such international trade. Then encourage immigration; that would reduce internal expenditure and consumption to the minimum. Urge the expansion and growth of productive industries abroad among our colonies; this will insure at once a profitable occupation for a number of our people; and also by engaging in such activity they would be naturally able to raise the standard of life.

To the limited horizon of an individual, and from the standpoint of the near-sighted, the economic activities of our people in Korea and Manchuria might not promise much profit. Viewed with the larger eye of a national economy over the far horizon of many years, our activity in the two countries will do much in solving the troublesome problem of the ever-increasing population, and all the annoying questions arising from the lack of food stuff. That is not all; such economic activities on the part of Nippon immigrants to the two countries would prove also a great blessing to our neighbours. The development of natural resources attendant upon such activities will of necessity be great.

Korea is mountainous. She might fail to make good the food wishes of some of the good people at home whose dreamings are upon the yield of her soil alone. The area under cultivation is not extensive. Nevertheless, with the application of wisdom and patience, one might introduce, in addition to what are already cultivated there, many new things, and with even those which have been native to the soil one can do much in improving them by careful examination of seeds and adaptation to the diverse climatic conditions that govern the soil, to bring about a new era of productivity. As for Manchuria, wide and untamed stretch her great plains. Especially in the valleys of the Liao and the Sungari, their fertility has passed into proverb. The wheat grown there is already covering the wheat markets with a sensational fame; it has been said—and by those not given to wild rhetoric, too—that it even exceeds that of Canada. Of late with the increase of demand for bread in Nippon and also for the making of cakes, the importation of flour has been active. Long since, the value of such import into our country has passed the twenty-thousand yen mark annually. The demand for malt has been active also. Germany and America have supplied our demand along these lines hitherto, but Manchuria has geographical advantages over Europe and America in the export trade with Nippon.

A RIVAL OF THE GERMAN SUGAR-BEET.

For the cultivation of sugar-beet, also, Manchuria is a tempting field. In climate she is not so very different from Germany. What, therefore, is being successfully cultivated in Germany should not have much difficulty in thriving in Manchuria. The profit both Manchuria and Nippon will receive from this will be great. The consumption of sugar in Nippon has increased of recent years in a marvellous degree. Annually, it exceeds over two hundred and fifty thousand tons. Within twenty or thirty years it come it would easily reach from half a million to seven hundred thousand tons.

The increase of demand in Nippon for woollen goods is marked. The raw wool imported into the country amounts in value to over ten million yen. It is steadily increasing. If in the future we could import the raw wool from Manchuria—and as the demand for woollens in Manchuria would also be increased—the prospect for the manufacture of woollen goods in Nippon is tempting indeed. In this the growth of the industry of to-day can not be compared with that of the days to come. Moreover, if our farmers and cattlemen were to shift the stage of their activity into the plains of Manchuria, the national profit would not stop with the gains in cereals and woollens—it would extend to all the different lines of business closely connected with agriculture and stock-farming.

The wealth buried in the earth—coal, gold, silver—has a tempting tale for a number of people; for the two countries promise much for mining enterprises. The wooded stretch from the Chohaku range to the headwaters of the Yalu and the timber which clothes the great and extensive heights which ride the space between the Tumen to the headwaters of the Sungari are quite enough to make the mouths of our timber merchants water. In the opening and developing these many fountains of wealth there is nothing more important than the establishment of suitable transportation facilities over these vast distances. The work is a difficult one; it demands a capital of large proportions. Perhaps the work is beyond the power of an individual or even of a private company. These enterprises, therefore, might naturally look to the State for their establishment—just as the Seoul-Wiju railway has done. The natural growth of that line is over the plains of Manchuria. It now runs from Fusan to Wiju; from Wiju, it must make its way to the East China Railway, and thence make its connections with the

network of rail spreading beyond, into China and Siberia. Branches to this main line will not be few; all the mining and commercial centres must of necessity be connected.

If this work of establishing the artery of transportation is important enough both in magnitude and in the difficulties attendant upon it to call for the activities of state, the state enterprise should certainly stop where it can be reasonably and profitably taken up by individual and private effort. Above all is it necessary that there be the fullest freedom for the arms and legs of the enterprises that are to be started there. If there are works that pass the ability of the Nippon people, it would be a happy thing indeed to invite the co-operation of English and Americans. The manufacture of sugar and a number of other enterprises are sure to call for just such association of enterprises. Also it would be a very happy thing if our people were to enter into cordial understanding with the natives of Manchuria and the Chinese of other provinces to carry on the work of development.

Whatever be the detail, one thing must always be kept in view, and that, too, with the greatest emphasis—that the principle of the open door should be respected. The goal of this war is the "open door," the acquisition of territory is out of the question. It is imperative that the Nippon government should, under some article of agreement, restore to China the full sovereignty of Manchuria. It might be added, of course, that the restoration of the country should follow the restoration of peace. It must be after we shall have exterminated completely all roots of danger and evil. Moreover, the time and manner of restoration will have an important effect on the economic future of the land. For the improvement of the administration, for the preservation of permanent order in the land, the progress of things might find it convenient to have a certain armed force within reach.

Now the economic loss by war which we have already suffered is not small, both direct and indirect. However, if the yet undeveloped wealth of these two countries were to be opened in the manner above stated, it would be more than sufficient to reimburse us.

Who knows but that the happy fruit of the open-door policy in Manchuria might have a good and lasting effect upon her neighbour, Russia? Even Russia might be induced to see the wisdom of so healthy a policy; and she, too, with a sudden turn, might try to open her own doors. Would it not be happy indeed for us, if we might be permitted to see the day when the people of Nippon will try their brawn and brains over the plains of Siberia?

There are some among us who value only the occupation of territories; who hold that it is impossible to develop the fountains of wealth unless we begin by acquiring the territory. A hundred enterprises—according to their conviction—would end in naught under any other circumstances, and they are troubled. Nevertheless, with such countries as Korea and Manchuria, where the prestige and power and influence of our country are now so predominant, such forebodings are void of reason.

Because of the power which the present war has added unto Nippon, she occupies the position of vantage over Manchuria and Korea. Commercial and industrial Nippon is about to take a great aggressive step from an island realm into a continental sphere; we are facing the fateful day of unprecedented expansion into an experimental ground.

THE GRAND HOTEL, LIMITED.

Report of the Directors to be submitted at the thirty-second semi-annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders, to be held at the Grand Hotel, Yokohama, on Monday, the 31st day of July, 1905.

The profit and loss account, and statement of assets and liabilities, for the half year ended June 30th, 1905, accompany this report.

The net profit for the half year, after providing for general expenses, directors' and auditor's fees, and after writing off bad or doubtful debts, amount to yen 17,608.34, which it is proposed to apply as follows:—

In payment of a dividend of yen 6.00 per share for the half year 15,000.00
To be carried forward 2,608.34

The Directors regret to have to announce the retirement from the Board of Mr. Kaufmann owing to the demands of private affairs. It is the unanimous opinion of the Board that the vacancy thereby caused should remain unfilled with a view to final reduction of the number of Directors to three, as originally provided for in the Articles of Association.

It is proposed that the dividend shall be payable on the 1st day of August, when warrants will be issued.

C. H. H. HALL, } Directors.
B. C. HOWARD, }

Yokohama, 15th July, 1905.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON 30TH JUNE, 1905.

LIABILITIES.	Yen.
Capital 2,500 Shares at yen 100.....	250,000.00
Sundry Creditors	21,511.50
Debentures	10,000.00
Unclaimed Dividends	646.04
Suspense account	15,520.75
Profit and Loss account	17,608.34
	315,286.63
ASSETS.	Yen.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	17,403.60
Cash in hand.....	594.10
Fire Insurance, value of running policies.....	7,215.53
Ground	60,000.00
Buildings	130,788.43
Furniture	62,014.15
Electric Light Plant	8,500.00
Steam Launch	3,500.00
Wines in stock	5,701.11
Provisions in stock	1,411.92
Cigars and Cigarettes in stock	6,433.18
General stock	756.16
Sundry debtors.....	10,968.46
	315,286.63

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT:—30TH JUNE, 1905.

DR.	Yen.
To Insurance Account	4,047.50
" General Expenses.....	31,577.53
" Directors' and Auditor's Fees.....	1,400.00
" Taxes Account	2,534.59
" Interest	383.12
" Balance available for dividend	¥17,608.34
To be dealt with as under:—	
Dividend at yen 6.00 per share.....	¥15,000.00
" Balance carried forward	2,608.34
	17,608.34
	17,608.34

CR.	Yen.
By Transferred from Working Account ...	53,674.93
" Rent Account	3,405.75
" Sundry Receipts	470.40
	57,551.08

Yokohama, 30th June, 1905.
MARSHALL MARTIN, } Director
L. MOTTET,
I have examined the foregoing accounts and compared them with the books and vouchers of the Company, and certify them to be in accordance therewith.
E. B. S. EDWARDS, Auditor.
Yokohama, 13th July, 1905.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

CHINA AND THE CONFERENCE.

London, July 20.
Replying to China's notification that she will refuse to recognise any arrangements made at the Peace Conference concerning Chinese interests unless she is previously consulted, Russia says that the war is between Russia and Japan. Peace must be negotiated by the Russo-Japanese plenipotentiaries. Russia, who is in relations of friendship with China, however, recognises that the latter is interested in certain questions that will be discussed.

REFORMS IN RUSSIA.

Later.
A great Zemstvo congress has begun at Moscow. The police have not interfered.
THE CRISIS IN HUNGARY.
The crisis in Hungary has culminated in the Opposition issuing a manifesto to the country urging the people to refuse to pay taxes for military service.

THE ALIENS BILL.

London, July 21.
The House of Commons has read the Aliens Exclusion Bill for the third time.
ROJESTVENSKY'S EXPLANATION.
Reuter's correspondent in Paris learns from St. Petersburg that the Tsar received

Admiral Rojestvensky's report on the 10th of July. The Admiral ascribes his defeat in the Battle of the Sea of Japan to defects in his guns, the quality of the ammunition supplied him, and defects in his ships, all due to administrative corruption; and to the mutinous and incompetent crews which manned his ships. A mutiny broke out in the fleet at Madagascar and again off Formosa. Finally during the battle, when the crews of the *Admiral Seniavin* and the *Admiral Apraxine* refused to fight, part of the other crews followed their example.

ANOTHER BOMB OUTRAGE.

Later.

The Deputy-Governor of Finland has been wounded by a bomb as he was leaving the Senate. The thrower escaped.

PEACE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

M. Witte has left St. Petersburg *en route* for Washington.

The N. P. steamer *Minnesota*, with Baron Komura, the Japanese plenipotentiary on board, has been sighted off the American coast.

London, July 22.

The Mayor of Seattle met Baron Komura and staff at the pier and conducted them to a special train waiting at the railway station.

London, July 26.

Baron Komura on his arrival in New York was welcomed by the Japanese Colony, who cheered him, and were accompanied by a band playing the Japanese national air.

London, July 27.

President Roosevelt receives Baron Komura informally on Friday.

M. de Witte has started for New York.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

London, July 22.

In Committee of Supply in the British House of Commons, Mr. John Redmond, Nationalist Member for Waterford, protested against the way the Irish Land Act was being administered, and moved the reduction of the vote for the Land Commission.

The proposal was carried by 199 to 196 votes.

There was a scene of prolonged excitement, the Opposition shouting exultingly.

In reply to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Balfour, the Premier, declined for the present to state his intentions in view of the defeat, but said he would do so on Monday after consulting his colleagues.

Later.

The British Cabinet met yesterday. It is believed to have come to no decision.

The House of Commons this morning rushed through the Scotch Church Bill and then adjourned.

The lobbies of the Houses of Parliament swarmed with excited members who showed a marked disposition to regard the Government's defeat seriously.

London, July 23.

Mr. Balfour had a brief audience with the King last evening. It is stated that he informed His Majesty that he and his colleagues were agreed that the circumstances did not make it incumbent on them to resign.

Most of the papers now believe that Mr. Balfour proposes to have the Thursday's vote rescinded and to wind up the session with a dissolution in the autumn.

London, July 24.

Last evening it was understood that Mr. Balfour's remaining in office was largely due to the fact that important negotiations are proceeding with Japan. The present Govern-

ment also desire to see the peace negotiations concluded.

London, July 25.

The papers are full of surmises and conjectures with reference to the date of dissolution but nothing is certain. There has been no further development of the crisis. The Liberal papers protest vehemently against the idea that foreign politics make resignation inadvisable.

Later.

The Government not having declined to resign, the debate in the House of Commons was unexpectedly terminated. The Government motion for adjournment was carried amid derisive laughter and cheers on the Government side.

London, July 26.

The Unionist papers approve of Mr. Balfour's decision to remain in office, deeming it right that his personal feelings should give way before national considerations.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

London, July 23.

As the Sultan of Turkey was leaving the mosque a bomb was exploded in the courtyard. Several were killed and wounded. The Sultan was unhurt.

THE BISLEY WINNER.

Later.

Sergeant Conner of the East Surrey won the King's Prize at Bisley.

THE BOMB EXPLOSION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Twenty-four were killed and fifty-seven were wounded, 55 horses being injured by the bomb explosion at Constantinople.

THE WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

The World's Sculling Championship was won by J. Stanbury, who beat G. Towns by two lengths.

NEW MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

London, July 24.

General Forrestier Walker has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar. Lord Chelmsford has been appointed Governor of Queensland.

THE TSAR AND THE KAISER.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that the Tsar left Peterhof on board the Imperial Yacht *Standart* for Borgo, Finland, where he will meet the Kaiser at dinner on board the *Hohenzollern*.

London, July 26.

The Tsar has returned to Peterhof.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Later.

Endless theories are being ventilated with reference to the motives of the imperial meeting, from the natural desire of the sovereigns to discuss the political problems confronting Europe to the designs of the Kaiser to combine Germany, Russia and France against Japan in view of the peace negotiations.

[Received at the Military Head Quarters, p.m. 20th.]

REPORT FROM THE KARAFUTO LANDING ARMY.

The prisoners who have surrendered up to the present in various quarters total 461. They include Colonel Alexefsky, 13 officers and 38 non-commissioned officers.

[Received at the Military Head-quarters on the afternoon of the 25th.]

OPERATIONS IN KOREA.

The Japanese troops in north-east Korea drove back the enemy from Pulyong and

Pukochin on the 24th. They then occupied a line extending from Sochhong, which is eight miles to the north of Pukochin, via Paiksa Mountain, (which is seven miles to the north-east of Pulyong) and Musan Mountain which is ten miles to the north of Pulyong via Hollyong road, as far as Phungsan, which is 13 miles to the north-east of Musan Mountain.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters; 27th inst., p.m.)

THE SAGHALIEN OPERATIONS.

The Karafuto army commenced to land in the vicinity of Alkowa at 9 a.m. on the 24th instant without encountering any great resistance.

(Received at the Imperial Naval Head Quarters; 27th, p.m., from Vice-Admiral Kataoka, Commander of the Northern Squadron.)

The Northern Squadron, in accordance with previous arrangement, left the appointed place and proceeded northward conveying the military transports. On the previous day the fog had dissipated leaving a completely clear sky and the sea had calmed so that not a ripple disturbed the water. On the 23rd before dawn a light breeze came up from the S.E., and the whole day was foggy. There was also a drizzling rain and observations were sometimes difficult. But the transports preserved their order exactly. Prior to this a squadron under command of Vice-Admiral Dewa had reconnoitered the coast and had thoroughly cleared the sea at the appointed landing place near Alexandrofska. *Pari passu* with the progress of this operation the ships of Vice-Admiral Kataoka's Squadron conducted the transports into the cleared space and landed a party of blue-jackets, who, without experiencing any resistance whatever, occupied the points essential for landing purposes. Thereafter the landing of the troops commenced and the naval detachment handing over the occupied positions to the army, withdrew. The wharves at Alexandrofska, Niyomi and Mukake are all intact and are guarded by the Squadron. In the morning the enemy burned Numina and set fire to Alkowa which is still burning, but the flames have not reached Alexandrofska.

According to a telegram received at 7.30 p.m. on the same day, the Flag of the Rising Sun is floating over the governmental buildings and the town of Alexandrofska. Our war-ships, transports and men have not suffered any loss whatever.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters, p.m. 27th.)

At 1 p.m. on the 24th the force covering the landing on Saghalien drove back the enemy in the neighbourhood of the first Alkowa (N.B. There are three Alkows on the road from the landing place to Alexandrofska) and occupied a line from Porowinka to the second Alkowa. The enemy in this district consisted of a battalion of infantry newly sent from Nicholaïsk, several hundreds of volunteers and about 8 field-guns from Alexandrofska. They broke and fled in the direction of the Rykoff highlands on the east. Prior to this a detachment of infantry had been sent from the sea, under the protection of destroyers, to the wharf at Alexandrofska, and had taken sure possession of it in the face of the enemy's attempts to burn it. Several times the enemy advanced but was always driven back, and our troops were able to hold the wharf until the land force came to their assistance.

The force that took Magati (called Mukake in the naval reports.—Ed. J.M.), cooperating with our torpedo-craft,

drove back a small body of the enemy and captured 40,000 tons of coal as well as the materials for a light railway. At 3 p.m. force occupied the third Alkova and a detachment advanced towards Alexandrofska. At 7.15 p.m. this detachment, breaking through the enemy's resistance, took possession of the whole town. The enemy continued to offer resistance in a redoubt on the east of the town and on the north-eastern highlands and our troops attacked him vehemently. Darkness fell under these conditions. At dawn on the 25th the attack against the enemy on the east of Alexandrofska was opened and he was forced back to Nomihaïrovskoe. During this day Dui was completely occupied, this town as well as Alexandrofska having altogether escaped the conflagration.

In the fight on the 24th instant we took:—about 200 prisoners; 7 limbers and ammunition waggons; and a quantity of provisions, fodder and clothing.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

THE "MINNESOTA" ARRIVES.

The party of our Peace Plenipotentiary arrived at the Medical-inspection station in Townsend harbour by the N. P. S. S. *Minnesota* on the 19th at 11 p.m., and were to reach Seattle at 10 a.m., on the 20th.

Later.

The Japanese Plenipotentiary and his suite arrived at Seattle on the 20th instant. They leave to-night for New York, and expect to reach that city on the 25th.

OPERATIONS ON THE KOREAN COAST.

A Reuter's telegram of the 21st instant quotes Linevitch as reporting:—"A Japanese Squadron has appeared off the Korean coast in the interval between the mouth of the Tumen and Linden Promontory. The ships bombarded the mouth of the Tumen, and two torpedo-boats entering Goshkevitch Bay, fired upon Ongi. They attempted to cannonade our encampment. Our outpost in Ongi Bay fired on the torpedo-boats and the latter replied and then put to sea. At the same time 4 torpedo-boats entered Korniloff Gulf and landed 20 blue-jackets who smashed our line of telegraph south of Ongi. Further 4 Japanese cruisers bombarded our position near Anna Bay, but at 4 p.m. the Japanese vessels withdrew."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Takahira has been officially informed of the appointment of the new Secretary of State to office.

THE ARISUGAWAS.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa arrived at Naples on the 20th instant and left the same day.

RUSSIAN REFORMERS.

Wolff's Agency telegraphs that on the 21st instant the united meeting of Russian Local Assemblies adopted the following resolution:—

"Our Government now violates the laws frequently. Therefore we the people must devise some way to guard popular rights by means of peaceful methods. Nevertheless in cases of extreme violations and in the presence of necessity we are, not obliged to abide by the Government's orders."

A manifesto was then submitted for discussion. Its object was to set forth to the whole nation the events, that had recently occurred and to deal with the problem of

representative government. It was adopted by all present with 5 exceptions.

In the meeting on the same evening various questions were debated and among them a bill was passed for admitting to the next united meeting representatives of all districts where local government did not yet exist, and it was further agreed that the small farmers should be represented but not the labouring class. Finally it was agreed that as far as possible popular meetings should be held in the various localities during the present month for the purpose of submitting to them the United Meeting's resolution with regard to the Home Minister's Bill.

MANCHURIA.

According to Reuter General Linevitch reports under date of the 22nd:—At 10 a.m. on the 20th instant two columns of our troops approached the enemy's position on the north of Yuruntz. The right column advanced from the front; the left column went round the enemy's right. The latter suddenly made its appearance on the enemy's flank and the enemy, without resisting, abandoned his position. We captured his fortifications. He withdrew to an artillery position on the west of Yuruntz. Our detachment fell into difficulties in front of the enemy's fortifications and retired to the north.

(This is a typical Russian report. We have the wonted series of events. A complete Russian success suddenly converted into complete discomfiture without any explanation of the metamorphosis.—Ed. J.A.)

OPERATIONS IN THE GULF OF TARTARY.

According to a Reuter's telegram of the 23rd, General Liapoff reports that at 8.30 a.m. on the morning of the 23rd several Japanese war-ships appeared on the horizon of the Gulf of Tartary near Alexandrofska. Two of them advanced north and the rest bombarded Dui from the bay. Our forts were powerless. At 11 a.m. several large ships appeared in the south, and at noon two torpedo-boats approached the mouth of Alkoff River, 7 miles north of Alexandrofska and fired on the shore. The cruisers and 4 torpedo-boats at Dui then left.

(RECEIVED AT THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

NEWS FROM SAGHALIEN.

Awomori, 21st inst.

Since the defeat at Vladimirovka the enemy have lost heart and surrenders are frequently taking place and principally on the part of the volunteers. It is reported that a general surrender is imminent.

(RECEIVED BY THE "KOKUMIN SHIMBUN.")

BARON KOMURA.

Chicago, July 24.

Baron Komura and his party, welcomed everywhere along the road by Japanese and Americans, reached Chicago on Monday at 9 a.m. They had a great reception. At 3 p.m. they are to leave for New York.

Mr. Uchida Teisei, Japanese Consul in New York, went to Philadelphia to meet Baron Komura and accompanied him to New York which place was reached at 9 a.m. on the 25th. The Plenipotentiary was received by Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Representative, and about a thousand people. At the station a band played the Japanese National Anthem and the crowd shouted "banzai." The receptions given to the plenipotentiary ever since he reached Seattle furnish ample evidence of the sympathy of the American people.

THE ROMANCE OF LLOYD'S.

Lloyd's is one of the most widely-known private concerns in the whole civilised world. Lloyd's agents are to be found in every port, their surveyors in every shipbuilding centre; their signalling stations are the outposts of civilisation, perched on remote promontories or savage and inhospitable coasts, whence the news of the passing of ships along the ocean highways is flashed to the markets of the nations. To be classed "At" at Lloyd's is a diploma of excellence in naval construction in every civilised country.

And when a ship meets the common doom, and is cast away on a rocky shore, or founders at sea, or meets with any of the varied mishaps so quaintly expressed on bills of lading, or—most poignant fate of all—when the gallant vessel leaves the port of embarkation and is never more heard of; in all such tales of mischance, Lloyd's have the last word.

This influential association of merchants, ship-owners, underwriters, and ship and insurance brokers, was originally a mere informal assembly of city merchants who met for business as well as gossip, in the coffee house kept by one Edward Lloyd in Tower Street, London. The earliest evidence extant of these proceedings is in the *London Gazette*, 18th February 1688. Four years later Lloyd removed to Lombard Street, in the heart of the most prosperous business quarters of the city.

In 1696 Mr. Lloyd, with an enterprise remarkable at that time, founded a weekly newspaper called *Lloyd's News*, which gave shipping and commercial information. After an interval it was succeeded by *Lloyd's List*, which is still published, and, with the exception of the *London Gazette*, is the oldest news-sheet in the Kingdom.

A UBIGUITOUS ORGANISATION.

The amount of business done at Lloyd's Coffee House in Lombard Street increased rapidly, but strange to say the merchant shippers and underwriters continued for a long time to conduct their affairs in the same informal and happy-go-lucky manner as they had done from the commencement. Whether the gentlemen who met at Lloyd's found the atmosphere of the eighteenth century coffee-house conducive to the efficient dispatch of their commercial transactions or not, it is a fact that for many years they did not think it necessary to form themselves into an organised body or to draw up a code of rules for their own guidance.

But inevitably the time came when the volume and importance of the business demanded some organisation, efficient supervision, exclusive attention and suitable location. At length, in the year 1772, quarters were secured in the Royal Exchange, and five years later a printed form of policy was adopted to obviate discrepancies and prevent disputes. From that time, and more especially after the reorganisation in 1811 and the Act of Incorporation of 1891, the growth of the association has kept pace with the maritime greatness of England, and is a unique example of the development of a word-wide organisation from the most nebulous of beginnings.

Apart from marine insurance and brokerage, one of the main objects which Lloyd's have in view is the collection, publication, and diffusion of information with regard to shipping generally. This intelligence department, as it might be called, has gradually developed into a ubiquitous affair with no less than 1,500 agents in all parts of the globe. These representatives are in constant communication with headquarters in London, where a large staff of clerks is kept working in relays day and night.

In this connection it might be mentioned that there is an inquiry bureau where relatives of crews or passengers may procure (gratis) information concerning the movements of the vessel in which they are particularly interested. In this way, even before the advent of wireless telegraphy, the whereabouts of "those who go down to the sea in ships" could be ascertained from time to time by anxious relatives.

UNDERWRITING A SHIP.

Otherwise the rooms at Lloyd's are only open to subscribers and members, and the subscription is no nominal one. Underwriters, besides paying the entrance fee of £100, have to enter into securities for from £5,000 to £10,000 to carry out their engagements. The management of the establishment with all its ramifications is vested by the members in certain of their number selected as a "committee for managing the affairs at Lloyd's." If proof were needed of the prestige of the Corporation in matters maritime, it would be furnished by the existence of Lloyd's Register of British Foreign Shipping. This is a Society voluntarily supported by shipowners for the purpose of the classification of vessels. Its awards are accepted as final by every civilised nation—just as the Society, which is not intended to be a profit earning concern, finds international support.

Most vessels and their cargoes are insured at Lloyd's before setting out on a voyage. The method of effecting an insurance is simple, but interesting. It is carried out entirely by brokers. On the pre-

scribed form they note the name of the ship and her captain, the nature and probable duration of the voyage, the subjects insured and the amounts at which they are valued. If the risk is accepted, each underwriter subscribes his name and the amount which he is prepared to take or underwrite; the insurance is effected as soon as the full amount is made up.

We will suppose that a ship is fully insured, and after leaving port is reported "All well; outward bound" at the last signal station—Land's End or the Fastnet, Tory Island or Ushant as the case may be. If she come to grief on the coasts of almost any part of the known world, Lloyd's will have the news as fast as the telegraph and human ingenuity can compass it. Whether it be at home or abroad, on an ironbound coast or in the ocean depths, as soon as the news of the wreck is authoritatively known, it is posted at Lloyd's in a special book kept for the purpose, called the "Loss book."

OVER 2,000 WRECKS A YEAR.

That wrecks are no infrequent occurrences, more particularly during a storm, the daily newspapers will testify. As a result of the gale in January 1905, which lasted for a couple of days, the value of losses reported at Lloyd's amounted to over £100,000 in a single day—which is probably a record. It was said of that day that accidents to quite a score of ships were notified in the course of the few hours during which business was done. Several of them total wrecks. All of which tends to show that marine insurance is a risky speculation for the underwriter.

The statistics of wrecks compiled for any lengthy period of time seem startling. During the fifteen years ending with 1880 no less than 32,857 vessels were lost, or an annual average of 2172. Of this huge total 1403 were posted as "Missing," which works out at 94 vessels per annum. In the years between 1880 and 1888 the losses sustained by British shipping alone were:—Steamers 1,390,000 tons, and sailing vessels 2,190,000 tons. Turning to the latest date for which figures are available—1903—we find that in that year 735 ships were lost to the world's mercantile marine. Of these it is specified that 43 were broken up, 24 burnt, 63 foundered, 5 were lost, 75 collided, 376 were wrecked, and 85 were posted as missing.

THE TRAGEDIES OF THE SEA.

When the premium for re-insurance goes up until it reaches perhaps 95 pns. per cent., it is then that this last item of "Missing" strikes the thoughtful reader most. There is an air of mystery, of significance and of ominous portents of tragedy behind it. How often has a ship left port with everything snug and tight, well found in every particular, with a clean bill of health, and, in fact, every prospect of a prosperous voyage! She sails away, and, once hull down on the horizon, is never again heard of. She is gone into the deep of invariable silence—another of the mute, voiceless, and inexpressibly pathetic tragedies of the trackless ocean.

And the horror of it is immeasurably heightened if it is a vessel crowded with a multitude of passengers—like an emigrant ship. Many will no doubt remember the ill-fated *Boston*, which, in a voyage across the Atlantic, faded from human ken with her hapless living freight, her hecatomb, leaving behind nothing but a name—how it stirred the compassion of the whole civilized world!

One of the most recent and remarkable cases of a ship's disappearance was that of the small Liverpool steamer *Juverna*, which, with a crew of eight, left the Clyde on August 13th, 1904, for Kingstown, on her trial trip. Two lifeboats were afterwards picked up by the *Isle of Man*. One was provisioned, with water, and had oars and a rudder, while the other only had one oar in it. These are the only traces of the *Juverna* that have been discovered. Her disappearance on her maiden voyage in home waters was a nine days' wonder. Now it is only an item in the list of marine enigmas. There have been, alas! too many such, tragic and inexplicable. The Sphinx-like, yet ever-changing, face of the sea hides many grisly secrets. Now and then the infinite pathos of a bit of flotsam comes, only to deepen the mystery of the silence which broods over the waste of waters.

21st July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nicomedia, German steamer, 2,808, A. Wagner, 22nd July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 21st July. Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. & Co.

Fiume, German steamer, 838, H. Vecker, 22nd July. Kobe, General.—Okura.

Ravn, Norwegian steamer, 793, Edw. Th. E. Olsen, 22nd July.—Takao and Formosa, Rice and Wheat.—Drabble & Co.

Hyades, American steamer, 2,932, George Wright, 22nd July.—Seattle, Wash., 4th July. Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Richmond, British steamer, 2,059, F. T. Nicolle, 22nd July.—Muran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Picqua, British steamer, 1,167, T. F. Felkins, 23rd July.—Middlesbro via ports, and Kobe, 21st July. General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Ajax, British steamer, 4,476, H. Batt, 23rd July.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 22nd July. General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Yeddo, British steamer, 2,974, D. Baird, 24th July.—New York via Suez and ports, and Kobe, 22nd July. General.—American Trading Co.

Coningsby, British steamer, 2,158, C. E. Topp, 24th July.—Java, Sugar.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Ningchow, British steamer, 4,894, D. Davies, 24th July.—Puget Sound ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Shimosa, British steamer, 2,690, E. A. Chaplin, 24th July.—New York via Suez and ports, and Kobe, 22nd July. General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Bjorn, Norwegian steamer, 722, A. N. Ahrenstensen, 24th July.—Wakamatsu, 21st July. Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 884, M. Deguchi, 24th July.—Nemuro, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Peik, Norwegian steamer, 741, J. Lorentzen, 24th July.—Moj, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Macduff, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 24th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 24th July.—Moj via Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Japan, British steamer, 2,796, E. P. Martin, 25th July.—London via ports, and Kobe, 23rd July. Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Benzurich, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 25th July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Manchuria, American steamers, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 25th July.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 8th July. Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Oro, British steamer, 2,147, W. Ransome Coleman, 25th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Valetta, British steamer, 1,937, J. McMorran, 25th July.—West Coast ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pleiades, American steamer, 2,932, F. G. Furrington, 26th July.—Kobe, 24th July. Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Juga, Norwegian steamer, 578, O. P. Spinnauv, 26th July.—Wakamatsu, 23rd July. Coal.—Drabble & Co.

Tyr, Norwegian steamer, 1,417, Danielsen, 26th July.—Kuchinotsu, 22nd July. Coal.—Drabble & Co.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 25th July.—Yokkaichi, 25th July. General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Breconshire, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, 26th July.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Breid, Norwegian steamer, 645, J. Folkman, 27th July.—Karatsu, Coal.—Drabble & Co.

Prins Heinrich, German steamer, 3,902, P. Grosch, 27th July.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 26th July. Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Forest Dale, British steamer, 2,285, H. T. Noall, 21st July.—Hakodate, Kerosene Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 21st July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Alesia, German steamer, 3,312, Sachs, 21st July.—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Bucentaur, British steamer, 2,283, Ritson, 21st July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Daghestan, British steamer, 2,212, Todd, 21st July.—Moj, Ballast.—Corney & Co.

Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, H. Metzenthin, 22nd July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 22nd July.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Scharnhorst, German steamer, 5,058, L. Maass, 22nd July.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 22nd July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bechuana, British steamer, 2,659, Greggaas, 22nd July.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Saint Hugo, British steamer, 2,290, Stabb, 22nd July.—New York via Suez and ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Nicomedia, German steamer, 2,808, A. Wagner, 22nd July.—Portland, Oreg., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. & Co.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 23rd July.—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ganges, British steamer, 2,721, W. Sibbald, 23rd July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ras Elba, British steamer, 1,769, H. P. Green, 23rd July.—Hankow via Moji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Arcadia, German steamer, 3,412, G. Schmidt, 23rd July.—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Chirwick, British steamer, 2,072, G. W. B. Woods, 24th July.—Muran, General.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Hyades, American steamer, 2,932, Geo. Wright, 24th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Babelsberg, German steamer, 1,378, H. Wendt, 24th July.—Kobe, Ballast.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Ravn, Norwegian steamer, 793, Edw. Th. E. Olsen, 24th July.—Kobe, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 25th July.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 884, M. Deguchi, 25th July.—Hakodate via Awamori, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Zoroaster, British steamer, 2,384, John Ewan, 25th July.—Moj, Ballast.—Corney & Co.

Semars, British steamer, 1,790, W. Lewis, 25th July.—Muran, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Bjorn, Norwegian steamer, 722, A. N. Ahrenstensen, 26th July.—Wakamatsu, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.

Ningchow, British steamer, 4,894, D. Davies, 26th July.—Manila via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Fiume, German steamer, 838, H. Vecker, 26th July.—Hakodate, General.—Okura.

Pleiades, American steamer, 2,932, F. G. Furrington, 26th July.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Manchuria, American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 27th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Queen Wilhelmina, British steamer, 2,307, Husband, 27th July.—Moj, Ballast.—Corney & Co.

Ajax, British steamer, 4,476, H. Batt, 27th July.—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Macduff, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 27th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benzurich, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 27th July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Norma, Norwegian steamer, 808, Marcussen, 27th July.—Awamori, General.—Osiro Kaisha.

Peik, Norwegian steamer, 744, J. Lorentzen, 27th July.—Takao and Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 27th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. A. Vernon, Mrs. McNeill, 2 children and governess, Mr. G. Howack, Hon. A. Kinnaid, Mr. H. Palmer, Mr. Bullard, nurse and 2 children, Mr. and Madame Bouchard, Mr. C. C. Bouman, Mr. F. Hagberg, Miss Lausing, Miss Thomasna, Mr. H. Peak, Mr. J. W. Jameson, Mr. and Mrs. Handerlink, Mr. Brady, Miss Garner, Mr. G. Millward, Mr. and Mrs. Heyd, Mrs. Thomas and 2 children, and Mr. de Bernigny, in cabin; Mr. Chan Ying and 3 children, in intermediate; 1 Chinese servant, in steerage. For Victoria:—Mrs. Hall, in cabin; Mr. Lum Ping Shing, in intermediate; 73 Chinese, in steerage. For Vancouver:—Mr. R. C. Johnston, Mr. A. R. Alford, Dr. Berryhill, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dickson, Miss Dickson, Mr. W. Brand, Mrs. Le Pau, Mr. and Mrs. Woolmer, Mr. F. A. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Coulter, Mrs. Irwin and child, Mr. J. B. Green, Major Rockenbeck, Mr.

DEPARTURES.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 21st July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 20th July. Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Arcadia, German steamer, 3,412, G. Schmidt, 21st July.—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 15th July. General.—C. Illies & Co.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 21st July.—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kikumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, T. Suga,

Wemborn, Mr. Wong Chong, Mr. A. S. Caldwell, Mr. R. M. Dittie, Mrs. Kadoone, 2 children and nurse, Major-Gen. Hatton and valet, Mrs. Hatton and maid, Mr. L. Chan, Mr. Fuhon, Mr. Hoeft, Mr. W. Chengis, Col. M. C. Martin, Mrs. Hanley, Mr. J. Jackson, Mrs. A. Jackson, Rev. S. Eden, wife and child, Mr. H. Phillips, Mr. Ghisi, Miss Hartford, Mrs. Hiller and child, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin, two children, governess and nurse, Mrs. Irvine and child, Mrs. Bennett, Mr. W. A. Fleming, Mr. A. H. Heath, Mr. W. von Radowitz, Miss B. F. Millar, Mr. D. D. Pokotilow and valet, Mr. and Mrs. Rogestvinsky, Mr. and Mrs. G. Clark, Miss C. J. Lambert, Miss Silvers, and Mr. and Mrs. Branch and 2 children, in cabin; Mr. Fong Hing, Mr. Y. D. Ching, Mr. C. P. You, Mr. Lum See, Mr. and Mrs. Sum Fat Yuet and child, Mrs. Sum Sing and 3 children, Mrs. Leung Soy and child, Mr. Tung on Look, Mr. L. T. Shin, Mrs. L. C. Yuen, Mr. and Mrs. Lobetta, and Mr. Desegney, in intermediate; 22 Japanese, 1 amah, 1 Siamese, 1 Chinese servant, and 176 Chinese, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Manchuria*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. H. R. Burrill, Dr. E. W. Fleming, Mr. M. Kikuchi, Mr. C. C. Sinnott, Mrs. I. H. Metcalf, Mr. F. Acker, Mr. Barclay McCowan, Mr. K. Kobayashi, Mr. F. M. Swanzey, Mr. W. W. Chambers, Mr. J. G. Gibson, Mr. T. W. Meacham, Mr. D. L. Smith, Miss H. A. Robeson, Mr. R. Hildago, Prof. J. G. Jack, Mrs. K. Kobayashi and 3 children, Mrs. A. W. Hart and wife, Mr. R. F. Crist, Dr. F. A. Glasgow, Mr. J. W. Mowell, Mr. M. Sugimoto, Mr. K. H. Thomas, Mr. F. Hellyer and wife, Mr. Allen G. Hoyt, Mr. T. Yamamoto, Mr. H. E. Vander Horst, Mrs. R. F. Christ and 2 children, Mr. W. J. Guthrie, Mr. G. E. Rockwood, Mr. S. Zaragoza, Mr. D. R. Noyes, Mr. Leo Greenough, Mr. E. B. Stillman, Mr. A. K. Ozawa and Mr. Percy Vander Horst. For Kobe:—Miss M. de Norris. For Manila:—Mr. L. Basch, Mr. F. A. Branagan, wife and son, Mr. Chas. H. Clark, Rep. Henry A. Cooper, Rep. M. E. Driscoll and wife, Mr. A. W. Ferguson, Mr. F. W. Frost, Rep. Wm. Howard, Capt. Wm. Kelly, U.S.A., Mr. J. A. Leroy, Rep. N. Longworth, Rep. D. E. McKinley, Rep. Theo Otjen, Rep. S. E. Payne and wife, Miss Alice Roosevelt and maid, Mrs. G. S. Wheaton, Miss Marguerite Taylor, Mr. F. E. Warren, Jr., Mr. Arthur H. Woods, Mr. A. J. Storm, Mr. S. L. Basch, Mr. A. Brooks, Miss M. H. Clark, Rep. Chas. Curtis, Senator F. T. Dubois and wife, Rep. Geo. E. Foss, Mrs. Bertha M. Gibson, Mrs. de Bree Higgins, Mr. C. T. Jones, Mr. H. Kuckman, Judge Paul Lineberger, Mr. Morico Lopez, Rep. W. B. McKinley, Mr. Wm. Pannell, Mr. W. R. Pedigo, Senator N. B. Scott and wife, Rep. G. W. Smith and wife, Mr. A. Torres and wife, Mr. R. K. Wetmore, Mr. Harry F. Woods, Rep. Wm. P. Hepburn and wife, Gen. T. H. Bliss, U.S.A., Mr. A. Brownell, Miss L. V. Cohn, Mr. A. R. Cotton, Maj. Guy L. Edie, U.S.A., Senator M. J. Foster, Rep. Newton Gilbert, Rep. E. J. Hill and wife, Mr. W. J. Johnston, Mr. J. D. Lagdameo, Senator C. I. Long, Rep. Geo. A. Loud and wife, Miss Amy McMillan and maid, Rep. H. Parsons and wife, Mr. W. S. Reyburn, Rep. Swager Sherley, Hon. W. H. Taft, Capt. J. K. Thompson, Rep. A. A. Wiley, Mr. Lawrence Young, Miss Mabel Boardman, Mr. F. W. Carpenter, Mr. A. C. Coolidge, Rep. D. A. de Armond and wife, Col. C. R. Edwards, U.S.A., Miss Mary Fox, Rep. F. H. Gillett, Mr. R. B. Hobart, Rep. W. A. Jones and wife, Miss H. O. Lemert, Mr. Geo. Long, Mr. Burr McIntosh, Senator F. G. Newlands and wife, Senator Thos. Patterson, Rep. Chas. F. Scott, Mrs. T. H. Sherley, Miss Baynie Taylor, Senator F. E. Warren, Mr. W. W. Wilson, Mr. Lafayette Young, For Hongkong:—Mr. Geo. Armstrong, Miss May Brinard, Mrs. J. E. Foster, Hon. Emile Godchaux and wife, Mr. W. J. Kehoe, Judge E. E. McCall and wife, Miss Alice Walsh, Mr. J. G. Schmidlapp, Mrs. C. P. Wiley, Mr. R. C. Anderson, Mr. Thos. Carey, Mr. Ward Copely, Col. J. D. Hill, Miss A. Kehoe, Miss E. G. McCall, Miss Jennie Olin, Miss C. Schmidlapp, Mr. C. L. Wight, Mr. J. H. Beziat, Mr. Louis Chapin, Miss Mignon Critten, Mr. H. Krusi, Mr. T. D. Knight, wife and son, Miss C. M. McCall, Mr. Sand Pang, Miss A. Slatter, Mr. A. S. Giles and wife, Mrs. A. Blackwell, Miss E. R. Dougan, Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., Mr. R. Krusi, Mr. F. H. Long, Mrs. W. H. Kellar, Way Sang, and Miss Edith Lysnar, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. E. W. Haswell, Mr. B. Runge, Mr. C. Guisani, Mr. K. ter Meer, Mrs. and Miss Bredan and servant, Mr. C. Thurg, Mr. A. T. Cammys, Mr. and Mrs. Bornemann, Dr. Trentlein, Mr. and Mrs. Pallavarius, Mr. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Mueller Beck and servant, Capt. and Mrs. Lacas, Mr. K. Kanda, Mr. A. Kipp, Mrs. Pichter, child and amah, Mr. A. Yamashita, Mr. E. Burkhard, Mr. Kandaki, Mr. Cheang, Mr. and Mrs. Pat, Mrs. and Miss Edicott, Mrs. C. Grant and child, Miss Prischardt, Mr. T. F. Ranson, Mr. A. S. Menn, Mr. W. S. Sites, Mrs. Griffin, Mr. A. W. Hibbard, Mr. W. B. Buyers, Mr. W. W. Helin, Mr. C. Weber, Mr. S. Tashida, Mr.

Stadlander, Mr. Sataro Yoba, Mr. Anton, Mr. Elias, Mr. Emman, Mr. Tam Kung Tan, Mr. Cheng Weng Sheng, Mr. and Mr. Chu, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Doric*, for Hongkong via ports:—Miss L. D. Bambauer, Mr. J. F. Burns, Mr. W. E. Chapman, Mrs. E. F. Copeland and child, Mr. John H. Finnigan, Mr. J. C. Freeman, Mr. Jas. O'Hara, Mr. B. B. Hunter, Rev. E. L. Johnson, Mr. L. H. Lisk, Mr. Emery C. Lowe, Mr. G. E. Mercer, Lieut. C. W. Case-Morris, Mr. W. W. Nichols, Mr. C. C. Schweickert, Miss Mary Song Ching, Mr. Geo. A. Sisson, Mr. Newman Smith, Mr. Henry Wise, Dr. C. F. Yeagle, Mr. H. F. Arthur, Mr. F. E. Bano, Miss Tassie Emerson, Mr. M. Kondo, Mr. A. Pollacsek, Mrs. C. V. Sale, 4 children, nurse and amah, and Mr. C. F. Stephens, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Scharnhorst*, for Hamburg via ports:—Mr. A. D. Fassett, Mr. W. Grautoff, Mr. and Mrs. Blumer, Mr. H. E. McGowan, Mr. W. S. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Sugiura, Mr. Lacroix, Mr. Mrs. W. H. Cole, Mr. A. Hirschberg, Mr. Scheitlin, Mr. V. Vezzetti, Mr. H. Onaka, Mr. H. Nagato, Mr. W. S. Lok, Mr. A. M. de Santos, Mr. L. Wai Chiu and child, Mr. Conway C. Sarre, Mrs. Nimmerfall and 2 children, Mr. Davis and servant, Dr. Berthold, Mr. Wagner, Mr. F. W. Jace, Mr. and Mrs. Amthor and children, Mrs. Nimmerfall's amah, and Mr. J. Gillitzer, in cabin; 31 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver B.C.:—Mr. J. R. Alford, Mr. F. A. Anderson, Mr. Beard, Mr. Benjamin, Mrs. Benjamin, Mrs. C. K. Bennett, Mr. T. Bennison, Mr. E. A. Bennison, Dr. T. A. Berryhill, Mr. W. Brand, Mr. Branch, Mrs. Branch and child, Hon. F. A. Butler, Mrs. F. A. Butler, Mr. Chang, Mr. Chong Wong, Mr. W. Channels, Mr. W. J. Clark, Mr. Geo. Clark, Mrs. Geo. Clark, Mr. Clifford, Mrs. Clifford, Misses Clifford (2) Mr. J. G. Coulter, Mrs. J. G. Coulter, Mrs. C. B. Drake, Mr. J. Dupuis, Dr. Edin, Mrs. Edin, Mr. T. Elmore, Mr. F. Elmore, Mr. W. N. Fleming, Mr. J. C. Fraser, Mr. R. W. Fulton, Mr. E. Ghisi, Mr. J. B. Green, Mrs. F. Hall, Miss M. Hartford, Major General Villiers Hatton, Mrs. Villiers Hatton, Mr. A. H. Heath, Mr. Squire Hill, Mrs. Squire Hill, Mr. Bowland Hill, Mrs. Hiller, and child, Mr. E. Hoeft, Mr. Hurd, Mrs. Hurd, Mrs. A. Irvine and Mrs. R. Irvine and child, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. A. Jackson, Mr. W. H. Johns, Mr. R. C. Johnson, Mrs. Kadoorie, Miss Keating, Miss C. J. Lambert, Mr. Lo, Mr. Longman, Mr. D. F. Macfie, Mr. A. R. MacGregor, Col. N. C. Martin, Mr. W. G. Mills, Mr. G. A. Moore, Miss B. F. Miller, Mr. W. O'Connor, Mr. O'Connor, Mrs. F. de Pau, Mr. H. Phillips, Mr. W. von Radowitz, Major S. D. Rockenbach, Mr. P. Rojestsinsky, Mr. P. Rojestsinsky, Capt. Mark Scott, Mr. J. L. Sharratt, Miss E. de Sievers, Mr. J. Stuart Smith, Mrs. J. Stuart Smith, Mr. W. J. Sowden, Mrs. Stanley, Mr. C. B. Stedman, Mrs. C. B. Stedman, Mr. Maurice C. Sternbach, Mrs. C. Maurice C. Sternbach, Mr. H. A. Stewart, Mr. Vienai, Mr. W. D. Ware, Mr. S. Weiss, Mr. C. E. Woolmer, and Mrs. C. E. Woolmer, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Manchuria*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. R. C. Anderson, Mr. Geo. Armstrong, Rep. D. A. de Armond, Mrs. D. A. de Armond, Mr. L. Basch, Mrs. S. L. Basch, Mr. J. H. Beziat, Gen. T. H. Bliss, U.S.A., Mrs. A. Blackwell, Miss Mabel Boardman, Mr. F. A. Branagan and son, Mrs. F. A. Branagan, Miss May Brinard, Mr. A. Brocke, Mr. A. Brownell, Mr. Thos. Carey, Mr. F. W. Carpenter, Mr. Louis Chapin, Mr. Chas. H. Clark, Miss M. H. Clark, Miss L. V. Cohn, Mr. A. C. Coolidge, Rep. Henry A. Cooper, Mr. Ward Copely, Mr. A. R. Cotton, Miss Mignon Critten, Rep. Chas. Curtis, Miss E. R. Dongan, Rep. M. E. Driscoll, Mrs. M. E. Driscoll, Senator F. T. Dubois, Mrs. F. T. Dubois, Major Guy L. Edie, U.S.A., Col. C. R. Edwards, U.S.A., Mr. A. W. Ferguson, Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., Rep. Geo. E. Foss, Senator M. J. Foster, Miss Mary Fox, Mrs. J. E. Foster, Mr. F. W. Frost, Mr. A. S. Giles, Mrs. A. S. Giles, Mrs. Bertha M. Gibson, Rep. Newton Gilbert, Rep. F. H. Gilbert, Hon. Emile Godchaux, Mrs. Emile Godchaux, Rep. C. H. Grosvenor, Mrs. C. H. Grosvenor, Col. J. D. Hill, Mrs. de Bree Higgins, Rep. E. J. Hill, Mrs. E. J. Hill, Mr. R. B. Hobart, Rep. Wm. P. Hepburn, Mrs. Wm. P. Hepburn, Rep. Wm. Howard, Mr. C. T. Jones, Mr. W. J. Johnston, Rep. W. A. Jones, Mrs. W. A. Jones, Capt. Wm. Kelly, U.S.A., Mr. W. J. Kehoe, Mrs. W. H. Kellar, Mr. T. D. Knight and son, Mr. T. D. Knight, Mr. H. Kuckman, Mr. H. Krusi, Mr. J. P. Lagdameo, Miss H. O. Lemert, Mr. J. A. Leroy, Judge Paul Lineberger, Senator C. I. Long, Mr. Geo. Long, Mr. F. H. Long, Rep. N. Longworth, Mr. Morico Lopez, Rep. Geo. A. Lond, Mrs. Geo. A. Lond, Miss Edith Lysnar, Judge E. E. McCall, Mrs. E. E. McCall, Miss E. G. McCall, Miss C. M. McCall, Mr. Burr McIntosh, Representative D. E. McKinley, Rep. W. S. McKinley, Miss Amy McMillan and maid, Senator F. C. Newlands, Rep. Theo Otjen, Miss Jennie Olin, Rep. S. E. Payne, Mrs. S. E. Payne, Mr. Wm. Pannell, Rep. H. Parsons, Mrs. H.

Parsons, Senator Thos. Patterson, Mr. W. R. Pedigo, Mr. W. S. Reyburn, Miss Alice Roosevelt and maid, Mr. Sang Pang, Mr. J. C. Schmidlapp, Miss C. Schmidlapp, Senator W. R. Scott, Mrs. N. B. Scott, Rep. Chas. F. Scott, Mrs. T. H. Sherley, Rep. Swager Sherley, Miss A. Slatter, Mrs. F. G. Newlands, Mr. A. E. Argolino, Mr. D. H. Blake, Lieut. J. Bull, U.S.N., Mr. F. Carol, Mrs. F. Carol and amah, Miss E. Carol, Mr. R. E. Chambers, Capt. C. B. Drake, U.S.A., Mr. P. E. Dudley, Mrs. P. E. Dudley, Rep. G. W. Smith, Mrs. G. W. Smith, Mr. A. J. Storm, Hon. W. H. Taft, Miss Haynis Taylor, Miss Marguerite Taylor, Capt. J. N. Thompson, U.S.A., Mr. A. Torres, Mrs. A. Torres, Mr. Wang Sang, Miss Alice Walsh, Senator F. E. Warren, Jr., Mr. R. K. Wetmore, Rep. A. A. Wiley, Mrs. G. S. Wheaton, Mr. W. W. Wilson, Mrs. C. E. Wiley, Mr. C. L. Wight, Mr. Arthur H. Woods, Mr. Harry F. Woods, Mr. Lawrence Young, Mr. Lafayette Young, Mr. E. W. Fleming, Mr. T. W. Meacham, Mr. G. Milward, Mr. Alfred Nailer, Mr. Malias Gonzales, Mr. Jose P. Katigbak, Mr. F. Rodriguez, Mr. H. Weston, Mrs. H. Weston and Mr. S. Zaragoza in cabin.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

From.	Canada, & West.	Chicago & East.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total.
Hongkong...	—	—	254	—	—	254
Foochow...	150	—	876	—	—	1,026
Shanghai...	356	3484	949	—	—	4,789
Nagasaki...	—	—	—	7	—	7
Kobe...	710	278	880	—	—	1,568
Yokohama...	2,049	663	—	40	—	2,752
Total...	3,265	4,425	2,405	311	—	10,396

From.	New York & East.	Chicago & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total.
H'kong & Canton...	165	—	—	—	165
Shanghai...	91	—	—	—	91
Yokohama...	765	10	19	—	794
Total...	921	10	19	—	950

SILK SHIPPERS.

Following were silk shippers per steamer *Empress of Japan* for Vancouver, B.C. 22nd July:—

Shipper.	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.	17
Siber, Wolf & Co.	70
Herbert Dent & Co.	49
China and Japan Trading Co.	45
Bavay & Co.	45
Jewett and Hent	36
R. Schmidt-Scharff & Co.	25
F. Strahler & Co.	20
Sieber & Co.	10
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	227
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	44
Doshin Kaisha	10
Total	694

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From.	Line.	Steamer.	Dest.
Hongkong...	P. M. Co.	Mongolia	F. July 3
Europe...	M. M. Co.	Sydney	W. Aug. 3
Hongkong...	B. I. Co.	Shanghai	W. Aug. 3
Vancouver...	C. P. R. Co.	Port of India	Tu. Aug. 3
America...	P. M. Co.	Korea	W. Aug. 3
Hongkong...	C. P. R. Co.	East of China	Th. Aug. 3
Europe...	N. D. Lloyd	P. E. Friedrich	Sa. Aug. 3
Hongkong...	C. P. R. Co.	Athens	F. Aug. 3
America...	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Aug. 3
Hongkong...	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa. Aug. 3
Vancouver...	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. Aug. 3
America...	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Sa. Sept. 3

- 1 Left Hongkong on the 12th inst.
2 Left Hongkong on the 15th inst.
3 Left Vancouver on the 15th inst.
4 Left San Francisco on the 16th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For.	Line.	Steamer.	Dest.
America...	P. M. Co.	Mongolia	Sa. July 3
Europe...	M. M. Co.	Tokio	Sa. July 3
Shanghai...	N. Y. K.	Chonan	W. Aug. 3
Europe...	B. I. Co.	Shanghai	Th. Aug. 3
Europe...	N. D. Lloyd	Prinz Heinrich	Sa. Aug. 3
Portland...	P. & A. Co.	Numbata	Sa. Aug. 3
Hongkong...	C. P. R. Co.	Port of India	Tu. Aug. 3
Vancouver...	C. P. R. Co.	East of China	F. Aug. 3
Hongkong...	P. M. Co.	Korea	F. Aug. 3
Hongkong...	P. & A. Co.	Aragonia	Th. Aug. 3
Vancouver...	C. P. R. Co.	Athens	Sa. Aug. 3
Hongkong...	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Aug. 3
America...	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Tu. Aug. 3
Hongkong...	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. Aug. 3
Hongkong...	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Tu. Sept. 3

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BOVRIL

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KRELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe). 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "NAGATO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For KRELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe). 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu. July 29th, at 3 p.m., the "MONGOLIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai. July 29th, at 7 a.m., the "TONKIN."—M.M. S.S. Co.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand July 31st, the "TSINAN."—Butterfield & Swire.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from the "EMPER."—Comes & Co.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Aug. Daylight, the "IDOMENEUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For MARSHILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, July 1st, at Daylight, the "JAPAN."—Y. & O. S.N. Co.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Aug. 2nd, at 2 p.m., the "CHENAN."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Aug. 3rd, at Daylight, the "SAMBIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 3rd, the "SHAWMUT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about August 4th, the "AUSTRIA."—Heller Bros.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Aug. 5th, at 9 a.m., the "PRINZ HEINRICH."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Aug. 5th, the "HIROO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 5th, the "NUMANTIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, Aug. 7th, the "STENTOR."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Aug. 8th, the "EMPERESS OF INDIA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For SYDNEY, via Hongkong and New Guinea, Aug. 8th, the "PRINZ SIGISMUND."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 11th, at Noon, the "EMPERESS OF CHINA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Aug. 12th, the "KOREA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For MARSHILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Aug. 12th, at Noon, the "BARA LONG."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Aug. 12th, the "ARAGONIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 15th, the "KEEMUN."—Butterfield & Swire.

For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, Aug. 16th, the "ALBENGA."—Comes & Co.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 19th, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

(毎土曜日一發行)

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YOKOHAMA, AUG. 5TH, 1905.

明治廿五年三月廿日
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"FAIS CE QUE VOUS DEVEZ: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 5TH, 1905.

BIRTH.

On the 1st August, at 2.58 a.m., at Yui-gahama, Kamakura, Sōshū Province, the wife of J. E. DE BECKER, of a son.

DEATH.

On the 3rd inst, at No. 38 Bluff, Yokohama, suddenly, WILLIAM GODDARD, aged 30 years.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

SIX Russian prisoners escaped from Kokura on the night of July 30th.

TWO cases of cholera are reported in the district of Kuriha, Niigata prefecture.

PRINCE and Princess Arisugawa left Suez on July 26th for Aden. They are quite well.

At the end of June 30th, the members of the Patriotic Lady's Society numbered 391,578.

T. YOSHIDA (42) who on May 19th murdered to Tsujimura (23) in the village of Oshima near Tokyo, was sentenced on July 27th in the Tokyo

District Court to penal servitude for life as there were extenuating circumstances.

TOKYO papers report that Japanese war-notes in Manchuria now amount to eighty million yen.

On July 30th, a heavy storm was experienced in Kanazawa; many fishing boats and 62 fishermen are missing.

FOUR hundred and sixty-one prisoners, including 14 officers from Saghalien, were brought to Narashino on July 27th.

A DEAD Russian, apparently an officer, was washed ashore on July 22nd near the village of Sai, Shimokita, Aomori prefecture.

MR. E. T. BETHRELL was hoping to restart the *Korea Daily News* on August 1st. He has many improvements in contemplation.

THE Yokohama Specie Bank has decided to provide a branch office in Osaka. Mr. K. Matsuo was appointed manager of the new office.

THE Russian civilians, 163 in all, captured in Saghalien, left Yokohama on July 29th by the French mail steamer *Tonkin* for Shanghai.

THE anniversary of the occupation of Yingkow was celebrated on July 26th by the Japanese there. The city was decorated with flags and lanterns.

TUESDAY was the 614th anniversary of the Independence of Switzerland. Swiss flags were much in evidence in the Settlement and on the Bluff.

TWO of the Russian prisoners at Kanazawa have applied to the Minister for Home Affairs through the local authorities for naturalization papers.

A TELEGRAM from Kashiwazaki near Niigata says that owing to a storm on July 29th, nineteen fishing boats capsized, and six fishermen were drowned.

A TRAIN on the Hokuetsu Railway was derailed on July 29th at Nagaoka station. Two freight cars were smashed and two coolies employed at the station were killed.

TELEGRAMS from Fukoka and other western places say that on July 28th a heavy storm was again experienced causing severe damage to fishing boats, buildings, etc.

MAJOR T. NISHIKUBO and Ensign Z. Imai, who were killed on July 12th in Saghalien, received the Fourth Class of the Golden Kite and the Fifth Class of the Golden Kite respectively.

THE *Hochi* says that on July 20th, a terrible storm passed over the Liaotung peninsula. The railway between Tashikiao and Kaiping sustained damage. Traffic was temporarily interrupted.

JULY 30th being the anniversary of the birth-day of the Emperor of China, the Chinese section of Yokohama was decorated with flags and lanterns. A dinner was given in the evening at the Chinese Club.

CAPTAIN UYEHARA, of the Navy, arrived on July 31st at Aomori from Saghalien. He left by the evening train for Tokyo to convey to the Emperor details of the operations on the island.

K. OTANI (28) a *betto* employed by S. Mochida, stable keeper, No. 191, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, was attacked on the night of July 29th by a man armed with a short sword while crossing Nishi-no-hashii, the bridge near the corner by the Engine and Iron Works, No.

161, on his way to No. 60, Bluff, with a carriage. He received severe injuries in the shoulder and side and finally was stabbed in the neighbourhood of the heart. He was removed to the Juzen Hospital. The assailant, a fellow *betto*, has been arrested and made confession.

AN OSAKA telegram says that the steamer *Ryoko Maru*, which recently sank in Moji Strait, was sold on July 27th by auction. The bid was yen 77,553. The cargo included 20,000 bales of fish manure.

It is reported by telegram to the *Yoji* that a case of cholera has been found among the passengers of the steamer *Miyako Maru*, which arrived on the night of July 30th at Hakodate from Fukuyama.

AN Aomori telegram states that Captain Taken Tsutsumi, third son of Baron Tsutsumi, committed suicide at Sambongi on Thursday afternoon by shooting himself with a revolver. Insanity is said to have been the cause of the tragedy.

MR. K. WADA, civil engineer of the Hokkaido Government, has been ordered to take up a similar position in the Civil Administrative Office in Saghalien, in addition to his present duty. He left on Aug. 1st for Saghalien to investigate the fisheries.

ACCORDING to a report given out by the Finance Department, from the outbreak of the war up to the end of July, the public donated yen 2,256,117.60 towards the war expenses. Of this sum, yen 2,173,924.91 had already paid into the Treasury.

THE captured German steamer *Veteran* has been renamed *Yaura Maru* and assigned to the Sasebo Naval station. This ship was captured on the morning of November 10th, 1904, on her way from Tainan, Kiauchou, to Port Arthur with contraband.

T. TACHIBANA, the proprietor of a printing office in West Soya-cho, Hiroshima, has been arrested by the gendarmes on a charge of having counterfeited war-notes. He is now undergoing preliminary examination in the Hiroshima District Court.

THE Emperor has decided to send Colonel Shimai, one of his aides-de-camp, to Saghalien to make enquiry as to the health of the armies on the island and to distribute tobacco, *sake* and other presents among them. The Imperial messenger will leave Tokyo within a few days.

ON Aug. 1st, Lieut.-General S. Sakai was decorated with the First Class order of the Sacred Treasure, and Lieut.-Generals H. Okura, S. Ishimoto, and Y. Shibano, and Major-Generals H. Hadano, S. Nishimura, S. Oki and S. Ijichi with the Second Class order of the Sacred Treasure.

MR. H. FUJITA, one of the councillors of the Toyama Prefectural Assembly, who was charged with fraud was punished on July 31st in the Toyama District Court with two months' imprisonment and a fine of yen 10. Five others, who were included in the charge, were convicted and another was acquitted.

THE *Kokumin* says on official authority that from the outbreak of the war up to the end of July, 67,184 invalids were brought back from the front. During the same period, the naval casualties were as follows: officers and men who were killed or died in hospital from wounds numbered 2,008; wounded, 1,665, many of whom recovered and resumed duty.

SAGHALIEN.

Friday, July 28th.

It will have been observed by close readers of the official reports that the Japanese forces, in their recent operations against Alexandrofska, landed at three places; namely, Mugati, Alkova and Alexandrofska itself. Mugati is the most northerly of the three. It is 20 miles from Alexandrofska. The Russians had not made any considerable preparations for defence there, although they had large stores of coal and some valuable property in the shape of railway material, all of which the invaders captured without difficulty. From Mugati the road runs south along the coast to Niyomi (7½ miles from Alexandrofska), Alkova (6½ miles) and Parowinka, which is mid-way between Alkova and Alexandrofska. The naval report speaks of "Nunina" having been burned by the Russians, but probably the place referred to is Niyomi. The defenders of Mugati, retiring south towards Alkova, doubtless found, on reaching Niyomi, that the Japanese had landed at Alkova also, whereupon they set fire to Niyomi and fled eastward to the hills. As for the landing at Alexandrofska, it had for main object to seize and protect the wharves. That was effected under cover of torpedo-craft, but the landing force did not, so far as we can judge, attempt to penetrate into the town: it merely occupied the wharves and repelled Russian essays to fire them pending the southward movement of the Alkova force. This last encountered the heaviest resistance, as is shown by the official reports. Strange to say the Russians do not appear to have resisted the landing itself: probably the fire of the warships held them beyond range of any artillery in their possession. But after the invaders had begun to march inland and when the cannonade from the sea necessarily ceased, a tolerably stubborn fight took place. From Alkova a good road runs eastward to Rykoff (40 miles distant) and along this road are situated Second Alkova and Third Alkova. The Japanese, having pushed the enemy out of First Alkova, deployed in two directions, namely, southward along the Alexandrofska road and eastward along the Rykoff road. They captured the Second Alkova, thus securing their rear, and they then marched on to Alexandrofska (6½ miles), capturing it at nightfall, but not driving the enemy from its vicinity until the following morning.

It is evident that the Russians have now retreated to Rykoff. Three roads lead thither from the western coast, namely, one from Alkova, one from Alexandrofska, and one from Dui. The Dui and Alexandrofska roads join at Nomihairovskoe, towards which place the Russians were driven on the 25th. Rykoff is a town of 400 houses and 2,000 inhabitants. It lies on a large table-land surrounded by hills, and would therefore be untenable were the latter occupied by an enemy with artillery. It may be said to be the last refuge of the Russians. Driven thence they would have no resource but to fly to the mountains. They are said to have a force of 4,000 men concentrated in the Rykoff region. This number includes volunteers, but judging from the nature of the resistance hitherto organized, the capture of Rykoff does not promise to be a very arduous business.

The *Fiji Shimpō* observes that Saghalien may now be said to be in Japanese possession, a fact which has an important bearing upon the military situation. It can not be doubted that the flag of the Rising Sun will now be carried to the opposite

continent and that fresh losses of cardinal points in Russian territory will soon be witnessed. The Japanese battle-front may be said to extend to a distance of 250 miles from the left wing of Oyama's army in Manchuria to the field of operations in Saghalien. That is unprecedented. Gradually the strategy unfolds itself, the strategy of encouraging the Russians to concentrate their armies in the west for the defence of Harbin, and then striking them in the far east on Saghalien, the shores of the Maritime Province, and the banks of the Amur. Indeed we (*Japan Mail*) may remark that unless Mr. Witte hastens his negotiations, he will find his trump cards rapidly diminishing in number.

The *Nichi Nichi* recalls Witte's declaration that if Japan laid hands on Russian territory, all hope of peace would be over since the Russian nation would insist on carrying on the war. M. Witte will now be in a position to test the truth of his prediction. He will learn of the total loss of Saghalien on his arrival in New York and he will soon hear of the hands-laying-on process in the Maritime Province, on the Amur and at Vladivostok. He has said that Japan is exhausted and wants peace far more than Russia who is prepared to fight on. In truth he essays to recover by brave words the losses his country has suffered by inept deeds. But Japan leaves words alone. She acts. Linvitch will soon appreciate the inadequacy of his strategy.

The renaming of places in Saghalien continues. Thus "Brineji" becomes "Shiramizu-mura"; "Daline" is called "Nishikubo-machi" after the brave officer who fell there; "Vladimirofska" is to be henceforth "Haruki-machi" (Major Haruki led the troops that took it), and "Peregna" is to be "Otomo-machi."

Saturday, July 29th.

De Castries Bay, which has just been occupied by the Japanese, has much interest for Englishmen. The Amur, in its great sweep to the north, when it passes the 51st parallel, begins to approach the shores of the Gulf of Tartary (now Mamiya Kaikyo), which also curve inward about the same point. The proximity to the sea, maintained for the remainder of its course up to its mouth, is increased about 51° 30' N. lat. by the fact that an eastern branch of the river forms a spacious lake (Lake Kizi), which extends almost to the shores of the Gulf of Tartary. A narrow mountain-chain alone separates the waters of the lake from those of the gulf. (It has even been proposed, by cutting the mountains or piercing a tunnel to give the river a nearer access to the sea.) At this point the Gulf of Tartary forms the bay of De Castries, five miles broad, with an area of over 20 square miles. Its peculiar situation, close to the Lake Kizi, which communicates with the Amur and forms part of that river system, gives the bay great importance. In fact, it may be considered as constituting strategically a second mouth of the Amur. According to Vladimir's excellent work, Nevolskoy, "at once recognised that an enemy in possession of the bay could command the whole lower course of the Amur," and it was in consequence of this conviction that Russia occupied De Castries in 1853 and established there the post of Alexandrofsk. Two years later Admiral Zavioko's squadron, after transporting the garrison and refugees from Petropavlovsk, anchored in De Castries Bay and was there blockaded by Commander Elliott who, ignorant of the insular character of Saghalien, imagined that he had the Russians in a *cul de*

sac. But when the ice broke up Zavioko was able to take his ships through the strait between Muravieff and Lazareff points and Elliott was "left" in every sense of the word. On the south of the bay there is a promontory in the shape of a boot with the sole turned east and the toe pointing north. It was on the heel of this boot at Kresterkamp promontory, where stands the light-house, that the Japanese first landed and at the toe they found the telephone station. Thence they proceeded into the bay as far as Bazart Island, which lies immediately off the telegraph station of Alexandrofsk. Here the artillery duel took place, with the results shown in the official report. It may be mentioned that there are contradictory statements about the cable: some accounts allege that it runs direct from Alexandrofsk to Alexandrofska in Saghalien, but others say that although originally laid on that line, it was subsequently changed so as to cross the Gulf of Tartary at its narrowest point, namely, between the headlands of Lazareff and Muravieff. Japanese fishermen are reported to have stated that fishing operations on the west coast of Saghalien are very dangerous unless the boats can run across the bay for shelter to the ports of the Maritime Province. It will have been observed that the official report is from the naval side only and that no mention is made of troops. We can not conclude, therefore, that De Castries Bay has yet been permanently occupied. Of course if the Japanese have any intention of pushing up the Amur they may inflict vital injury upon Russia so far as her possessions in that region are concerned. Nikolaiefsk, Habarovsk and Blagovestchensk would all be at the mercy of the invaders. The *Fiji Shimpō* observes that now, both in fact and in name, Russia's dominions have been invaded. Saghalien was her's only by cession, but De Castries Bay belonged to her by a securer title. The Great Northern Power will now begin to appreciate thoroughly what it means to have been deprived absolutely of the command of the sea. The whole of Russia's Pacific coasts lie at the mercy of Japan's fleets and Japan is evidently determined to push her advantage. Mr. Witte is supposed to have threatened that if Japan laid hands on Russian territory the entire Russian nation would demand the continuance of the war. If he said anything of the kind it was the shallowest bluff. Russia must be made to feel her situation. It begins to be apparent that all her coast stations are virtually undefended. She seems to have drawn off every available soldier from the Amur region. There were, indeed, many indications that some such process was going on and had been going on ever since the beginning of the war. Will she now send back these troops from the Manchurian positions, or will she leave the Amur region to take care of itself, or will she buy peace? If she attaches any value to her Pacific possessions and interests she will adopt the last-named course. If she be willing to abandon *in toto* her Far-Eastern enterprise, she will adopt the second course. But in the latter event, what object could she have in continuing the war in Manchuria?

The *Asahi* urges the immediate capture of Nikolaiefsk at the mouth of the Amur. Since the establishment of Vladivostok the work has heard little of Nikolaiefsk, but it was originally Russia's main naval station in the Far East, and its loss would now be a severe blow to her prestige.

It is now stated that the Russian regular at Korsakoff did not number more than 50 and the volunteers 200. The former were

excellently armed but the latter used dumdum bullets and old rifles.

Sunday, July 30th.

Another official report from Linevitch speaks of the Japanese having landed a battalion of troops at De Castries Bay and taken possession of the light-house. It is of course possible that the informants of the Russian General were not in a position to distinguish clearly between troops and sailors, nor is the Japanese report altogether clear on the subject. Yet it is a fair assumption that had the army been concerned in the operation a report would have reached the Military Head Quarters. Perhaps it has reached though it has not been published yet.

Other changes of name are announced in the south of Saghalien.

Nomihailovskoi, whither the Russians retired in the first place when driven from Alexandrofska and Dui, is 10 miles from Alexandrofska and 2½ miles from Dui. Preparations for a defence had been made there and provisions were stored by the Russians who, evidently, found themselves too hard-pressed to make a stand. Nomihailovskoi has 170 houses and a population of 500. At other points along the roads to Rykoff defences had also been erected, but it does not appear that the Japanese were able to push on immediately beyond Nomihailovskoi. The country is mountainous and affords no supplies whatever, so that the men have to depend on what they carry or on the exertions of the commissariat which finds difficulty in making transport arrangements.

The Emperor has addressed a message of thanks to Admiral Kataoka and his squadron for valuable assistance lent to the army in "securing a base for the occupation of Karafuto."

In spite of the predictions of the *Asahi Shimbun's* correspondent that owing to the difficulties of the country some days would probably elapse before an advance could be made against Rykoff, an official telegram, published elsewhere, shows that the advance took place on the 27th and that the place fell into Japanese possession the same day. Our readers may be puzzled to interpret the official report and therefore a word of explanation will be acceptable. The advance against Rykoff was made along two roads, one from Alkova, on the north of Alexandrofska, the other from Dui on the south. The Dui road leads direct to Rykoff, a distance of 40 miles; the Alkova road emerges at Delpenskoe, which is also some 40 miles distant from the coast and lies 11 versts north of Rykoff. On the Alkova road very little resistance seems to have been experienced, and by 3 p.m. the infantry's van reached Delpenskoe, whence the cavalry rode on at once into Rykoff. But on the Dui road the Russians made a more resolute attempt to check the invaders. It will be remembered that on the day (24th) of the landing Alexandrofska was occupied in the evening but the Russians still held a redoubt on the east of the town as well as the highlands on the north-east. From these positions they were forced on the following morning, and they fell back to Nomihailovskoe, on the Dui-Rykoff road. Here being attacked by the Japanese on the 27th, they retreated to Weidernikovsky, which is within 8 versts of Rykoff, but were again dislodged and pursued by the Japanese towards Rykoff. The time of the operations on the Dui-Rykoff road is not stated in the official report, but it would seem as though the Japanese cavalry which

entered Rykoff from Delpenskoe on the north must have forestalled the Russians retreating from Weidernikovsky on the west. Saghalien may now be said to be entirely in Japanese hands.

Monday, July 31st.

Tokyo newspapers write in a congratulatory strain about the fact that the island of Karafuto will not see any more fighting of any consequence. The remnants of the Russian force have evidently retired into the hills southward of Rykoff, where it is impossible that they can hold out long.

A correspondent of the *Fiji Shimpō* gives some particulars of the landing at Alkova on the 24th of July. It would be interesting to know whence the invading force set out, whether from Korsakoff or from some other base, but this is not discernible, nor might we discuss it if it were. The Russians at Alkova appear to have dug shelter trenches, but these did not avail against the fire of the ships, and after losing some 30 in killed and wounded, they retired inland out of range. The account says that they numbered some six thousand, but official reports put the total force at 5,000 with artillery; namely, 3,000 at Alexandrofska and Dui, and 2,000 at Alkova. Eight guns are spoken of as having been left by the enemy at Alkova, but of this no mention is made in the official reports. It will have been observed that the official report speaks of a "confused street fight" in Rykoff, and it will also have been observed that whereas the Japanese on the northern road commenced this movement against the town at 3 a.m., they did not obtain complete possession of it until 8.30 a.m. Probably the house-to-house conflict lasted 2 or 3 hours. The town escaped any conflagration, apparently, but it must have suffered much, and a considerable list of casualties may be expected on the side of the assailants. The only other street-fight in which Japanese troops have been engaged in modern times was that at Yingkow during the China-Japan war, and the Chinese resistance was not of a very desperate character. Some house-to-house fighting occurred at Likampau in the battle of Mukden; very terrible fighting but scarcely to be classed in the category of an urban conflict.

The *Yomiuri* urges the immediate dispatch of an expedition to seize the coast of the Maritime Province, on the ground that its occupation would deprive Russia of everything resembling a naval base in the Far East and would thus make essentially for permanent peace. These urgings suggest that our contemporary regards over-sea expeditions with undue levity. The Japanese Authorities have shown themselves excellent organizers but there is a limit to their capacity and to the elasticity of their resources. Just think what they have already on their hands. They have the provisioning and support of an immense army in Manchuria—five armies for the matter of that, each demanding an independent transport service. They have the provisioning and support of what may be called an army of occupation under General Hasegawa in Korea. They have the provisioning and support of an army of unknown but certainly large dimensions on the south of the Tumen. They have the provisioning and support of an army in the south of Saghalien. And they have the provisioning and support of an army in the north of Saghalien. Nine armies in all, every one of them beyond the seas. The fact is quite stupendous. We have never read of anything similar in history, and when we find journalistic suggestions that yet another army should be sent

out, we wonder whether the civilian mind grasps the huge dimensions of the task already undertaken by Japan. It is for Russia a most striking object lesson. Her statesmen imagined that they had fully gauged the length of Japan's arm in 1903, and that it was not by any means long enough to reach Russia hurtfully. But Japan is proving to be a kind of military Briareus. Judging from the wise caution with which she conducts all her warlike operations we do not entertain any fear lest, to use a vulgar phrase, she should "bite off more than she can swallow," but there is ample food for reflection in what she has already done and is doing.

The exact words of the last official report are as follow:—"On the afternoon of the 27th the unattached cavalry operating with the left wing of the Karafuto Army, entered Rykoff in pursuit of the retreating enemy, but as the town was in a very disturbed condition, they withdrew from it the same night.

"As the enemy's main force had not yet retreated from the highlands on the west of the town, it was resolved to attempt to annihilate him by taking immediate possession of Rykoff. With that object the van of the left column, accompanied by the unattached cavalry, commenced operations at 3 a.m. on the 28th, and, advancing suddenly, attacked the enemy on the north of the town, forced its way in and after a confused street fight gained full possession of the place by 8.30 a.m. Meanwhile on the right wing, a body of which had taken up the pursuit of the enemy after driving him from Weidernikovsk, the main force of the enemy had broken and retreated since the evening of the 27th along a by-road leading from Marotsuimoff (some 5 miles west of Rykoff) to Parco (some 10 miles south of Rykoff). At noon a force was sent southward from the town in pursuit, and it came into collision with about 800 of the enemy's infantry at a place 8 kilometres south of Rykoff. Over 200 of these were killed and 500 taken prisoners.

"The enemy's force confronting our right wing since the night of the 27th seems to have mustered fully 3,000 infantry with 4 field-pieces and 4 machine-guns, and his force confronting our left consisted of 2,000 infantry with 4 guns.

"The enemy's losses in men and material were large. Investigations are now being made."

The *Fiji Shimpō* says that after taking possession of Liaotung the Russians virtually ceased to buy coal from Japan and made it a matter of duty that the Volunteer Fleet and the railways should use the Saghalien mineral. The latter, according to our contemporary, is produced at three places and the output during the past few years has been as follows:—

	Dui, Tons.	Muguti, Tons.	Alexandrofska and Vladimirov, Tons.	Totals, Tons.
1887	487,344	—	—	487,344
1888	364,209	—	—	364,209
1889	404,400	—	—	404,400
1890	687,717	—	—	687,717
1891	105,245	—	187,549	272,794
1892	516,883	40,000	178,899	735,782
1893	400,590	225,500	205,230	831,320
1894	439,000	353,700	202,220	994,920
1895	515,700	374,908	110,000	1,000,608
1896	488,000	546,030	641,196	1,675,226

But this coal does not appear to be of the best quality. It is mixed, and thus though the mineral itself is good it can not be called very profitable in actual use.

The Fushun coal mines may be referred to in this context. They are said to be almost inexhaustible and to afford most ex-

cellent coal. A Japanese expert has calculated their value at 500 millions of yen.

Mr. Kumagaya Kiichiro, a Secretary of the Foreign Office, has been appointed to take charge of the civil administration in Saghalien and will probably be stationed at Alexandrofska.

Tuesday, August 1st.

A correspondent of several Japanese papers says that the expedition to Alexandrofska left its base at 4 a.m. on the 21st July and reached Alkova at 3 a.m. on the 24th, having steamed at a uniform speed of 8 knots. Consequently the distance covered must have been 568 nautical miles, which is too far to suggest Korsakoff (376 miles) as the starting point and too near for Awomori. Already at the time of arrival the navy had dragged for mines, and at 4 a.m. the torpedo-craft opened fire. One result of the cannonade was to set the town on fire, but the main object was successfully attained, namely, the driving of the enemy beyond range and the securing of a free field for landing. The latter operation commenced at 5 a.m., each ship sending a company of blue-jackets who obtained possession of the cardinal positions without difficulty. Thereafter at 10 a.m. the military, in light marching order, began to land, and the operation was completed at 11 a.m.

It was doubtless the intention of the Russians to retreat northward from Rykoff, but the Japanese defeated that purpose by sending their left wing round from Alkova and thus seizing the northern road. Evidently the remnants of the enemy's forces have now no base and will soon be driven to surrender from want of supplies, even though the invaders adopt no immediately strong measures.

The *Asahi Shinbun* says that the policy of the Government will be to encourage emigration to Saghalien, and that in consequence there will be none of the restrictions imposed upon the going of Japanese subjects to the island. Meanwhile a number of fishermen hitherto engaged in the fishing industry in Saghalien waters have petitioned the Authorities against granting any new or exceptional privileges. These men suggest that the best plan would be for the present to adhere to the limits laid down by the Russians, and not to open any new fishing areas without the fullest investigation. On their own account they ask for a right of priority as they were engaged originally in the work and have left many of their fishing implements on the ground, the sudden outbreak of war having caught them unawares. It is well understood that this petition is in a large degree inspired by apprehensions that political influences will be employed to secure extensive concessions on the Saghalien coasts for other parties. Messrs. Haseba Junko and Shiba Shiro, well known members of the House of Representatives, acting in conjunction with Mr. Uchiyama Kichita, a man of wide experience in fishing matters and a member of the Diet for Hokkaido, are said to have conceived a plan of extensive enterprise in the newly occupied region, and the former fishermen are naturally uneasy in the presence of such competition. It was this Mr. Uchiyama who chartered from the Government the whaling steamer *Michael*, which had been captured from the Russians. The *Michael* is a vessel of 3,461 tons displacement, fitted with all the latest appliances. Her charterers expected to reap a rich harvest by employing her, but she is said to have proved a white elephant. It would seem to be a matter of justice that in this

matter of privileges the preference should be given to the thirty petitioners by whom the fishing industry was conducted under Russian auspices before the war began.

Wednesday, August 2nd.

The Emperor has issued a rescript thanking the Saghalien army for the celerity of its operations and for the great results achieved. It is evident from this measure that His Majesty considers the conquest of the island complete, as it undoubtedly is, though the remnant of the Russian garrison may still give some trouble. The configuration of the island shows the wisdom of the Japanese plan of action. Had the Russians at Rykoff been attacked from the west only, that is to say from the direction of Alexandrofska and Dui, they might have escaped northward to a region where there would have been difficulty in reaching them. But by attacking from the north also along the Alkova road the invaders compelled the enemy to retreat southward; namely in the direction of districts already in Japanese possession. Naibutsu (the point where the main road running north from Korsakoff strikes the sea-coast) is in the hands of the invaders. Thence the road and any small villages that lie along it are within easy range of gunboats or torpedo-craft. At Chefmenefsky—or Tefmenefsky—on the west of Patience Bay the road again trends inland and presently reaches Onoru whither the Russians, one thousand strong, made their retreat after being driven from Paleo. Chefmenefsky is the place where a part of the crew of the *Cecile* recently landed, and as Admiral Kataoka sent aid thither, we presume that the town is, if not actually in Japanese military possession, at all events commanded by them. Should that be the case these thousand Russian fugitives are in a regular trap and can not possibly hold out for any length of time.

The civil government will be organized in the middle of the present month, after the arrival of Mr. Kumagaya at Alexandrofska. We hear nothing, however, as to the disposal of the convicts. It is scarcely likely that the Japanese intend to retain them, and as for the Russians, they will not be anxious to relieve their enemy of such a burden. It is a curious problem.

Thursday, August 3rd.

The house-to-house fight in Rykoff on the morning of the 27th appears to have been a very desperate affair. Vehement resistance was offered by the Russians. Partition walls were broken down in order to reach the defenders of a building, and there was a regular melée, some shooting from the windows, some firing into them and some using swords or bayonets only. Out of the Russian force of 5,000, namely, 2,000 on the northern road and 3,000 on the southern, about one half are said to have been killed, wounded or captured and the remainder fled southward along the road to Paleo or eastward into the forests. The confusion was increased by the presence of a large number of non-combatants who had fled from Alexandrofska, and who doubtless regarded Rykoff as a safe asylum. The Japanese, immediately after capturing the place, set themselves vigorously to restore order, but the task does not appear to have been easy. Arrangements had to be made for housing and tending the wounded, as well as for detaining and feeding the prisoners, and when it is recalled that the first landing at Alkova had been made on the morning of the 24th, and that the invaders had forced their way to Rykoff, 40 miles

inland, by the morning of the 27th, it becomes evident that there can not have been much time to organize any very effective system of land-transport. In fact the movements of the Japanese in Saghalien display quite a remarkable degree of celerity. In the south, at Korsakoff, they pushed inland without a moment's delay, and having landed on the 7th captured the enemy's stronghold at Daline 50 versts distant, on the morning of the 12th. So too in the north, landing on the 24th, they stormed Rykoff, 40 miles distant, on the morning of the 27th, thereafter pushing on to Paleo, 10 miles southward, and capturing it on the 28th. It can not be supposed that less than ten thousand troops were engaged on the Japanese side, and only military men can fully appreciate the feat of putting such a force in motion without a moment's delay from the time of its landing.

The above estimate of 2,500 killed, wounded and prisoners is probably exaggerated. From the official reports, we gather vaguely that not more than a thousand should be placed to that account, and as only a thousand escaped from Paleo, it follows that out of the total force of five thousand, as many as three thousand remain unaccounted for. The conjecture is that the great majority of these consisted of volunteers and convicts who, after the fight, laid aside their arms and resumed their role of non-combatants.

It appears that Naibuchi (or Naibutsu) had not yet been captured at the date of latest advices. Russian prisoners say that the garrison expected the invaders to land either at Tibisani Bay, which lies eastward of Korsakoff on the southern coast of the island, or at Naibuchi, which lies on the eastern shore at the point where the main road from Korsakoff strikes the beach. Dispositions were made on this basis, and the troops assigned for the defense of these two places are still in position, being ignorant of the defeat of the main body and the capture of the principal towns. It is related that a reconnoitering party of Japanese, marching northward from Vladimirofska on the 20th instant, was fired at by some Russians concealed in a building and twelve of the detachment were shot down, including a sub-lieutenant.

Reports from St. Petersburg indicate that the cession of Saghalien would be for Russia a pill exceedingly difficult to swallow. No wonder. Saghalien, though of itself possessing no great intrinsic value, is of the highest strategical importance. It is an essential link in the chain of Russia's East-Asian expansions. Her great pioneers of empire, Muravieff and Nevolskoy, clearly appreciated the value of the big island. When Muravieff first saw Avaca Bay and Petropavlovsk it was mid-summer, and the splendid facilities offered by the place as an anchorage made him forget for a moment that climatic obstructions render it inaccessible during months in the year. Then he made a celebrated exploration down the Amur, imagined that in Nicolaievsk at the mouth of the great river, he had found a place free from some of the objections militating against Petropavlovsk. But until the discovery of Saghalien's insular character Nicolaievsk was approachable only by the Sea of Okotsk, a sheet of water little tempting to navigators, and even the additional avenue found to exist between Saghalien and the mainland was plainly defective since it narrows to a shallow strait only half a mile across between the headlands Ignatieff and Muravieff. Some port farther south had to be found. Muravieff obtained

it by annexing the whole strip of coast between the Ussuri River and the shore of the Gulf of Tartary, at the southern end of which strip Vladivostock is situated. The Ussuri, after flowing throughout nearly its whole course parallel to the coast-line of the Gulf of Tartary, falls into the Amur River. The possession of the Amur and the Ussuri is thus essential to any Power holding Vladivostock and its hinterland. But Saghalien commands the mouth of the Amur, and consequently did the island pass out of Russia's hands she would be deprived of the secure use of the great water-ways without which all this region of the Far East could not be developed. Further, the transfer of Saghalien to Japan would convert the whole Sea of Japan into a Japanese lake, since every approach to it would be commanded by the Japanese—the Strait of Tartary, the Soya Strait, the Strait of Tsugaru and the Tsushima Strait. Vladivostock as a naval base is very defective. With Vladivostock alone, as a port for her war-ships Russia could never hope to recover command of Far-Eastern Seas. But Vladivostock is the last citadel of her power in East Asia. She is naturally reluctant to give it up, and yet to retain it with the Japanese seated in Saghalien and overlooking the mouth of the Amur would be futile. So she will cling obstinately to Saghalien. What is she to do, however? Saghalien is now in the hands of the Japanese. Russia can not land a soldier there. Any attempt to carry troops thither in the face of Japan's complete mastery of the sea would be certainly disastrous. There has been no definite news of St. Petersburg's mood since the occupation of the island became an accomplished fact. The determination not to surrender the place—the determination alluded to above—preceded the conclusive operations of General Haraguchi's army. In short Saghalien is irrevocably lost to Russia unless Japan chooses to restore or sell it to her. This will be a strong card in Baron Komura's hands. Russia may wriggle a good deal when it is played but she is impotent to make any counter-coup. Her time to enter the conference chamber was while the Baltic Fleet was still *in esse*.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

It is very interesting to note the great variety of views taken by different observers about the same thing. For example, we have lately heard England's administration of Egypt held up as an exemplar of practical progress and wise procedure—eulogies which for our own part, we deem well deserved—yet here is what a French observer says of the same page of history (*vide Review of Reviews* for June):—

In *La Revue* of May 1st Jehan d'Ivray publishes an article criticising the British Occupation of Egypt.

FLAUBERT'S PROPHECY.

He begins by quoting a prophecy written in January, 1850, by Flaubert, who said in effect:—

"England will in time become mistress of Egypt. She already holds Aden and has filled it with troops and one fine day the Suez passage will be found very convenient for the transport of redcoats to Cairo. The news will reach France a fortnight later, and everybody will be astonished. Remember my prediction: there is nothing to oppose an invasion; 10,000 men would suffice, especially if they were French, because of Bonaparte, whom the Arabs regard a demigod; but it is not for us that the party is cooking."

The great French novelist was only wrong in the number of troops necessary for the invasion; for eventually, in 1882, Admiral Beauchamp Seymour found 800 sailors sufficient, after the bombardment of Alexandria, to quell the revolt in a city of some 300,000 inhabitants.

JUDICIAL FAILURE.

The writer then endeavours to give a *résumé* of the effects of the British occupation from the point of view of interests of Egypt and her inhabitants, native and foreign. To begin with, he says it would be most unjust to say that the extraordinary progress made in Egypt during the twenty-two years of British occupation is due to Britain alone. It would be equally wrong to say that the presence of redcoats alone has sufficed to stop revolutions, for there has never been anything like revolution in Egypt. A mere mutiny among soldiers is a very different thing. The best work which the British have accomplished in Egypt is to be found in the military reforms, in finance, and in the irrigation works. Far otherwise, however, are the British efforts at judicial reform. The writer protests against the introduction of Englishmen into judicial tribunals to the exclusion of the natives. The British justices, he says, not only have no knowledge of the Arabic language, but many of them know very little about law. In the schools the French language has been suppressed and replaced by English, and the native justices are required to study English, as it is easier for them to learn something of our language than it is for the British to acquire a knowledge of theirs. The result is, the new native justices have given up the practice of studying in France, and are satisfied with an inferior training in their own country. Thus the judicial condition of the country has returned to the deplorable ignorance complained of twenty years ago.

BRITISH INFLUENCE DISASTROUS TO EDUCATION.

While Britain has been happy in the reforms she has brought about in the domains of agriculture and finance, her influence in the domain of education has been disastrous. Nearly all the French professors of Cairo and Alexandria have been replaced by Englishmen, and even in the provinces native teachers who have passed some time in England, or have acquired a knowledge of English, are chosen. The curriculum of studies has been lowered, and all the pupils are adepts at football and tennis. The school of medicine has recently had to close its doors owing to lack of pupils, with the result that in 1904 only twenty native doctors against eighty foreigners applied for permission to practise their art in Egypt. In every domain the British fill the best posts, and the doors are closed to the natives. The Egyptian is kept in a veritable state of servitude. He is taught nothing which could awaken in him ideas of justice and humanity. Alcoholism has spread like a train of fire. The British have introduced their bars. Whisky is sovereign on the banks of the Nile, as in India brandy takes the place of bread. As with Malta and India, and all the conquests of Albion, Egypt is regarded as a source of revenue, and little concern is shown for the condition of the worker or producer.

It does not seem to be quite in accordance with the fitness of things that a French writer should undertake to criticise English methods of colonization, for whereas England has never failed to make a signal success of any colony founded by her, France has never failed to make a signal failure. However, we do not propose to enter into this question of Egypt. The quotation made above is intended to serve as text for calling attention to a similar difference of opinion with regard to Korea. Recently Dr. Morrison, *The Times'* correspondent in Peking, paid one of his periodical visits to Korea and, after minute observation and inquiry, addressed to the great journal a telegram highly eulogistic of Japan's doings in the peninsula. Then comes the *Korea Review* and not only denies almost everything said by Dr. Morrison, but criticizes him in a very suggestive tone. Now as between these two men—Dr. Morrison and the editor of the *Korea Review*—the one has proved himself beyond all doubt to be a great observer of men and things, and further his status as *The Times'* correspondent must be held to have opened to him sources of information accessible only to the favoured few. The other is simply a man of some years' residence in Korea who, though professing to be friendly to Japan—and professing, we have no doubt, with entire sincerity—has not yet distinguished himself by the wealth or closeness of his observations nor has ever displayed any disposition to take a lenient view of Japanese short-comings. He seems to us to resemble Monsieur Jehan d'Ivray.

We recall, too, that an exactly parallel divergence of views took place with regard to Formosa. One set of foreign onlookers could not find words strong enough to convey their condemnation of Japan's methods. Another and a very much smaller set—one of whom, like Dr. Morrison, found access to the public ear through the columns of *The Times*—approved her procedure and predicted good results. Which side has been justified by the event? Are there now any who honestly deny that Japan has done well in Formosa? And may it not be that her Korean record will equally be warranted by its fruits?

To guard against one serious misapprehension let us here say that in quoting M. d'Ivray and Egypt we do not for one moment intend to compare Japan's situation in Korea to England's situation in Egypt. On the contrary, it is precisely against any such comparison that we desire to protest. Apart from French intrigue and French obstruction—both natural enough in their way—England had a perfectly free hand on the banks of the Nile, whereas in Korea Japan is expected to perform the feat of reforming without interfering. Japan in Korea resembles the proverbial Irish policeman who is abused by the mob because he leaves a drunken woman lying on the pavement, and assaulted by them for laying hands on a female if he attempts to carry her off. By and bye the position will enter the phase which alone is logical and practical, but in the interval the "chorus of irresponsible reviewers" must have their innings.

THE CASE OF THE "OREL" ("ARYOL")

The *Orel* (8,175 tons displacement and 19.25 knots speed) and the *Kastroma* accompanied Rojestvensky's Squadrons in the capacity of hospital-ships, having been duly recognised as such by the Japanese Government through the Minister of France in Tokyo in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention. Both were seized during the Battle in the Sea of Japan owing to suspicious circumstances. The *Kastroma* was released almost immediately, but the *Orel* was brought before the Prize Court at Saseho and has now been declared lawful prize of war. The facts alleged against her and proved are briefly these:—On the 21st of November, 1904, in obedience to the instructions of the Admiral in command of the Second Squadron, she followed the steamer *Maria* and conveyed orders to her, thus acting the part of a despatch-boat not of a hospital-ship. Again, on the 21st of May, 1905, she took on board, for the purpose of carrying them to Vladivostock, the master and crew of the British steamer *Oldhamia* which had been captured by the cruiser *Oleg*, though these men were in robust health, thus constituting herself a transport not a hospital-ship. Further, in the vicinity of Capetown, in compliance with the command of the Admiral, she obtained and took on board 10,000 feet of 2-mill. telegraph wire and 1,000 feet of 1-mill. Finally, she took her place in the line of the Russian war-ships in the Tsushima Strait, ranging up with them in various formations. Now the special privileges granted to a hospital-ship carry with them the explicit obligation of not performing any duty except to succour the sick and wounded. If she undertake any functions connected with belligerent operations, she becomes at once liable to capture and confiscation. This is not only the recognised law of nations but is also explicitly provided in the Hague Convention.

PEACE CONFERENCE SPECULATIONS.

Saturday, July 30.

A telegram to the *Fiji Shimpō* from New York says that the Plenipotentiaries are to meet on the President's yacht *Mayflower* next Saturday (5th). They will be entertained by Mr. Roosevelt and will then set out for New Hampshire, with the intention of opening the conference on the 8th—the *Kokumin Shimbun* says the 7th, but the 8th seems a more likely date. New York has published what professes to be a correct statement of Japan's terms. There will be many such publications, but they will merely illustrate what Americans euphemistically call "journalistic smartness." It is very easy to form a tolerably clear idea of what Japan will ask for, but most assuredly no authoritative intelligence on the subject will be allowed to leak out.

The *Fiji Shimpō* warns its readers against founding any strong hopes on the results of the peace conference. Russia has still a powerful army in the field and its General utterly denies that he is beaten. Her eyes are not yet open. The weapon that will open them is such a utilization of Japan's supremacy at sea as will show that the tranquil tenure of Russia's East-Asian possessions is no longer possible to her. Japan is taking steps to furnish that demonstration, but they have not yet become very striking steps and until they do Russia will scarcely be educated to such a mood as to furnish the guarantees essential to the restoration and continuance of peace. It is better to harbour no hopes and then there will be no disappointment.

There is an interesting consistency, as the *Nichi Nichi* shrewdly points out, between the various utterances attributed to M. Witte. Supposing him to be well aware—as he must be—that the war party has put him forward as a scape-goat and will welcome his failure to obtain an honourable peace, we can easily appreciate his declaration that the nomination of a Viceroy of the Far East was eminently a mistake on Russia's part, and, while out of keeping with her real interests or her position, tended to alarm and offend England, America, Japan and China. Such a statement coming from M. Witte's would be, in effect, a counterblast to the war party's arguments; an endeavour to fix the responsibility on them. Then we have the Plenipotentiary's declaration, said to have been made in Paris, that if Japan attempted to impose any humiliating terms all Russia would unite against her for a war ending only with the recovery of the Great Northern Power's prestige. Such an utterance was plainly addressed to both the parties in St. Petersburg as an assurance that his country's honour was safe in his hands. M. Witte is certainly in a most difficult situation and he has Japan's full sympathy.

Telegrams from Washington to the *Hochi Shimbun*, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and the *Asahi* as to Japanese peace terms differ slightly, but agree in the main that Japan will ask (1) for the payment of her expenses; (2) for the surrender of Saghalien; (3) for the transfer of Russia's Liaotung lease; (4) for the evacuation of Manchuria; (5) for the giving up of the East-China Railway; (6) for the recognition of Japan's suzerainty in Korea. It is further alleged that this country will not agree to any protracted negotiations: Russia must make up her mind quickly. Indeed if the above be a true exposition of Japan's terms, their moderation should command Russia's speedy consent. The Liaotung lease has ceased to be of the

slightest use to her, and to replace herself in a position to utilize it may be called a totally impossible task. The same is true of the East-China Railway. Saghalien she no longer possesses nor can hope to recover. The evacuation of Manchuria is an operation to which she was pledged before the war, and the recognition of Japan's suzerainty over Korea may be also said to have been agreed to by her, with limitations as to a neutral zone, before fighting commenced. There is nothing about Vladivostok, it will be observed, nor anything about a limit to the naval forces maintained by Russia in the Far East.

Monday, July 31.

Telegrams from Peking to Tokyo journals show that the Chinese Government has been warned by its Representative in Japan that the proposal for a Chinese delegate to attend the peace conference has given much offense to the Japanese and that China's best course is to trust her neighbour frankly in this matter. The Foreign Powers also have treated the proposition with extreme coolness and the leading local authorities in China have expressed disapproval of it. The final result is that the idea has been abandoned in Peking, and Mr. Na Tung as well as Mr. Wu Tingfang, the principal supporters of the project, find themselves in a very equivocal situation.

Major-General Semba, who during the past 2½ years commanded the Japanese force in Chili, has just returned to Japan. Tokyo journals quote him as attributing to M. Pokotiloff the Chinese Government's idea as to representation at the peace conference. But it appears to us that if dates are carefully compared the Chinese Government's action will be found to ante-date M. Pokotiloff's arrival in Peking *via* Mongolia. It may be safely assumed, however, that Russian agents did what they could to foster China's wishes in this matter, if they did not actually start them. General Semba says that Viceroy Yuan never treated the proposition seriously.

We may mention *en passant* that Major-General Semba speaks in very high terms of Colonel Ogorodnikoff, the Russian military agent in Tientsin. He says that the Colonel is an upright and thoroughly competent officer. In common with General Dessino he strongly opposed the war, but naturally after it had commenced he did his duty to his country by endeavouring in every manner to render assistance to her forces, irrespective of any questions of neutrality.

A telegram says that Viceroy Yuan is making arrangements for a kind of local assembly to discuss affairs relating to his viceroyalty. Yuan certainly seems to be the coming man in China. Major-General Semba says that the Viceroy's wings are now folded, but that when he opens them he will fly far.

Another measure attribute to Yuan is an announcement that any persons about to be appointed to local offices and any candidates for such appointments must travel for at least 2 months in Japan.

Tuesday, August 1.

The latest version of M. Witte's mission has been telegraphed wirelessly to London by the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who is on board the *Kaiser Wilhelm*. This correspondent claims to have learned in conversation with the Russian Envoy that the latter's function is merely to ascertain Japan's peace terms. Witte denies that he has a plenipotentiary commission to discuss the terms or to make them the basis

of a convention. His explanation is that the conference having for aim the conclusion of peace must necessarily be preceded by preliminary interchange of views. No such interchange has taken place in the present instance and he has been instructed to conduct it. That is all. Yet he goes on to allege that his despatch to New Hampshire for this purpose will obtain for the Tsar respect of the world and will conclusively prove His Majesty's desire for peace.

It has already been pointed out in the columns that the very first preliminary of the conference must be mutual exposing and inspection of their credentials by the plenipotentiaries. Should either side, as the result of such scrutiny, the other is not fully empowered to make peace, the conference will end there, and there will not be any statement of terms or any discussion. Whether M. Witte has really made any of the numerous statements attributed to him with regard to the incompleteness of his powers we have no means of knowing, but if he has altogether refrained from such statements he is most unfortunate in having them attributed to him, for they can not but tend to redouble the vigilance of the Japanese plenipotentiaries, and thus to intensify the scrutiny to which M. Witte and Baron Rosen's commission will be subjected. It is as much the business of a man in M. Witte's position to guard his views against being talked of as to refrain from talking of them himself. He certainly has not been successful in the former respect.

As for the petition presented to the Tsar urging His Majesty not to conclude a shameful peace, the verdict of the world will probably be that such a petition was in itself shameful. Assuredly it was a great insult to the Tsar, for His Majesty's subjects are not supposed to suspect the sovereign of any such disposition to betray the country. But the probable truth is that the petition came from the War party and that the Tsar himself was privy to its presentation. It is intended for Japanese consumption, and may be regarded as another Russian manoeuvre. What is certain is that in formulating her terms Japan will make every effort to save Russia's face, but the limits of such complaisance are plain and must be plainly recognised in St. Petersburg. Russia has been beaten. That is a solid fact which emotional diplomacy can not conceal.

Mr. Witte is further credited with saying that he intends to confine the bases of discussion to accomplished facts, and that he will insist on excluding any prospective military achievements. By this we understand that he will decline to take into account any contingencies suggested by the belligerent situation; contingencies such as the investment of Vladivostok or the capture of Harbin; and that he will consider the actual situation. But it is obvious that such limits can not possibly be imposed unless an armistice is agreed to. Supposing the conference to last for only ten days, it is nevertheless quite conceivable that during that interval important developments of the military situation may occur. Indeed we should say that they are very likely to occur. Perhaps we err in attaching too much credence to this interview. If it be accurate, however, M. Witte is not an ideal negotiator.

There is some vague talk about the alleged terms published by New York journals as representing Japan's demand. The name of Mr. Sato Aimaro is associated with the *exposé*, but Mr. Sato is much too cautious an

official to have committed any such indiscretion. It is probably a case of the wonderful expansive faculty for which American interviewers are famous.

Meanwhile it is denied that the President has made any suggestion about an armistice.

Russian journals are evidently in a very morbid mood. They find fault with the visit of Secretary Taft and his party to Japan, their ground of complaint being that as the United States Government is the host of the plenipotentiaries no opportunity for such one-sided displays should have been sought. Surely that is quite unreasonable. There is no cause why the friendly relations between Japan and America should be suspended merely because President Roosevelt has given evidence of his activity in the interests of humanity.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* has a telegram from San Francisco declaring emphatically that Mr. Witte's powers are altogether adequate. The whole business is bewildering unless we adopt the wise course of attaching no credit whatever to newspaper reporters.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shinbun* from London says that, in the opinion of European diplomats, the conference will reach a deadlock, at which point the President's intervention will be successfully exercised. That is what we ourselves expect.

Wednesday, August 2.

With curious and disquieting persistence rumours continue to arrive that M. Witte disavows the possession of plenipotentiary authority and declares himself to be commissioned merely for the purpose of ascertaining Japan's terms, after which the Tsar will decide whether a conference shall be opened or not. The *Asahi Shinbun* writes seriously upon this subject, and compares M. Witte to Mr. Chang who made the futile visit to Kobe ten years ago for the purpose of opening a negotiation which he was not duly empowered to conduct. Chang went home *re infecta*, and it is very fresh in our memory how one of the foreigners accompanying him, the late Mr. Alexander Michie, addressed to this journal a letter in his own inimitable style, taking us severely to task for having alleged the insufficiency of Chang's credentials. They were insufficient, however. The fact could not be gainsaid and Chang had to return to China empty-handed. The *Asahi* recalls also the historical parallel of the Korean ambassador Chin I-kei, who succeeded in hoodwinking the simple-minded soldier Konishi Yukinaga, but had the mortification of seeing his despatches torn into fragments by Hideyoshi. What the *Asahi* writes seems to us perfectly just and natural, but we find the utmost difficulty in believing either that Mr. Witte is so ill-equipped or that, were he sent upon such a futile mission, he would be found proclaiming the fact to newspaper correspondents and others. For M. Witte knows not only that the conference must be closed at the very outset if his powers are insufficient, but also that the role he ascribes to himself would be an insult to the President of the United States as well as to Japan. Is it conceivable that having been frankly invited to take part in a peace conference and having in apparent frankness accepted the invitation, the Emperor of Russia has resorted to mere subterfuge, and instead of sending a plenipotentiary to sit in the conference, sends a messenger to ascertain whether a conference shall be held at all? We do not find it conceivable. Even supposing too that such were the case—, and among all the acts of questionable sincerity that stand to Russia's discredit this would

be the most flagrant—, even supposing that M. Witte were commissioned merely to learn Japan's terms, he must be well aware that the surest method of defeating that object would be to proclaim it as he is reported to have done. From every point of view, therefore, we are disposed to ignore these stories. What M. Witte has probably said—and he would have done much better to hold his tongue—is that it will depend on Japan's terms whether a convention can be concluded at Portsmouth, and that whatever convention he may himself sign will be valueless without the final endorsement of the Tsar. That is a mere matter of routine. It is equally true of Baron Komura and the Mikado.

Thursday, August 3.

A Reuter's telegram dated the 26th of July in London reached Shanghai but did not reach Tokyo. It contains the statements alleged to have been made by Mr. Sato, Ainaro and subsequently denied as inaccurate. This is the telegram:—

Mr. Sato, the spokesman of Baron Komura, stated in an interview at New York that he was confident peace would be successfully negotiated.

The Japanese will be guided by moderation, and no excessive demands will be made.

The war is costing Japan a million dollars a day. There was a feeling that there ought to be an indemnity, but an armistice will probably be the first move of the negotiations.

Mr. Sato can scarcely be called the spokesman of Baron Komura but with that exception we do not see that the statements erroneously attributed to him need have caused such a flutter. That Japan will be guided by moderation in her demands can be predicted by every one that knows her, and that she expects an indemnity in view of the great cost of the war might also be asserted without any fear of contradiction. It is probable, also, that the figure put into Mr. Sato's mouth, namely, one million dollars, or two million *yen*, daily is a fair approximation to the actual outlay. Seventy per cent. of it circulates in the country, but when an empire has seven great armies in the field, all campaigning beyond the sea, the expenditures must be enormous, and it is in accord with the commonest principle of justice that the vanquished side should make compensation.

We observe that the *Jiji Shimpō* has an article which, while professing to be inspired by purely subjective ideas, nevertheless suggests that our contemporary is not without apprehension of intervention by some third Power, and of the Japanese Government showing a yielding mood. On the other hand the *Kokumin Shinbun* writes in a strain exceptionally strong for that journal. It entertains little hope of a successful issue to the peace negotiations, seeing that Russia's mood is such as her Sovereign, her press and her plenipotentiary represent it to be. Judging from utterances that emanate from these three sources, Russia appears to think that she is doing Japan a favour by agreeing even to talk of peace, and that when she accepted President Roosevelt's invitation she acted in obedience merely to the dictates of lofty benevolence. In short her pride is not one whit humbled. She talks as though she were the victor, not the vanquished, and as though it were for her to dictate terms of peace instead of acceding to Japan's terms. There can be no peace so long as she retains such a disposition. Apparently she counts on three things, namely, Japan's weariness, the off-chance of a victory by Linevitch, and the possibility of intervention by other Powers. Japan is not weary, and as to the

intervention of other Powers, it can not take place without lighting a universal conflagration. As to Linevitch's chances this country says nothing. She has throughout maintained an attitude of moderation and has refrained from all boasting as well as from all insulting language towards her enemy. Her set purpose is to let her deeds speak for her. She is entirely prepared to continue the course of object-lessons until Russia awakes to a full perception of the situation.

This language coming from the *Kokumin Shinbun*, is distinctly significant.

M. Witte was to reach New York on the 2nd and to meet President Roosevelt on the 4th. It is reported that the plenipotentiary entertains a project of raising a loan in the United States.

Telegrams from Peking to the *Hochi Shinbun* say that M. Pokotiloff, before leaving, urged the Chinese Government to formally declare that inasmuch as a special agreement exists between Russia and China with regard to the East-China Railway, the latter must not be included in the discussion of the peace-terms. The Chinese Government having hesitated to take this step, was again approached by the Russian Chargé d'Affaires in Peking, but it has now finally decided to reject the suggestion and to refrain from making any such declaration.

Rumour also says that Russia is endeavouring to make France move in this matter, on the ground that French capital is largely sunk in the line.

THE "CECILIE"

There is some curiosity about this steamer. It is recalled that Baron Krieglstein by whom she was chartered, had acted as correspondent with both the Japanese and the Russian armies. He fell into Japanese hands after or during the Battle of Mukden, and was of course released as a non-combatant. Japanese journals are now asking what function the *Cecilie* can have been discharging when she steamed along the coast of Japan and entered Russian ports. Her ready access to the latter suggests that she possessed a Russian permit of some kind, but it is noted that Baron Krieglstein took care to carry all the ship's papers and his own documents to Petropavlovsk when she ran aground and to avoid Japanese scrutiny as far as possible. Correspondents who sail under two flags do not inspire much confidence, and it must be confessed that the doings of Baron Krieglstein and the *Cecilie* invite explanation, especially as he was a reserve officer in the German service.

In connexion with the German steamer *Cecilie*, which went ashore near Kataoka point, Saghalien, and was subsequently towed off on July 26th by a Japanese warship at the request of the German Government, a telegram from Otaru to the *Jiji* reports that forty of the crew of the vessel are on their way to a certain place by a Japanese ship. Lieut.-Colonel Krieglstein, of the German Army, commanded the ship. He left for Nicholaisk via Alexandofsk before the Japanese reached his vessel.

At the examination, the replies of the crew were very vague. One of them is reported to have said that the purpose of their trip was to photograph the scenery and another states that they were cruising for scientific investigation. A Sapporo telegram to the *Asahi* says the German ship was on her way from Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka, to Nicholaisk.

Captain Bougouin, on July 27th, received from the Tokyo District Court, the thousand *yen* which he deposited as bail.

MANCHURIA.

Saturday, July 29.

There are no signs of any activity in Manchuria. Rain falls for three days consecutively and thereafter follow two days of sunshine, so that, just as the roads are recovering consistency, they are again reduced to pulp. The momentary move made recently by the Russians at Hailuoging—the move which elicited such a remarkable report—did not, apparently, encourage them to any fresh advance. All is quiet. In spite of the unwholesome weather there is very little sickness among the Japanese troops, and out of every three men on the doctor's list, two are reliefs.

A European merchant who reached Peking on the 26th instant from northern Manchuria via Mongolia, is reported as stating that dysentery and cholera are terribly prevalent in the Russian armies. Such are the ravages of these diseases that the morale of the troops is seriously affected. The price of provisions too is very high. A dozen of champagne cost 265 roubles, and a case of 4 dozen tins of butter sells for 80 roubles. But champagne and butter are essentially luxuries and one can not be surprised that they should command big prices.

Monday, July 31.

An officer who has just returned to Moji from the front, says that when Prince Kilkoff first inspected the Siberian Railway, the line was capable of transporting only one army corps in 25 days, which would be at about the rate of 1,000 men daily. Owing to the improvements then made, however, the time of transport was shortened so that an army corps could be transported in 20 days. Since the Battle of Mukden there has been an interval of about 140 days, so if we assume the above rate of transport to have been continuous, the Russians must have brought their armies up to the pre-Mukden strength and even to something over it. Probably they have half a million, all told, in the fighting lines. They do not seem to be in any want of provisions. That, of course, is a point which can not be spoken of confidently, but judging from the condition of one army which there has been an opportunity of observing, they find local supplies nearly if not altogether sufficient for their purposes so that the railway is not much occupied with the transport of provisions. They are suffering terribly, however, from cholera, typhoid and dysentery; diseases which happily have not invaded the Japanese army. The heat is very great. Operations during the day time are scarcely possible and the preservation of fresh provisions is a great difficulty. This officer does not regard it as altogether inconceivable that the Russians might do as suggested by the military correspondent of *The Times*, namely, utilize the wet season to deflect a large force from the lines southward of Harbin for the purpose of hurling them against the Japanese in north-eastern Korea. It would be a brilliant coup, certainly, but when we come down to hard arithmetic the enterprise looks scarcely feasible. To carry even an army corps from Harbin to Vladivostok would be a task demanding at least 3 weeks, and to place them on the Tumen in fighting trim would require a further interval, so that, in sum, their services would have to be completely withdrawn from the Harbin lines just at a critical moment. The rainy season will soon be over. It does not last long enough to permit such operations.

It will be a great triumph for the Japanese sanitary arrangements if they succeed in fighting off all epidemics throughout the course of so great a war fought under such trying conditions. We read in the columns of the *Kokumin* that the utmost vigilance and the most thorough precautions are observed, and that among the immense numbers of troops there are only a few hundreds of sick, including sufferers from kakke, typhoid and dysentery.

Wednesday, August 2.

Linevitch seems to be directing much attention to his right. He is said to have his head-quarters between Pamién-ching and Sankiatz, whence he constantly rides on tours of inspection. The Russian troops massed in the Manchurian lines are reported to aggregate 300,000—they were recently estimated at 350,000—which is presumably independent of the forces on the Tumen, at Vladivostok and along the routes of communication. The military correspondent of *The Times*, who has shown himself conspicuously well-informed throughout the war, wrote as follows on the 21st of June:—

It is difficult now to fix with the desirable degree of accuracy the total of effectives that figure on Linevitch's field states. He has the six Siberian army corps, six army corps from European Russia—all of two divisions—six rifle brigades, one odd division, and the cavalry, in addition to less important units. It is probable that his numbers are not over 300,000, if so many. Reports of the situation upon the railway have not been numerous of late, and it must have required an immense effort to repair the losses of Mukden in material alone, so that the normal troop transport may not have been secured. General Linevitch has taken over a very heavy task, and we cannot blame him if he fails with an army that has been so often and so soundly beaten; for a *battus* like Mukden is not an episode that an army forgets in a hurry. He has, we are told, a large number of gin and 12in. guns. Whether he proposes to build battleships on the Amur or Sungari we are not informed, but a 12in. gun is about as suitable an ornament for a field army as a camelopard for a lady's boudoir. That these encumbrances have been sent out from Russia may well be doubted; that part of the armament of Vladivostok has been withdrawn is another matter. We do not yet know whether the Tsar has decided to make a present of another bouquet of 528 guns to the Japanese, as at Port Arthur, or whether he intends to retain them for his own use.

We must, of course, recognize that Linevitch can fight with his massed forces against Oyama, leaving Hasegawa out in the cold, but it is obvious that the Japanese must also be cognisant of the fact, and that in consequence the main forces of the Japanese must be considered adequate to break down all resistance in their front. On the other hand, Hasegawa is protected by the advance of the main armies and by the inability of the Russian armies to travel far away from the railway. Nothing, moreover, would suit the Japanese plans better than a Russian concentration on the lower Tumen, but they have not sent Hasegawa far enough forward to make him an attractive bait. It might, perhaps, have been worth doing.

That the general advance of the main armies can proceed without check is most improbable. The locust-Cossack may be relied on to have relieved the Chinese of all their spare supplies; it is a business, and one of the few, for which he is eminently fitted. To supply half a million men and 125,000 horses on the European scale means the provision of 2,000 tons of food alone a day, or seven trains of 300 tons at eight tons a wagon and with 37 wagons per train, exclusive of ammunition and warlike stores. The repair of the railway as the army proceeds is an unavoidable necessity, and it is not yet certain that the effective reach of even a Japanese army, raids apart, extends much more than 60 miles from railroad or steamers.

The temptation along the lower course of the Tumen has been offered and has evidently attracted the Russians, though we suspect it of being much more than a mere temptation. In fact every strategical menace, in order to be effective, must be capable of conversion into a reality should occasion offer, and that is certainly true of the movements of Hasegawa's army in north-eastern

Korea. Meanwhile the Japanese and Russian outposts are within 1,000 metres of each other away off on the other flank in the Fakumun district. It looks as though Linevitch were determined to stake everything upon a resolute attempt to turn the Japanese left. But possibly there may be another and a simpler explanation of his dispositions, namely, that he is tied to the railroad. That is likely enough.

Thursday, August 3.

It is said that owing to the spread of the cholera epidemic among the Russian forces, the head-quarters station at Kunchuling has been withdrawn to Fenghwa, where Linevitch now is.

The Yalu Army is said to have largely solved the transport difficulty during the rainy season by laying thick planks along the roads. In this Army's district several Koreans have been captured who, having docked their top-knots and assumed Japanese costume, were acting as Russian spies.

There is something very suggestive in the language of the report said (Reuter's telegram) to have been sent by Linevitch to the Tsar; "All Japanese attempts to approach me have been unsuccessful." What a declaration for a General to make who is at the head of a great army in the open field! If General Linevitch were occupying a fortress and were speaking of the enemy's failure to force his outposts, such language would be intelligible, but in existing circumstances it is ludicrous. Apparently the Russian General's idea of conducting warfare is to avoid an encounter with the enemy, and apparently he regards it as a triumph to be able to say that the enemy has not succeeded in approaching him. Does there not devolve upon him any duty of approaching the enemy? His army has been beaten again and again by the Japanese, and has been driven from all the positions essential to Russia's Far-Eastern expansion, yet it seems to content him if he can remain unmolested in the region of his retreat. If that be his programme it is a plain acknowledgement of final defeat.

THE INDEMNITY.

Rumour again refers to Russia's alleged idea of acquitting her monetary obligations by shouldering Japan's foreign debt. The attractiveness of such an operation would consist in the absence of any ostensible payment of indemnity. But it is plain that the operation would be quite impracticable in the sense of a transfer. Russia might pay over to Japan a sum sufficient to defray all the debts contracted by the latter abroad in connexion with the war but she could not take over debts which are specially secured and which Japan would have no right to transfer without the lenders' consent. Possibly a majority of the lenders might not object, but how to canvass them is inconceivable. Every holder of a Japanese bond would have a right to be heard in such a matter. As a point of justice, too, one fails altogether to see why Russia should pay a part of Japanese expenses and leave the rest unpaid. The foreign loans aggregate 820 million yen, the domestic 500 millions. The latter were incurred on account of the war as plainly as the former. It may be greatly doubted whether Japan will accept a compromise, though certainly she will be ready to endorse and assist any scheme that tends to save Russia's face. That kind of consideration for a vanquished foe is just as much an element of *bushido* as are bravery and loyalty.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

The Progressists have adopted a brief resolution to the effect that the only way to secure permanent peace in the Far East is to extend the scope of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Some opposition was provoked by the brevity of the resolution, but the leaders of the Party held that anything more explicit would be inexpedient in view of the fact that negotiations are understood to be now actually going on between the British and Japanese Governments.

Viscount Tani is the only influential Japanese who openly raises his voice against extending the alliance. He was opposed to it even in its restricted form and his opposition is not weakened by the prospect of extension. The *Nitoku Shimpō* is publishing the Viscount's views and they will doubtless be an interesting study when complete. In the meanwhile we refrain from comment further than to note that Viscount Tani has always moved in an orbit of his own, and that his course is not affected by any of the influences usually potent in the case of ordinary men. He has invariably been in opposition to public opinion, ever since, on his return from Europe in 1886, he laid on the table of the Privy Council his celebrated memorial against the proposed scheme of treaty revision.

What has become of the small coterie of politicians who advocated a Russo-Japanese alliance in preference to an Anglo-Japanese, we do not know. They were led by Mr. Ozaki Yukio, the present Mayor of Tokyo, a man of brilliant parts whose association would necessarily lend weight to any movement. It was rumoured in 1902 that certain statesmen, very much higher placed than Mr. Ozaki, entertained a similar view and would have concluded an alliance with Russia had not Great Britain forestalled them. Such things belong still to the realm of secret history, but it may fairly be assumed, we think, that whatever strength the pro-Russian tendency had four years ago, its exponents now see the impracticability of this programme. If Russia is to have a new ally, it can not be Japan.

Opinions differ as to the effect of the alliance. But there can not be the least doubt that it has largely contributed to Japan's rise from the position of a second-rate to that of a first-rate Power. Neither can there be any doubt, we think, that the consciousness of her elevation inspires those critics who upon the shoulders of the alliance lay chief responsibility for the war. For it must have been observed by every careful onlooker that the exponents of this creed are without exception the men to whom Japan's successes are unwelcome and whose judgment of her is unfriendly. They studiously close their eyes to the question, what would have been Japan's situation to-day had she purchased peace at the price demanded by Russia. She might have purchased it. Russia did not want to fight could she have obtained her objects peacefully. But what would the attainment of her objects have involved for the Japanese empire? What would it have involved for China, and what for the policy which England and America desire to establish in the Far-East? To say that the alliance made war possible without considering what sacrifices would have been necessary to preserve the peace in the absence of the alliance, and without considering that to join hands with Russia was for Japan the inevitable alternative to joining hands with

England, is to consider only a very small fraction of the problem.

Several Tokyo newspapers allege that negotiations for the new and extended Anglo-Japanese alliance have been carried to such a length that the conclusion and publication of the convention may be expected to follow the restoration of peace. They allege that the period of the alliance is fixed at ten years.

MR. TAKAHIRA AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

Since it became a German organ the tone of the *Japan Herald* has been conspicuously critical of everything Japanese. Criticism is an excellent thing in its way, but when there is an obvious anxiety to be condemnatory, the critic can not hope to be very convincing. Probably these words will evoke a vehement protest from our contemporary. Critics are themselves proverbially intolerant of criticism, and we shall be told in terms which have already done repeated duty that the truest form of friendship is that which frankly condemns what is blameworthy. Very likely it is, yet an instinct much older than this ingenious plea warns every human being to distrust the friendship of men who see only evil in his acts. If the Germans of Yokohama and Tokyo belong to the latter category they are faithfully represented by their organ, but we do not believe in any such affiliation, nor do we see how German interests in Japan can be materially advanced by such writing. The latest example is not very serious but is certainly typical. Referring to a rumour that Mr. Takahira, Japanese Representative in Washington, had "offered to supply the Panama Canal Commission with any number of labourers to work on the Panama Canal," the *Japan Herald* writes:—

The action of Mr. Takahira in the matter has aroused some criticism, and it must be acknowledged as extraordinary that a Minister to a Foreign Power should be in a position to offer the country the services of a number of his nationals. Such action cannot raise the prestige of this country in the eyes of the United States, where the liberty of the individual is fully respected. What opinions can be formed of a country whose representative calmly offers to provide a large number of men to do work which white labour will not undertake? The only conclusion that can be formed is that the Japanese Government looks upon its nationals as so much live-stock which it can dispose of where and when it pleases.

Such hypercriticism is really very quaint. The commonest sense should have taught the critic that Mr. Takahira's part in this business must have been limited to expressing an opinion that the terms offered by the Panama Canal Commission would easily attract Japanese labourers, and that, provided hygienic requirements were fully satisfied, the Japanese Government would place no obstacle in the way of the scheme. This talk of "the Japanese Government looking upon its nationals as so much live stock which it can dispose of where and when it pleases" is such obvious bathos that its sincerity becomes more than doubtful, and we are compelled to regard it as a deliberate attempt to bring the Japanese Government into undeserved odium. Had our contemporary devoted the most cursory attention to the record of the Japanese Government's invariable attitude in the past towards the question of contract labour and the emigration of labourers, it must have recognised the extreme injustice of insinuating that the "liberty of the individual" is not respected by the Japanese authorities or that the Japanese Government looks upon its nationals as so much live stock. No journalist

animated by friendly sentiment towards Japan could prostitute his intelligence so far as to resort to these tortuous devices for fault-finding. The interest of the matter lies in the fact that the journal making these charges is said to be owned by a German syndicate and edited in German interests. Thus we arrive at the fact that out of four publications conducted or controlled by Germans in Shanghai and Yokohama, three are unequivocally unfriendly to Japan. The Germans will probably gird at the inference suggested by these figures, and may even charge us with hostility on account of our arithmetic. But we invite them to survey the facts quietly, and to remember that they are facts patent to all the world as well as to us.

FINAL OPENING OF THE TOKYO ELECTRIC RAILWAY'S POWER HOUSES.

On Monday the 31st of July at 10 a.m. the power station of the Tokyo Electric Railway Company was finally opened. The ceremony being of a semi-private character only a small number of persons were present. Among them were the Directors Messrs. Hama, Ogawa and Okada, the Managing Director, Mr. Kawada, Mrs. Hama, Mrs. and the Misses Kondo, Mrs. Kawada, Mr. and Mrs. E. Brown, Mr. Kodama, the Chief Engineer of the Company, Mr. Schultz, the Constructing Engineer representing Messrs. Dick, Kerr and Company, Mr. Rice, Mr. Ray, Mr. T. B. Glover, Captain Brinkley, &c. Some weeks ago we described the ceremony of lighting the fires under the boilers for the first time. On Monday the engines were started. The actual ceremony occupied only a very short time. Mr. Schultz delivered the following speech which was translated into Japanese by Mr. Kodama:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—We met here a few weeks ago to take the first step toward the inauguration of this power station and Mrs. Hama very graciously took this step for us by lighting the boiler fires, but our object in meeting to-day is to take the final step by starting the machinery and putting the complete power station in operation. Mrs. Kondo has very kindly consented to do this for us and I feel certain that the entire equipment will run along sweetly for many years when Mrs. Kondo has once set the machinery in motion. On behalf of the contractors I beg to thank you, Mrs. Kondo, for so kindly consenting to start this plant for us and I trust you will accept this trifling memento of the occasion. (The speaker here handed to Mrs. Kondo a girdle-fastener set in brilliants.)

Mrs. Kondo was then conducted to each of the three huge engines, against the framework of which she broke three bottles of champagne in succession, the engines being set to work in the same order. Finally Mrs. Kondo touched a switch and thus lit the electric lamps placed round the building. It was specially remarked that even when the whole machinery had been brought into full motion, no perceptible vibration was communicated to the building, so solidly was it constructed. After these proceedings the party repaired to one of the annexed offices where refreshments were served. The Chief Director, Mr. Hama, speaking in Japanese which Mr. Kawada rendered into English, thanked those present for coming such a distance in wet weather, and especially thanked Mrs. Kondo for the part she had taken in the ceremony. He also, in the name of the company, expressed grateful appreciation of the fine work done by the contractors under the able direction of Mr. Schultz. The healths of Mrs. Kondo and the contractors as well as prosperity to the Tokyo Electric Railway Company were drunk enthusiastically.

MR. TAFT IN JAPAN.

The bankers and merchants of Tokyo had the happy inspiration of entertaining in purely Japanese style on Thursday evening the distinguished party of Americans now visiting Japan. Much difficulty attended the arrangements for the guests and their hosts aggregated some 240, and Tokyo does not possess any room capable of accommodating so many diners *a la japonaise*. The Maple Club was finally chosen, but it became necessary to divide the party, one hundred being assigned to the upstairs suite of rooms and the remainder to the ground floor. Nothing could exceed the perfection of the preparations, and the novelty and grace of the entertainment elicited many expressions of delight and appreciation from the guests, to the majority of whom a Japanese dinner was entirely a novelty. A most attractive programme of dances had been arranged, and each guest was provided with a dainty *hibretto* in English. It need scarcely be said that the now celebrated *Genroku-odori* was among the performances and that it deservedly won much admiration. Great applause was bestowed also on a dance representing a bevy of beautiful girls supposed to have just emerged from one of Iwasa Matahei's pictures. The well-known *Saya-ate* dance assumed an allegorical character for this occasion, the combatant *samurai* wearing respectively the insignia of the Eagle and the Rising Sun, and the maiden that separated them displaying the Stars and Stripes. Baron Shibusawa, who acted as chief among the hosts, made an interesting speech. He recalled the fact that three years previously, when he had the honour of visiting the President at the White House, Mr. Roosevelt spoke with admiration of Japanese art and the Japanese military system, but said nothing of commerce. The Baron, on that occasion, had expressed a hope that though Japanese commerce did not yet merit mention, the time might not be far distant when it would deserve notice. That time had not yet come, but it was approaching, he thought, and it would not be extravagant to allege that some steps had been taken on the path. It need scarcely be said that Baron Shibusawa repeated the wonted but none the less sincere expression of regard and confidence felt by Japan toward the United States. Mr. Taft replied briefly. He referred to Count Katsura's depreciatory remarks about Japanese cooking at the banquet in the Imperial Hotel on the previous evening, and he declared that after what they were now witnessing, such modesty must be pronounced out of place. America was a land of business-men and it afforded him and his fellow-travellers sincere pleasure to have the honour of meeting Japanese business men that evening. They would not easily forget the delightful occasion, but would long make it a topic of conversation on their return to America. He felt it to be in a certain sense presumption on his part to address them on behalf of a party numbering no less than seven Senators, all renowned for eloquence, and twenty members of the House of Representatives, and he trusted that these gentlemen would supplement his imperfect remarks. Mr. Taft concluded with a repetition of thanks and an expression of the conviction that the relations between the United States and Japan would grow constantly closer.

Subsequently one of the Senators and a member of the House of Representatives

made interesting addresses, and the party did not break up until 1 a.m.

His Excellency the United States Minister and Mrs. Griscom gave a garden party on the afternoon of the 27th in honour of the U.S. Secretary of War and his numerous fellow-travellers. It is entirely due to Mr. Griscom that such parties are possible at the Legation, for during his tenure of office the Legation grounds have been entirely remodelled, and now present a very beautiful vista. The Minister, Mrs. Griscom and Miss Roosevelt received the visitors, who, about a thousand in number, included T. I. H. Prince and Princess Kanin, all the prominent Japanese in the capital—statesmen from Marquis Ito and Count Inouye downwards, military and naval officers of the highest ranks, officials, merchants and private individuals—as well as the members of the Foreign Corps Diplomatique, all the American residents of Tokyo and Yokohama and many of the British residents. Fire-works and music occupied the intervals of conversation until five o'clock when refreshments were served *à la carte*. The weather was most propitious, and the party proved in every sense a thorough success.

The Hon. W. Taft and party left Shimbashi by the 9.38 p.m. special train on Friday for Kyoto on their way to Kobe, where they embarked for Manila. In Kyoto, Mr. Taft, Miss Roosevelt and seven other ladies and gentlemen put up at the Kyoto Hotel, while the others were to the Ya-ami Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Nagasaki and Count and Countess Terajima, representing the Imperial Household, escorted the American guests to Kyoto.

Mr. S. Tashiro, a wealthy merchant of Tokyo, has presented the Hon. W. Taft with a sword made by the ancient swordsmith Kanemoto, and to Miss Roosevelt he gave a short sword made by Kanemitsu, and a flower vase. He also presented another sword to President Roosevelt.

Telegrams have been received with regard to the welcome accorded *en route* to Mr. Taft and his fellow travellers, who left Shimbashi on July 28th by the night train for Kyoto.

Shidzuoka.—The American visitors arrived at 2.41 a.m. on July 29th at Shidzuoka station. Governor Kamei, the members of the Prefectural Assembly, and the City Assembly, and ladies and gentlemen representing branches of the Red Cross Society, and the Patriotic Ladies' Society, etc., welcomed them on the platform with presents. The welcome was very enthusiastic. The station was decorated with myriads of lanterns. The crowd raised the usual *bansais* and saw the American guests off with a hearty *bon voyage*.

Nagoya.—At 7.18 a.m., the train with Mr. Taft and party arrived at Nagoya. Marquis and Marchioness Tokugawa, Governor and Mrs. Fukano, Messrs. Suzuki and Hattori, representatives of the province, Mayor Aoyama and many other ladies and gentlemen welcomed the distinguished visitors. Bouquets, silk fans, etc., were presented to the Americans, especially a pair of cloisonné vases to Miss Roosevelt, by the local members of the Patriotic Ladies' Society, and a photograph of Nagoya castle to Mr. Taft by the Nagoya Economical Society. Mr. Taft warmly returned thanks through Mr. S. Nagasaki, an official of the Imperial Household. Meantime, twenty-one fire-work bombs were displayed. After a stay of seven minutes the train left for Gifu.

Gifu.—At 7.50 a.m., the train arrived. A pair of flower-baskets and other valuable articles were presented by the leading government officials and citizens.

Kyoto.—The train arrived in Kyoto at 11.08 a.m. Twenty-one bombs were sent up in honour of the visitors. On the platform a representative of Prince Kayo, Governor Omori, Mr. Kinoshita, President of the Kyoto University, Major Saigo, and the leading citizens were present and warmly welcomed the visitors with *bansais*.

Mr. Taft, Miss Roosevelt and various ladies and gentlemen proceeded to the Kyoto Hotel by

carriages provided by the local government and the others, about 40 in all, went to the Ya-ami Hotel. Karaumaru, Sanjo, Terauchi and Kawara-machi through which streets the American tourists passed, were dressed with the American and Japanese colours.

At Kobe the party had a very warm reception. They left on Saturday evening. Passing through Shimonoseki, the whole of the straits were illuminated in their honour. At Nagasaki they were as warmly received as elsewhere in Japan.

Tokyo papers report that President Roosevelt conveyed, through the American Minister, a telegraphic message on July 29 to the Japanese Government thanking them for the warm welcome accorded Mr. Taft and party by the Imperial Court and people.

KOREA.

The Korean Government, on the 28th of July, finally agreed to Japan's proposals with regard to throwing open the coastwise carrying trade. It is expected that the fact will be officially announced in a few days.

The permission which the Korean Government has agreed to give with regard to the coasting trade is to hold, it is said, for 15 years, during which landing places and other conveniences may be constructed at suitable places, but of course ships will be required to pay the regular dues.

It is stated that Mr. Stevens will pay another visit to Japan. He was to leave Seoul on the 30th ultimo.

It is reported from Seoul that the whole Korean Cabinet has resigned with the single exception of Li Yong-ik. An explanation is given by the *Yoroku Choho*, namely, that Li has steadily been acquiring power of late and that his colleagues' assent to Japan's coast-wise-trade proposal furnished him with a pretext for denouncing them as traitors to their country. The chief of police is alleged to be of Li's party and to be consequently preparing some important exercise of his power. Thus these interminable faction fights continue to impede all progress in Korea. And in the meanwhile Japan's critics condemn her for not accomplishing reforms with lightning speed, while they would blame her even more vehemently for interfering with Korean independence did she adopt the only practical method of making reform possible.

Li Il-sik, accomplice of the murderers of Kim Ok-Kyun and now charged with illicit practices in connexion with the Oshikawa concessions, has been handed over to the Judicial Department in Seoul. We trust that his career is run.

Telegrams from Seoul say that the rains in north-eastern Korea exceed in violence anything recorded during the past thirty years. Floods are reported everywhere. The bridges which the Russians had thrown over the Tumen have been swept away, and communication with Vladivostok has become so difficult that the greatest embarrassment is experienced in sending supplies from Vladivostok to the troops at Possiet Bay and on the left bank of the river. Evidently all military operations must be suspended.

The great rains in the north-eastern districts of Korea commenced on the 25th of last month and speedily put an end to all military movements. Then the floods came down the Tumen carrying away all the Russian bridges, isolating the forces at Hoilyong and elsewhere south of the river.

On the 30th the weather cleared completely and the rainy season may now be assumed to have ended, though the Tumen will still remain in a swollen condition for some days.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

It is not to be denied that the Emperor of Germany has reason to feel somewhat embarrassed *vis-à-vis* Russia. Now that the discussion of peace-terms is about to commence the St. Petersburg journals are writing in a manner which must unpleasantly recall to His Majesty some facts in his own record. The *Novosti*, for example, invokes the aid of Europe at this crisis in language which being in effect an echo of the Kaiser's own utterances, should appeal forcibly to his ears. "We do not think," writes the St. Petersburg journal, "that Europe can afford to display greater tolerance towards the embodiment of the Yellow Peril which menaces all the Powers equally. Europe can not think that Russia's rôle as the shield for Western civilization in the Far East is quite exhausted. Materially rehabilitated and morally regenerated, Russia would again assume that mission, and under conditions which the whole world would sanction. In one word Europe can not, ought not, to allow the invasion into her sphere of the yellow peril, and Russia must (the italics are the *Novosti's*) be given the chance to obtain peace terms which will not fatally compromise the prestige of all civilized nations in the East." The *Novoye Vremya* (quoted by the *Literary Digest*) speaks in a similar tone:

"It is the duty of Europe to see to it, and employ every means in the effort, that the peace-terms shall not imply the admission of final and absolute defeat of the mightiest of the white Powers. Europe must take care that the balance in the Far East be not upset for too long a period, else Japan's victory in the Sea of Japan will be a menace to the Powers not only in a political sense, but in respect of the great markets that are to be won and retained."

"The Japanese will not stop. The victory over Russia is merely the beginning. For a decade, perhaps, they will be satisfied with their industrial conquest, but during this interval they will create under their flag a military and political organization co-extensive with the Far East. They will stand forth as the leading Oriental Power, and their present success may mean the opening of a new chapter in world-history—a chapter full of portent for Europe."

These voices can not but remind the Kaiser that he himself sounded the key-note for them a few years ago. Has His Majesty's point of view undergone a radical change since the date of his celebrated picture? He certainly was terribly in earnest then. He always is in earnest. Indeed history will probably say that could he have avoided extremes more adroitly, his subjects would have enjoyed greater security under his remarkable sway, and the world would have watched his movements with less uneasiness. If there still lingers in his heart anything of the sentiment that inspired his renowned picture, he can not but feel now that Russia has an emphatic *lieu* upon his assistance. All through the war he must have felt as much, and to-day, at the supreme moment, when he hears St. Petersburg's bitter cry, he must long to do something which would rehabilitate his reputation for consistency.

It is curious to observe what a large influence Japan is exercising on the world. She has unquestionably brought America and England much closer together than they ever were previously, and appearances go to indicate that on her account also Germany is gradually bending towards Russia's embrace. This war will not accomplish more than to divert the Great Northern Power's ambition: to divert it from Far-Eastern Asia. Possibly it may seek a new field in Mongolia. But Mongolia, after all, is valueless except as a half-way house to China, and China will henceforth have Japan for guardian. Afghanistan or Persia would naturally be the next avenue of advance, but if the scope of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance be extended, Persia

and Afghanistan will also be removed from the sphere of immediate danger. There remains then only the Near East—Asia Minor, the Valley of the Euphrates and Persia. Is it possible that the meeting between the Tsar and the Kaiser was in some respects a replica of the Treaty of Tilsit, and that Turkey's fate, *inter alia*, has been sealed? We shrink from indulging in such conjectures. One salient defect in the historical parallel will be at once detected by any German. When Napoleon and Alexander were discussing the terms of the treaty on the raft at Tilsit the King of Prussia, though the fate of his Kingdom was at stake, did not obtain admission to the conference. He sat on his horse by the bank of the river awaiting a decision in which, through it concerned him so closely, he had no voice. But the Kaiser to-day is supreme in the councils of Continental Europe. His love of the dramatic and his perilous zeal must often inspire his subjects with anxiety, yet it is unquestionable that under him, partly owing to favourable circumstances but largely because of his extraordinary personality, Germany has attained a place seldom occupied by any State in history. Quite recently the *Kokumin Shinbun*, forecasting the combination of Powers that would henceforth preserve peace in the Far East, bracketed together the United States, England, Germany and Japan. One does not see why France should be omitted, but so far as Germany is concerned, it may be that her ruler has turned his eyes from East Asia to nearer fields of enterprise.

CHINA.

A spirit of radical reform continues to be attributed to the Chinese. The Empress Dowager is quoted as having said that "the best way to put an end to all talk of a dynastic revolution is to establish representative institutions. But what a revolution that would itself be! We can scarcely imagine any more momentous event. It would metamorphosise China from a congeries of mutually divided provinces into an enormously powerful entity. In all the modern troubles of the Middle Kingdom its impotence owing to want of union has been conspicuous. Every observer, every one acquainted with the Chinese, agrees that the qualities of the individual units of the race are of the highest order. Imagine these three hundred millions knit together by the bond of representative institutions and taught to recognise the true significance of the word "fatherland." It would indeed be an epoch-making occurrence."

The Swatow railway line is under construction entirely with Chinese capital and in Chinese hands. A curious incident is related with regard to it. The son and heir of the late Mr. Lin, the well known Formosan capitalist, is said to have subscribed for a million taels' worth of the shares through Mr. Okuza, a Japanese expert connected with the work. But the Chinese shareholders concluded—on what evidence it is not stated—that this was Japanese money, and the matter is reported to have ended in the resignation of Mr. Okuza and the withdrawal of the subscription.

The Chinese, according to a telegram in the *Kokumin Shinbun*, continue their boycotting of American goods but are carrying on the movement without any semblance of disturbance, and are showing that while they desire to protest vehemently against America's public acts, they entertain no enmity

whatever to individual Americans. There are signs that the boycott will soon be brought to a peaceful termination without loss of face on either side.

That is the *Kokumin's* news. But the *Asahi* has a Shanghai telegram which says that, while endeavouring to create the impression that Japan is fomenting this mood among the Chinese, the Russians are its real prompters. They are doing their utmost to excite the Chinese and their hope is that by clever manipulation they may bring about another uprising like that of the Boxers.

The latter journal publishes another telegram to the effect that the carrying companies of Kiangsu and Chekiang have announced their determination not to transport American goods.

It is stated that the Chinese Cabinet recently memorialized the Throne asking to have Viceroy Yuan's jurisdiction extended to the Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria) and to the four home provinces of Chili, Shantung, Shansi and Honan. This would give to Yuan direction of military and naval affairs throughout the above extensive district as well as the general control. Prince Ching is said to have intimated to Yuan that the matter has received the Government's mature consideration and has been sanctioned by the Throne, and if Yuan agrees the measure will be duly promulgated. It is a measure of such far reaching importance that we hesitate to credit the statement without full confirmation.

There being no cases for the July Criminal Sessions in Hongkong on the 18th July, the Registrar presented the Chief Justice, Sir F. T. Piggott, with a pair of white gloves in a neat casket.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Shanghai Race Club held at the Grand Stand, it was decided that the club should purchase B. C. Lot 361 A, with the buildings thereon known as Mokaw Terrace, for the sum of Tls. 165,000. By purchasing this property the danger of any obstruction being raised to the view of the straight run in from the grand stand, is permanently done away with.

The following Notes on Native Affairs are taken from the *North China Daily News* of July 27:—

PROPOSED ITINERARY OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONERS.

According to a private letter from Peking, an itinerary has been drawn up by the Waiwupu for approval by the Throne with reference to the route to be taken by the Chinese High Commissioners who are to go abroad. It is proposed that the party shall go to Japan first and thence to the United States. A portion of the mission under one of the Commissioners will remain in the States to study the country, while the rest will proceed to Europe, where again they will be divided into three parties, each under one of the High Commissioners, and travelling about in a certain portion of Europe previously agreed upon among the four leaders of the Mission. It is estimated that the number of attachés to the mission, composed of officials holding rank above the average, will be not less than between fifty or sixty. The time to be occupied abroad has not been determined upon as yet, whilst the itinerary as set forth above may also be subject to change.

ON THE WANE.

A Peking correspondent writing about the recent snub experienced by Prince Ching when he was fined five years' salary for supporting the proposal of Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai and T'ieh Liang, Manchu President of the Board of War, that officers and soldiers in the Imperial Army should be permitted to cut off their queues "for convenience sake," gives it as his opinion that the snub Prince Ching received was a sure sign of waning influence for never yet in the history of the present dynasty has such a severe punishment been given to a Prince of the Blood. It is stated that there are several princes anxious to step into Prince Ching's shoes and that they have been lately using all sorts of intrigues to lower the influence of the old Prince over the Empress Dowager. It is moreover an open secret that the

Emperor cordially hates Prince Ching because at the coup d'état in 1898 the latter in his zeal for the Empress Dowager was exceedingly harsh and disrespectful to his Sovereign. This, with the Prince's attempt to get the Emperor deposed in December of the same year in favour of the son of the future Boxer Chief (ex-Prince Tuan) are events deeply engraved in the memory of the Emperor from whose wrath only the influence which Prince Ching has over the Empress Dowager has so far saved him. Hence if some other Prince succeeds Prince Ching as President of the Grand Council and Chief Adviser of the Empress Dowager, one may be sure the Emperor, at least, will not move a finger to save his enemy from his fate. On the other hand, however, Prince Ching is friendly with the two most powerful Viceroy of the Empire, namely, Yuan Shih-k'ai and Chihlung, and these two may exert themselves to assist him if the Empress Dowager shows any inclination to dismiss him from office.

THE PROPOSED SOOCHOW-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY.

The line which a British syndicate has been trying to construct is being resisted tooth and nail by gentry and merchants, natives of Chekiang province residing in Shanghai, Sochow, Ningpo, and Hangchow. They contend that they have funds themselves to construct any railway or railways in their native province of Chekiang and oppose any foreign capital in railway schemes affecting their province. Many meetings on the subject have been held within the past month by natives of Chekiang who are officials in Peking, and by their fellow-provincials in this port and in Hangchow, with the result that the following telegram, signed by one hundred and sixty natives of Chekiang, composed of some of the wealthiest and most influential officials and merchants in Shanghai, was sent to the Waiwupu on Monday:—"To the Prince, Presidents, and Vice-Presidents of the Waiwupu.—At a meeting held here yesterday by the undersigned one hundred and sixty gentry and merchants, representatives of the whole province of Chekiang, it was decided that we ourselves should construct railways of our native province, and that no foreign capital would be required. We therefore beg your highness and excellencies to remain firm and annul the draft agreement for the proposed Sochow-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway." Among the signers of the telegram are such prominent natives of Chekiang as Taotais Shen Tun-ho (Director Shanghai-Nanking Railway), Shen Neng-hu (Director China Merchants' S. N. Co.), Yu Yaching (Comptroller Dutch Bank) Shih Tsch-ching (President Silk Guild), Chu Faosan (President Ningpo Guild), Yen Sing-hou (Chief Director Customs Bank), Zia Lun-hui (Director China Mutual Life Insurance Co., and Director of Native Banks' Guild), Chang Mei-yi (Acting Chancellor Nanyang College), etc., etc.

The following telegram was also sent to Sheng Kung-pao, Director-General of Railways, who is in Peking at present:—"Yesterday there was a meeting here of Chekiang gentry and merchants. It was shown that sufficient funds have already been subscribed for constructing the Sochow-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, and the draft agreement with Jardine, Matheson & Co. should therefore be cancelled. We beg your Excellency to set about the matter at once."

According to a letter received by the *N. C. Daily News* from a correspondent in Yunnan, who had taken a great deal of trouble to gather statistics from several provinces, at least half-a-million people in China attempt suicide every year by swallowing opium. The majority of these are women. Quarrelling is the cause in most instances, one of the litigants indulging in this method of taking revenge against his opponent. The correspondent, who is not a medical man, has himself attended to nearly 2,000 cases of attempted suicide by opium during the last few years.

A cutter of the U. S. S. *Callao* being capsized by a collision in Hongkong harbour, the crew of three men were thrown into the water, and one who could not swim was drowning, when P.C.D. Foley jumped into the water as he was from the police pinnace, and held the drowning man up until another launch rescued them.

THE ATMOSPHERE OF LIBERTY.

England carries to remarkable lengths her theory that the free atmosphere of heaven is the best medium for dissipating all noxious exhalations. We are constantly reminded of the fact when reading the *Review of Reviews*. Consider for example the follow-

ing utterances culled from its April and June numbers:—"Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman demanded explanations with as much moderation as was compatible with the indignation of the leader of a party suddenly confronted by the discovery that it had been swindled once more." * * * When Mr. Chamberlain taunted the Liberals with being pro-Boers they ran over each other in a mad stampede to prove that they did not deserve the accusation. There was their fatal mistake. The charge stuck, despite all their protests. Their only chance was to have worn the pro-Boer colours with pride, to have attacked the war as treason to the Empire and impeached its authors as the true enemies of England." * * * At the meeting of the Liberal caucus at Newcastle last night C.-B. spoke with the restraint and the authority of one who is Premier Elect, and who is only kept out of his rightful position by the insolent usurpations of ministers who set at defiance the will of the nation." * * *

To be overwhelmed in a war against your will merely because you forgot the warning to agree with your adversary quickly while you are in the way with him is a very different thing from deliberately making war as a matter of calculation and policy. It is that which makes the figure of Lord Milner so much more pathetic than that of the Tsar. * * * In Lord Milner's case there is no redeeming triumph, like the construction of the Hague tribunal, to alleviate the black and bloody horror of the desolation which he made in the particular portion of the earth entrusted to his care. * * * Lord Milner willed the war with the Dutch Republics; he made the war; it was his war far more than Mr. Chamberlain's or Mr. Rhodes's. * * * Between the Dutch, who constitute the overwhelmingly preponderating fighting and voting force in South Africa, and the party which made the war, devastated the country and did to death the women and children in the concentration camp, there can be no peace. * * * If the Empire is to be saved in South Africa it will be saved by the advent of the Liberals, who, if they have any of the instinct of statesmanship left in them, will spare no effort to convince the Dutch South Africans that the new Government utterly and with a whole heart detests and abhors the infamies by which its predecessors sullied the British flag during the war."

A great deal of the free air of heaven is needed to dilute the malodour of such utterances. It is not alone their extravagance, their reckless abuse of language, their shockingly unpatriotic tone; it is also that they degrade British politics to the level of bar-room disputes and introduce into them an element of bitterness and rancour which is at once miserable and mischievous.

A JAPANESE SOCIALIST.

There is, it appears, a certain Mr. Kichi Kaneko who belongs to the small coterie of Japanese calling themselves "Socialists." He has contributed to the *Arena* an essay containing passages which many journals have reproduced by way of counterblast to the eulogies showered on Japan since the Battle of the Yalu was fought:—

Japanese history is a history of war, of bloodshed, of warriors. No nation ever existed in the world's history with such a sanguinary record as Japan. We have saloons under the name of beer-halls, of *Sakaya*, and the *machi*, which is very much worse than the American saloon. We also have many strikes nowadays going on much of the time. The condition

of the working-men in Japan is a most miserable one. They are yet in a state which may be described as wage slavery. In 1899 we had 280,922 workers employed in the various factories in Japan. Of these 184,111 were female workers. They are working generally twelve hours a day, and sometimes fifteen hours, for a wage varying from 6d. to 1s. per day.

While cost of living is increasing year by year, the workmen's wages are not increased accordingly. The conditions of his labour are terrible; 2,810 workmen were injured in a single month in 1904 in the Tokio arsenal. Our agricultural products are not enough to support our people. We are importing Chinese rice nearly every year.

The Japanese government system is the make-believe system. It is not by the people, of the people. It is the government of the few, of the nobles, of the titles, and above all, of the figure-head—the Mikado. Who can prove that it is greater than Witte, that the Imperial Diet is better than the Russian Zemstvo? I am of the opinion that these differences of political institutions are not of much importance when it comes to the actual strength of the people. Some critic has said that the Japanese are playing with their toys, namely, the constitution and the parliament.

What these utterances illustrate is that Mr. Kaneko manipulates statistics with much intrepidity and that his ignorance of foreign history is as colossal as is their ignorance of Japanese history who quote him with conviction. "No nation ever existed in the world's history with such a sanguinary record as Japan." We wonder whether the *Arena's* essayist ever studied history at all. Has he read the history of Greece, for example—Greece, the mother of arts and sciences, the pioneer of European civilization, the country at whose feet the Occident has sat for 20 centuries, the State whose escape from destruction by the Persians has filled the breast of Western annalists with thankfulness? In point of "sanguinary record" Japan can not compare with Greece; can not begin to compare with her. It is easy, however, to be courageous in the construction of historical parallels for few people take the trouble to scrutinise them closely. But what are we to say of the "strikes going on much of the time" in Japan; what of the 2,810 workmen injured in a single month in 1904 in the Tokyo arsenal; what of the allegation that there is no freedom of the press since editors can be and are sent to jail for criticising the legislation proposed by the Government? We fear that there is only one word properly applicable to the statements; an ugly little word of four letters. The truth seems to be that the food of facts does not suffice to nourish socialists in Japan: they are obliged to have recourse to fiction.

OJI ORPHANAGE FUND.

Since the yen 2,405 already announced, the following subscriptions to the Oji Orphanage Fund have been received and are gratefully acknowledged by the Committee:—

Senkichi Hayakawa, Esq.	100
A. de Panafieu, Esq.	10
Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Thiel	10
Ginnosuke Tanaka, Esq.	30
An American Friend	150
H. E. Madame d'Ambro	25
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Bishop Harris	25
Baron Shibusawa	50
Baroness Motoko Mitsui, representing the ladies of the Mitsui family	500
K. Sonoda, Esq.	100
Mrs. K. Okura	100

Total to date 3,785

Further subscriptions are earnestly requested and may be sent to Mrs. Huntington Wilson, Treasurer, at the American Legation, or to any of the other ladies of the Committee, who are Viscountess Nagaoka, Viscountess Okabe, Baroness Hanabusa, Mrs. Chinda, Mrs. Yamawaki, Mrs. Kusaka, and Miss Tsuda.

"NAN-SHU MEI-GWA-YEN."

This term signifies "Garden of Renowned Paintings of the Southern Sung Dynasty." It is the third volume of the kind published by the Shimbi Daikwan. We have often expressed the opinion that the best place to obtain materials for a clear appreciation of Chinese pictorial art is Japan, since there have been preserved in the latter country for many centuries with reverential care numerous fine specimens which are accessible to students, whereas in China, although innumerable examples, probably still finer, must be assumed to exist, there seems to be no possibility of viewing them, or at any rate no possibility for foreign observers. This beautiful volume now lying before us partly confirms our view, but we certainly think that the pictures reproduced can not be regarded as really fine types. Unfortunately the album is without English text, and it will therefore be the most convenient plan from our readers' point of view if we append a list of the pictures in regular sequence, beginning, of course, from the right *more Japonico*.

No. 1 is a sepia painting on silk, the subject being "the Mountain Kazan when rain threatens." It was painted by the Chinese artist Kau Janhui, who flourished during the Sung dynasty, and it is said to bear comparison with two other landscapes by the same artist which are preserved in the Konchiin in Kyoto. Viscount Akimoto is the owner. What strikes one especially about this picture is the remarkable effect of atmosphere and breadth obtained by the artist. But we should distinctly demur to the verdict that it is a model example of the Southern Sung style. For it shows the great defect of unity of plane. The piled-up peaks in the back-ground stand out more clearly than the woods and waterfall in the foreground and middle distance. The artist has sacrificed aerial perspective to massiveness.

The second picture is a hare emerging from chrysanthemums. Here again, while the brush-work is of a very high type, the picture—in colours on silk—suffers from two serious defects: it is absolutely in one plane and the use of heavy outlines quite untrue to nature, conveys the impression that the rocks are cut out of cardboard. The artist is Hsu Lin of the Ming Dynasty, and the proprietor is Baron Iwasaki.

Third in the series is a sepia drawing on silk from the brush of Chang Shuitu of the Ming Dynasty, the property of Marquis Ikeda. Chang flourished towards the close of the Ming, and rose to the rank of prime minister. He has chosen for subject in this case the waterfall of Lushan, immortalized in the poetry of Li Peh of the Tang Dynasty. The picture is a really beautiful example of woodland scenic representation, the lights finely centralized and the aerial perspective excellent. The fault of strong outlines is not entirely avoided, however.

The fourth reproduction is from a picture in sepia on white satin in the collection of Baron Iwasaki; painted by Wang Szjen of the later Ming Dynasty. This is an interesting picture in so far as the style is unusual. The artist's conception is to depict a solitary house in a valley among woods. He lacks nothing in boldness of touch and he has undoubtedly succeeded in producing an effect of profound solitude. But the mountains and rocks in the distance are nearer to the eye than the trees in the foreground. It is essentially a picture with three planes in one.

Next (No. 5) comes a really fine drawing—lightly tinted on silk—from the collection of Baron Iwasaki. Wang Kienchang of the

Ming dynasty is the painter. Many of his works are to be found in Japanese collections but this is one of very exceptional merit. The subject is "the coming water and the rising sun"; in other words, sun-rise on a water-fall. Here are none of the faults of previous examples. The aerial perspective is admirable, the atmospheric breadth noble, the outlines are almost free from harshness, and the brush-work is of the highest quality. Yet there is a blemish: above the tops of the trees where clouds might be expected, there is a confusion of tumbling water, delicately traced indeed but physically impossible. It is a thousand pities that so grand a picture should be marred by such a solecism.

No 6 is a pretty picture but little more can be said for it. In colours on a silk ground, it represents ladies in a garden, one of them playing the *koto*, another seated beside her and a servant girl fanning the charcoal under a kettle. Baron Iwasaki's collection has again been laid under contribution, and the artist is Ho Lung of the Ming Dynasty, a painter best known for his skill in depicting dragons, though here he has occupied his brush with gentler objects. The extremely artificial rocks affected by Chinese landscape gardeners are faithfully shown, and the brush work is delicate, but all Chinese pictures including objects that emphasize the false vanishing points of the Middle Kingdom's art are difficult to admire.

In the next picture—sepia on silk from the brush of Cha Shilpiao of the Tsing (present) Dynasty—we have a representation of cloud and mist effects in one of the gorges of the Hsiaohsiang, a tributary of the Yangtze. This painting has merits: the mists and clouds which it professes to depict are very striking. But again there is the defect of harsh outlines, and as for the river, its surface seems to have been solidified in hummocks. Mr. Honda Shuchiku is the owner.

No. 8 is a landscape greening in spring, by Lo Mu of the Tsing Dynasty (Kianghsi era) from the collection of Baron Sugitani. This is finely composed and the water and atmospheric effects are good as is also the brush-work, but there are the common faults of heavy outlines and want of aerial perspective.

In the ninth reproduction—sepia on silk from the artist Tsai Ho of the Tsing Dynasty, Count So's collection—a female figure is shown, graceful and delicately painted, but greatly marred by indecision and confusion of the lines in the drapery. No great Japanese painter would show such blundering flurry in a matter so essential.

The last picture (No. 10) is in colours on silk from the brush of a Japanese artist, Chinzan, who, having studied under Buncho and Kazan, became finally a disciple of Chang Chiuku, a Chinese painter of the Tsing Dynasty. His work is painstaking and, though delicate, shows considerable boldness, but the composition of this example can scarcely be applauded.

It will be seen from what has been here set down that this album does not contain by any means the highest types of Chinese pictures. Everything commendable in these examples may be found in the best works of the Kano School without any of the defects. But there are Chinese paintings which, in their own class, have never been surpassed perhaps never equalled, by the work of Japanese ateliers. Nevertheless to every one interested in the subject we commend this volume strongly.

We have received from Mr. Tajima, editor of the beautiful and instructive publications

now issuing from the atelier of the Shimbi Shoin, a letter which we translate as follows:—

Chinese paintings, as you know, are divided into two schools, the Northern and the Southern. The *Nan-shu Mei-gwa-Yen* (the publication recently reviewed in these columns—Ed. J.M.) contains mainly pictures of the Southern School. The Northern School flourished chiefly under the Tang, Sung and Yuan dynasties, but in the days of the Ming and the Tsing the Southern School seems to have had the stage almost to itself. The great scholar Tang Chi-chang of the Ming Dynasty was an ardent advocate of unity of the pictorial and calligraphic arts and did much to promote the Southern School. The custom of applying calligraphic principles to painting was practised by this School, and I believe that the female figures of Tsai Chia give expression to this idea. Regarded from an ordinary art standpoint it can not be denied that the paintings of the Southern School show many defects, as you have noted, but in respect of lofty harmony of idea they are not reached by the pictures of the Northern School. Hence the so-called *Bunjin-gwa* (literateur's pictures) drawn by the celebrated historian Rai Sanyo who flourished at the close of the *Bakufu* era, though they are almost without pictorial value, are esteemed and applauded by scholars on account of the taste and elegance they display. The sum of the matter is that the Southern School made harmony their chief motive, and if a picture lacked that quality they attached no more value to it than to the dust under foot though its brush-work might be minute and skilled. Among Chinese pictures of the Tang, Sung and later eras there are many far superior to the examples shown in the *Nan-shu Mei-gwa-Yen*, but the majority of them belong to the Northern School, and we purpose publishing them in a separate album designated *Shina Mei-jin Gwa-shu* (collection of pictures by celebrated Chinese artists). Meanwhile I believe that the pictures reproduced in the *Nan-shu Mei-gwa-Yen* are all without exception first-class examples. I observe that you translate *Nan-shu Mei-gwa-Yen* by "Garden of Renowned Paintings of the Southern Sung Dynasty," but "Garden of Renowned Paintings of the Southern School of Art" would be more appropriate.

These interesting remarks elucidate the principle followed by the compilers of the *Nan-shu Mei-gwa-Yen*. Identity of ideograph betrayed us into using the name of the dynasty instead of attaching the significance "school." It is of course well known, and has been fully set forth elsewhere by the writer of this article, that from the Tang Dynasty two schools of painting became distinguishable in China, the Northern and the Southern, just as there were two divisions of the Zen sect of Buddhism also called the Northern and the Southern. The Northern School had for founder Li Szhsun, the southern, Wang Mochi. It was the latter that inaugurated the "sketchy" style (*kentan*). Chinese critics discussing these two schools say that "as atmosphere varies according to locality, men also vary with it. In the south the landscapes and waterscapes are soft and their contours rounded, and so the men born amid this environment, if they are good display the characteristics of gentleness and amiability, but if they are bad display insincerity and temerity. In the north the landscapes and waterscapes are strange, severe and harsh; and the men born there, if good show stalwart and upright traits; if evil, are distinguished by carelessness, violence and selfishness. That is the natural law, and in further obedience to it the painters of the south and the north exhibit similarly distinguishing features." The album we recently reviewed contained specimens of the Southern School's work, and it appears from Mr. Tajima's letter that the *Shimbi Shoin* will soon publish another album of gems from the gallery of the Northern School. We look forward to it with the greatest interest. Owing to the efforts of this enterprising firm the public is receiving an education in Chinese and Japanese art such as could never have been otherwise obtained.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The Naval authorities announce the seizure of the German steamer *Lydia* (1,057 tons) off the coast of Riukiu on the 27th instant. Presumably she was en route for Vladivostok, imagining perhaps that Japanese vigilance might be now relaxed.

A telegram has been received in Yokohama announcing that the office of Chairman of Directors, which was specially created in connection with the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, has been abolished, and the Hon. Paul Morton, late Secretary of the United States Navy, has been elected President. Three new policy-holders have been elected on the Board of Directors, making twenty-three policy-holder directors elected so far. Altogether the Equitable has been setting its house to rights in a most thorough-going way.

Much indignation has been caused in Tokyo by the discovery that a Shiba policeman abused his power recently and applied torture to a man arrested on a charge of receiving stolen goods. The victim, according to the *Fiji Shimpō*, was a pawn-broker of Asakusa, and a constable, seeking to extract information from him, tied him up so as to cause laceration of the wrists and wounds on the shoulders where the cords bit into the flesh. The constable was immediately dismissed when his crime came to light, and he is now in custody awaiting trial. Pictures are published of the man's hurts, and the strong protests evoked by the incident will doubtless help to finally eradicate abuses which long ago became quite exceptional.

It will be observed that the *Novoye Vremya*, in veiled yet unmistakable language, endeavours to create an impression that the Kaiser's recent meeting with the Tsar had for one object to strengthen the latter's hands and assure him of German interference between Russia and a humiliating peace. But the public can not so easily forget that the Emperor William unquestionably coöperated with President Roosevelt to bring about the peace conference, and that there is nothing in all the Kaiser's record to imply a capacity for double-dealing. His Majesty's influence seems to have been sincerely lent to promote peace, and it is very natural that such should have been the case, for to Russia in revolution the Kaiser would certainly prefer a constitutionally governed Russia still under the control of the Romanoffs towards coöperation with whom he appears to be steadily inclining for the purpose of solving Near-Eastern problems. The Japanese press is not one whit distressed about the meeting of the two monarchs, and the Austrian press, as will be seen from telegrams published elsewhere in our columns, regards the event as making for peace.

It need scarcely be said that the utterances of the *Yokoye Vremya* as epitomized elsewhere in a Foreign Office telegram are treated with some ridicule by the Japanese press. The *Fiji Shimpō* asks whether this newspaper which now makes an *ad-misererecordant* appeal to the nations to intervene at the peace conference is the same journal which recently talked so big about Russia being prepared to carry on the war for any number of years. The Yellow-Peril lament was supposed to have been used for its full worth, yet here we have it paraded

again, and here once more we find the old uncivilized attempt to foster and excite race prejudices. In short, Russia, while claiming to be the representative and guardian of Occidental civilization, draws of herself a most uncivilized portrait since she preaches a crusade of exclusiveness inconsistent with any principles of enlightenment. But, after all, the Japanese may welcome these appeals for they prove that Russia is really in earnest in entering the peace conference. She sincerely wants peace, and naturally she wants to procure it on the best possible terms. The ultimate verdict of the world will probably be that she little consulted her own dignity when she punctuated the approach of her plenipotentiaries to the conference chamber now with threats and anon with plaints. Silence would have better become her.

There has arrived at Hakodate a schooner called the *Tora Maru*, having on board 4 men belonging to another schooner called the *Matsumoto Maru*. It appears that the latter vessel was fishing off the Commander's Island in June when she encountered a storm which sent her to the bottom with 9 of her crew. The remaining 18 embarked in three small boats, and after much hardship 14 of them were compelled to make the coast of Kamchatka, where they naturally expected to procure succour. On the contrary, they were attacked by a force of Russian soldiers, and the whole were killed. Meanwhile the remaining 4, who, not being so exhausted as their comrades, had remained at sea hoping to meet a friendly vessel, fell in with the *Tora Maru*, and told the story of the 14 who had preceded to Kamchatka. The *Tora Maru* immediately went to succour these men. Not only did she find, however, that they had all been slaughtered, but her own people were fired on when they landed, and 4 were killed and 4 severely wounded. This is not by any means the first instance of Russian soldiers butchering Japanese non-combatants at sight. The Russians in the north seem to be thoroughly imbued with the spirit which prompted a St. Petersburg newspaper to urge the extermination of all Japanese as noxious vermin. However, we must not quarrel with the Russians. They are "the shield of Western civilization in the Far East."

The alleged autograph letter from the Emperor of China to President Roosevelt, a translation of which was lately published by several journals in the Far East, is now declared to be a forgery.

According to returns compiled by the Finance Department the total of the sums voluntarily subscribed to the war-chest since the war broke out up to the end of July, was 2,256,217 yen, of which aggregate 2,173,924 yen has already been received. Tokyo's contributions stand at 749,766 yen.

The seven emigration companies of Japan have refused to take up the scheme for supplying labourers to the Panama Canal. We do not gather that their refusal is of a radical character but only that they object to the terms. Thus they point out that no arrangements are made for the tendance of the sick; that provision does not appear for the return of the families of deceased labourers; that there is no allowance for passage money to and fro; that the drinking water is bad and that the sanitary arrangements are defective. These objections are of such an extensive character that little probability

seems to exist of a satisfactory composition. The Japanese Government took steps to fully explain the terms offered by the Canal Commission so that there should be no misunderstanding or subsequent disappointment.

Statistics extending to the 30th of July show that the casualties in the Navy from the outbreak of hostilities until that date, aggregated 3,673 of all ranks. Among these the number who were killed in fight or died subsequently of wounds totalled 2,008, and thus the wounded are seen to have been 1,665. Of the latter 674 had to be sent to hospital, and the remainder were so slightly hurt that they could be treated on board ship. Only 32 died after admission to hospital, which is less than 5 per cent; a remarkable figure seeing that gun-shot wounds are generally of a much more serious nature than those produced by rifle-bullets.

Six Russian prisoners effected their escape from the quarters at Kokura on the 30th of July and were supposed to have achieved their design as no traces of them could be found. On the 1st inst., however, they were re-captured. The police discovered them lying asleep in the hills of Toyohara in Yamaguchi Prefecture.

NIPPON RACE CLUB.

NEW SUBSCRIPTION HORSES.

The subscription horses for the Autumn meeting of the Nippon Race Club arrived by the steamer *Timon* on Friday morning and were landed shortly before noon. Whilst the process of landing them was in progress, three of the boxes were precipitated into the harbour, but were ashore none the worse for their wetting.

The drawing for the horses was to have taken place at Messrs. Durand, Cobb and Co.'s stable at 2 o'clock, but owing to some confusion as to the numbering of the horses having arisen the drawing was postponed to 5 o'clock.

The horses have landed in wretched condition and it is doubtful if a more miserable lot of half-breeds have ever been brought to Japan.

No. 1-4 years.....	Mr. Lefroy.
No. 2-6 years.....	Mr. Austral.
No. 3-4 years.....	Mr. Austral.
No. 4-5 years.....	Mr. Kimura.
No. 5-5 years.....	Mr. Blum.
No. 6-4 years.....	Mr. Barclay.
No. 7-5 years.....	Mr. Cotton.
No. 8-6 years.....	Mr. Kawakita.
No. 9-6 years.....	Mr. Bouffier.
No. 10-7 years.....	Mr. Suass.
No. 11-4 years.....	Mr. Friends.
No. 12-4 years.....	Mr. Schmidt-Scharff.
No. 13-5 years.....	Mr. Polak.
No. 14-5 years.....	Mr. Yezoye.
No. 15-4 years.....	Mr. Kashiwagi.
No. 16-6 years.....	Mr. Sport.
No. 17-4 years.....	Mr. Schmidt-Scharff.
No. 18-4 years.....	Mr. Sato.
No. 19-7 years.....	Mr. Cotton.
No. 20-4 years.....	Mr. Ikeda.
No. 21-5 years.....	Messrs. Two J's & S.
No. 22-4 years.....	Sir Claude MacDonald.
No. 23-4 years.....	Mr. Lefroy.
No. 24-5 years.....	Mr. Mori.
No. 25-5 years.....	Mr. Kimura.

THE LAW COURTS.

SHIPPING CASE.

In connexion with a claim of yen 120,000 lodged in the Kobe District Court by Mr. E. Wakino, owner of the *Kyoyo Maru*, which recently collided with the French steamer *Breia Ixi* (4,930 gross tons) in Moji Strait and sank, the captain of the latter has filed a protest in the case. The captain insists that he has no direct responsibility for the claim.

On July 29th, discussion took place between the parties in the Kobe Court. Interlocutory judgment is fixed to be delivered on August 1st. The steamer is under seizure by the plaintiff.

MESSRS. L. F. LAWTON AND R. MASUJIMA.

WE have received the following correspondence:—

[Copy.]

R. MASUJIMA Esq.,

Sir,—I beg to instruct you to take any steps that you may deem advisable with regard to the comments appearing in the *Japan Mail* of July 25th respecting the correspondence to the *Daily Telegraph* (London) on the battle of the Japan Sea.

Yours truly,

(Signed) LANCELOT F. LAWTON.
Staff Correspondent *Daily Telegraph*
Japan.

Tokyo, July 27th, 1905.

CORRECTION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I beg to refer to an article on the despatches to the *Daily Telegraph*, London, relating to the naval battle of the Japan Sea, which appeared in your issue of July 25th. Inasmuch as you attempt to prove that the statements contained in the original despatches carry their own refutation, the following points call for correction:

1. Statements quoted which were not made in that original despatch. Correction—the all-important sentence in the original despatch "Here your correspondent's message ends" has been suppressed in the *Mail* article. The main theories of the article are based upon such misrepresentation. Reference—original despatch.

2. Statement quoting Togo's report that the Russians fired the first shot at 2.08 p.m. Correction—Togo's earlier reference to the Japanese coming into touch with the enemy between 10 and 11 a.m. and thereafter being fired upon from time to time; other references confirmatory of original despatch: official report made by Linevitch and published in the *Times* (London) of June 12th and the official report of the captain of the *Tsushima*, all ignored.

3. Statement that in original despatch it was asserted that torpedo boats attacked 2 a.m. whereas Togo's report mentions the attack as beginning 8.15 p.m. and ending 11 p.m. Correction—statement in original despatch that torpedo attacks began 8 p.m. as well as 2 a.m., also statement in Togo's report that there were torpedo attacks at 2 a.m. completely ignored. Additional confirmation—*Times*, (London) despatch from Tokyo on June 8th.

4. Statement that original despatch mentions the *Orel* as sunk. Correction—the fact that the *Orel* was queried *Ural* in original despatch ignored.

5. Statement that on the 28th there was nothing that could be called a "general battle." Correction—original despatch did not use the phrase "General battle." What it did say was confirmed by Togo's report.

6. Statement that *Kamichaka* did not describe circles. Correction—well known that if steering gear of a ship is damaged in a certain way the ship describes circles. Obviously in this case the shell damaged steering gear. Reference—the damage of *Tesavitch* August 10th last year.

7. Statement that correspondent did not see the *Orel* anywhere at all. Correction—Reference original despatch June 3rd giving details of damage sustained by the ship officially confirmed; and in the matter of the number of shells which hit the ship confirmed by exact total given in *Japan Mail* article now in question.

8. Statement that the "*Orel*" was terribly knocked about. Correction—*Times* (London) June 1st announces that the *Orel* will be commissioned for active service immediately.

Other matters criticized involve questions of purely personal opinion.

I am to request you to print this whole correspondence, in as conspicuous a part of your next issue as that occupied by the article in question. Enclosing my authority for the purpose I remain,

Yours truly,

R. MASUJIMA.

Attorney for the *Daily Telegraph* Correspondent,
Japan.

Since it is not our intention to do any injustice to the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* we shall devote a little space to analysing the explanations he offers through his attorney, Mr. R. Masujima; and since the letter containing the explanations is signed by Mr. R. Masujima, we must assume that the latter endorses its contents and guarantees their accuracy. For the sake of clearness we shall adhere to the order of Messrs. Lawton and Masujima's letter.

1.—In its issue of June 1st the *Daily Telegraph* published a long telegraphic account of the Battle in the Sea of Japan, ascribing the account to "our correspondent with the Japanese Fleet" and calling it the "story of an eye-witness." From that report we took eight statements, and showed that, every one of them being flagrantly at variance with the reality of the incidents to which they referred, the unavoidable deduction was that the report could not possibly have been written by an eye-witness. To this Messrs. Lawton and Masujima's first answer is:—

The all-important sentence in the original despatch, "Here your correspondent's message ends" has been suppressed in the *Mail* article. The main theories of the article are based on such misrepresentation.

Now every one of our eight excerpts occurred in the body of the despatch and preceded the concluding sentence "here your correspondent's telegram ends." There is no more connexion between the eight excerpts and the concluding sentence than there is between the colour of a man's hair and the religious creed he professes. Yet Messrs. Masujima and Lawton have the interesting audacity to call this wholly irrelevant sentence "all-important," to describe its omission as a "misrepresentation" and to declare that the main theories of the *Mail*'s article are based on such.

2.—In the original despatch these words occurred:—

The Japanese knew instantly the enemy was beaten and the concentrated fire now became absolutely infernal. Every gun was trained upon the Russians caught in a *cul de sac*. Long lines of smoke like sea-clouds floated across the water, interspersed with the flashes of the artillery. At 2.10 p.m. the bombardment reached its zenith.

This is an unmistakable allegation that the bombardment of the Russian fleet by the Japanese reached its zenith at 2.10 p.m., whereas the fact is that the action between the Japanese main squadrons and the Russian fleet did not commence until 2.08 p.m. and that scarcely one shot, if even one, had been fired by those squadrons at 2.10 p.m. No eye-witness of the battle could have fallen into this egregious error. Yet Messrs. Masujima and Lawton attempt to obscure the blunder by reference to a desultory interchange of shots which took place between the Russians and the Japanese scouting vessels in the forenoon, although they must know thoroughly that these preliminary discharges formed no part of the engagement proper. This equivocation is so flagrant as to be beyond the excuse of carelessness.

3.—In the original despatch these words occurred:—

A little after 6 o'clock in the morning the torpedo-boats were let loose to do their deadly work. There were scores and scores of them. Admiral Rojestvensky never dreamed that the Japanese had such a flotilla. Under the fire of the enemy all of whose spare guns were trained upon them, the little craft dashed on. One moment a shot would strike the water, but not before the boat had darted on towards the sides of the heavy war-ships.

If this means anything at all it means that the main torpedo attack commenced at 2 a.m. and that "scores and scores" of boats

were engaged in it. Yet Messrs. Masujima and Lawton pretend that the reference is to an altogether secondary operation described in Admiral Togo's report, when the Suzuki Squadron, which was manœuvring independently, attacked two of the enemy's fugitive vessels at a place far remote from the scene of the main torpedo action. They ask us to believe that an affair in which "scores and scores" of torpedo-craft were engaged and in which "all the enemy's guns were trained upon" these craft, refers to an isolated operation by one solitary section against two flying Russian ships. Nobody can be deceived by such a clumsy subterfuge. Messrs. Lawton and Masujima are not deceived.

4.—In the original despatch these words occurred:—

The night's work (i.e. by the torpedo-craft.—Ed. J.M.) resulted in the sinking of the following ships: *Alexander III*, *Oslabya*, *Navarin*, *Orel* (Ural?) and three gun-boats.

Upon this our comment was:—"According to the correspondent's seeing the torpedo-craft sank the *Alexander III*, *Oslabya*, *Navarin*, *Orel* (or *Ural*) and 3 gun-boats; whereas the *Alexander III* and the *Oslabya* were sunk by gun-fire during the day; the *Orel* was not sunk at all; the *Ural* was sunk by gun-fire at 5.41 p.m., and the Russians had no gun-boats to be sunk." In reply to this criticism Messrs. Masujima and Lawton accuse us of "ignoring the fact that the *Orel* was queried *Ural* in the original despatch." We did not ignore it. We explicitly mentioned it and we showed that whether *Orel* or *Ural* the statement of the eye-witness correspondent was equally erroneous. Thus this allegation of Messrs. Masujima and Lawton has not even the honour of being classifiable as a subterfuge, a prevarication or an evasion. It is a plain falsehood.

5.—In the original despatch these words occurred:—

When Sunday dawned the Japanese fleet came to still closer range, pressing the Russians on to the north-west coast of Nagato. All day long the battle raged with unabated fierceness, but the Russians were in no strategical position in which they could offer any effective resistance.

On this, one of the most damning misstatements in the whole despatch, our comment was:—"On the 28th (Sunday) there was nothing that could be called a general battle. The Russians had been broken by the night-attack of the torpedoers into several sections, and it was near the Korean coast that the piece-meal destruction of these took place, not near the Japanese coast, a difference which is absolutely radical." To this Messrs. Masujima and Lawton reply that "the original despatch did not use the phrase 'general battle,' and by thus falsely placing the phrase between inverted commas which we did not use, they dishonestly endeavour to suggest that we assigned it to the original despatch. For the rest, if the words of the original despatch do not imply a general battle, what can they imply? The Japanese fleet coming to still closer range, pressing the Russians on to the north-west coast of Nagato and engaging them with

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

unabated fierceness throughout the whole day—what is that but a general battle? Yet Messrs. MASUJIMA and LAWTON repudiate the term. Their eye-witness correspondent saw the Japanese fleet—not a few ships but the whole fleet—engaging the Russians with unabated fierceness all day long off the coast of Nagato, whereas in truth the operations on the 28th consisted of a number of petty independent actions off the opposite or Korean coast. No eye-witness could possibly have made such a stupendous blunder. Like the inverted commas of Messrs. MASUJIMA and LAWTON it is a figment of the imagination.

We decline to follow Messrs. MASUJIMA and LAWTON into their remaining three points because these do not concern the original despatch in which alone the public takes any serious interest. Indeed it is quite apparent that in entering into these details we are assisting the strategy of Messrs. LAWTON and MASUJIMA, which strategy is to bury the main question under a mass of side-issues. That main question is:—Did the *Daily Telegraph's* Tokyo correspondent send to that journal a despatch purporting to contain the story of the Battle in the Sea of Japan as seen by an eye-witness who was with the Japanese Fleet, whereas no journalistic correspondent of any kind accompanied the Fleet. To that question our article of July 26th was devoted and the most significant feature of the whole affair is that Messrs. MASUJIMA and LAWTON wholly ignore that question in their reply. Mr. MASUJIMA is a barrister of some repute in Japan. We invite him now to say whether, having examined the evidence, as he must be supposed to have done since he associates himself with the case, he believes that any correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* accompanied the Japanese Fleet in the battle on the 27th and 28th of May, and if he does not believe anything of the kind, we invite him to explain how he reconciles his advocacy of such a case with any principle of respectable legal practice.

THE BOOKSHELF.

Yokohama Yarns. First Series. Anonymous: Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. \$1.50.

This book will find many readers in the foreign settlements of Japan, but it will not be much in vogue elsewhere, and we are glad to recognise limits to its probable popularity—or notoriety. Not that the volume is without general interest. It has plenty of that; very lurid interest too. But such short tales—there are six of them compressed into the space of some 200 pages—must be highly dramatic or strikingly picturesque in order to attract the attention of readers who have neither personal nor local connexion with the incidents described, and we do not think that “Yokohama Yarns” satisfy either of these conditions. That a narrow circulation seems desirable is because the volume creates a most unpleasant impression of Yokohama life. The history of Yokohama is very chequered. During the 50 years of the settlement's existence an ex-

ceptional per-centage of abnormal incidents have disfigured its annals. There must be special reasons. Many have been suggested. The kindest is that the atmosphere of Japan instils a kind of subtle poison into Occidental blood, sapping morality and subjecting neurotic fibres to a tension which often becomes unendurable. It is hard to credit such a theory. For why, if the climatic influences be such, why should the nation which has breathed this opalescent air for three thousand centuries be remarkable for qualities precisely antithetic to those which the same air produces in aliens in one or two decades? Another explanation turns upon the conditions of Settlement life. Certainly it is a strange life: a confusing mixture of sordid reality and intoxicating fiction. Bread-winning is ostensibly the unique occupation of every adult male, yet associated with it is a singularly disproportionate pursuit of pleasure. Consider the club life, the social life and the sporting life of a man in Yokohama as compared with the corresponding phases of the same man's existence in a great city of the Occident. The comparison reveals glaring dissimilarities and suggests that for many a unit of the community custom and circumstance may set a “pace” apt to over-tax his staying power. Misled by examples which if he scanned them closely should be deterrent, and basking in the sunshine of a spirit of comradeship which creates a false sense of security and encourages extravagance, a man loosens the rein without reflecting, and when wisdom comes he finds himself impotent to obey her counsels. Many a future that should have been full of promise has thus been clouded by catastrophe, and many a noble heart has preferred death to the continued consciousness of disgrace. But whatever be the true analysis there is no gainsaying the fact that the story of the Settlement has been episodic. Long ago it already furnished sufficient material for more than one stirring volume, and we can neither be surprised nor indignant if now at length an author has begun to exploit the rich mine. But unhappily this book now before us deals with the dross only: the true metal, of which there is certainly no lack, is not treated at all, or, if allowed to appear, shows itself rarely and fortuitously. The male types depicted—always excepting the author himself—have nothing to recommend them save companionship and a superficial mood of mutual helpfulness. The female types are execrable. There is not one really pure, really lovable, really gentle woman in the whole book; at least not among the “heroines.” If there be any that would pass normal muster, they figure accidentally. Even “Irma” who tells the opening tale, “Doctor Yoho,” is a heartless bundle of conceit. She is apparently meant to be attractive, but in truth repulsive would be a more appropriate adjective. Yet “Irma” is an angel to those that she pre-ludes. We have no knowledge of such women. Our experience of Yokohama—not a short experience either since it dates from a time when the settlement was only seven years old—includes many types yet none quite so unlovely as those depicted in “Yokohama Yarns.” Nevertheless the author's observations may be just and accurate; our own negative testimony proves nothing. Neither have we any right to quarrel with him if he has chosen that his pages shall reflect only the shadows and none of the sunshine of settlement life. We concede too that as a writer he has done his part clearly: has painted his characters vigorously, unnatural as they often seem to

us; has grouped them cleverly and has disposed the accessories with much skill. What we have a right to complain of, however, is that he has made truth a foundation for fiction. There can be no difficulty in identifying several of his leading figures: they are associated with events seared by the fire of horror upon the settlement's memory. The actors and actresses on the stage of these events are not to be mistaken by any old resident. Their stories are public property: facts stranger than fiction, well adapted for dramatic representation. But being public property they should not be distorted. The author should tell them as they occurred, not as he imagines that they might have occurred. He will say, perhaps, that the reality in some cases was more repellant than his version. We do not think so. The real women were not such monsters as he depicts; the real men not so excusable. And in one particular case he has unwarrantably distorted a tragedy so as to multiply its pathos for the direct sufferers that survive. These liberties might be permissible thirty or forty years hence; to-day they are premature. We regret therefore that the book has been published, though its interest is undoubtedly vivid.

We acknowledge receipt of the May number of *The Coloniser*. Surely before the departure of the last mail from England the June number had been issued. It is a journal evidently very largely in demand by persons desiring information as to British Colonies and foreign countries. Its facts are accurate, so far as we can judge, and they are presented in an attractive fashion. It is published at 16 Eldon Street, London, E. C.

The recent dreadful earthquake in India is profusely illustrated by photographs in *The Empress*, an interesting magazine published at Calcutta. These show with remarkable clearness the tremendous havoc that was wrought upon buildings. The other matter is equally interesting.

CUSTOMS PROTESTS.

On July 31st, Mr. Minakami, Director of the Yokohama Customs, delivered two decisions on protests. One was filed by Messrs. Cornes & Co., No. 50, Yamashita-cho, on imported tissue woven with linen and jute yarns, to which certificate of origin was attached. The appraisers of the Customs imposed 15 per cent., *ad valorem* duty in accordance with No. 357 of the tariff. The importers contended that the goods should be dealt with under No. 354 of the tariff which classifies “flax or linen canvas,” on which the duty is *sen* 4.7 per square yard. The protest was not sustained on the ground that linen in the tissue is predominant in weight.

Another protest was lodged by Messrs. A. Oestmann & Co., No. 76, Yamashita-cho. The firm imported imitation precious stones (made of glass) on which the Customs authorities ordered duty to be paid under No. 470 of the tariff. The contention of the importers was that the goods should be dealt with in accordance with No. 469. The director of the Customs decided to levy the duty under No. 62 of the tariff on the ground that this imitation of precious stones differs from “Venetian Glass,” being a kind of trimming.

BYE-ELECTION IN YOKOHAMA.

As Mr. F. Watanabe, member of the Upper House representing the highest taxpayers of Kanagawa prefecture, having resigned, a bye-election took place on July 27th at the Kencho. The result of the ballot was:—

Mr. Wakao Ikuzo 13
Mr. Soda Kinsaku 1

YOKOHAMA ENGINE AND IRON WORKS, LIMITED.

The eighteenth annual general meeting of shareholders of the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works was held on Friday. Mr. B. C. Howard, Chairman, presided and there were also present Mrs. Lowder, Messrs. F. S. James, N. F. Smith, C. K. M. Martin, T. W. Hellyer, E. W. Frazar, C. B. Bernard, F. T. Abbott, E. Andreis, W. K. Tresize, manager, and R. T. Bell, secretary.

The CHAIRMAN said:—

GENTLEMEN,—This is the eighteenth annual general meeting of the Company and I have the pleasure of presenting to you the Accounts and Directors' Report for the past year, and as they have been in your hands for some days, I will ask you to take them as read.

The net profit for the year is yen 38,320.80 against yen 10,867.00 for the previous year, and I think you will all agree with me that this can be considered a satisfactory showing. You will observe that the usual percentage for depreciation has been written off buildings, plant, and machinery, but the steam launches account remains the same, as they are kept in a thoroughly efficient state of repair, and are entered on the books at a low valuation.

The stock of material shows a slightly higher value than last year, and the bank account is in a much more satisfactory condition.

The balance at credit of profit and loss account for division to-day amounts to yen 51,935.35, which is so satisfactory that your Directors consider it a good opportunity to start a reserve fund, and they recommend that a sum of yen 20,000.00 be carried to that account as a commencement: a dividend of yen 10 per share is proposed, the balance, yen 5,935.35, to be carried to new account.

In a business like ours there are always great fluctuations and until peace is proclaimed the return of trade must be more or less uncertain. It will therefore be the policy of your Directors to keep in view the sound financial position of the Company, and they hope to be able to recommend additions to the reserve fund as opportunity offers.

Directors and Auditors:—Messrs. F. S. James, and N. F. Smith retire by rotation and are proposed for re-election. We must further confirm the appointment to the Directorate of Mr. C. K. Marshall Martin, and Mr. F. J. Abbott.

The Auditors, Messrs. F. J. Hall, and J. F. Cox-Edwards, also retire but signify their willingness to again serve.

Unless someone wishes to ask any question I propose the adoption of the report and balance sheet and will ask someone to second it.

Mr. Bernard seconded that the report and accounts be adopted and this was unanimously carried.

On the motion of Mr. Bernard seconded by Mr. Andreis, Messrs. F. S. James and N. F. Smith, who retired by rotation and were eligible for re-election, were re-elected.

The next business was the confirmation of the election to the directorate of Messrs. C. K. Marshall Martin and F. T. Abbott, which on the motion of Mr. Bernard was adopted.

The re-appointment of Messrs. F. J. Hall and Cox-Edwards as auditors was carried on the motion of Mr. Hellyer.

The CHAIRMAN said the dividend warrants would be issued on Saturday and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Following are the Report and Accounts:—

The Directors beg to submit the statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st May last.	
The Net Profits for that period (including the sum of yen 13,614.55 brought forward from 31st May, 1904) after providing for Depreciation of Buildings, Plant and Machinery, and payment of Directors' and Auditors' Fees, &c., amount to	Yen. 51,935.35
This amount the Directors propose to deal with as follows:—	
In payment of a Dividend for the year of yen 10 per Share	Yen. 26,000.00
To Carry to Reserve Fund	20,000.00
The Balance to be Carried Forward	5,935.35
	51,935.35

Board of Directors:—Messrs. F. S. James and N. F. Smith retire by rotation in accordance with the "Articles of Association," but offer themselves for re-election. Mr. C. B. Bernard having resigned his seat on the Board, the Directors elected Mr. C. K. Marshall Martin to fill the vacancy, and have also appointed Mr. F. J. Abbott a Director: both these appointments the Directors recommend should be confirmed at the forthcoming General Meeting.

Auditors:—Messrs. F. J. Hall, and J. F. Cox-Edwards retire, and offer themselves for re-election.

B. C. HOWARD,

Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Yokohama, 20th July, 1905.

BALANCE SHEET FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY, 1905.

LIABILITIES.	Yen.
To Capital 2,000 Shares of yen 50 each	130,000.00
" Sundry Creditors	3,790.98
" Balance Profit and Loss account	51,935.35
	185,726.31

ASSETS.	Yen.	Yen.
By Property Account (Estimated value in 1898 yen 62,000)	17,575.74	
" Plant and Machinery Ac.	44,799.11	
" Steam Launches	12,144.00	
" Stock on hand as per Inventory		74,518.85
" Sundry Debtors		65,188.13
" Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	29,364.15	
" Yokohama Specie Bank	245.10	
" Cash on hand	36.50	29,645.75
		185,726.31

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY, 1905.

	Yen.	Yen.
To Property Account Depreciation 5 per cent.		943.63
" Plant and Machinery Account, Depreciation 5 per cent.		2,317.83
" Fire Insurance		1,934.03
" Wages and Expenses	110,960.63	
" Rent	4,851.90	
" Interest		368.33
" Directors' and Auditors' Fees		1,900.00
" Upkeep and Repairs		2,542.87
" Balance	51,935.35	
To be appropriated as follows:—		
In payment of a Dividend for the year of yen 10 per Share	26,000.00	
Amount transferred to Reserve Fund	20,000.00	
Amount Carried to New Account	5,935.35	
		51,935.35

CR.

Jan. 1st 1904.—By Balance	177,754.54
May 31st 1905.—By Transfer Fees	13,614.55
" " Gross Earnings	5.00
	164,134.99
	177,754.54

June 1st 1905.—By Balance brought down	5,935.35
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B. C. HOWARD,

Chairman of the Board of Directors.

RUSSIANS FROM SAGHALIEN.

Major P. S. Dmeyantvitch (60) (reserve), Superintendent of the Kurilyon (?) Light House near Korsakoff, and thirty-eight civilians, including women and children were brought on August 2nd to Yokohama by the 10.30 a.m. train from Aomori under the escort of the gendarmes. As usual, they were assembled in the meeting hall of the Prefectural Assembly. Governor Sufu briefly told them that they were to be released and delivered to the French Consul, and expressed his sympathy with them over their tedious travels.

After a short consultation with the French Consul, they were put up in several Japanese hotels. They will leave by the next French mail steamer for Shanghai.

A telegram from Aomori adds that about six hundred civilians will be brought on August 10th from Alexandrofska and will be delivered to the French Consul in Yokohama.

THE GRAND HOTEL, LIMITED.

The thirty-second half-annual meeting of shareholders of the Grand Hotel, Limited, was held at the Hotel on Monday, July 31st. Dr. C. H. H. Hall, presided and there were also present, Messrs. B. C. Howard, A. M. Knapp, and L. Mottet.

The notice calling the meeting having been read by the Secretary,

The CHAIRMAN said:—The Report and Statement are now before us for consideration and will, as usual, be taken as read if there is no objection.

They present but little subject matter for special notice, the smallness of the returns being obviously due to recognized conditions incident to a state of war. The Directors have lost the co-operation of a conscientious colleague by the retirement of Mr. Kaufmann. They take this occasion to suggest that, as casual vacancy permits, the composition of the Board of Directors be restored to the number of originally provided for in the Articles of Association, viz. three Directors. The reason for the increase to five has long since ceased to operate, and a considerable reduction of fixed charges can be effected by a return to the number actually required. For these reasons the question of reverting to the original number of Directors will be formally submitted to you in due time. No writing off is recommended for this half year because the profit is represented wholly by cash and the property is already written down far below its actual value. Hitherto, the writing off has been based solely upon the estimated depreciation, and the latter has been thereby fully covered, but at the same time other influences have been operating for the production of an opposite effect, viz. appreciation. The result of these influences is that while yen 292,184.36 have been written off since the Company began operations, sixteen years ago, the actual value of the property is now more than double the total assets as presented in the Statement before us. This reflection and the prospect of an early termination of the war, which has especially affected business dependent upon travel, must serve for our encouragement while awaiting the return of normal conditions. You may have observed that the ratio of general expenses to working account has risen considerably of late. This fact is due largely to falling off of travel but in some degree also to greater proportionate expenditure. The increased cost of hotel supplies has, therefore, been the subject of serious consideration by the Directors with a view to minimize as much as possible the growing expense of working. To this end and in order to more effectively discharge its responsibility, the Board decided in April to appoint one of the Directors to supervise the management and, as managing director, to keep the Board in constant touch with the working of the Hotel. The results of this measure are already gratifying and warrant expectation of large advantages when such co-operation becomes complete and therefore more effective.

In view of the late large increase of cost of beef and the resulting public agitation for its reduction, you will be interested to know that the Directors have made inquiry into the feasibility of procuring a supply from abroad but found that while frozen beef could be laid down here for about twenty sen a pound efforts to effect economy in the direction was paralyzed by the absence of suitable storage. Frozen meats must be received immediately into cold storage for preservation but at present there is no available provision for such care. I now move the adoption of the directors' report and statement of account for the half year ended June 30th."

Mr. KNAPP seconded and the proposal was adopted unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the business.

On July 30th, 285 invalids were brought from the front to Ujina. On the same day, 158 invalids arrived at Shimbashi by the 12.30 p.m. train from Hiroshima.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK.

On Thursday, a general meeting of the Industrial Bank (Credit Mobilier) was held when Mr. Yoshida, an official of the Imperial Household, Messrs. Arai and Nagahama, officials of the Financial Department, and other Government authorities were present. The accounts for the first half year were submitted. The net profit was yen 124,501.66. Of this sum, yen 15,000 was set apart as legal reserve, yen 3,800 as reserve for equalizing dividends, yen 62,500 was allotted as first dividend (at the rate of 5 per cent per annum), yen 25,000 as second dividend (at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum), yen 10,000 as bonus to employees, and the remainder carried forward to the next account.

Mr. Soyeda, President of the Bank, made a speech. He said, according to the *Jiji*, that since the establishment of the bank, three years have passed during which the business of the bank has been put in good order and gradually developed. As a result a dividend of 7 per cent., per annum has been declared for this half year. Immediately after the establishment of the bank, war between Japan and Russia broke out and this might have been expected to have retarded business greatly but on the contrary, business had been fairly active. Fortunately the Japanese armies and navy have hitherto won brilliant successes, and as a result the public, especially commercial circles, were enabled to view the situation with much easiness. In this half year, Port Arthur surrendered and the Baltic squadron had been annihilated, which great successes produced still greater tranquility in business circles. Such efforts must be matters of congratulation for shareholders. The new foreign loan of three hundred million yen was warmly received in Europe and America and the fourth and fifth domestic loans were issued with great success. Under these hopeful conditions, the fourth and fifth Exchange Bills were issued. Of them, yen 84,150,000 were dealt in by the bank. If the amount of the first, second and third Exchange Bills issued through the Bank are added together, the sum exceeds yen 124,580,000. Bills now in possession of the bank amounted to yen 3,011,500. This enormous advance, if compared with the capital of the bank, seems perhaps too heavy. At a critical time, however, the bank could not escape from the great national burden. The President further said as to business during the first half year, that yen 6,025,366 was advanced for national and local loans, yen 3,255,532 for debentures in various commercial companies, and yen 2,581,803 for several industries, making a total of yen 12,762,701. The credits exceed by yen 1,390,352 those of the previous year. During the present half year, the gross income was yen 613,132, including the balance carried forward from the previous account. Having liquidated sundry expenditures, there remained a net profit of yen 124,501. This year, the Government revised several laws concerning their business, as the result of which the bank assumed a more favourable position.

BASEBALL.

It was very hot on Saturday. In shady spots where the sun could not possibly penetrate, the thermometer marked 90° Fahr. at 2.30 p.m., so what it was like in the full blaze of Old Sol's too-ardent countenance we leave the reader to imagine. Perhaps it was this roasting prospect which lay none too-alluringly in front of them, in addition to the worries, disappointments and delays inseparable from Mail-day, which kept players shyly away from the shelterless field of the Y. C. & A. C. until after three o'clock. But once the game got started the men put in their best and some good plays came off during the afternoon. McChesney's team at the end of the second innings were 4 runs to Merriman's 2, but they were held down by their opponents till the sixth, when they bunched 6 runs, making them ten. Merriman's team stuck gamely to their task, however, and were only 2 runs behind when the game was called. Teams:—

MERRIMAN'S IX.		MCCHESNEY'S IX.	
Correa.....	P.	.....	Brown.
Thorn.....	C.	.....	Thompson.
McGowan.....	1st.	.....	McChesney (Capt.)
Merriman (Capt.).....	2nd.	.....	Atkinson.
Bell.....	3rd.	.....	Mollison.
Wiedemann.....	S.S.	.....	Jenks.
Stornerink.....	L.F.	.....	Brewster.
Messer.....	R.F.	.....	Cowan.
Miller.....	C.E.	.....	H. J. Hearne.

SCORE BY INNINGS.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
McChesney	2	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	—10
Meriman.....	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	28

Mr. McEwan was umpire and Mr. Branha
scorer.

JAPANESE SPIRIT OF CAMARADIE.

Dr. McGee's article in the *Century Magazine* for May contains the following :—

Besides the disabled Japanese on the *Kobe Maru* hospital ship, we carried forty Russians. All except two officers were badly wounded privates, and all were provided for and treated exactly as were their captors. The Russians asked for little besides, but that little was given them at once.

But to me the most beautiful sight on shipboard was the spontaneous friendliness shown by Japanese patients who happened to be on deck whenever a bandaged Russian appeared there. The Japanese would at once offer him a seat, and a cigarette, and make attempts at a gesture-and-tone conversation for his amusement. The role of victor was never assumed; their relations seemed those of host and guest. So greatly did the gloom of the prisoners lift in this atmosphere that on the evening we steamed along the Inland Sea they joined in an international concert, which began with American airs, continued with Russian folk-songs, and ended with the grand national hymn of Japan.

that the pictures are the never-failing comess and good-brearing of every Japanese from whatever station in life, seemed a condensed illustration of the whole conduct of the war. The same traits shown by these simple soldiers actualize those in authority, whose aim is not merely to win military victories, but also to conduct this war according to such high and humane principles that the whole world will recognize in Japan one of the most enlightened nations of the Earth.

Japan has learned much from the United States. Now the time has come when America should learn from Japan.

If, as seems probable, all other departments of the military service were organized with the foresight and completeness displayed in the medical, and conducted with equal skill, it would seem unnecessary to look further for causes of the uniform success of their arms, upon the land and upon the sea, without a break from the beginning to the end; a success which has astonished the world, and raised that little brown people to the front rank of military powers. At the same time they have won a grand respect for traits other and better than mere warlike prowess.

FIRE

On Saturday, about 10 a.m., according to the Kaga-cho police, some wax and turpentine oil, materials used in the manufacture of shoe-blackening in a godown, at No. 73, Yamashita-cho, caught fire and in consequence heavy smoke escaped through the windows. The fire was soon put out with but slight damage.

Early on the morning of July 20th, fire broke out in the Hirayama Fire-works Factory in the village of O-oka, not far from Ota, Yokohama, destroying the building. The cause is not known.

Early on the morning of Aug. 2nd, fire broke out in Fukagawa, Tokyo, destroying two buildings. Negligence was the cause.

PLAGUE

An official telegram from Chiba prefecture says that four cases of plague have appeared in the village of Uraga, Unakami.

A dead rat infected with plague was found on July 29th in a godown at Fukagawa, Tokyo, belonging to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

A suspected case of bubonic plague is reported from the village of Hyakuken, Saitama prefecture. The patient is a woman, who was living up to July 27th at Fukagawa, Tokyo, which place is infected with disease.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A hundred and sixteen sergeants were promoted ensign on July 18th.

A Peking telegram says that the German-China Bank was opened on August 1st.

The Hon. W. Taft, Miss Alice Roosevelt and their fellow travellers have presented ~~yen~~ \$1,000 to the Japan Red Cross Society.

Mr. Tanabe, Japanese Consul in Bangkok, wired on August 1st to the Foreign Office that plague is now prevalent in that city.

During the first half year, the export of coal from Moji was: 329,572 tons to Hongkong, 143,528 tons to Shanghai, and 55,192 tons to Singapore.

A Lieutenant, two sub-Lieutenants, an engineer and two bluejackets from the captured Russian hospital ship *Orel* were removed on July 27th from Ujina to Niposhima.

The German steamer *Lydia*, which was recently captured in the neighbourhood of Okinawa prefecture (Loo-Choo islands), was brought on Aug. 2nd to Sasebo for adjudication by the Prize Court.

Five hundred Russians captured in Adrofska and surrounding places have been brought to Aomori. The officers will be removed to Hirosaki and the non-commissioned officers and men to Narashino.

Toki (75), the mother of a merchant named T. Tozaki, residing in West Toke, Yokohama, attempted on Sunday to commit suicide in her residence by injuring her throat with a razor. The cause seems to have been temporary insanity.

The *Nichi Nichi* says that Mr. T. Araki, a professor of the Tokyo Female High Normal School, was arrested on July 29th by the Mal police on a charge of having photographed the scenery in the area of the Straits fortifications.

A copy of the first issue of the *Wingon Daily Report*, which is published in Yingsi (Newchwang) is to hand. It is printed in Japanese, Chinese and English and is very well prepared for a first production. We wish our contemporary a prosperous career.

A telegram from Awomori reports that a junk with two Russian naval officers and 14 bluejackets has been captured by a Japanese warship in the neighbourhood of Etorofu, Kuriles, where it was in distress owing to a storm. The Russians will be brought to Awomori in a few days.

During two months commencing August 15 the Kyushu Railway Company will issue special excursion tickets either for certain sections or for the whole line. The pass for the whole line is available for twenty days and the first class fare is ten yen, not including transit tax.

Dr. H. Ishibashi and thirty-two others have been appointed surgeons in the Army, and Mr. Ishikawa and five other sergeants promote to ensign. T. Kobayashi, J. Otori and T. Kimura soldiers, were deprived on July 27th of decorations conferred on them after the Japan-China war.

The *Hochs* has a report from Post Arthur that the work of floating the sunken Russian ship has progressed greatly. The steamer *Amur* and the battleships *Rennan* and *Pobieda* are now being pumped out, the temporary repairs being completed. They will be floated in the near future.

About 7 p.m. on Aug. 2nd, the Osaka Shosha Kaisha steamer *Gunsan Maru*, while entering Kobe harbour, collided with the British steamer *Southgrove* (the agents of which are Messrs. Dodwell and Co.) with the result that the latter sustained severe damage on the port side of the engine room six feet under the water line. Temporary repairs having been made by men from the warship *Tsukushi*, and the Harbour Police

Shipbuilding Yard, the *Southgrove* was brought to the pier of the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard. The Japanese ship was not damaged.

It is reported by a Seoul telegram that Vice-Admiral Sir Gerard Noël, Commander-in-Chief of the British squadrons in Asiatic waters, arrived on July 30th at Chemulpo with two cruisers from Wei-hai-wei, together with his staff. On the following day, they proceeded to Seoul. They left on Aug. 1st for home.

During July, the price of commodities advanced by 1.39 per cent. on the average. The details are as follow:—

	July.	June.	July 1904.
Goods for domestic use ...	118.26	117.00	105.32
Goods for export	113.00	109.78	93.78
Goods imported.....	120.31	119.69	109.06
Average rate	118.00	116.61	104.54

About 3.30 p.m., on August 2nd, I. Iwasaki (19) residing at the village of Ikasa, Yokosuka, attempted to murder his father, Hisakichi by name, in their dwelling, inflicting severe injuries on the latter's head with a sword. The culprit gave himself up to the Yokosuka Police Office. The cause was a dispute as to property. On Thursday the accused was removed to the Yokohama District Court.

Two coolies were arrested on Aug. 1st by the Harbour police and removed to the Yokohama District Court. On the evening of July 29th, they broke open a case containing a hundred pieces of cotton in the cargo on board the *Mongolia* and stole sixty-two pieces while they were employed in landing work. Some of the goods stolen were found in two lighters at the English Hatoba.

There is general regret in Tientsin (said the *China Times* of July 19th) at the announcement of the approaching departure of Major-General Semba. This clever and popular Japanese officer has made many friends in North China, by whom he is deservedly held in the highest respect, and his removal hence, even though it be to undertake the duties of an important appointment in Japan, is regarded as real deprivation.

The Hokkaido Colonization Bank has decided to issue debentures to the amount of yen 800,000. The terms of the loan are reported by the *Koku-nin* to be as follows:—Subscription to be made not later than August 31st and to be paid up not later than September 30th. For the first year the loan is to be left untouched and during the ensuing five years, it will be redeemed by lottery in April each year. The interest is 7 per cent. per annum.

We have received the following communication from the Superintendent of Foreign Mails:—"Please allow me to acquaint the public through your paper with the fact that the Parcels Post Convention between Japan and the United States is now extended to the Guam Islands under the same conditions as for the United States, and that parcels destined for the above island are to be forwarded by means of the ships of the Nanyo Boyeki Heki Company.

T. Yamada, contractor in Nagasaki, has asked the local government to transmit his claim of yen 6,825 to the Russian Government. According to his petition, he was attending to the construction of a branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank in Harbin under the instructions of the Russians. After the outbreak of the war, he was compelled to leave without completing the work or receiving payment so that he has sustained the foregoing loss.

A Reuter's telegram from Queenstown, dated June 19, says:—"Three large iron sailing barques reached Cork harbour this morning from Australia, after a remarkable passage. They are the German *Este*, 1,420 tons register, Captain Carstens; the English *Iredale*, 1,574, Captain Roberts; and the Scotch *Inverurie*, 1,417, Captain Charleston. Ninety-nine days ago these three vessels were towed out of Melbourne harbour at about the same hour, laden with cargoes of wheat, and bound to Queenstown for orders. That night

they lost sight of each other and did not meet again until about entering Cork harbour, being almost simultaneously reported from the headland signal station. The vessels are well-known fast sailers, and in shipping circles there was considerable speculation as to which would turn up first. The German vessel has actually the best of the time, while the *Iredale* comes second."

A private letter to Singapore from the Celebes says that the Dutch have made an unfortunate start with their expedition against the natives of South Celebes. The Dutch flagship has got ashore about 150 miles from Macassar, in the Gulf of Boni, and is pretty hard on, it is believed. She is one of the newest cruisers and has the Admiral on board. It is stated that the *Nam Yong* may be chartered to go to the stranded vessel, to take off stores, &c., and lighten her.

The white-flag which was hoisted on the Russian destroyer *Budevi* (now *Salsuki*) when Admiral Rojestvensky surrendered to the Japanese destroyer *Sazanami* in the battle of the Japan Sea, has been brought to Tokyo. It is said by Tokyo papers to be made from a linen cloth covering a table in the wardrobe, the size being 8 *shaku* in length and a little over 4 *shaku* in width. The naval authorities intend to exhibit it in the military museum, Yushukwan, Kudan, Tokyo.

THE AMERICAN BOYCOTT IN CHINA.

The *Shanghai Times* says that the compradors of several Shanghai firms have received threatening letters because they continue to remain in the employ of American firms. The following is the translation of a letter sent to the comprador of the American Trading Co.—

SIR,—I have been longing after your grand good manner for a long time, but have not had the pleasure of meeting you. We now hope that your wealth is abundant and your health splendid. On account of the American Government ill-treating Chinese labourers, injuring our brothers, insulting our hands and feet, we feel very painful in heart, so painful that we can find no word to express it, and our hatred toward America can not be allayed. We have noticed that Shanghai gentlemen have also shown their sympathy and are trying to devise a means to stop the ill-treatment of Chinese. Some enlightened gentlemen have proposed that a boycott on American goods can be used to retaliate against America. The idea is best. When this proposal was first made people in every direction approved of it. You are also a Chinese. You have been the Compradore to the American Trading Co. for several years. Don't you know that to-day, the 20th, is the day fixed that no more American goods are to be used? This morning we saw you go into the office of the American Trading Co. in a haughty manner, considering that you are its Compradore. You never think of the sufferings of our brethren nor of the public's desire, but only seeking for your own profit by handling American goods. Is it not a sin? You are a man that is to be pitied. We do not think that you, being a man having extraordinary talents, will have no food to eat and no clothes to wear if you quit the American Trading Co. Should you not be able to live after leaving that firm, we would supply food and clothes to every old or young member of your family and you need not feel distressed. In order to abate the rage of the public we allow you three days in which to settle your accounts with your employers. If three days are not sufficient, take five days. If five days are still not enough take ten days. But after the expiration of ten days, should you not have attended to the matter, you must not blame us for cutting your head off and burning your house down.

We understand, says the *N.-C. D. News*, that upon receipt of the disturbing news from Amoy the Committee in charge of the Boycott matter at Shanghai at once telegraphed to the principal merchants and gentry of that port exhorting them to maintain control of their fellow citizens and showing how foolish it is for the people of Amoy to act so rowdily. "You should," said the dispatch, "continue friendly relations with every American in your midst and act courteously as usual towards them. Our dispute is not with American merchants, officials, and missionaries here, nor with American merchants in the States. We merely want just treatment for our countrymen going to the United States, and if we can-

not get our wish we merely show our displeasure by refusing to buy things of American manufacture, that is all. We must not quarrel or ill-treat Americans in our midst, the majority of whom heartily decry the action of those concerned in the States. It is therefore to be earnestly hoped that you people of Amoy merely keep to the letter of our programme already decided amongst us, namely, abstain from buying or contracting for American goods until we get our wish, which is very simple and does not require any exertion or bullying on the part of the mob. There is no use for such things at all. We are heartily sorry that you have done such things in Amoy and sincerely hope people of other cities will not follow your bad example."

The following reply has been received from the Amoy Committee by the Shanghai Committee:—"We have read your telegram deprecating the attack on the U.S. Consul here. There has been nothing of the sort. Where did you hear of this?"

It is reported that those in charge of the boycott have advised parents not to keep their children from attending schools kept by Americans as there is no quarrel with them.

As there are American goods still unsold in Shanghai and goods previously contracted for still to arrive, Chinese will be allowed not only to buy the former but goods contracted for before the commencement of the boycott are without exception to be taken delivery of when they arrive from the United States.

With reference to a telegram sent by the Waiwupu, a short time ago, to the various Committees in charge of the protest against the new Exclusion Treaty forbidding them to boycott American goods, some Chinese in San Francisco on learning of this sent the following telegram to the Waiwupu:—

"You seek to forbid us Chinese merchants from making a protest in the shape of boycotting American goods, thereby proving yourselves willing slave of the U.S. Minister in Peking; you have thus shown yourselves traitors willing to sell your country; therefore you are an enemy of all. Punishment must be meted out to you and we shall immediately send a 'Chuang Shih' (brave hero: like the Japanese 'Soshi') to kill you. For an example we request you to see what has been done in Russia by patriots in removing high Ministers of State.—A joint telegram from 100,000 angry Chinese residing in America."

To this extraordinary telegram, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, the Waiwupu sent a reply through Mr. Chung, the Chinese Consul-General in San Francisco, denying the charge of trying to coerce Chinese merchants from putting into force the boycott of American goods and declaring that on the contrary the Ministers of the Waiwupu were doing their best in discussing with the U. S. Minister about the deletion of obnoxious clauses in the proposed new exclusion treaty. The wild and reckless words of the senders of the San Francisco telegram are deprecated in a dignified manner by the Waiwupu, and the Chinese of San Francisco are exhorted not to listen to baseless rumours and so spoil matters.

The boycott started in Shanghai, Amoy, and other places in South China, against American goods, has now extended to Nagasaki. The Chinese merchants there have passed the following resolution: (1) To stop shipping by American steamers after the 1st August; (2) to refuse cargoes brought by them; (3) to stop buying or selling American goods, or handling goods forwarded via America; (4) goods covered by old contracts not to be dealt with subsequent to November next; after that date, no fresh contract to be signed.

Up to July 27 the Chinese committee in charge of the American boycott had received telegrams of support from the following Chambers of Commerce:—Chengtu and Chungking (Szechuan province), Shasi, Wuchang and Hankow (Hupei province), Nanking, Hankow and Huaian (Kiangsu province), Kiukiang, Nanchang, and Hukow (Kiangsi province), Wuhu and Ningking, (Anhui province), Shaoxing, Hangchow, Wenchow, and Ningpo (Chekiang province), Foochow and Amoy (Fukien province), Canton, Swatow, Samshui, and Chaoching (Kuangtung province), Wuchow and Kueilin (Kuangsi province).

LITERARY GOSSIP.

In a discussion on University prize poems the *Academy* remarks that on two occasions at least the Newdigate is said to have been awarded on the strength of the merits of a single line. The telling line in D. S. MacColl's "Fall of Carthage" was "The monotone of everlastingness." In Dean Burgon's description of Pedra occurred the phrase "A rose-red city—half as old as time." Neither line can be fairly appraised without its context. Mr. MacColl wrote:—

'But better still in slumber slanting ease
To be beside the falling of the seas,
To listen and to listen till the tune
Of all the life of all the afternoon
Deepens to one note of a long distress—
The monotone of everlastingness.'

The passage in which Dean Burgon's bit was effected ran—

'Not virgin white—like that old Doric shrine
Where once Athena held her rites divine:
Not saintly grey—like many a minster fane
That crowns the hill or sanctifies the plain:
But rosy red—as if the blush of dawn
Which first beheld them were not first withdrawn:
The hues of youth upon a brow.
Which men called old two thousand years ago.
Match me such marvel, save in Eastern clime—
A rose-red city—half as old as time.'

Thanks to Mr T. Fisher Unwin, the reader of books of travel may now have for 3s. 6d. the voyages and adventures of that wonderful sixteenth century Portuguese traveller, Ferdinand Mendez Pinto. This classic has been translated into many languages, and the present reprint is that of Cogan's translation of 1663, somewhat abridged. The reader will be particularly delighted to find that the quaint, interesting illustrations of that edition have been reproduced in facsimile, and they add much to the value of the volume. Mendez Pinto had a career of adventure which even the most imaginative fiction writer could scarce make more exciting. He travelled in Ethiopia, China, Tartary, Cochinchina, Siam, Japan, and the East Indies. In his twenty-one years of wandering he was five times shipwrecked, sixteen times sold and thirteen times made a slave. The narrow ignorance of his contemporaries branded him as a prolific liar, but we know that he was a close, and for the most part, accurate observer of people, places, and customs, and that his book of travels is an invaluable record of the condition of many parts of Asia in the sixteenth century.

"I remember," says a correspondent of the *Academy*, "once penetrating into the heart of that wild west where Carlyle came from and in the village of Ecclefechan searching out the birth-place of the seer. When shown the very room in which he first saw the light, I could not help asking, 'Was Carlyle really born there?' 'Ay, that was he,' replied the stout dame who was showing the room, adding as though the fact were of even greater importance, 'And oor Maggie was born in the varra same bed.'"

Lord Acton's list of the hundred best books published in the *Pall Mall Magazine* has been described as "a very learned affair." There are not more than half-a-dozen English books in the entire list. These include Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Policy," Newman's "Theory of Development," Darwin's "Origin of Species," Marne's "Ancient Law," and Mill's "System of Logic." Shakespeare is excluded. Among other books recommended are the following:—Mozley's "University Sermons," Cori's history of the religious movement in the Canton de Vaud, the "Breviloquium" of Bonaventura, Blondel's book on the Primacy, Ronaveau's book on Poland, Burke's Correspondence, and Humboldt's "Kosmos."

The intimate association of Southwark—where King Edward accompanied by the Queen, inaugurated the cathedral of the new diocese on Monday, the 3rd July—with the great names in English literature—Gower, Chaucer, Shakespeare, Goldsmith, Johnson, Dickens, Ruskin—is well known, but the locality has the equally interesting but perhaps less generally known distinction

of being the place whence the first Bible printed in England was issued. That Bible was "Imprynted in Sowthwarke for James Nycolson" in 1537, and was the second edition of Coverdale's translation, the first having been printed by Jacop van Meteren at Antwerp, and sent to Nicolson of Southwark in sheets—a protective Act prohibiting the introduction of bound books into England.

Professor Bury, Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, has published through Messrs. Macmillan & Co., "The Life of St. Patrick and His Place in History." Mr. Bury explains the nature of the attraction the subject has for him. In the first place, it was not as an important crisis in the history of Ireland, but "as an appendix to the history of the Roman Empire, illustrating the emanations of its influence beyond its own frontiers." In the second place, Mr. Bury adds, the theme attracted him "as a notable episode in the series of conversions which spread over northern Europe the religion that prevails to-day." Historical students will grasp the significance of this mere outline of the scope of the work.

Mr. John Lane publishes an interesting volume of historical memoirs relating to the reign of Charles II. This is the "Memoirs of Lady Fanshawe," edited with an introduction by Beatrice Marshall, and a note on the illustrations to the volume by Allan Fea. The writer of these recollections was the wife of Sir Richard Fanshawe, the poet and translator, Charles II.'s Ambassador to the Courts of Spain and Portugal. With the memoirs are printed in illustration of them extracts from Sir Richard's correspondence. In an "introductory memoir" the editor gives a succinct sketch of the Fanshawe family, and of the chief personages referred to by Lady Fanshawe. The illustrations with which Mr. Allan Fea deals comprise reproductions of family portraits and contemporary prints.

Mr. Horatio Brown, already the author of many books about Venice, is adding another to the series, entitled "In and Around Venice," which Messrs. Rivington announce for early issue. It is intended to be a companion to the "Life on the Lagoons," and several of the chapters appeared originally in the first edition of that book, but for various reasons these were subsequently omitted. Another chapter appeared in the author's "Venetian Studies," published in 1887, and now out of print; but the rest of the volume has never appeared in book form.

Two further volumes in the series of twelve photogravure facsimiles of rare fifteenth century books printed in England and now in the University Library, Cambridge, will shortly be published by the Cambridge University Press—"The Temple of Glass," by John Lydgate, and "A Ryte Profitable Treatise compendiously drawn out of many and dyvers Wrytynges of Holy Men," by Thomas Betson. The copy of "The Temple of Glass," printed at Westminster by Caxton about the year 1477, formed part of the collection of John Moore, Bishop of Ely, which was given to the University by George I. in 1715. It is now preserved in a separate binding at Cambridge, but was formerly bound up with seven other publications in one priceless little volume, lettered on the back "Old poetry printed by Caxton." According to Blades, "the collection appears to have been made before it came into the Bishop's possession; but the fact of the poems being bound together led Middleton, and all succeeding writers, to describe them as one work. A careful examination, however, showed that the volume contained eight distinct publications, which have since been bound separately. Some of these are unique, and some are found alone in other collections." They evidently included some of the first productions from Caxton's press. "The Ryght Profitable Treatise" is reproduced from the copy printed in Caxton's house by Wynkyn de Worde about 1500, and—like "The Temple of Glass"—was presented to Cambridge by George I. with the rest of the library of Bishop Moore. The tract is one of twenty-six formerly bound together in

another of the remarkable volumes included in that collection, which was very rich in black-letter books, and cost George I. altogether £6,000.

A monthly magazine tells a good Law Courts story. A counsel, in the middle of his cross-examination, was handed a telegram. "Hello," he said, as he read it, "So-and-so has won the Derby." "Mr. A.," said the judge, severely, "it is very unseemly that in the course of solemn judicial proceedings, where a man's liberty and reputation are at stake, you should be talking of the winner of a horse race. Er—by the way, does the telegram say what was second and third?"

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON AMERICAN COLLEGE IDEALS.

President Roosevelt is already spoken of as the next head of Harvard University when the venerable President Eliot retires. The selection would be an ideal one, besides solving the great American problem "how can we best employ our ex-Presidents?" President Roosevelt was the principal speaker at the Harvard Commencement this year and his speech, as was only to be expected, was on a very high level. He began by saying:—

"A great university like this has two especial functions. The first is to produce a small number of scholars of the highest rank, a small number of men who, in science and literature, or in art, will do productive work of the first class. The second is to send out into the world a very large number of men who never could achieve, and who ought not to try to achieve, such a position in the field of scholarship, but whose energies are to be felt in every other form of activity; and who should go out from our doors with the balanced development of body, of mind, and above all, of character, which shall fit them to do work both honorable and efficient.

"Much of the effort to accomplish the first function, that of developing men capable of productive scholarship, as distinguished from merely imitative, annotative, or pedagogic scholarship, must come through the graduate school. The law school and medical school do admirable work in fitting men for special professions, but they in no shape or way supply any shortcomings in the graduate school any more than does the college proper, the college of the undergraduates. The ideal for the graduate school and for those undergraduates who are to go into it must be the ideal of high scholarly production, which is to be distinguished in the sharpest fashion from the mere transmittal of ready-made knowledge without adding to it. If America is to contribute its full share, to the progress not alone of knowledge, but of wisdom, then we must put ever-increasing emphasis on university work done along the lines of the graduate school.

President Roosevelt then turned to an aspect of the question which singularly enough has only lately come into prominence in the United States:—

"We can best help the growth of American scholarship by seeing that as a career it is put more on a level with the other careers open to our young men. The general opinion of the community is bound to have a very great effect even upon its most vigorous and independent minds. If in the public mind the career of the scholar is regarded as of insignificant value when compared with that of a glorified pawnbroker, then it will with difficulty be made attractive to the most vigorous and gifted of our American young men. Good teachers, excellent institutions and libraries are all demanded in a graduate school worthy of the name.

"But there is an even more urgent demand for the right sort of student. No first-class science, no first-class literature or art, can ever be built up with second-class men. The scholarly career, the career of the man of letters the man of arts, the man of science, must be made such as to attract those strong and virile youths who now feel that they can only turn to business, law, or politics. There is no one thing which will bring about this desired change, but there is one thing which will materially help in bringing it about, and that is to secure to scholars the chance of getting one of a few brilliant positions as prizes if they rise to the first rank in their chosen career. Every such brilliant position should have as an accompaniment an added salary, which shall help to indicate how high the position really is, and it must be the efforts of the alumni which can alone secure such salaries for such positions.

"As a people I think we are waking up to the fact that there must be better pay for the average man

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

DE WITTE INTERVIEWED.

London, July 28.
 Reuter telegraphs from St. Petersburg that M. de Witte has been interviewed and the interview has been published at St. Petersburg. He is reported to have declared that the institution of a Viceroy of the Far East was one of the principal causes of the war inasmuch as it constituted a provocation to China, Japan, Great Britain and America, and it did not correspond with the true strength of Russia in the Far East, particularly on the Pacific Ocean where Russia, properly speaking, has no interest.

DE CASTRIES BAY.

London, July 28.
 General Linevitch reports that on the 24th inst. the Japanese landed a battalion of troops at de Castries Bay, south of the Amur.

THE NORWEGIAN THRONE.

It is reported that the Kaiser is proposing a Hohenzollern Prince for the Norwegian crown.

BRITISH FLEET TO VISIT THE BALTIC.

The British Admiralty has decided to dispatch the Channel squadron on a cruise to the Baltic in August and September to visit the Scandinavian ports.

RUSSIAN CRUISER STOPS ANOTHER BRITISH STEAMER.

The Russian auxiliary cruiser *Kuban* stopped the British steamer *Fazilka* in the Red Sea on Tuesday.

THE JAPANESE TERMS.

London, July 29.
 A version of the Japanese terms has already been published in Washington with some show of authority.

M. DE WITTE.

Later.
 In an interview transmitted by wireless telegraph from the Atlantic liner on which he travelled, M. de Witte declared that nothing which had recently occurred in Europe could remotely or indirectly affect the problem with which he would have to deal.

THE JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS.

Baron Komura and Mr. K. Takahira lunched with President Roosevelt yesterday.

TERRIBLE TRAIN ACCIDENT.

An electric train from Liverpool to Southampton ran at full speed into a stationary train. Twenty-two persons were killed and four killed.

VISIT OF FRENCH SAILORS TO ENGLAND.

London, July 30.
 The whole programme for entertaining the French naval officers during their visit to England in August has been elaborated. It comprises a Royal lunch at Cowes, a reception at Windsor, a lunch at the Guildhall, culminating in a lunch at Westminster Hall, which latter is regarded as quite an exceptional compliment.

THE BRITISH CHANNEL SQUADRON.

London, July 30.
 The forthcoming cruise of the British Channel Squadron in the Baltic is causing a great outcry on the part of the Berlin conservative newspapers, which claim that the Baltic must be regarded as controlled by the countries bordering it. Sweden, Denmark and Russia being unable to say much Ger-

many must be considered mistress of that Sea.

VLADIVOSTOCK.

A strong Japanese squadron is blockading Vladivostock.

THE TSAR'S RESOLVE.

London, July 31.
 The Tsar has replied to a petition urging him not to conclude a shameful peace, "that the Russian people may rely on me never to make a dishonourable or unworthy peace."

BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION.

There is a growing belief that there will be a general election in the autumn. The Scottish Conservative candidates have been officially warned to be ready for a general election before the end of October.

RUSSIAN REFORMS.

London, August 1.
 It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Council of Ministers has approved the electoral scheme for a national assembly. Everyone is to be enfranchised who is over twenty-five years of age and who fulfills the prescribed property and taxation qualifications. Each province and twenty of the largest towns are each to elect an electoral college, which elects the deputies. There will be a secret ballot throughout. The peasants will have no individual votes, their collegiate representatives being elected by cantonal assemblies, which will be elected by the communal councils.

THE PEACE TERMS.

London, August 1.
 Owing to the sensational reports of interviews published by the American press regarding the peace terms, Mr. Sato has been obliged to announce that they are fabrications and misquotations. He avers that he was ignorant of the Japanese terms.

THE BALTIC.

Semi-official Berlin journals deny that Germany has entertained any project of closing the Baltic.

PARIS MUNICIPALITY TO VISIT LONDON.

The visit of the entire Paris Municipality to London as guests of the London County Council in October promises to be a unique event, the French councillors holding a special business meeting while in London.

RUSSIA'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

London, August 2.
 The Tsar to-day presided at a council for the final consideration of the national assembly scheme. Modifications are unlikely. The elections are proposed to take place on the 1st of October and the assembly will meet on the 1st November. The meetings will be private, but the President can admit the Press. The members will receive pay of £1 a day.

MR. TAKAHASHI.

Viscount Hayashi has presented Mr. Takahashi, Vice President of the Bank of Japan, to the King.

M. WITTE.

Baron Rosen has visited President Roosevelt to arrange for the President's reception of M. Witte.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON AND THE BALTIC.

London, August 2.
 Reuter's correspondent in Berlin telegraphs that the Berlin Foreign Office deprecates the newspaper outcry with regard to any anxiety in reference to the visit of the British Channel Squadron to the Baltic. Germany, it is said, is prepared to give the

squadron the usual hospitality and to furnish it with coal, provisions, etc.

MANCHURIA.

General Linevitch has telegraphed to the Tsar contradicting the newspaper reports that the Russian Armies have been surrounded, and declaring that all Japanese attempts to approach him have been unsuccessful.

EXODUS FROM VLADIVOSTOCK.

The inhabitants of Vladivostock are leaving the city *en masse* and proceeding to Blagovestchensk.

LINEVITCH'S CONFIDENCE.

Later.
 General Linevitch concluded his Message to the Tsar by stating that the "morale of the troops inspires complete confidence in our armies. They are ready for any task."

THE TSAR'S DETERMINATION.

Replying to another address, the Tsar telegraphed his hearty approval of the recommendation to continue the war till the enemy is crushed, and further that he would not entertain any proposals for the cession of territory or the payment of an indemnity.

[Received at the Imperial Naval Head Quarters From Vice-Admiral Kataoka, commanding the Northern Squadron. Received p.m. 27th inst.]

NAVAL NEWS.

The report of the officer commanding the squadron despatched to de Castries Bay on the 24th instant (Castries Bay is about 60 nautical miles N. W. from Alexandrofska on the opposite coast) is as follows:—
 "On the afternoon of the 24th we landed near Kresterkamp (promontory). The men in charge of the light-house fled, leaving nothing but an officer's cap and 7 soldier's caps. At Tsboy, which is the other extremity from the light-house, there was a building for a telephone with communicated with the light-house. Here we found 21 beds but no sign of any person. The light-house is very strongly constructed and has a ware-house, quite full of provisions. Subsequently we pushed on far into the harbour. When we reached the neighbourhood of Basart Island and got as far as the telegraph office of Alexandrofsky (not Alexandrofska which is on Saghalien), we observed 4 guns, 2 of which suddenly opened on us. We at once replied, and the enemy was finally silenced. Thereafter a large conflagration broke out in the town, and there was an explosion apparently of a powder magazine."

RYKOFF OCCUPIED.

[Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters. 29th p.m.]

From an early hour on the 27th the Saghalien Army advanced vigorously, pursuing the enemy. At 3 p.m. its van occupied Delpenskoe and its cavalry rode into Rykoff. Meanwhile the force which had forced the enemy back to Nomihairovskoe pushed on eastward and driving his infantry and artillery from their position near Wodernikovskiy, at once took up the pursuit. The heat was severe, the thermometer registering 93° F.

THE CAPTURE OF RYKOFF.

[Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters at the afternoon of the 30th inst.]

The gist of this report is as follows:—The Russian forces confronting the Japanese left on the north of Rykoff mustered 2,000 with 4 field pieces. The military force confronting the Japanese right west of the road from Dui to Rykoff mustered 3,000 infantry with 4 field pieces and 4 machine guns. The Japanese unattached cavalry

which entered Rykoff on the afternoon of the 27th were obliged to retire during the night owing to the disturbed state of the town. It being thus seen that the Russian main force on the western road still occupied the highlands above the town, the Japanese formed the plan of attempting to annihilate this force by capturing the town in its rear and attacking simultaneously in front. With that object the van of the left column, accompanied by the unattached cavalry, moved rapidly along the northern road at 3 a.m. on the 28th and entered the town and after some confused street fighting obtained full possession of the place by 8.30 a.m. Meanwhile the right wing opened a vehement attack against the Russians on the western heights and these seeing the town in their rear occupied by the enemy broke and fled along a byroad leading from a point 5 miles west of the town to a point 10 miles south. The Russian losses in men and material are believed to have been heavy, but have not yet been ascertained. At noon a force was sent out from the town to pursue the enemy southward and at a place 8 kilometers from Rykoff they came into collision with a body of 800 Russians, of whom they captured 500 and killed 200.

[Received at the Headquarters of the Imperial Army on the afternoon of the 1st August.]

SAGHALIEN.

The Karafuto Army having broken the enemy, who had retired to a point 8 kilometers south of Rykoff, pursued him vigorously and on the 28th attacked him in a strongly fortified position at Paleo. The place was captured the same day and the enemy, about 1,000 strong, retired southward in disorder toward Onoru.

[This place is 65 versts south of Paleo.—Ed. J.M.]

Lieut.-General Haraguchi, commanding the Karafuto Army, proclaimed on the 30th July that the whole island is now under military law.

[Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters.]

JAPANESE TRADING STEAMER ATTACKED.

At 4.48 a.m. on the 3rd two Russian destroyers fired on the Japanese merchant steamer *Keisho* in Kyong-song Bay. Seven shots struck the steamer in the engine-room and the bridge and killed the Master and the cabin boy and wounded the steward and a Korean sailor. The Russians fired about 60 shots and at a little after 5 o'clock ceased firing and steamed in the direction of Vladivostok. The *Keisho* listed but was able to continue her voyage.

[RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.]

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Austrian newspapers hold that the meeting of the two Emperors will exercise considerable influence on the general situation as regards peace. All agree in that view. The *Fremdenblatt* says that as the Kaiser supported the President's intervention and assisted it, there is no reason to suppose that at his meeting with the Tsar he forgot his own previous acts.

The *Nieuw Freie Press* says:—"The meeting is the Kaiser's manner of commiserating the Tsar with respect to the existing situation. The German Emperor fully understands, of course, that constitutional institutions can not be avoided, in Russia and the meeting will therefore have the effect of facilitating reform in that sense. As to foreign affairs this newspaper argues that the meeting will exercise a powerful and excellent influence on the peace question. Further, with regard to the

view taken by English journals (namely that such a meeting on the very eve of the peace negotiations must be regarded as a measure intended to destroy Japan's political influence), the *Nieuw Freie Press* contends that since the outbreak of hostilities Germany has maintained a neutral attitude and has sought to avoid all suspicion of supporting Russia *vis-à-vis* Japan. Therefore the Kaiser is not now likely to commit the folly of offending Japan, who possesses so great power in the Far East. In sum, the meeting will more than ever strengthen the Tsar's desire for peace.

Prince Meshchersky, writing on the 20th of July, says:—"We do not know what powers have been entrusted to M. Witte but since his nomination public opinion may be said to take two forms. The first is that the War Party, having made failure upon failure in the Far East, which failures have incurred public censure and placed them in great moral difficulties, welcomed Witte's appointment as a means of avoiding their own responsibility. The second is that Witte's enemies have contrived to have entrusted to him a difficult task in which he can not succeed, so as to bring about his ruin. Thus if the general opinion be inferred it does not believe in the restoration of peace, inasmuch as Russian desires an honourable peace and the situation does not admit of an honourable peace. Witte, when he accepted the post, must have well understood the trend of public opinion. But when we recall that Russia has felt obliged to assent to a peace conference and that it is essential for her to quell her domestic disturbances, the occasion does not warrant us in paying any attention to side issues.

The *Novoye Vremya*, in consecutive issues, has discussed the question of the hour. The gist of its writings is this:—"The peace conference is an affair of prime importance to the world for it will determine the positions of the Powers in the Far East as well as the superiority or inferiority of the yellow race. It is not Russia's interests alone that have to be considered. There devolves upon her the duty of indirectly working on behalf of other Powers also, and that her task is correspondingly heavy need scarcely be remarked. Consequently it is not to be supposed that the States of Europe will stand by as idle spectators when the balance of power in the Far East and their own interests are concerned. If we consider the recent meeting of the Kaiser and the Tsar from the point of view of the German Emperor, who is so careful of the world's conditions, it must be regarded as an event of deep political significance. The *Novoye Vremya* also cites the cases of the interference of the Powers after the wars between Russia and Turkey and between Japan and China, and refers to the recent Morocco question, arguing from these precedents that the Powers should interest themselves actively. It shows a covert desire to enlist their intervention.

THE MEETING OF EMPERORS.

As the Havas News Agency and the French newspapers still continue to state that the meeting of the two Emperors was suggested by the Kaiser and took place in spite of the Tsar's wishes, the *Kölnische Zeitung* traverses the allegation. It says:—"However frequently such a story be repeated it is unworthy of credence. In Germany it need not be refuted. She may calmly abandon the matter to the French, and may wait until some documentary evidence is furnished. Everything relating to the meet-

ing is kept rigidly secret in Berlin, but it is known that after a most friendly consultation the two Sovereigns parted entirely satisfied.

RUSSIA'S WHEAT HARVEST.

According to reports published by the Russian newspapers the wheat crop this year appears to be bad. In the districts where this is notably the case the local assemblies have decided to ask the Government for power to organize measures of relief and to ask also that money be granted to assist merchants and farmers. Further, at the recent meeting of united local assemblies in Moscow it was resolved that the Government be asked to extend to the local assemblies such assistance as shall suffice to mitigate the apprehended famine.

STORMS IN KOREA.

Fusan, July 30.

According to a telegram from the Consul at Fusan continuous heavy rain since the 28th has caused no little damage inside and outside the settlement. A land-slip has occurred at one place causing 10 deaths and several injuries. Reports received show that the Nakdong River has risen 10 feet but the flood has not killed or injured any men or cattle. Between Masampho and Senho the railway is interrupted, and there have been land-slides at places on the Seoul-Fusan line. Communication was barely restored from 7 p.m. on the 29th, and at 6 a.m. on the 30th the Choryang train just succeeded in getting to Samnangjiu. Several Japanese houses appear to have been in- yaded by the water. The rain ceased to-day (30th).

YELLOW JACK.

Chicago, July 30.

A bad type of yellow fever prevails in New Orleans, which is an important market for cotton.

A RUSSIAN EXPLANATION.

According to Wolff's telegrams the gist of two editorials of the *Novoye Vremya* has been wired to Berlin and published by the newspapers there. The main points made by the latter are:—"The meeting of the two Emperors does not at all differ in spirit from the recent meeting between the King of England and the President of the French Republic. The meeting of the chief personages of England and France did not in any way imperil the Franco-Russian alliance, and similarly the meeting of the two Emperors does not bring that alliance into the smallest danger. The peace negotiations between Russia and Japan are an incident of great importance to the whole world, and to confirm the friendly relations between the German and Russian Emperors is an event of great potency for strengthening the world policy. Every confirmation of the friendly relations between the Russian and German Emperors is a good omen for the peaceful settlement of the Morocco question which has arisen out of the Anglo-French convention. It is especially important to-day that friendly relations should be observed among the nations of Europe, the meeting of the two Emperors should have great force in extending those relations.

THE TSAR'S RESOLVE.

The semi-official St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency says that the priests in the Trenburg district have forwarded a telegraphic petition to the Tsar signed by 38,000 persons urging that no dishonourable terms of peace should be accepted. The Tsar has answered:—"The people of Russia may trust me. I shall certainly not make any

peace dishonourable or unsuitable to Great Russia."

RUSSIAN NEWS.

General Linevitch, in a report dated the 29th July says:—"On the 23rd a detachment of ours fell in with some Hunghtsz at Vangovling in the Hailungching district. On the 24th our troops approached Erhdugan, and after an exchange of fire occupied the place. On the 26th a force of ours, exchanging shots with the enemy's outposts, advanced, whereupon the enemy retired to Marugo, and as he occupied the latter we opened fire upon his defences, assumed the offensive and attacked his position. At 6 p.m. he retired, leaving some killed and wounded, among whom was an officer. Our troops, having performed the task entrusted to them, retired."

Lt-General Redéger has been appointed Minister of War.

M. WITTE IN NEW YORK.

M. Witte arrived in New York on the 2nd and is to meet the President on the 4th.

NEWS FROM MANCHURIA.

Reuter telegraphs that General Linevitch reported under date of the 31st July that on the 25th the Russian infantry and cavalry crossed the Musan Pass and advanced but were driven back by the Japanese to Kophungsan and were pursued; but the Russian artillery arrested the pursuit.

(Received at the Naval Department.)

WRECK OF A GERMAN STEAMER.

The German Representative in Tokyo having informed the Japanese Government that the German steamer *Cecilie* (1,258 tons displacement) had gone ashore near Kataoka-misaki (Cape Patience) and that a part of her crew had taken to boats and landed at Tifmeneff and having requested assistance, our Northern Squadron sent a ship to give succor and the commander of the latter reports:—"On the 4th of June the *Cecilie* (owned by the corresponding of the German *Lokal Anzeiger* and having for master a German commander on the Reserves) left Shanghai, and passing north of Okuishi Island in the Tokara cluster, steamed from the south of Hachijo-jima along the Japanese coast at a distance of 50 or 60 nautical miles. On the 15th she entered Petropavlovsk in Kamchatka. On the 19th she left that place, but meeting a heavy gale, took refuge on the south of Horomushiro Island. Setting out again on the 22nd, she passed northward of Saghalien, and steered direct for Nikolaievsk, but could not reach her destination owing to floating ice. She had therefore to steer south, and on the 27th she ran on a rock at the west of Bratkofsk cape, some 25 nautical miles north-west of Kataoka-misaki. We (succor ship), obstructed by the weather and other causes, were barely able to take off the crew of 4 Germans, 2 Englishmen, 1 Norwegian and 36 Chinese. Carrying these we arrived at Otaru on the 26th of July. It is stated that the master of the steamer proceeded overland to Nikolaievsk."

(Received by the Naval Authorities.)

ADMIRAL ROJESTVENSKY.

Naval Hospital at Sascho; p.m. July 31. The result of the operation on Admiral Rojestvensky's temple is good. The Admiral is greatly pleased. Yesterday for the first time he was able to leave his bed and occupy a chair. But the after effects of the

wound on his left leg are still painful and he is suffering from rheumatism in the joint of his right knee so that he can not yet walk.

(RECEIVED BY THE "KOKUMIN SHIMBUN.")

PEACE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

New York, July 29th, p.m.

The President received Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira most kindly and had a long conversation with them. What the newspapers of this city report as having passed at the interview is entirely false.

KOREAN INDEPENDENCE.

With regard to Korea's endeavours to procure an American guarantee of her independence the newspapers write in a strain of ridicule. Not a single journal treats the matter gravely.

(RECEIVED AT THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

THE TSAR'S REPLY.

Washington, August 3.

The Tsar, replying to a memorial from the people, has declared that he will refuse either to cede territory or to pay an indemnity.

PESSIMISTIC M. WITTE.

M. Witte takes a pessimistic view of the Conference. He says that it will last only a week and that Russia will not be able to endure Japan's terms. But President Roosevelt is hopeful. He says that if Japan does not change her terms Russia will give up the Ussuri region.

[This telegram is unintelligible. Certainly President Roosevelt never said what is here attributed to him.—Ed. J.M.]

RUSSIA FROM WITHIN.

Mr. Harry de Windt has been printing in the columns of the *Westminster Gazette* some of his impressions of Russia as he saw it this spring. He approached the big empire by way of Odessa:—

Odessa is certainly the pleasantest, if not the most interesting, city in Russia—in fine weather—but sea fogs and a persistent downpour accompanied my stay. As the train rumbled in a line regiment was drawn up outside the station, and if I have ever seen misery personified it was in that line of grey sodden figures devoid of all trace of soldierly bearing, standing motionless in the rain with pallid faces and downcast eyes. Near them a glittering group of officers, chatting and smoking cigarettes, looked gay and unconcerned; but champagne and vodka had not cheered the departure of their men, who might have been a gang of convicts bound for the city gaol—a destination most of them would probably have preferred to their own—Manchuria. "Some more doomed ones," said my drosky-driver as we drove away. Most of these men were recruits from Bessarabia, from which district, by the way, no fewer than a thousand peasants were taken a few months ago straight from the plough and hustled across Russia to Cronstadt to serve as sailors in the Baltic Fleet! To those in Russia behind the scenes Admiral Togo's victories lose much of their English glamour.

In Odessa, as in other Russian towns which I afterwards visited, the war was scarcely ever mentioned in my hearing, although I have many acquaintances here and mixed freely with all classes. This is probably because your true Russian is as much a fatalist as the Turk, and generally receives news of the most crushing public or private disaster with a shrug of the shoulders and a muttered "Nichevo!" an untranslatable word which means many things—amongst others, "Never mind! It will all come right in the end!" During my entire journey from Odessa to the Caucasus, and thence back to Warsaw, I do not think I met half a dozen who were not confident that the Japanese would eventually be driven out of Manchuria, though I was not informed how this was to be accomplished! I should add, on the other hand, that Russians no longer allude to their formidable foes as "monkeys," as they did at the commencement of the war. The implacable, ever-victorious Japanese is at last regarded with respect by all, and the Yellow Peril has a sinister meaning for the humblest peasant. "Take care," I heard a moujik's

wife say to her child—"or—I will give you to great ugly Togo!"

The continuance of this disastrous war is generally ascribed in England to the obstinacy of the Grand Dukes and their baneful influence over his Majesty the Emperor, but all prominent officials in Odessa and elsewhere with whom I conversed on the subject almost ridiculed this theory. It is an open secret in Russia that peace would have been made long ago but for the intervention of the Empress-Dowager and a personage as little known in this country as he is (perhaps unduly) dreaded in his own—Monsieur Pobiedonosteff, the Procurator of the Holy Synod, before whose influence and power even Grand Dukes must bow the knee. No one but his own relatives and immediate entourage can know the Emperor's feelings upon the subject, and the public might well have been spared the rubbish which has appeared in the Press about his Majesty's personal opinions on the great question of peace. It is probably safe to assume, however, that the Czar will be chiefly guided by Monsieur Pobiedonosteff in the future as he has always been in the past, and that this illustrious official really holds the key of the situation. I have the honour of his personal acquaintance, and have seldom met in private life a more charming and sympathetic person, whose keen interest in the welfare of Siberian exiles has come under my own observation. More than this I cannot say.

THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY AND SHIPOWNERS.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Suez Canal Company was held on Tuesday last week at Paris, Prince d'Arenberg, the president, in the chair, said *Faithfully* of June 13th. The Prince described the agitation against the administration of the Company as "virulent." He maintained that the London Agreement of 1883 was a programme, not a contract; in other words, the Agreement, confirmed as it was by a meeting of shareholders in Paris, and accepted in this country as a settlement, was not an Agreement at all, but a huge sell. Even on that showing, however, he was not able to say that the programme had been carried out on the part of the Company. As a matter of fact, the Agreement was a compromise strictly in the nature of a compact or contract. The representatives of British shipping dropped the movement they were then promoting, amongst other things, a second Canal, and were content with the arrangements made, including the specific stipulation by the Suez Canal authorities, afterwards confirmed at a meeting of the shareholders of the Company, that on the annual dividend reaching 25 per cent. the surplus profits should be devoted to the reduction of the dues until they fell to five francs per ton. British owners, abandoning their agitation of and before 1883, have remained loyal to the Agreement. The Company has not. It has accepted all the advantages secured to it under the Agreement, but has, to the extreme surprise of British and foreign shipowners, declined to carry out its part of the bargain. If the revenues of the Company had been declining there would have been some excuse, though no justification, for the Company's breach of faith; but with the income increasing by leaps and bounds, its action can only be described as cynical effrontery.

The Company actually seems to plume itself on its action, for at last week's meeting the president told the shareholders that no reduction would be made in the dues unless the dividend was proportionately increased. So the 25 per cent. modest maximum at once disappears. British shipowners are thus openly informed that the company does not intend to observe the definite conditions to which it was an assenting party in 1883, and on the strength of which the determination to make a new Canal was abandoned. The apologetic tone is now exchanged for one of contemptuous defiance; the "Arrangement" which had become an "honourable understanding" has now dwindled down to a "programme," and the difference between an "arrangement" which is the result of agreement between two parties in dispute and a programme which may be issued by the conductor of a band, is obvious. This cannot fail to make a most unfavourable impression on owners here, and on the country. The British directors who were present at last week's meeting raised no protesting or dissenting voice when the president stated that the Agreement was not a contract, but a programme; which goes to show that such of the directors as were generally understood to represent British shipping are more disposed to give that great interest away than to stand up even for the barest justice. It is needless to say that all the resolutions were adopted *nem. con.*, amid applause, together with a vote of confidence in the directors; recalling the famous line of Molière's, "*Le véritable Amphitryon est l'Amphitryon où l'on dîne.*" There is quite a bit of philosophy in Molière.

JAPAN AND THE INDIAN ARMY ADMINISTRATION.

Lord Kitchener, in his Minute on the administrative system of the Indian Army, makes the following reference to Japan:—

Japan has shown us what can be done by thoroughly enlightened and up-to-date methods of army administration, whereby a young nation, which had set before itself the object of producing an army complete in every preparation for war which foresight and singleness of purpose could suggest, has attained striking success. The disastrous consequences to the Russian Empire of opposite methods give us the other side of the picture. Can we then hesitate any longer to break the chains of custom and the tolerance of admitted defects which are so strong in India, and shall we not reform, while yet we have time and opportunity, our ancient and defective system of army administration?

Sir E. R. Elles, commenting on the Minute, says:—

These words call for most serious consideration, and we shall do well to examine the Japanese system which his Excellency rightly admires. First of all I may observe that in none of the principal European armies does the administration and control of the army services rest with the commander of the army. As to Japan, I may with advantage quote Lieutenant-General Sir William Nicholson:—

Japanese system of military administration.—This system generally resembles that of the German army. There are two principal administrative heads, working in conjunction with but independently of each other, and both report directly to the Emperor whose Advisory Council (a) includes the Ministers of War and Marine, the Chief of the General Staff.

One head is the Chief of the General Staff who is responsible for plans of military operations, intelligence, topography, questions of defence, manoeuvres and the training of Staff officers, distribution of the army, mobilization and movements of troops by land and sea. The other head is the War Minister, who is a member of the Cabinet and responsible for what may be styled routine duties and departmental services.

So far as can be judged by the results hitherto obtained, the Japanese system works very smoothly, efficiently, and economically both in peace and war. We may be certain at any rate that it is the outcome of the most careful investigation of the relative merits of the various systems adopted by the European Powers.

In the system above described if we substitute "Commander-in-Chief" for "Chief of the General Staff" and deprive the Commander-in-Chief of his seat in the Cabinet as an Extraordinary Member of Council, we have an exact parallel to that in force in India, where the two principal administrative heads are the Commander-in-Chief and the Military Member of Council working in conjunction with, but independently of, each other, and both directly responsible to the Viceroy. I am in agreement with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and accept his recommendation that we should copy the Japanese system, which has proved so successful.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"YOKOHAMA YARNS."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—As a resident counting almost as many years in the country as yourself I wish to endorse all you have written with regard to "Yokohama Yarns." Indeed, I can only regret that your condemnation had not been written in stronger terms, for then you would have voiced the sentiment of the greater portion of the community. With all our sins, and they are many, we did not deserve such a book as this. I can only think that the writer speaks of what has been told to him (or her) and not from actual knowledge gathered during a long residence here. Besides, the author falls into the trap of introducing comparative newcomers among old-time scenes, and alludes to modern innovations in the local press as things of the long ago. All of which makes me doubt the bona fides of the narrator of "Yokohama Yarns."

Yours, etc.,

1866.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Will you permit me to express the opinion (shared by many others) that the book "Yokohama Yarns" is simply inane rubbish, dull, stupid, absolutely incorrect and misleading, and apparently quite purposeless.

I regard the work as merely a trap to catch the money of unwary buyers, and can only congratulate the writer on the fact that he has not had the impudence to put his name to his mendacious drivel.

Yours, etc.,

V.E.R.Y. DISGUSTED.

Yokohama, July 3rd, 1905.

THE TRADE OF KOREA.

BRITISH CONSULAR REPORT.

The report by Mr. Harrington, Acting Vice-Consul Chemulpo, shows that the total foreign trade of Korea, during the year 1904 amounted to £3,444,178, as against £2,827,381 in 1903, an increase of £616,797, or 21.8 per cent. These figures are the largest yet reached by Korea. This expansion in trade is especially interesting as it has occurred during a period of war. In general it may be said that in Korea the war has resulted in an unprecedented activity in commerce and industry. This activity cannot be gauged by the ordinary returns of increased trade alone. The large supplies of railway material brought in transports, the numerous works undertaken by the Japanese, and the influx of money, all contributed to the same end.

Imports.—The import trade of Korea was especially active during 1904. The principal causes of this were the increased purchasing powers of the Koreans, the demands of the Japanese troops and of the largely increased civilian population, and the railway and other works undertaken by the Japanese authorities. The trade in cotton goods is almost entirely British and Japanese; as stated elsewhere, the former is estimated at £384,549, and the latter's figures are £422,107.

Exports.—The decrease in the exports (£259,710) is more than accounted for by the drop of £298,484 in the export of rice. The rice crop both in October, 1903 and 1904, was good, in the latter case probably above the average; but the exports fell in 1904 to less than one-third of those of the previous year. This was due mainly to the fact that the Koreans were under no necessity of bringing the rice to the ports for export, as they were obtaining good prices in the interior from the Japanese military authorities. An additional reason for the small export was the good crop in Japan, which thus closed a channel of demand. Other important decreases were cattle and live stock, due to disease (£26,080), and whale flesh and blubber (£9,207), while there was a large increase in the export of beans and peas (£85,694).

British Trade.—In the keen competition between British and Japanese cotton goods the former derived considerable advantage from the facts that, firstly, the Osaka mills were full of orders for the Japanese forces, and, secondly, that money being plentiful amongst the Koreans they were enabled to indulge their preference for the dearer, but more durable, Manchester article. The total import of railway plant and material, according to the customs returns, was £472,951, and of this sum probably some £200,000 worth was of British origin. The energy of railway construction during 1904, however, makes these amounts abnormal, and though, till the completion of the railways, imports will continue to be large, British trade under that head must expect to suffer a decline eventually. Apart from the sum mentioned above quantities of railway material were landed from Japanese Government transports. This material did not pass through the customs nor was its value recorded by them.

Currency.—The use of Japanese currency is extending greatly, the notes of the Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan) and of the Dai Ichi Ginko being in general circulation. The amount of the Bank of Japan notes thus in use is very large, probably exceeding £700,000. The notes of the Dai Ichi Ginko in circulation at the end of 1904 had increased to £344,206, and this issue was covered by a reserve of £196,102 in specie and £186,404 in Government securities. During the year about £881,648 worth of paper money was imported, and as only £116,908 worth (of which about half was Russian paper) was exported, the excess of imports of Japanese paper money was over £800,000. A portion of this increase has probably crossed into Manchuria. The debased nickel coinage of Korea is still in constant use, especially in the interior. The fluctuations of this currency have, as in former years, been the subject of much embarrassment to merchants. An Imperial ordinance of January, 1905, provides for the improvement of the coinage and the substitution of a new nickel coin, to date from June, 1905. This will involve a loan from Japan, 3,000,000 yen in specie being the sum named.

Railways.—It is estimated that the cost of construction of the Seoul-Fusan line has been about £10,000 per mile, and expenses will be paid when the line earns about £1 per day. As the earnings are reported to be already about 15s., the line ought shortly to pay expenses at least. By way of comparison it may be mentioned that during the last half of 1904 the receipts on the Seoul-Chemulpo section exceeded £5 per mile per day.

Foreign Trade.—Owing to the great rise and fall of the trade of Chemulpo and the shallowness of the river channel nearest the town, great difficulty and delay are experienced in landing passengers and cargo, and vessels of any size have to be a considerable distance out. To obviate this great inconvenience

the Japanese authorities are engaged in a work of considerable importance and magnitude. Across the nearest river channel are two islands, Roze Island and Observation Island, on the further side of which the water is deeper. Accordingly a bridge is to be built across the river enabling trains to run direct on to Roze Island, along the outer side of which the railway will be extended over a pier to Observation Island. Wharves, &c., will be built, and ships lying outside these islands will be in close proximity to the railway and may even be able to come alongside the wharves. Considerable work in the shape of building stone piers, blasting, cutting, &c., has already been done, but the main task of actually bridging the river is yet to be commenced.

The population of Korea has been subject of widely differing estimates. A recent calculation of the population by provinces resulted in an estimate of 5,629,487 for Korea, except the northern Ham Keung province (in Russian occupation). This would give a total of 5,000,000 in round numbers for the whole country, but it is very doubtful whether this estimate is not too low. The population of Seoul, the capital, has been placed at just over 200,000 including nearly 9,000 non-Korean residents. The Japanese population in Korea increased by some 26,000 during the year and now numbers over 50,000.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	H. T. Co.	Shawmut	F. Aug. 4
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China 1	M. Aug. 7
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. Aug. 7
America	P. M. Co.	Korea 3	W. Aug. 9
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China 4	Th. Aug. 10
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	M. E. Friedrich	Sa. Aug. 12
Europe	M. M. Co.	Armand Belic	W. Aug. 16
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	F. Aug. 18
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic 6	Sa. Aug. 20
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M. Aug. 22
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tatar	Sa. Aug. 26
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Sa. Sept. 3

- 1 Left Nagasaki on the 3rd inst.
- 2 Left Vancouver on the 24th ult.
- 3 Left San Francisco on the 2nd ult.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 2nd inst.
- 5 Left Hongkong on the 1st inst.
- 6 Left San Francisco on the 2nd inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES.

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Tientsin	B. T. Co.	Shawmut	Sa. Aug. 5
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Prinz Heinrich	Sa. Aug. 5
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Nusmanis	Sa. Aug. 9
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. Aug. 7
America	P. M. Co.	China	Tu. Aug. 8
Shanghai	M. V. R.	Abnui	W. Aug. 9
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	F. Aug. 11
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	F. Aug. 11
Europe	M. M. Co.	Sydney	Sa. Aug. 12
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Argonia	Sa. Aug. 19
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Aug. 19
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Aug. 20
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Tu. Aug. 22
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tatar	Sa. Aug. 26
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Tu. Sept. 3

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Morlake, British steamer, 1,680, F. W. Batten, 27th July.—Otaru, General.—Rikimatsu Nanimatsu.
Tsinan, British steamer, 1,459, Lindberg, 28th July.—Sdney via ports and Hongkong, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Viking, Norwegian steamer, 914, Danielsen, 28th July.—Takao, General.—Yamagata.
Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 29th July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Vittoria, British steamer, 1,758 John Ronald, 29th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Mongolia, American steamer, 7,850, W. P. S. Porter, 29th July.—Hongkong via ports and Kobe, 28th July, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
Idomeneus, British steamer, 4,299, Hugh Nish, 29th July.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 28th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Belgian King, British steamer, 2,153, Hayton, 29th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 31st July.—Yokkaichi, 30th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Victoria, Swedish steamer, 989, J. Hellberg, 31st July.—Takao via Kobe, General.—Omska Shosen Kaisha.
Sambia, German steamer, 3,623, Luening, 1st Aug.—Hamburg via ports, and Hongkong, 26th July, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Samara, British steamer, 1,790, W. Lewis, 1st Aug.—Muroran, Coal.—H. T. K.
Unda, Norwegian steamer, 879, A. Hansen, 1st Aug.—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—N. Y. K.
Windsor, British steamer, 1,853, John B. Booth, 1st Aug.—West coast ports via Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sydney, French steamer, 2,077, Combe, 2nd Aug.—Marseilles via ports and Kobe 1st Aug. Mails and General.—M. M. S. S. Co.
Bratmar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 2nd Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Denshikure, British steamer, 2,489, W. A. Evans, 2nd Aug.—London via ports and Kobe, 31st July, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Afghan Prince, British steamer, 3,183, Campbell, and Aug.—New York via ports and Kobe, 1st Aug.—General.—American Trading Co.
Mazagon, British steamer, 903, R. Campbell, 2nd Aug.—Middlesbro via Suez and ports, Cope and Pig Iron.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, T. Arakawa, 2nd Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Austria, Austrian steamer, 4,879, R. Colledani, 3rd Aug.—Trieste via ports and Shanghai, 29th July, Mails and General.—Heller Bros.
Carl Menzell, German steamer, 984, G. Cornand, 3rd Aug.—Manila, P.I., Sugar.—Simon Evers & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Oro, British steamer, 2,147, W. Ransome Coleman, 28th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Picqua, British steamer, 1,167, T. F. Felkins, 28th July.—Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Yaddo, British steamer, 2,974, D. Baird, 28th July.—New York via Suez and ports, General.—American Trading Co.
Richmond, British steamer, 2,050, F. T. Nicolle, 28th July.—Muroran, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Jaga, Norwegian steamer, 577, O. P. Spinnau, 29th July.—Moji, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.
Tonkin, French steamer, 2,327, Charbonnel, 29th July.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S. S. Co.
Tyr, Norwegian steamer, 1,417, Danielsen, 30th July.—Moji, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.
Mordake, British steamer, 1,680, F. W. Batten, 30th July.—Kobe, General.—Rikimatsu Nanimatsu.
Breik, Norwegian steamer, 645, J. Folkman, 30th July.—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.
Breconshire, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, 30th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, W. P. S. Porter, 30th July.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
Valetta, British steamer, 1,937, J. McMorran, 31st July.—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Vittoria, British steamer, 1,758, John Ronald, 31st July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Japan, British steamer, 2,796, E. P. Martin, 1st Aug.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Hyogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 881, N. Nielsen, 1st Aug.—Yokkaichi, General.—N. Y. K.
Belgian King, British steamer, 2,153, J. Hayton, 1st Aug.—Otaru, via ports, General.—N. Y. K.
Tinian, British steamer, 1,450, C. Lindeburgh, 1st Aug.—Sydney via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Glenahon, British ship, 1,980, W. F. Andrews, 2nd Aug.—Royal Roads, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.
Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 2nd Aug.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shunosa, British steamer, 2,690, E. A. Chaplin, 2nd Aug.—New York via Suez and ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Viking, Norwegian steamer, 914, Danielsen, 2nd July.—Kobe, General.—Yamagata.
Samara, British steamer, 1,790, W. Lewis, 3rd Aug.—Otaru, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Unda, Norwegian steamer, 879, A. Hansen, 3rd Aug.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. L. L. Fawcett, Mr. J. W. Crouch, Dr. Thos. McCloy, Mrs. T. McCloy, Miss F. McCloy, Mrs. G. McCloy, Miss A. Duryee, Miss L. H. Duryee, Mrs. H. Sampson, Master C. Nielson, Capt. P. S. Brown, Mrs. Cooper, Rev. D. T. Huntington, Miss Huntington, Miss A. Law, Mrs. Pocklington, Miss Pocklington, Miss V. Hargreaves, Miss M. Amos, Miss M. Pollock, Mr. A. E. Algar, Mr. J. C. Burston, Mrs. A. R. Greene, Miss Greene, Mr. S. D. Hepburn, Mrs. Hepburn, Miss M. E. Metton, Miss Russell, Major A. Pickering, U.S.A., Mrs.

Pickering, Miss V. C. Pickering, Miss M. M. Pickering, Mrs. Whitfield, Miss Butter, Capt. R. L. Horst, U.S.A., Miss B. Moore, Miss Robertson, Mr. C. H. B. Aull, and Mr. E. Koischurtz, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Dr. E. Waterhouse, and Mr. Hee Chung, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. Geo. E. Dow, Mrs. G. E. Dow, Miss L. Dow, Mr. J. W. Towne, Mr. J. E. Carter, Miss Carter, Mr. A. D. Walker, Miss A. R. Springer, Mrs. J. Wright, Mrs. E. T. Hull, Mr. Top. Bottom, Mr. Lee Bagley, Mr. C. M. Monasmeth, Mrs. C. B. Weltner and infant, Mr. C. W. Rosenstock, Mrs. S. Pike, Mr. C. W. Vance, Mr. T. E. Dow, Mrs. Dow, Mr. A. McFerron, Mr. G. C. Wegmann, Mr. Woo Kuen Hay, Mr. Louis Bow, Mrs. Louis Bow, Mr. T. Davis, Capt. H. K. Siruve, Mr. J. W. Davidson, Baron de Steel, Mrs. E. H. Frame, Mr. Lewis Tsao, Mr. Kuan Chin Hsen, Mr. Wong Ta Hsieh, Capt. O. J. Charles, U.S.A., Mr. C. Leaman, Mrs. C. Leaman, Miss M. A. Leaman, Miss L. A. Leaman, Mr. F. P. Bonham, and Mrs. C. M. Hedegan, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Sydney*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mrs. Jamy Carillo, Mr. and Mrs. Ono, Mr. Dutteldain, Mr. K. Hirano, Mr. Yamaguchi, Mr. Ribault Lagasno, Mr. Coey, Mr. J. Takashi, Lieut. Wighon, Mr. T. S. Unsoin, Mr. Golie, Mr. Roger, Mr. Whan, Mr. Jones, Miss Stephanie Ohr, Mr. Montel, Mr. Jaeger, Mr. Grappe, Mr. Ackland, and Mr. Sun Tien, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Tonkin*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Richard Hass, Mr. C. B. Corom, Mr. J. A. Savi, child and valet, Mr. H. A. Stewart, Mr. L. Jacob, Mr. H. R. Burrill, Mr. Andrews, His Hon. Judge Casey, Mrs. Jeheune, Mr. W. Dening, Capt. Badham Thornhill, Lieut. Berton Foster, Mr. T. W. Heliyer, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Sullivan, Mr. Blehr, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dresser and governess, Mrs. Jacobine and children, Mr. Jacobine and servant, the Governor of Korsakoff, Mr. Chow Pack Kwai, Mr. Dung Sui Fong, Mr. Tsun Chun Ting, Mrs. Tan and child, Mr. S. Meguro, Mr. and Mrs. Wang and infant, Mr. Chuck In, Mr. Chuck Kan, Mr. Wang Wing Sung, Mr. and Mrs. Nakagawa, Mr. F. Dolly, Mr. G. M. A. Abdoola, Mr. Jadas Andras, Mr. E. Colien, Mr. Andreas Salas, Mr. John Peeler, Mr. R. Arthur, Mr. Antonio Silva, Mr. G. S. Potter, Mr. Chas. Wright, Mr. Joseph Almerforth, Mr. John Lynch, 112 Russians, 43 children and 52, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. W. H. Anderson, child and maid, Mr. F. P. Bonham, Mr. T. Bottom, Mr. Louis Bow, Mrs. Louis Bow, Mr. Lee Bagley, Miss V. Brastow, Dr. W. C. Braisted, U.S.N., Mr. I. E. Carter, Miss M. Carter, Capt. O. J. Charles, U.S.A., Mrs. L. L. Chaffee, Mr. F. Davis, Mr. J. W. Davidson, Mr. E. J. Doering, Mrs. E. J. Doering, Mr. T. E. Dow, Mrs. T. E. Dow, Mr. G. E. Dow, Mrs. G. E. Dow, Miss Dow, Mrs. H. Forbes, Miss Emma Forbes, Mrs. E. H. Frame, Mr. E. M. Hedegan, Mrs. B. M. Holman, Mr. F. A. Grpw, Miss E. Howard, Mrs. E. T. Hull, Mr. F. M. Hutchinson, Mrs. F. M. Hutchinson, Mr. Hee Chung, Mr. Kuan Chin Hsin, Mr. C. Leaman, Mrs. C. Leaman, Miss M. A. Leaman, Mr. M. Matsuda, Mr. A. McFerron, Mr. C. M. Monasmith, Mr. D. Nigri, Mrs. S. Pike, Mr. Auguste Ponsell, Mr. Cale Young Rice, Mrs. Cale Young Rice, Mr. C. W. Rosenstock, Rev. Cyril Ross, Mrs. M. E. Sawyer, Miss A. R. Springer, Mr. A. Sproule and wife, Miss Emily Sproule, Miss Eliza Sproule, Miss M. H. Sproule, Baron de Steel, Capt. H. K. Struve, Rev. W. C. Swearer, Mr. S. Tanabe, Mr. J. W. Towne, Mr. Lewis Tsao, Miss M. E. Turner, Mrs. C. W. Vance, Mr. A. C. Vroman, Mr. A. D. Walk, Dr. E. Waterhouse, Mr. Geo. Watson, Mrs. S. F. Watson, Mr. C. Wedekind, Mrs. C. J. B. Weltner and infant, Mr. G. C. Wegmann, Mr. Woo Kuen Hay, Mr. Wong Ta Hsieh, Mr. Wong Kai Kai and servant, and Mrs. J. Wright in cabin.

Per British steamer *Japan*, for London via ports:—Mr. G. Moffat, Miss Moffat, Mr. H. W. Booth, Mr. J. A. Robertson, and Mr. S. Soper, R.N., in cabin; 5 Naval details, and 1 Japanese amah.

CARGO.

Per American steamer *Hierades*, for Tacoma:—

	Chicago	New York	Pacific	Other	Total
From Canada & East Coast					
Hongkong	363	2,206	1,866	—	4,435
Kobe	240	1,410	1,424	513	3,587
Keelung	—	1,411	10,436	—	11,847
Total	603	5,027	13,666	528	19,819

SILK SHIPPERS.

Silk shippers per steamer *Kanagawa Maru*, for Seattle, 25th July:—

	Bales
Kai Tsu Gomei Kaisha	264
Doshin Kaisha	44
Total	308

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer

Tonkin:—	RAW.			WASTE.		
	Marseilles.	Lyons.	Milan.	Italy.	France.	Russia.
Carlowitz & Co. ...	—	5	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co. ...	—	10	—	—	—	—
Longin & Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysses Pila & Co. ...	—	35	—	—	—	—
Jewett and Bent ...	—	20	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.	25	—	—	—	—	—
Salser Rudolph & Co. 42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boyer, Mayet Guil-	—	—	—	—	—	—
lice.....	5	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	—	—	—	3	—	—
Total	72	90	—	3	—	—

Silk shippers per *Mongolia*, for San Francisco, 30th July:—

	Bales
Siber, Wolf & Co.	108
Jardine Matheson & Co.	105
Vivanti Bros.	101
Bavie & Co.	100
Herbert Dent & Co.	88
China and Japan Trading Co.	85
Varenne & Co.	62
F. Strahler & Co.	55
Jewett and Bent	45
Boyer, Mazet Guille & Co.	40
R. Schmidt-Scharff & Co.	25
Sieber & Co.	19
Kito Gomei Kaisha.	400
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	110
Doshin Kaisha	108
Total	1,451

Per British steamer *Japan*, for London via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 5 bales.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, August 4.

Little demand and few sales.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD
White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ...	0.10 to 0.18
{ 50 yds. 36 in. } ...	0.10 to 0.18
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 yds. 36 in. V. 3.50 to 4.40	
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 yds. 45 in. V. 3.50 to 4.40	
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 36 inches ...	2.80 to 4.10
Cotton Italians and Salteens ...	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD
Flannels ...	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crupe, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ...	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ...	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb ...	0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ...	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE
Nos. 16/24, Singles ...	Y. Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles ...	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles ...	—
Nos. 32, Doubles ...	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 3/100, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...	260.00 to 280.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ...	300.00 to 320.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ...	430.00 to 460.00

RAW COTTONS.

	PER BALE
American Middling ...	25.50 to 26.00
Indian Broach ...	23.50 to 24.00
Chinese ...	25.00 to 27.00

METALS.

The market is still quiet.

	PER BALE
Round and square 1/2 inch and upward ...	V. 4.00 to 4.80
Iron Plates, assorted ...	4.35 to 4.85
Sheet Iron ...	4.70 to 6.95
Galvanized iron sheets ...	10.05 to 10.95
Wire Nails, assorted ...	6.85 to 7.15
Tin Plates, per box ...	7.40 to 7.65
Fig Iron, No. 3 ...	2.40
Hoop Iron (1/2 to 1 1/2 inch) ...	5.00 to 5.50

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

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Milk

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Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

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in the
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TRADE MARK.

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It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Stiff Joints,

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Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps,
Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

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FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.**

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 885, Oxford St.),
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

BOVRIL

**gives you
Strength.**

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and
18th every month, at Noon, the "NAGATO MARU."
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th
every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MARU."
—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Aug. 5th, at
9 a.m., the "PRINZ HEINRICH."—H. Ahrens &
Co., Nachf.

For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Aug. 5th, the "HIDGO
MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 5th, the "NUMANTIA."
—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, Aug. 7th, the
"STENTOR."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki,
and Shanghai, about Aug. 8th, the "EMPEROR OF
INDIA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For SYDNEY, via Hongkong and New Guinea, Aug.
8th, the "PRINZ SIGISMUND."—H. Ahrens &
Co., Nachf.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Aug. 8th,
3 p.m., the "CHINAA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand (from Kobe), Aug.
9th, the "CHANGSHA."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Aug.
9th, at 2 p.m., the "ANHUI."—Nippon Yusen
Kaisha.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Van-
couver, B.C., Aug. 11th, at Noon, the "EMPEROR
OF CHINA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki,
and Shanghai, about Aug. 11th, the "KOREA."
—P. M. S.S. Co.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Aug.
12th, at 7 a.m., the "SYDNEY."—M.M. S.S. Co.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe,
Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo
and Port Said, Aug. 12th, at Noon, the "BARA-
LONG."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and
Shanghai, Aug. 12th, the "ARAGONIA."—P. & A.
S.S. & Co.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Aug. 15th, at
Daylight, the "PAKLING."—Butterfield & Swire.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe,
Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port
Said, Aug. 15th, at Daylight, the "MALACCA."—P.
& O. S.N. Co.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 15th,
the "KEEMUN."—Butterfield & Swire.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Aug.
15th, the "TREMONT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, Aug.
16th, the "ALBENGA."—Corney & Co.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Aug.
17th, at Daylight, the "RHENANIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Van-
couver, B.C., Aug. 19th, the "ATHENIAN."—Can-
adian Pacific Railway Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki,
and Manila, about Aug. 22nd, the "COPTIC."—
O. & O. S.S. Co.

(毎土曜日一發行)

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. That is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 12TH, 1905.

BIRTH.

On August 3rd, at Osaka, the wife of CAROLL MILLER, 1st Vice Pres. Osaka Gas Co.,—of a B.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd inst., at No. 38 Bluff, Yokohama, suddenly, WILLIAM GODDARD, aged 30 years.

On Aug. 9th, Mrs. M. C. DE CIVRAC DE BORDES, years old, a native of Calais (Maine) U. S. A., loved wife of G. DE CIVRAC DE BORDES.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

CASE of cholera was reported on Aug. 3rd in maguchi.

ASUTE, a village in Etorofu, Kuriles, has been named Utsutsu.

SEVENTEEN 15-c.m. guns and 160 other prizes were brought on Aug. 4th from Dairen to Moji.

Death of Mr. Y. Nishi, eldest son of Agera Nishi, was announced on Aug. 7th.

Construction of the Seoul-Wiju Railway being completed, traffic will shortly be resumed.

Crown Princess proceeded on Aug. 6th to Osaka. The Crown Prince has gone to Osaka.

Due to a storm, a land-slide occurred on Aug. 11 in the district of Momofu near Sendai. Three persons were killed.

General MISU, who sustained injury to his left arm in the battle of the Japan Sea, and who is undergoing treatment in the hospital of the

College of Medicine, having almost recovered, intends to remove to Hakone shortly.

PRINCE and PRINCESS ARISUGAWA arrived at Colombo on Aug. 4th. They will reach Nagasaki on the 22nd.

ON the night of Aug. 2nd, fire broke out in the district of Atsukishi, near Sapporo, destroying fifty-three houses.

PRINCESS HIGASHI FUSHIMI paid a visit on Aug. 6th to the warships in Yokosuka and was entertained in the barracks.

It is officially reported that a submerged rock has been discovered 2 1/4 chains north of the pier of Alexandrofska Saghalien.

A REPORT from Formosa says that during the year ended June, 407 inhabitants were attacked by snake-bite and eighteen died.

THE Ashinoyu Telegraph Office, Hakone, will commence on Aug. 11th the transmission of foreign-style telegrams—domestic only.

OWING to heavy rains, a section between Tsukayama and Hojo on the Hokutsu Railway has been damaged and traffic is interrupted.

THE Sasebo Prize Court, on Aug. 8th, examined the German steamer *Lydia*, which was captured in the neighbourhood of Okinawa prefecture (Luchu).

ON Aug. 5th, in the Osaka Copper Refining factory, a crucible containing molten copper exploded. A workman was killed and three injured.

A LONDON telegram has been received in Tokyo to the effect that a severe shock of earthquake occurred on Aug. 4th in Lahore, India. Nineteen persons were killed.

OWING to the rains in June and July, the crop of tobacco will probably be reduced by about 10 per cent. from the former estimate of 13,500,000 *wanme* (about 3.75 kilo.)

COLONEL HIRAI, one of the aides-de-camp to the Emperor, left Ueno on Aug. 6th for Awomori on his way to Saghalien. He is appointed to distribute presents among the army.

TWO Russian prisoners at Himeji who recently caused trouble were sentenced on Aug. 7th in the Hiroshima District Court to four years' imprisonment. They were removed to Himeji jail.

THE First Bank held a general meeting on Aug. 5th and submitted to the shareholders the accounts for the first half year. The interim dividend was 6 per cent (or 12 per cent per annum).

HAVING completed investigations the Toyo Kisen Kaisha has decided to open a regular service between Japan, Hongkong and Peru. The first voyage is expected to take place in October.

It is reported by telegram from Peking that the Emperor of China has requested the Dalai Lama, now in Kulon, to return to his country, and that British soldiers in Tibet are preparing to escort the Dalai Lama.

MR. OURA, Minister for Communications, returned on Aug. 7th from Kyoto by the night train. Marquis Ito proceeded on Aug. 6th to his villa in Oiso. Margins Yamagata returned to Tokyo on the 10th.

TOKYO papers report that the Government intends to convert the sugar business into a Government monopoly. For this purpose, the authorities

are preparing a bill to be introduced in the next session of the Diet. It is said that the Government can increase its income by this means by twenty million *yen*.

AT 10 a.m. on Aug. 7th, two freight trains collided at Nagoya station, the result being that the locomotive and three cars of the up-train were severely injured and some cars of the down-train also sustained damage.

THE formal inauguration of the new Mitsubishi floating dock at Kobe took place on Tuesday afternoon in the presence of about eight hundred spectators, when the N.Y.K. steamer *Wakanoura Maru* was successfully docked.

THE Russian prisoners in Japan seem to be having very pleasant times. In Nagoya they recently gave amateur theatrical performances. At Matsuyama bicycle races were held on Aug. 4th in the Dogo public garden.

EIGHT hundred coolies employed at the Nippei copper mine, Miyasaka prefecture, created trouble on Aug. 4th and attacked the dwelling of the chief engineer of the mine. They recently presented a petition asking for an increase in wages.

AN Osaka correspondent of the *Jiji* says that the clearing of the sea in the neighbourhood of Port Arthur is already completed. Consequently the Osaka Shosen Kaisha will extend its service—between Kobe and Dairen—to the naval station.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha's chartered ship *Nippon Maru* (220 tons), says the *Nippon*, owing to a dense fog went ashore on Aug. 1st off Mantan, Korea, on her way from Chemulpo to Wonsan. After some hours she sank. The crew, passengers and post bags were all saved.

THE Central Tea Guild presented a petition on Aug. 2nd to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce asking for a subsidy of seventy thousand *yen* per annum for five years. The guild intends to spend the amount enlarging the tea business abroad. The term of the previous subsidy has already expired.

OWING to a gale, eight fishing boats capsized on Aug. 3rd off the district of East Muro, Wakayama prefecture. The fishermen are all missing. The steamer *Takeyama Maru* (69 tons) sank on the morning of Aug. 5th at Ishikawa-jima, Tokyo. The cause was the sudden gale which swept the Bay. The crew were saved.

A LITTLE over three thousand Russians who were recently captured in Saghalien will be brought about Aug. 14th to Awomori. Lieut.-General Riapnoff and other officers will be removed to Hirosaki, and the men to Narashino. A telegram adds that the civil officials will be released at a port in the Maritime Province.

CHING (28) a Chinaman living at No. 136, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, was arrested on Aug. 7th and removed to the District Court. According to the Harbour Police, he attempted to smuggle two cans each containing about a pound of opium, from a British steamer. At the English Hatoba he hired a jinrikisha and concealed the drug in the vehicle.

S. ISHIDA (42) an importer in Tokyo, who had been undergoing examination in the Tokyo District Court on a charge of having sold to the Tokyo Arsenal a large quantity of mineral oil under instructions of the Yokohama agent of the New York and Rochester Company and embezzled a large sum of money that he received from the Japanese office, was released on Aug. 4th on the ground that the evidence against him was insufficient.

SAGHALIEN.

Friday, August 4.

It has already been gathered by careful observers that the Russians made a very determined stand at Rykoff. Apart from the street fighting, which seems to have been desperate and was doubtless very sanguinary, it is now stated that a dummy artillery position had been formed on the hills westward of the town. The Japanese bombarded it, and receiving no reply, imagined that the enemy had retired. They therefore advanced but were welcomed with a hail of shot from a concealed park of field-pieces and quick-firers. There has not yet been any official statement of casualties; not even the usual list of killed which is generally inserted with the least possible delay in the *Official Gazette*. It need not be inferred that heavy losses have occurred, but the delay must tend to cause some uneasiness. At all events the general conviction is that there will be no more fighting worthy of the name.

As to the interesting question of the convicts, it is not to be supposed, of course, that the Japanese authorities will constitute themselves jailors for the Russians. We were prepared therefore to learn what the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* now states, namely, that it has been determined to transfer the whole of the convicts to the Maritime Province and there hand them over to the Russians. There is also in the island a considerable element of ex-convicts, engaged for the most part in agriculture. These also are not a class of persons whom Japan can be expected to willingly include in her population, especially since many of them must be subject to police surveillance. They too will be sent across to the mainland. According to the accounts of persons who accompanied the invading force these Russian farmers are chiefly remarkable for dirt. The filth and stench of their houses are described as something indescribable. But that is not unnatural in the case of persons who must be regarded as the dregs of the Russian nation; representatives though they be of "the shield of Western civilization."

Linevitch reports that telegraphic communication with Saghalien has been severed. He says that on the 24th two Japanese torpedo-boats landed men at Pogobi (Cape Lazareff) and cut the cable. Japanese reports say nothing of this incident, but it tallies with a previous statement that the cable originally existing between Alexandrofska and Alexandrosky was transferred recently to the narrowest part of the Strait, namely, the short stretch of water between the two points known as Muravieff and Lazareff.

The *Statist* (*Tōkei Shūshi*) in its issue No. 292 contains interesting tables with regard to the population of Saghalien and the Maritime Province. The figures are based on the census of 1897:—

POPULATION OF SAGHALIEN.

TABLE I.			
District.	Area in square versts.	Families.	Males.
Alexandrofsky.....	27,933.9	1,742	8,566
Tsimofsky.....	26,635.8	1,779	5,737
Korsakofsky.....	12,192.3	2,143	6,169
Total.....	66,762.0	5,664	20,472
Females.			
Alexandrofsky.....	2,633	11,199	0.40
Tsimofsky.....	2,622	8,359	0.31
Korsakofsky.....	2,386	8,555	0.50
Total.....	7,641	28,113	0.47

POPULATION OF SAGHALIEN SHOWING THE TOWNS WITH 500 INHABITANTS OR UPWARDS.

TABLE NO. 2.			
Foreigners.			
Town.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
N. Alexandrofsk.....	3,857	1,166	5,023
S. Alexandrofsk.....	354	812	1,166
Dui.....	960	1,049	2,009
Nemilaitrovskoe.....	568	249	817
Others.....	2,792	1,441	4,233
Totals.....	8,491	2,631	11,122
Rykoff.....	2,189	844	3,033
Delpenskoie.....	951	388	1,339
Others.....	2,597	1,390	3,987
Totals.....	5,737	2,622	8,359
Korsakoff.....	1,310	192	1,502
Others.....	283	29	312
Totals.....	1,593	221	1,814
Grand Totals.....	20,472	7,641	28,113

POPULATION OF THE MARITIME PROVINCE.

TABLE NO. 3 (EPITOMIZED.)			
Region.	Area in square versts.	Population.	Population per square verst.
Khabarovsk.....	186,084.6	27,288	0.14
Anadeer.....	458,470.6	12,084	0.02
Gijiginsk.....	185,347.7	7,492	0.04
Kommandor.....	1,524.0	651	0.43
Okhotsk.....	158,365.4	4,732	0.03
Petropavlovsk.....	339,097.1	8,365	0.03
Woodsk.....	88,902.6	18,233	0.21
S. Ussuri.....	167,874.6	124,830	0.74
Ussuri.....	72,482.0	19,662	0.27
Totals.....	1,658,754.6	223,336	0.13
Amur.....	396,976.4	120,306	0.30
Totals.....	2,122,493.0	371,755	0.18

That Saghalien should be sparsely populated is not extraordinary (though less than one inhabitant for every two square versts is an extraordinarily low figure), but that the Maritime Province, with an area of over two million square versts, should have only 371,755 inhabitants is indeed remarkable.

Saturday, August 5.

So far as official reports inform us the Russian losses in prisoners in Saghalien has thus far been as follows:—

Korsakoff.....	461
Alkova.....	200
Between Rykoff and Paleo.....	500
Surrendered with Riapnoff.....	3,271
Total.....	4,431

As yet no record has been published of the killed and wounded but if these be added it is evident that virtually the whole of the Russian forces in the island have been accounted for.

In one sense the campaign was very remarkable. We have it on official authority that the naval landing parties handed over the positions occupied by them to the army at 10 a.m. on the 24th, whereupon the troops began to land, and by 11 a.m. the landing was completed. This was at Alkova. We are not permitted to discuss the numbers of the

landing force but it must have aggregated many thousands, and the feat of debarking such a body of men in the space of one hour was a notable record. Moreover the landing was effected in such an orderly manner and with all preparations complete, that the troops were able to commence operations at once. On the same day they drove the Russians out of Alkova and Alexandrofska and on the following morning they renewed the engagement along the roads leading eastward towards Rykoff. Thenceforth there was no least intermission, and the final result was that after 7 consecutive days of fighting and pursuing, and after a march of nearly 100 miles, the invaders received the surrender of the remnants of the Russian force. It was a very smart piece of work; the success in the whole war. Of course the cooperation of the Navy must have been invaluable.

The *Hochi Shimbun's* Awamori correspondent wires that the number of combatants seeking Japanese protection grows greatly and is already very large. Our contemporary alleges that it has been decided to send all these across to the Maritime Province and release them. This is somewhat vague. They can not be dumped down in the Maritime Province. It will be necessary that they should be handed over to persons competent to receive them and will also be necessary that due preparation be made for their reception. To take them to Alexandrofsky or Nicolaievsk and simply hand them over, leaving the Russian authorities to provide for them, might entail catastrophe from which Japan would shrink.

A letter from Mr. Haseba Junko says that the Russians had anticipated a Japanese landing at Dui, on the south side of Alexandrofska, and had made all their preparations accordingly. The debarkation at Alkova completely dislocated their plans. He also says that the buildings at Alexandrofska are on a scale which indicates a big purpose. Some of them are incomplete, the interior not being yet finished, but they show that the Russians contemplated the growth of the town into a very important centre. Among the papers seized were two most interesting telegrams. One was a copy of a message sent by General Riapnoff to General Linevitch, saying that a Japanese descent on Saghalien was to be apprehended at a certain time, and asking Linevitch to despatch divisions for the defence of the island. The second telegram was Linevitch's answer. He said that he could not spare a single man and that Riapnoff must rely upon his own resources and employ every available man in opposing the Japanese. Riapnoff did duty stoutly, but these two messages tell a tale. Mr. Haseba concludes by observing that the soil of Saghalien seems to be rich and that it should prove a fine field for agriculture.

The *Official Gazette* of the 5th inst. announces that the name "Korsakoff" be changed to Kushunkotan. For the information of persons who object to the change of nomenclature, we may explain that Korsakoff formed part of the Japanese empire, it was called by its Aino appellation of Kushunkotan, so that the apparent change now announced is really a reversion to old title.

Sunday, August 6.

Telegrams to the *Hochi* and *Asahi* state that the Japanese casualties in the fighting in northern Saghalien were only 27 killed and wounded and that most of their casualties occurred in the house-to-house fighting.

Rykoff. We find the number scarcely credible when compared with the accounts hitherto received of the fighting. The same telegrams add that the surrenders continue in the neighbourhood of Onoru and that the number has now reached 4,200. Considering that about 500 surrendered in the Korsakoff districts, and 500 immediately south of Rykoff, it appears that this Saghalien campaign will make a notable addition to the army of Russian prisoners in Japan. The *Hochi* says that the surrenders now taking place seem to be mostly due to lack of food-stuffs.

There had been some 60 convicts in jail at Rykoff before the Japanese attack, but they broke out during the fighting.

General Haraguchi is said to have intimated to the Russian inhabitants of the island that they are at liberty to go away if they please, and that the Japanese authorities will transport them as far as Awomori, free of charge.

It is stated that some Russian troops are still resisting in the south-east of the island, and that Japanese subjects who had repaired thither, presumably for fishing purposes, have suffered some injury. A force has been sent out to deal with this remnant.

A Japanese officer, speaking through the columns of the *Kokumin Shinbun*, says that the original estimate of the enemy's force in Saghalien was about ten thousand men. The troops that surrendered with Riapanoff and those taken in the south probably represent the regular forces, the remainder being volunteers. A much more obstinate resistance had been anticipated, but whether the Russians were capable of making any stubborn stand is a question upon which much light will be thrown when the nature of the spoils is accurately ascertained. Evidently it would have been greatly in the interests of their country that they should hold out until the peace negotiations commenced, at all events, and possibly their failure to do so may be attributable to want of universal compliance with the orders of the General in command.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* says that sum annually appropriated by the Russian Government on account of Saghalien was 889,390 roubles, of which 712,682 roubles were devoted to administrative purposes and 176,807 roubles to military expenses. The General in command acted as governor and the island was divided into three administrative provinces. Recently published statistics show that the yearly value of the fisheries is between 4 and 5 million *yen*, and in addition there are the collieries and the forests. If then these figures as to outlays be correct the island is a more valuable acquisition than was at first supposed.

Monday, August 7.

The rank and file of the Saghalien garrison are to be sent to Narashino, and the officers will be quartered at Awomori, Akita and Sendai. General Liapnoff is to go to Akita.

The Military Authorities have published an announcement that fishing will be allowed in the waters of Saghalien. Applicants will have to compete by tender and certain restrictions are imposed for purposes of preservation. To those already in possession of licences granted by the Russians priority of claim will be accorded. It is laid down distinctly that no captures of seals will be permitted at Seal Islands.

Regulations are also published with reference to Japanese subjects desiring to visit Saghalien for any purpose. The gist of the regulations is merely restrictive as to the standing and qualifications of applicants.

The question of how to dispose of the popu-

lation of Saghalien is now attracting much attention. In the *Nichi Nichi* we find an interesting article on the subject. Our contemporary's statistics show that the Aino, Giljak and Okhotsk elements of the population aggregate some 4,000 and that the Russians total about 35,000, of whom 29 per cent. are women. In this figure are included some 2,600 administrative officials and their families, who being excepted, the remaining 32,400 are one and all criminals undergoing sentence, or under police surveillance, or released on the termination of their periods of punishment. This last class—liberated convicts and therefore free settlers—aggregate 17,800, but they are just as objectionable units of any respectable community as are the convicts still under punishment. The *Nichi Nichi* emphatically and the *Fiji Shimpō* in less pronounced terms advocate the removal of all these inhabitants with the exception of the Aino, the Giljak and the Okhotsk elements. The idea is that every effort should be made to bring about voluntary departure, but that those declining to go of their own accord should be forcibly removed. It is not to be supposed that Japan will saddle herself with a large section of the criminal population of Russia. She must get rid of these highly objectionable individuals by some means. But it is a very difficult problem. Failing some understanding with the Russian Government we do not see how any satisfactory solution can be found, and the Russian Government is not in the least degree likely to show itself helpful in the matter.

Tuesday, August 8.

Accounts from Saghalien confirm the impression conveyed by the original telegrams, namely, that after the occupation of Rykoff all the fighting on the Japanese side was done by cavalry. The Russian rear-guard of 800 men, posted at a point just south of Paleo, had great advantages of ground, but the cavalry seem to have made short work of it. Thereafter the pursuit, vigorously continued, proved very arduous owing to the mountainous and thickly wooded nature of the country. There does not appear to have been any check, however. The Russians were forced rapidly in the direction of Onoru, and had they retreated much farther they must have emerged from the inland road upon the sea-coast, when it would have been necessary for them either to come under the fire of the Japanese ships or to abandon the road and take refuge in the hills on the west. It seems that the Japanese invited them to surrender and that their envoys came in answer to the invitation, having doubtless been promised good treatment. The officers were allowed to retain their swords at the time of surrender. General Liapnoff said that he believed he had done his duty towards his Sovereign, but that none the less he bitterly felt the shame of surrender. This use of cavalry against infantry and artillery is a comparatively new feature of the war. In old times the chief role of cavalry was to attack a retreating enemy, but that function involved the idea of an enemy broken and in such disorder as to be a fitting prey for the sabres or lances of horsemen. The operations southward of Rykoff were not of that nature. The Russians were retreating in compact order, and it would probably be more correct to describe their pursuers as mounted infantry.

A lady who has been 17 years in Saghalien where her husband served as secretary to the civil administration of Korsakoff, is said to be proficient in the Japanese language.

According to her account the Russians at Korsakoff had not the least expectation of a Japanese landing. Their force consisted of 300 regulars and 400 volunteers. The latter behaved in a shocking manner. They were worse than any enemy could have been. Robbery, arson and rape seemed to be their chief occupations. This lady declares that she and her party had all their money stolen by these their protectors, and that they owed their rescue from worse misfortunes to the Japanese.

According to official statistics the Russian population of Saghalien consists of the following:—

	Men.	Women.	Totals.
Free Settlers	5,319.....	4,478.....	9,797
Convicts	19,770.....	2,397.....	22,167
Total	25,089.....	6,875.....	31,964

Even the so-called "free settlers" are ex-convicts. There is a further subdivision of the "convicts." Among them 6,366 men and 714 women are actually undergoing sentence and are never free from chains. In the next category there are transported settlers, 7,977 men and 958 women, who are not in chains and who have permission to go about anywhere within the Amur jurisdiction. Finally we have the third class, transported farmers, who are free to visit any place except the principal cities of Russia. We read in the *Fiji Shimpō* that there has already been a large exodus of the inhabitants across the Gulf of Tartary to the opposite continent, and that before the island is finally recognised as in Japanese possession it will probably have very few Russian inhabitants. The actual convicts will of course be handed over with the least possible delay.

The *Nichi Nichi* says that the Japanese Government has decided to remove the seat of administration from Alexandrofska to Korsakoff. Such a change has obvious recommendations from a Japanese point of view.

Already there are signs of a considerable emigration of Japanese to Saghalien. Three hundred applications have been received.

Wednesday, August 9.

Evidently it is the intention of the Japanese to extend their military influence to the whole eastern coast of the Gulf of Tartary within the latitude of Saghalien. The landings at De Castries Bay and now at Port Emperor (Imperator Bay) plainly indicate this resolve. Port Emperor is 80 nautical miles distant from the coast of Saghalien and is marked on large-scale maps as a Russian military post. From such ports torpedo-craft might at any moment slip out to Saghalien and work considerable mischief before the Japanese navy could send succour. It is true that Port Emperor is 600 miles from Vladivostok, but 600 miles could easily be negotiated by destroyers in 30 hours. However, the danger of such enterprises is probably a secondary consideration. What the Japanese contemplate is to establish themselves thoroughly on the Gulf of Tartary. We shall not be surprised to find that these naval descents upon Russia's coast continue and take wider range. Japan's business is to utilize to the full her complete command of the sea.

Thursday, August 10.

Awomori reports that 165 Japanese sick and 13 wounded together with 16 sick or wounded Russians have arrived from south Saghalien, and 3 Russian officers and 27 men, prisoners, from the northern part of the island.

It appears that there are from 50 to 200 Russian soldiers taking refuge in the dense

forests near Vladimiroffska and Korsakoff. They do not preserve any semblance of military formation, but confine themselves to robbery when opportunity offers. Lack of provisions will soon compel them to come in, it is expected. In the northern regions also there is still some slight resistance, but surrenders are numerous.

Mr. Haseba Junko, writing in the *Kokumin*, says that there are over ten thousand convicts scattered about here and there, and that the question of dealing with them presents great difficulties. It was stated originally, as our readers doubtless remember, that these convicts had broken out of the jail at Rykoff when the fight there was in progress, but the account now given—a much more credible story—is that they were let out by the warders. The convicts are one of the few instruments still available for embarrassing the new holders of the island.

It is stated that up to July 31st over 800 Russian settlers had applied for permission to return to Russia.

There is considerable difficulty at Alexandroffska on account of scarcity of drinking water, the resources of the place not being adequate to meet the increased demand caused by the influx of Japanese troops. The climate at present is comparable with that of March in Japan. The crops are said to be fine, and the potatoes and cabbages are described as of a size unknown in this country.

We mentioned in a recent issue that the Government had decided to throw open the Saghalien fisheries. In the *Kokumin Shinbun* it is now stated that the method of competitive tenders will be resorted to. Three classes of persons, however, will have preferential rights. They are, first, Japanese subjects who received Russian fishing permits in 1903 from the Russian Government; secondly, Japanese subjects who have rented fishing privileges from Russian holders of the same, and who are in possession of buildings or other property relating to fishing in the fishery district; and thirdly, Russian subjects living in the island who have obtained fishing licences from their Government and are actually carrying on the enterprise. Special notice should be taken of the fact that Russian subjects are included in this category. Such magnanimity reflects the highest credit on the Japanese Government, since it shows that even during the existence of a state of war Russian subjects will be allowed to engage in peaceful enterprises under Japanese jurisdiction. Of course that is only in accord with the best canons of civilization but frankly it can not be said that Russian treatment of Japanese throughout the present war encourages such displays of benevolence on Japan's part.

The season covered by a licence now granted is to be the current year and next year inclusive. That is because the herring fishing is already over, and though about one half of the salmon season remains, preparations could scarcely be made in time to utilize it. Therefore next year has been added. On the whole the rules of the Russian Government are to be followed temporarily, pending full examination by experts, when permanent regulations will be issued. It appears that when the war commenced there were 99 Japanese fishing districts and 78 Russian which had the sanction of the local Russian authorities. These are expected to be all resumed under the new regimen. It is very plain that the Japanese have made up their minds to remain in Saghalien. But what if Russia offers to buy back the island, subject to certain conditions as to fishing

permits? At all events this call for tenders and this announcement that permits will be issued holding good for next year as well as the current year, constitute an open declaration of intention to retain the island.

We recently published some statistics of the fisheries in Saghalien. Official figures now appear in the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* relating to the year immediately prior to the outbreak of war, namely, 1903. The figures show the aggregate results of Russian and Japanese fishing:—

Herring	188,000 Koku
Salmon	4,500 "
Masu	27,000 "
Edible Sea-weed	6,000 "

Total..... 225,500 "

The value is put at 4,580,000 yen, and as only 52 persons held the licences in the 177 districts, each person obtained a yield of some 90,000 yen. It is a highly valuable property, and the loss in connexion with it caused by the war has been a serious matter.

INSECT PESTS.

Japan is fortunately comparatively free from insect pests, though at various times and places visitations of a more or less serious kind do take place. Thus only a few months ago Count Date found his valuable apple trees in Sendai infested by an insect which, when the Rev. H. Loomis sent twigs and specimens to the United States, was found to be the woolly aphid—the ravages of which in California have assumed the effects of a blight. This, however, so far as we know, is an exceptional case, and to Japan probably belongs the honour of furnishing parasites that tend to alleviate the insect scourges that afflict so many parts of the American continent. It is now some thirty-five years since the gypsy moth caterpillar was introduced into North America from the European continent. It was known to be a great pest, but it was imported by Mr. Leopold Trouvelot, a French artist, naturalist and astronomer, who was experimenting with regard to the rearing of silk-worms. For some twenty years the spreading of the caterpillar was little noticed but in 1888 and 1889 the destruction wrought by it became so marked that in the following year the matter was brought before the State Legislature of Massachusetts, and an act was passed appropriating a large sum of money towards the extermination of the pest. But either the business had been undertaken too late or the caterpillar had found its new habitat most congenial for in spite of all that has been done it has spread practically all over the State of Massachusetts and into part of Rhode Island. Of course entomologists turned their thoughts early towards the question of finding a parasite to cope with the caterpillar. Their efforts were fruitless, however. Among those whose attention was attracted to the plague was Mr. Loomis, of Yokohama, who for some years has been studying the matter. It is good news, then, to learn that he has at length detected a parasite—an ichneumon fly—which destroys the gypsy moth larvae. Specimens both of the host and the parasite have been sent to the Massachusetts Office for Suppressing the Gypsy and Brown Tail Moths and a reply has been received by Mr. Loomis, expressing the thanks of the Superintendent, Mr. A. H. Kirkland, and announcing the inauguration of a series of experiments. Should these be successful a scourge that has sorely tried the State of Massachusetts will be, at any rate alleviated, if not wholly removed.

It is interesting to note that though the gypsy moth caterpillar is found all over Japan, from Sapporo to Nagasaki, its presence is rendered innocuous by its association with the parasite, which keeps down its numbers. There seems, however, to be some reason for apprehension with regard to the woolly aphid of the apple, which in America does not confine itself to the apple tree, and Mr. Loomis has consequently placed all the information in his possession at the disposal of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. There is reasonable suspicion that this aphid was introduced into Japan from America.

THE "KEISHO."

The Russians have apparently made a most discreditable addition to their naval record by firing on the little steamer *Keisho*. We do not know the vessel, but presumably she is Korean. The name *Keisho* is the Japanese pronunciation of "Kyongsan" and the inference is that the steamer was originally Korean. In the *Hochi Shinbun* we read that she displaces 169 tons and that she is employed by the Japanese military authorities, but she had no soldiers on board nor was she in any way distinguishable from an ordinary merchant steamer. Such being the conditions it was simply an act of murderous piracy for two Russians destroyers to set upon her and devote their energies to sinking her with all her crew. Only two men were killed and 2 wounded, but the telegram alleges that this harmless little vessel was hit 7 times and that 60 projectiles were fired at her. If that be so the gunnery of the Russians is as bad as their conduct is inhuman. There may be some explanation. Perhaps the steamer refused to stop, though considering her size and the fact that she was assailed by two destroyers, any theory of that kind is hard to entertain. Still we must suspend judgment pending fuller investigation, for although the treatment of non-combatants by the Russians throughout this war has been most blameworthy, we can not imagine that people claiming to be "the shield of Western civilization in the Far East" would deliberately perpetrate such a crime.

JAPANESE PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.

The following seem to be the numbers of Japanese prisoners now in Russian hands:—

ARMY.	
Non-commissioned officers	32
Privates	447
Non-combatants	7
Total	500
NAVY.	
Officers	1
Non-commissioned officers	3
Blue-jackets	13
Non-combatants	263
Total	281
OTHERS.	
Railway officers	13
Travellers	10
Photographers	2
Merchants	5
Stone-masons	1
Total	31

The above aggregate 812, and they have been supplemented by about 150 others, although not included in the Russian official reports, have sent letters to Japan. It will be perceived that the Russians still hold a number of non-combatants—at least 301 of a total of about 1,000 prisoners.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Friday, August 4.

Rumours continue to occupy the wires. London now says that Witte, on arrival in New York, repudiates the pessimistic views attributed to him; and New York says that Mr. Martens has authorized the press to express Russia's keen appreciation of the action of the United States in bringing about a conference, and her hope that peace with her brave enemy will be restored. Another report alleges that President Roosevelt, having been informed of Japan's terms, finds them excessive. The *Kokumin Shinbun's* New York correspondent wires that M. Witte has two missions. One is to ascertain Japan's terms and, if he finds them moderate, to negotiate a treaty. The other is to arrange for a Russian loan in America, the proceeds to be devoted either to paying an indemnity or continuing the war. Another message sent by the same correspondent is that M. Witte has personally stated to him that Russia's position as one of the strongest Powers of the world is not impaired, and that Japan is not so strong as the world has been led to believe. Russia can not agree to any humiliating terms. From San Francisco to the *Kokumin* comes a telegram in the sense that M. Witte attributes to Russia the design of throwing open the Amur, and thus necessarily abandoning the isolation of the Ussuri district (the Maritime Province). It may be that this is the statement which underwent such strange mangling in previous transmission.

But of what use is it to busy oneself with all these stories if it be true, as another cablegram says, that the Tsar has published in the St. Petersburg *Official Gazette* an Ukase declaring that the war must be continued until the enemy is crushed, and that Russia will not agree to pay any indemnity or to surrender any territory? Such a declaration would mean simply that His Majesty had been a party to a huge jest when he appointed a plenipotentiary to attend a peace conference. Apparently the issue of this Ukase is credited in America, for the New York journals are said to be asking what may be understood to be the real intention of Russia.

Of course the Tokyo press has a good deal to say on the subject. The *Fiji Shinpo* brushes away all these tales as not worthy of attention. They can not affect the real situation. Japan has certain demands to prefer. If Russia declines to accede, then the war must be continued. That is all that need be said. This turmoil of talk is quite beside the mark. If the Russian Plenipotentiary is responsible for any part of it, he nicely shows his bad taste and his ignorance of the country he has to deal with. The *Yomiuri* finds the circulation of rumours quite natural at such an epoch. It does not like them but it does not particularly dislike them. As for Witte's alleged statement that Japan's terms are too severe, or will be too severe, he can not know what Japan's terms are, and he must therefore be talking merely for the sake of effect. The *Nippon* is for continuing the war. It credits the assertion attributed to Witte that the actual state of affairs must be made the basis of negotiations. That would mean that Russia is to retain the whole of northern Manchuria as well as the railway. It would not be peace, but only a truce. There remains nothing except to drive Russia from Harbin and from the whole region south of the Amur. The *Hochi Shinbun* regards it all as a diplomatic dodge. It does not consider that the conference will be

easily brought to a satisfactory conclusion, but it brushes aside all this clamour, which deceives no one.

Saturday, August 5.

If the manifesto which the *Kokumin Shinbun's* telegrams attribute to M. Witte is a genuine document, we do not see how the conference can meet at all. The Japanese plenipotentiaries will certainly not enter a conference which the Russian plenipotentiary has publicly declared to be informal, nor will they make known their terms to an official who proclaims himself incompetent to discuss them without previous reference to St. Petersburg. All this must be perfectly evident to M. Witte. He is too experienced a statesman to be ignorant of the rudiments of diplomatic usage. What then is his object? At first sight one is tempted to imagine that while seeking to obtain a statement of Japan's terms for the purpose of using it to silence the peace party in Russia, he aims at acquiring the knowledge without incurring the odium of breaking off the conference. Inasmuch, however, as he can not hope to procure the information he seeks without showing credentials authorizing him to open a formal conference, that hypothesis is seen to be untenable. He is right of course in saying that meetings of plenipotentiaries are generally preceded by *pour-parlers* which arrange a general basis for discussion. In fact without such preparation of the ground a conference of plenipotentiaries would be very unlikely to succeed. But if that were the real subject of his solicitude, he would not proclaim it abroad. He would, on the contrary, employ some of the many means always at diplomatic disposal to obtain beforehand a sufficient insight into Japan's terms. Baron Komura is an eminently practical man and must be assumed to desire the success of the conference. He certainly would not oppose himself to a preliminary interchange of views provided it were private. Even President Roosevelt might well constitute himself an avenue. But from the moment that M. Witte makes this public announcement the whole business becomes painfully complicated. And he knows it. Does he then wish to fail without incurring any personal responsibility? Does he seek to return to Russia with the plea that Japanese obstructiveness made it impossible to carry out the Tsar's orders and prevented him from obtaining information whose possession was an essential preface to a formal conference? It looks very much as though such were the case, supposing the telegram to be correct. M. Witte will find himself greatly mistaken, however, if he imagines that his honeyed utterances about the compliment Russia has paid to America will deceive the hard practical sense of the American nation. The inconsequential character of the statements attributed to him must be apparent to any intelligence. For if it is a concession on Russia's part to send a mission without ascertaining Japan's terms, how can it be a concession to send a mission for the purpose of learning those terms when Japan sends a mission without knowing whether Russia will or will not agree to her terms? If M. Witte has gone to America unauthorized to open a formal conference, not all the graceful platitudes he may utter can obscure the fact that Russia has played fast and loose with President Roosevelt's invitation. This part of the alleged manifesto is a worthy prelude to the previousrodomontade about the might of Russia. The Great Northern Power, forsooth, does not consider an enemy formidable whom, in a war now

eighteen months old, she has never once succeeded in beating though she has strained every nerve to win a victory; does not consider an enemy formidable who has smashed her armies again and again in the field; has taken her nominally impregnable fortress; has seized an important part of her territory and has annihilated her navy! Is any one deceived by such silliness? Most certainly Mr. Witte himself is not deceived, but if he used such language the world is deceived in one thing, namely, in its estimate of M. Witte who, having hitherto been regarded as a sober-minded man of sense, would now have to be classed with idle boasters. We do not believe that he has taken such a line. In our opinion the simple explanation is that M. Witte has been grossly misquoted. He never made the statements attributed to him.

In the face of all the above the *Kokumin Shinbun* publishes a telegram from its New York correspondent alleging that beyond all question M. Witte has full powers, and that he is merely manoeuvring to obtain a knowledge of Japan's terms in order that the Tsar may be able to submit them to Linevitch before deciding upon anything. San Francisco, too, wires that Witte denies having made any statement as to Japan's terms being excessive, and that he entertains hopes of restoring permanent friendship between Russia and Japan. This telegram further states that Witte's powers are as full as those of Baron Komura. Yet another telegram from New York declares that M. Witte denies the assertions attributed to him on the voyage, namely, that the Japanese terms were excessive and that he did not expect the conference to last more than a week. What he did say was that if he found Japan's terms excessive, he would have to break off the conference. All this looks as though the newspaper reports had been doing the mischief for which they are rapidly becoming proverbial, namely, circulating falsehoods. It will probably turn out, as we originally supposed, that M. Witte has not in any way disavowed the sufficiency of his own powers.

The *Asahi* writes in a somewhat pessimistic tone. It is perplexed to believe that simple and innocent statements have been embroidered to such an extent as has probably been the case with M. Witte's remarks. Our contemporary thinks that until Linevitch shares the fate of Kuropatkin Russia will not awake. For our own part we (*Japan Mail*) do not share these pessimistic views. The Tsar is bluffing, and M. Witte is diplomatizing *à la Russe*. Moreover, the Russians have the stage to themselves, and thus their performance occupies a correspondingly large share of public observation. The Japanese are neither cajoling nor vapouring. They approach the conference very quietly. With set teeth, doubtless, but not with loose tongues.

Tokyo newspapers treat the utterances of the Tsar, General Linevitch, M. Witte and the Holy Synod as so much bluff. They say, in effect, that as the old proverb has it, "a dog yelps loudest when it is hardest pressed," and though no one thinks of applying the comparison literally, it inevitably suggests itself. There is nothing to be done but to put matters to the test of practice. If Russia wants more fighting, she can have it, and unless she is prepared to grant reasonable terms she must have it. There does not at present seem to be much hope of a happy result from the conference. Japan will regret its failure but she is fully prepared for it. Baron Komura says nothing. His course is simple and straightforward, not calling for any pettyfogging devices.

Monday, August 7.

It appears to be pretty certain that the Conference will hold its first meeting on the 8th instant. The probability is that the opening day will be devoted to exchanging and preparing credentials. If this part of the proceedings be satisfactorily concluded, as in all probability it will, then Wednesday would be the time for Baron Komura to formulate his terms. It is noticeable that now, since M. Witte's arrival upon the scene, the rumours which accompanied his approach are no longer heard. There is indeed a statement that to the President's natural expression of hope that the negotiations would terminate favourably, M. Witte replied in the sense that he feared the Japanese terms would be too heavy. He may well have said that, but there is no more talk of his powers being insufficient or of his conviction that the conference will be broken off within a week. In fact, considering the silence which has succeeded to these pessimistic utterances, we are more than ever disposed to regard them all, or nearly all, as apocryphal. That the conference may come to a deadlock is not all improbable. But there is always a *deus ex machina* in the person of President Roosevelt, and until his good offices have been exhausted it would be foolish to abandon hope.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Times* telegraphs, however, that since M. Witte's departure his enemies have been intriguing against him, and that they have succeeded in re-establishing a warlike spirit at Peterhoff. That is distinctly bad news, especially in view of the source from which it comes.

Tuesday, August 8.

Telegrams say that at the meeting in Oyster Bay on the 5th instant President Roosevelt, in proposing the healths of the Sovereigns of the belligerent Powers, said that he earnestly trusted that the conference would lead to a firm and lasting peace, not only in the interests of the countries directly concerned but also in the interests of the civilized world. The Plenipotentiaries do not seem to have made any reply. In fact the President intimated that they were not expected to do so.

The correspondent of the *Kokumin Shimbun* speaks as though a building had been newly erected at Portsmouth for the purposes of the conference. He wires that the conference chamber is on the second floor and that 3 rooms on the right are set aside for the uses of the Japanese delegates and three on the left for the uses of the Russian envoys. Downstairs are telegraph and telephone offices. All the arrangements are of the completest and the fittings and furniture are exceedingly handsome.

The Plenipotentiaries arrived at Portsmouth on the 7th at 10 a.m. The two parties put up at the same hotel but use different entrances.

It need scarcely be said that the vacillating condition of Russia is fully appreciated in Japan. Up to the time of M. Witte's departure the peace party was in the ascendant but now the war party has again raised its head, and as for the Tsar, he appears to be blown hither and thither by every wind of doctrine. The extraordinary rhodomontade of the *Viedemosti*, quoted on the 7th instant in a Foreign Office telegram, has provoked chiefly amusement in Japan. In truth such extravagance of language and crudity of ideas are not reconcilable with any conception of sober purpose or conscious strength. If the war party

found itself really strong, its organ would not use language which is obviously an appeal to passion not to reason. Nevertheless M. Witte's position is evidently very difficult. At any moment the state of affairs in St. Petersburg may turn again in the direction of peace, but who can venture to be sanguine where the chief element in the calculation is a country torn from hour to hour by conflicting opinions. The *Jiji Shimpō* says that the Japanese nation does not look for a successful issue of the conference, Russia has not developed the mood of "amicable appreciation" which the Emperor of Japan, in addressing Baron Komura at the farewell banquet in the Palace, declared to be essential to a satisfactory adjustment. Therefore the Japanese are ready for either issue and will be content with either. At the same time the fact does not escape attention that the language recently attributed to the Tsar and to the leaders of the War party reduces the peace conference to a mere farce and places the President of the United States in an almost ridiculous position. At his instance the two Powers have sent plenipotentiaries to arrange peace, if arrangement be possible, and actually before the plenipotentiaries have been able to meet, Russia, speaking through the mouth of her most responsible individual, the Sovereign himself, is declaring that the war must be continued until Japan is crushed. The conference thus becomes a grim comedy and Russia stands convicted of playing fast and loose with the President of the United States. That phase of the situation is strongly commented on by the *Jiji Shimpō*. The *Kokumin Shimbun*, however, regards the trumpet now blown by the Russian war party as a species of cry of despair. It compares it with the celebrated utterance of M. Jules Favre on the eve of the peace conference between German and French plenipotentiaries that France would cede "ni un pouce de son territoire ni une pierre de ses forteresses." It is not an uncommon impulse of human nature to seek consolation in the language of bombast when overwhelming facts have to be faced. Russia must be literally sensible of her situation. She must see how vain are her hopes of retrieving the belligerent situation and she must understand that the longer peace is deferred the more onerous will be the price she will have to pay for it. It is a common experience that negotiations relating to great international questions are beset with difficulties and frequently involve several ruptures before they are brought to a successful issue. Japan is prepared for these things. She is not disturbed by the war party's fanfare nor does she close heart in the presence of obstacles which were not unexpected.

The *Nippon* observes that President Roosevelt may now be said to have performed the great task assigned by himself to himself: he has brought the two Powers together. The issue rests with them. As for the language attributed to the President, namely, that Russia should not forget that she is the beaten side, the *Nippon* regards it as extremely apocryphal, but it thinks that by giving the precedence to the Japanese envoys, President Roosevelt intended to convey that intimation. The pretext employed was that the Japanese had been the first to arrive, but the implication was probably designed. The *Nippon*, however, takes no notice of the Russian war party's clamour. We should have expected some answering note of defiance from our usually stalwart-toned contemporary, but it maintains the most circumspect silence.

Wednesday, August 9.

It was a mistake to say that the ships carrying the plenipotentiaries arrived at Portsmouth on the morning of the 7th. They had to remain a day at Newport on account of foggy weather and were consequently expected to reach Portsmouth on the evening of the 7th or the morning of the 8th. Then the first meeting probably took place on the 9th. Of course the business done would be merely examination of credentials.

It appears that at Portsmouth the precedence was to be given to the Russian Plenipotentiaries. The Japanese enjoyed that distinction at Oyster Bay, so things were "levelled up" by reversing the order at Portsmouth. At any rate M. Witte probably reached Portsmouth far ahead of the others, as he went by railway while they had to await the clearing of the fog.

The *Kokumin Shimbun's* American correspondent, Mr. Carl O'Laughlin, telegraphs from Portsmouth that the Japanese Plenipotentiaries will put forward two statements of terms. The first will embody the conditions which Japan is willing to accept now at once. Of these the principal are payment of an indemnity of 1,500 million yen and the cession of Saghalien. There are minor items but these are cardinal. The second list embodies contingent conditions: contingent upon the refusal of the former and the continuance of the war. These conditions would be the payment of a proportionately heavy indemnity and the cession of the Maritime Province as well as certain other regions now forming part of Russia's dominions.

We do not believe the above statement in so far as it relates to a statement of alternative terms. The imagination of the reporters has been at work. Japan has never indulged in menaces and she is not likely to resort to them at such a time. They would be quite futile, for if Russia resolves to continue the war it will be because of her belief in a favourable turn of events in the field, and threats would not only fail to shake that belief but would also supplement it with exasperation.

The Japanese press is editorially silent with regard to the peace conference. One might expect that as national feeling must be in a state of extreme tension, the leading journals could scarcely refrain from reflecting that condition. But they say nothing.

Thursday, August 10.

Everything relating to the question of peace is interesting. We therefore quote a statement made by the *Niroku Shimbun*—made, however, on the very vague authority of a New York telegram received in a "certain quarter." The statement gives the following as Japan's peace terms:—

- 1.—Recognition of Japan's political supremacy in Korea.
- 2.—Restoration of Manchuria.
- 3.—Transfer of the Liaotung lease and of the East-China Railway.
- 4.—Cession of Saghalien.
- 5.—Payment of expenses actually incurred by Japan, amounting to some 1500 million yen.
- 6.—If Russia accepts these terms as a basis of conference an armistice will be at once agreed to by Japan.

A Russian volunteer nurse, niece of Admiral Rojestvensky, who was among the captives taken in the battle of the Japan Sea, and who subsequently left for Shanghai, returned again to Japan and applied to the naval authorities for permission to have an interview with her uncle. Her petition was dismissed and at the same time the Russian Admiral is said to have written requesting his niece to leave for home. On August 7th, she left by the *Empress of China* for Shanghai.

MANCHURIA.

Friday, August 4.

In the *Hochi Shimbun* we find a statement attributed to a Japanese who has just returned from the Amur. He appears to have gone up the river in June and to have found the fogs very obstructive, but investigations show that these grow less in July and are virtually absent from August onwards. There are some forts, he says, at the mouth of the river, but they were originally planned to keep off pirates and are armed with obsolete artillery. A few good guns have been placed in position since the war commenced, but the defences would not be capable of offering any resistance to the heavy metal of war-ships. In Nicolaievsk the inhabitants live in constant apprehension of a Japanese invasion, and they certainly have cause to fear, for Nicolaievsk is only 80 miles from Alexandrofsky and De Castries Bay, where a Japanese landing took place on the 24th of July. The Amur, indeed, suggests a most interesting enterprise. Under ordinary circumstances steamers ply regularly up and down the river during 6½ months of the year from Khabarovsk to Sretensk on the Shilka, which is a terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway, but higher up only boats drawing from 2 to 3 feet can navigate. For this river-service there used to be 112 steamers and 152 barges, and doubtless it contributes important assistance to Linevitch in virtualizing his army. The appearance of a Japanese force at Khabarovsk would impart a pretty severe shock to Russia. It would very forcibly bring home to her the vulnerability of her situation.

Saturday, August 5.

The only news from Manchuria this morning is that on the 3rd instant the Russians made a reconnaissance with some four thousand infantry and cavalry in the neighbourhood of Yingepienmin. A collision took place, ending in the enemy's retreat, which would be the natural outcome of such a movement. The *Jiji*, in publishing this statement, does not mention the number of casualties.

An officer who has just returned from the front speaks of a collision which took place on the 22nd of July northward of Kaiyuan. The Russians advanced with 500 men and were driven back with very heavy loss. On the Japanese side there were 64 casualties, so the affair must have been pretty hot.

Sunday, August 6.

Skirmishes appear to be frequent in Manchuria. On the 20th of last month there was an advance by some 2,000 Russians near Hailungching. Their movement was fully reconnoitered by the Japanese who placed a regiment to receive them, but the Russians retired without a contest. Four days later a curious incident occurred at Pataukautz. Five hundred Russians marched out to make a reconnaissance, but halted before coming within touch. Before dawn on the following morning a Japanese party of 11 under a non-commissioned officer went out to scout. Coming within range of the Russians who were quietly lying asleep, the little party of Japanese at once opened fire, when the enemy, taken by surprise, retired precipitately, leaving 2 men and 14 horses in the hands of their assailants.

It is stated that reinforcements have reached the Taolu district, numbering 17,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry with 34 guns,

including 10 heavy pieces. There were already 30,000 troops at Taolu. The whole are formed into two lines, the first lines being 38 miles distant from the main position. It is stated that these are strongly entrenched.

There are said to be a large number of Mongolians in the Russian lines opposed to Major-General Umezawa's brigade, which, we presume, still forms part of General Kuroki's army. It had been noticed that the Russians were not receiving supplies of foodstuffs from home, and investigations showed that they were getting large quantities from Mongolia, the Mongolians who served with their armies being used for purposes of requisitioning. The Japanese are said to have taken successful steps to check this violation of neutrality and the result is that the enemy is much embarrassed.

The 17,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry spoken of above as having re-inforced the Taolu army, do not appear to be troops newly arrived from Russia. They are said to have been moved by Linevitch from his left to his right. This is a further confirmation of the frequently expressed hypothesis that the Russian General fears a Japanese attempt to turn his right, or contemplates an attempt to turn the Japanese left.

A band of 500 Hungtutz is spoken of as operating most vigorously on the Russian left rear, cutting telegraphs, breaking bridges and attacking convoys.

The affair referred to above as having occurred on the 3rd instant between Nanshanchintz and Tashiltaokau seems to have been of some magnitude so far as concerns the number engaged. The Russians were 10,000 strong and their advance carried them between the battalions of Lt.-Colonels Miwa and Mimatsu. Apparently the Russians, finding themselves so disadvantageously situated, retired without pushing home their reconnaissance—for we presume it was only a reconnaissance in force. Their casualties are not mentioned. The Japanese had one killed and 6 wounded. The heavy rains had just cleared off but the roads were in an impassable condition and effective movements were out of the question.

Monday, August 7.

A Japanese officer says that the tactics of Linevitch differ cardinally from those of Kuropatkin. The latter's method was to post his troops in as great a force as possible along the fighting line, partly to deter attack and partly to prevent anything like wedge-driving. But Linevitch masses his forces at intervals and in columns so that although he leaves spaces which can be penetrated, his strength of resistance is not impaired by the breaking of his front line. It is farther observable that the Russians of late avoid encounters as much as possible. This does not consist with reports recently received of frequent skirmishes, but such nevertheless is the statement of the officer quoted by the *Asahi*. The enemy, he says, remain silent and inactive in their entrenchments, evidently seeking to avoid fighting. In the middle of last month a reconnaissance in force, commanded by a Lieut. Colonel and a Major, was sent out to discover what these tactics meant. It surprised a large body of Russians who retired precipitately leaving an officer, 4 men, 6 horses and a machine gun in the hands of the Japanese. It was subsequently discovered that the Russians in retreating had smashed the railway bridges and torn up the road-bed imagining evidently that they had to do with a Japanese advance on a large scale.

In the recent affair near Hailungching it

is stated that the Russians did not fire a single shot before retreating.

Among the prisoners now coming into the Japanese lines it is stated that there are many Tartars who allege that they have been driven to surrender owing to distaste for remaining with an army which never accomplishes anything and above all owing to shortness of provisions in the Russian lines.

It is now stated that Linevitch is massing his forces in the direction of Taolu and Hailungching. The interpretation is either that he fears a Japanese attempt to turn his left in the Kirin direction, or that he himself contemplates some essay against the Japanese right, his hope being to accomplish a coup which may strengthen the hands of the Russian plenipotentiaries in the Peace Conference.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says that, collating the various reports, Russia seems to have made unexpectedly large use of the Trans-Asian Railway to recruit her forces. She professes to have a million men in the field, but the truth is that she has 20 army corps each consisting of 2 divisions. The nominal strength of a division is 15,000 men, and 40 divisions would consequently muster 600,000 men, but probably 500,000 will be nearer the truth. This is a considerably larger number than Kuropatkin had under his command before the battle of Mukden. It is thought, according to the *Hochi*, that as a fighting force the value of the Russian army is far inferior to its numerical suggestion, for many of the men have had little if any military training and the same is true even in a greater degree of the officers, while the spirit of the whole is much dejected, as may be inferred from the frequent surrenders which take place.

It will be recalled that before the battle of Mukden similarly conflicting rumours were published about the strength of the Russian forces. To-day some authorities give the Russians 300,000; others, as the *Hochi*, for example, put the figure at half a million. The only solid facts are that 140 days elapsed between Mukden and the end of July, and that if the Russians lost 150,000 men in the Mukden fight, they remained with only 200,000 in the fighting lines after the battle. Let us see how this works out:—

Remaining after battle of Mukden	200,000
Returned to duty subsequently	60,000
Sent from Russia, 1,500 daily during 140 days	210,000

Total

But is it credible that troops have poured over the line in an uninterrupted stream of 1,500 daily for 140 days? If Russia were capable of such an effort, if the railway were capable of it, why was it not made prior to the battle of Mukden?

Wednesday, August 9.

A Harbin report states that the Japanese left has withdrawn somewhat from the positions previously occupied by it. The place names as transformed into Russian pronunciation defy identification and at any rate the movement has no special significance.

It is stated that the question of making Dalny and Port Arthur free ports is now under serious discussion and the measure is likely to be adopted very soon. The authorities having determined upon the advisability of throwing open the riverine district from Liaoyang northwards, applications were invited from persons desiring to settle. At first there were 300 responses, but since the great heat of summer has passed, it appears that only 40 of these are desirous of availing themselves of the privilege.

KOREA.

There is renewed trouble in Seoul, this time of a financial nature. It appears that the principal merchants of the city have been issuing notes in a somewhat reckless fashion, and a run resulted which they found themselves unable to meet. They accordingly—acting through the Chamber of Commerce—applied to the Government for an unsecured loan of 3 million *yen* carrying no interest, and by some contrivance which was not explained, the Minister of Finance was induced to give his consent to this extraordinary measure. Mr. Megata, however, the Financial Adviser, ridiculed the idea when it was submitted to him, and this led to the resignation of the Finance Minister. The merchants, however, were not satisfied, or willing so lightly to abandon the pleasing prospect which the Minister's complacency had unfolded. They memorialized the Throne, and the Emperor not only authorized the Government to assist them, but also ordered that a sum of 150,000 *yen* should be placed at their disposal out of the treasury. It would seem that the merchants endeavoured to ascribe some of their trouble to the strict enforcement of the drastic measures recommended by Mr. Megata for regulating the nickel coinage, and the Emperor in his reply made an allusion which suggested sympathy with this complaint, for he spoke of nickels not being in circulation as though their absence were an obstacle to the smooth conduct of transactions. Mr. Megata was justly indignant at the whole proceeding. It is evidently futile that he should occupy the position of adviser if such radically unsound measures of finance are undertaken without consulting him, and moreover the Sovereign's independent action as well as the independent action of the Minister of Finance were both in plain contravention of Mr. Megata's agreement, which entitles him to be consulted before any step is decided. Tokyo journals say that he has addressed a very strong memorial to the Throne, and that the leaders of the party which finds its account in financial disorder and political turmoil are rejoicing in the hope that this too able adviser may decline to retain his post. They will be disappointed, but the incident shows what difficulties beset the path of reform in Korea.

According to official investigations the commotion among Korean merchants in Seoul is due to the following causes:—The Koreans, fearing that nickel coins circulating in the city and the inferior nickels would lose currency in view of the coinage reforms, treated them as mere merchandise or as movable property, lent them to Japanese and Chinese subjects or to foreigners, passed them over to others, or organized a run on the new notes which are not yet on a firm basis.

A telegram from Seoul says that the Japanese Representative has closed his doors to the Korean Ministers, which step is intended as an intimation that these gentlemen being occupied entirely with political intrigues and not having any care for their proper duties, Mr. Hayashi has no business with them. The story sounds a trifle romantic.

No news is to hand about the disturbance in Seoul's business circles. The Emperor is reported to have placed another sum of 200,000 *yen* at the disposal of the embarrassed merchants, but the impression conveyed by the whole affair is that of a deliberate

attempt to discredit the financial reforms inaugurated at Japan's instance.

A Russian report from Harbin says that on the 25th of July the Japanese advance was checked at Ko-Phungsan by a heavy fire, rifle and gun, and that a force of theirs, at least a battalion strong, was compelled to retire from Paiksapong. The Russian casualties in this affair are said to have been 1 officer killed and 3 wounded and 7 men killed and 17 wounded.

The latest Japanese official report from this quarter described the occupation—on the 24th instant—of a line extending from Sochong on the east sea-shore to Sin-Phungsan on the right bank of the Tumen, the line extending over Paiksapong and Musan *en route*. It is possible that the troops occupying this line threw forward an outpost to Ko-Phungsan, where the Russians claim to have checked the advance, but it does not seem likely that a Japanese battalion occupying a strong position like Paiksapong can have been dislodged with such trifling loss on the side of its assailants as the Russian report indicates.

The Harbin message further states that fighting had to be suspended owing to heavy rain, and we have a subsequent Japanese report which indicates that the rain was continuous for about a week, and that it cleared off on the 30th. It may be assumed that operations were not resumed for at least 3 or 4 days after the weather had taken up.

THE FIRST BANK.

The First Bank held its semi-annual General Meeting on the 5th instant in the Bankers' Club. The accounts for the half year were read, the distribution of profits was agreed to, and the election of officers took place. The accounts stood thus:—

Net profits.....	Yen. 580,217
Brought forward from last account...	164,892
Total	745,109
Rewards and Gratuities	29,000
Reserves	200,000
Reserve for the Korean Branch	20,000
Dividend, old shares (10 per cent.).....	250,000
Dividend, New shares	26,000
Carried forward to next account	220,000

Baron Shibusawa, President of the Bank, said that economic conditions had been very firm during the half year. In spite of the war trade and industry had progressed healthily. Happily the war had been thus far successful and the great naval victory, above all, had proved the prelude of a peace conference which had given an impulse to business. Moreover the country's position in Korea had become more assured, with the result that the Bank's business there had developed greatly, and on the 24th of January it had been entrusted with the duty of adjusting the Korean coinage system and handling the Treasury's funds. The Bank's notes circulated throughout the peninsula, and on the 24th of March an Imperial Edict had been promulgated with regard to the Bank's business in Korea so that thenceforward the Bank became the financial organ of Korea under the superintendence of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Finance. It had undertaken on the 24th of June to raise a loan of 2 million *yen* for Korea and the result was that in July the subscriptions amounted to four times the sum required, a clear proof that Japan's finances were not embarrassed by the war. The results of the measures taken since January to adjust the Korean coinage and the conditions with regard to the handling of the public funds

would be reported at the next general meeting. They were able to show a profit this half year of over 580,000 *yen*, and they would join with him in congratulating themselves on such a favourable result.

THE NEXT AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

If New York papers are to be believed the good folks who saw in the Hon. W. Taft the next Republican successor to President Roosevelt were somewhat mistaken. The Taft boom is said, on very good authority, to have subsided when Mr. John Hay died. One journal declares that Mr. Elihu Root surrendered his profitable law practice, with its income running into the hundred thousands a-year, and accepted the place of Secretary of State, with its meagre thousands, in consideration of President Roosevelt's active support for the Republican nomination in 1908. The *New York World*, which is not an organ of the Republican party, says that Secretary Taft will withdraw from the race and give his support to Mr. Root, and in return Mr. Taft will be appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by Mr. Roosevelt if Chief Justice Fuller retires in his term, or by Mr. Root if he is nominated and elected. The *World* says:—"Mr. Root believes he will have the hearty support of the corporations with which he has been allied professionally since he left the cabinet seventeen months ago. He also is confident that he will be boomed by the New York delegation to the national convention. The President and Mr. Root think this combination cannot be beaten. They regard Mr. Root's nomination as a settled fact, and they are supremely confident that he will be elected. The President's support of Mr. Root will be of the strenuous kind. From now on convention time in 1908 every important appointment that is made will be handed with the understanding, implied and understood if not actually stated in plain English, that the man to whom it is given will work for Mr. Root. The word will be passed along the line to all the present federal office-holders of the rank which entitles them to active participation in politics, and with the quiet but always effective work of the corporations and their agents, it is expected that a machine will be created that will be powerful enough to secure Mr. Root's nomination on the first ballot. It was not until the President promised Mr. Root this kind of support that Mr. Root agreed to surrender his immensely lucrative law practice which impelled his retirement from the cabinet and which he at first was decidedly adverse to giving up."

Just before Mr. Taft started on his present trip to the Philippines he expressly stated that he had abandoned all thought of going on to the Supreme Bench, just as President Roosevelt most explicitly declared that he did not intend to stand for a third term. Still it is always the least expected that happens in American politics and outsiders in this case do not always see the best of the game. Mr. Root would make an excellent President, there is no doubt, but it has to be remembered that all through life he has been connected with great corporations, and great corporations at present are rather offensive to the nostrils of the American people, and it is the people who really elect Presidents, not the political machines. On the whole we prefer the chances of the Hon. W. Taft, for he is a public servant of whose unselfish life and blameless record any nation might be proud.

CHINA.

Saturday, August 5.

Statements are again published with reference to the Fushun coal mines. An expert who has just returned from inspecting them affirms that the mineral is in 16 strata, each stratum from 50 to 70 feet and the field extending to a length of nearly 40 miles (nothing is said of the width). The coal is alleged to be probably better than the Kyushu mineral and certainly not inferior to it. The method of working the mines even when they were in Russian possession is said to have been most primitive. Since they fell into Japanese hands 300 tons of coal have been taken out daily, but the quantity could easily be increased to 1,500. The mines are spoken of as the most valuable prize of war made by the Japanese. From this we infer that the Russians had obtained a concession from the Chinese Government.

Monday, August 7.

Japanese journals publish a long statement of the views said to have been submitted to the Throne by the Chinese envoys who are soon to visit Japan on a mission of inquiry, namely, Mr. Tang Fang, Governor of Hunan, and Mr. Lu Yuan, Governor of Kiangsu. The gist of the two officials' advice is that China should consult Japan about everything and should, in short, be guided mainly by her neighbor's advice. Messrs. Tang and Lu are evidently whole-hearted advocates of a pro-Japanese policy. They consider that the future of Far-Eastern Asia lies in the hollow of Japan's hand and that China's only hope lies in reformed administration.

Speaking of the views of Chinese officials it may be mentioned that the Chinese Representative in St. Petersburg is said (*Fiji Shimpō's* Peking telegrams) to have wired to his Government that Russia's internal and fiscal conditions render it impossible for her to continue the war; that the nation longs for a cessation of hostilities; that peace may soon be looked for, and that China should prepare accordingly.

This action on China's part in sending envoys abroad to study foreign institutions appears to have caused some chagrin in St. Petersburg, where it is believed that the object of the energy is, not merely to conduct researches, but mainly to establish special relations with the countries to which the envoys are to proceed, namely, Japan, England and the United States. The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs is said to have resented the omission of his country from the list of places to be visited, and the Russian Chargé d'Affaires in Peking is reported to have conveyed a similar complaint to the Wai-wu-pu. But this is incredible for there is, we believe, no intention of admitting Russia.

It is further stated that Russia is by no means satisfied with China's refusal to cordon the East-China Railway as a special asset, which must be excluded from Japan's *polia opina* in Manchuria. The Russian Chargé d'Affaires is alleged to have renewed his protest on this point.

Tuesday, August 8.

Russian newspapers persist in their endeavour to prove that Japan is responsible for the protest which the Chinese are making against the treatment of their countrymen in the United States. There is not a title of evidence that Japan has taken any direct part whatever in promoting this demonstration, though we do not by any means think at she would be censorable had she done.

But if the Russian newspapers mean

that China's observation of Japan's resolute determination not to be the tame victim of Russia's arbitrary aggressions in Asia has encouraged the steps now taken at Canton, Shanghai, Amoy and elsewhere, their analysis can not be denied. The important factors are the newspaper and the telegraph. The Chinese are becoming an animate race *vis-à-vis* national problems. They have hitherto been inanimate.

It is reported that a serious rising of the Kolao Hui in the north of Shansi has taken place. The troops sent to deal with the insurgents were defeated, and more extensive measures to quell them are now being taken. All the missionaries are reported to have fled to the Governor's *Yamen* for refuge. The *China Times* is the principal authority for this story.

Wednesday, August 9.

It is denied that the Chinese Government has submitted to the peace conference a demand for 100 million *yen* by way of compensation for injury to life and property owing to the campaign in Manchuria, but the matter is said to be under serious consideration in Peking. There can be no doubt that the unhappy inhabitants of Manchuria have suffered severely. Not all of them. One class has certainly derived no small benefit from the war. Still the destruction of property must have been enormous. But no more complete reversal of the proper order of things could be conceived than a Chinese demand for compensation from the belligerents. China herself is responsible. She it is who has failed to discharge the first duty a government owes to its subjects, the protection of their life and property. The inhabitants of Manchuria have an undeniable right to demand indemnification from Peking, but in order to acquire a right to pass on the demand Peking would have to take up arms and expel the intruders. It was Mr. Frederick Greenwood, if we remember rightly, who propounded the naive theory that, since to pay an indemnity to Japan would hurt Russia's *amour propre*, the dilemma might be solved by selling back Manchuria to China. That is to say, Russia, who stole Manchuria from China in the first instance, is to leave the Chinese to pay the piper merely because, although St. Petersburg's conscience is not too tender to shrink from international brigandage, its vanity is too fine to endure the resulting punishment. The Chinese, however, may have an uneasy sense that as truth is often stranger than fiction some trick of that kind is not unlikely to be played on them, and therefore they may deem it advisable to carry the war into the enemy's camp by demanding an indemnity on their own account.

It is now reported that the Russians made strenuous efforts to have the Chinese envoys sent in the first place to St. Petersburg, but China declined, and the envoys, on their side, have expressed themselves unwilling to go to Russia at all. It is indeed a little difficult to conceive what they would find to do in Russia. The object of their westward trip is understood to be the investigation of constitutional systems of Government and the observation of their practical working. But Russia has no object lessons of that nature to offer. What Russia can teach is the urgent need of constitutional institutions, and it is presumable that the commissioners already appreciate that need.

Sir Wu Ting-fang is understood to have denied the statement that he is to proceed to Washington for the purpose of negotiat-

ing a new treaty on the subject of Chinese immigration into the United States.

There is a rumour that a body of Lama priests, numbering about one thousand, attacked and wricked several French places of worship in Yunnan. The locality mentioned is Soko, and it is added that there were many casualties. The French Representative in Peking is taking active steps.

Thursday, August 10.

A man armed with a dagger was found on the morning of the 8th instant in the Jade Chamber (*Wheng-ho*) of the Imperial Palace in Peking. On being arrested and questioned he replied that everything seemed like a dream to him and that he only knew that he had been three days in the Palace. The telegram (*Asahi Shimbun*) conveying this news does not give any information further than that many theories prevail. It is probable that some confession will be extorted from the man under torture.

There is also a telegram to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* saying that Tsen Chun-hsuan, acting viceroy of the Two Kwang, has been wounded in the left arm by a man who attempted to take his life and who was found to be a member of the revolutionary party.

A terrific thunderstorm swept over Canton on the 21st ult., and a servant-girl was killed by lightning.

A Chêngtu, capital of Szechuan province, telegram to the local mandarins reports that the Chinese troops sent to Patang, to avenge the recent murder of the Assistant Resident, Fêng Chuan, and others, gained a decisive victory over the Tibetans at a place called Erhlangtan on the 24th ultimo, and that in consequence General Ma has occupied Tingpa with his troops.

The writer of Notes on Native Affairs in the *North China Daily News* says it is reported in Mandarin circles that their Excellencies Lien Fang and Wu Ting-fang, Senior and Junior Vice-Presidents, respectively, of the Waiwupu, will be sent abroad to study political conditions with special reference to parliamentary representation. This question has lately been much discussed by young men who are, and have been, studying abroad, who claim that China can never progress unless the Throne permits this institution in the country. As a matter of fact, Viceroys Yuan Shi-k'ai and Chang Chih-tung, who are the only high officials who make it a point to keep in touch with public opinion, seem so much impressed by the unanimity with which all Chinese who have been abroad advocate popular representation, that quite recently their Excellencies conjointly memorialised the Throne on the subject. They advised their Majesties to grant a Constitution and a Parliament to their subjects as the only way to prevent them from attempting to obtain these privileges by force, and a Constitution and Parliament on the lines of Japan have been accordingly strongly recommended by these two Viceroys, who have also obtained a willing adherent to their views in the person of Viceroy Tsen Ch'un-hsien, thus forming a triumvirate of the three most powerful Viceroys in the Empire. Three princes also consider the matter favourably, and they are Princes Ching, Su, and P'u Lun. For this reason one of the principal duties of the High Commissioners, who are going abroad, will be to study the Constitution and form of Government of each country they may visit.

Two prominent returned American students (Chinese Educational Mission to the U. S. in the seventies), Messrs. Chu Pao-fay, an Expectant Taotai of the First Class of Chihli province, and Wan Pingchung, Expectant Secretary of the Imperial Patent Office, connected with the Grand Secretariat, have been specially recommended to the Throne to accompany the High Commissioners abroad to study foreign methods of government, etc. Taotai Chu Pao-fay, who has been lately in China as adviser on Foreign Relations

to the Governor of Shantung province, was recommended to the Throne by the Grand Councillor Hsu Shih-ch'ang, and will be remembered by his many foreign friends in Shanghai as the manager for many years of the Head Office of the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration there, and until lately a Director of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway representing the Imperial Government. Mr. Wan Ping-chung will be remembered as the popular Interpreter of the U. S. Consulate at Chinkiang, and afterwards at Nanking, from which he resigned last year, after twenty years' faithful service, in order to join the Staff of the Liangkang Viceroy as Special Attaché. Mr. Wan's services on the Viceregal Staff have been greatly appreciated, with the result that his former Chief, H. E. Tuan Fang, who was for a short time last year Acting Viceroy of the Liangkang and who we know is going abroad as one of the High Commissioners, has specially recommended Mr. Wan to the Throne and asked that he be permitted to accompany his Excellency abroad. As both Messrs. Chu Pao-fay and Wan Ping-chung have had long experience in matters affecting International Relations, the High Commissioners could not have selected better men to accompany them abroad, considering these two gentlemen without doubt are the right men in the right place.

The *P. & T. Times* says that the Tientsin mint is about to coin 100-cash pieces. The coin itself "is a cylinder two inches in length," rather an inconvenient substitute for a 10-cent piece.

The fact that the C.N.S. *Schang*, which is 285 feet long, was able to swing at the Tientsin Bund with nearly 20 feet to spare, shows the great improvement made in the river by the Conservancy.

Mr. F. J. Freame, superintendent manager of the Shanghai and Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Company, Ltd., died in Shanghai on July 27. Mr. Mason, the foreman, died on the previous Tuesday. In both cases the cause of death was heat apoplexy.

The *North China Daily News* understands that at Tientsin and Newchwang the American boycott has been practically abandoned, and that its hold on the Chinese merchants and tradespeople in Shanghai is by no means strong.

A number of wealthy men of Hsinning in Kuangtung province, having decided to construct a railway between their city and Canton and points beyond, sent in May last a couple of their number to the United States to interest their fellow-townsmen, of whom there are a large number doing business there, in the scheme. News has lately been received from San Francisco that the representatives of the proposed Hsinning-Canton Railway have already collected over \$600,000 within a few weeks of their arrival in the States, and that this sum, with the money already guaranteed in Canton and Hsinning, will now come up to almost two million dollars. It is further stated from Canton that permission for the construction of this railway has already been granted by the Shantung.

Captain Nott-Bower, the Commissioner of the City of London police, issued last month his annual report of the work of the city police during the year 1904, accompanied by the usual statistical returns. In view of the recent criticism of the Shanghai Municipal police, says the *N. C. Daily News*, a comparison of some of the figures is interesting, if not surprising. The value of property stolen in the City during the year 1904, according to Captain Nott-Bower, was £13,039, and the value recovered £4,303. During 1904 in Shanghai the total value of stolen and lost property was \$230,177, and of this \$160,084 was recovered, the actual value of stolen property in the Settlement, being \$154,676, of which \$105,266 was recovered. The figures for the City of London for 1903 were:—stolen property value £19,860, recovered £5,445. According to the Shanghai police report for 1903 the amount of stolen and lost property was \$302,876, of which the remarkable amount of \$253,332 was recovered, although only \$144,236 worth was

stolen in the Settlement. When one considers the difficulties that have to be encountered in China by the police, and on the other hand, the supposed perfection of the machinery of the law in London, the local constabulary certainly gains by comparison with the home police.

Calcutta has been going better than Shanghai; a paper of the 13th ult. says:—This city is passing through a terrible heat wave, which has lasted several weeks. The daily temperature is over 104 degrees. A large number of bullocks and horses have dropped dead in the streets. Very few gharries are plying for hire. Passengers arriving at the station are suffering great inconvenience, having to pack luggage in bullock-carts and walk behind in perspiring procession through the streets. Several Europeans have died from heat stroke. Three engineers working at the Kidderpore Docks were struck down. In some cases divers' apparatus was used for supplying air to men working below deck. Two hundred tons of ice were consumed in the city on Sunday. There was practically an ice famine in the evening, 4 annas a lb. being given. The sky is now cloudy. A fall of rain is anxiously looked for. Vasto, the winner of the Viceroy's Cup in 1903, died on Sunday, the result of the excessive heat.

PORT ARTHUR.

In the *Asahi Shimbun* we read that the *Bayan's* hull can be easily repaired so as to render her seaworthy, but that her machinery will require some time to render it serviceable and she will have to be towed to Japan. Our contemporary gives the probable date of her transit and her destination, but we presume that such details must not be published. On the other hand the battle-ships *Peresviet* and *Pobeda* are wholly unhurt as to their machinery though their hulls have suffered considerably. Temporary repairs will enable them to proceed to Japan under their own steam. At present the work of raising the battle-ships *Pollawa* and *Retvizan* and the cruiser *Pallada* is proceeding vigorously. They are expected to be afloat before the end of this month. It is further expected that 4 merchantmen and some destroyers and gun-boats can be salvaged. Operations are in progress to raise or remove the 21 vessels lying at the mouth of the harbour, which were recently sold by auction. The gates of the dock were found to be beyond repair. New ones have had to be made and will soon be ready for placing in position.

The civil administration of the place is said to be now well organized. Street repairs have been effected, as have those of the injured buildings. Many Japanese tradesmen have arrived at the place and the prices of commodities are falling.

The *Jiji Shimpō* says that the sea about Dalny (Tairen) has now been thoroughly cleared of mines, and that ships can steam in without any danger. The voyage from Tairen to Yingkow is also safe.

LOCAL FINANCING.

The Japanese *Economist* publishes some interesting figures on the subject of local finance. Among them we find a table showing the burden per head of population on account of the several items:—

	BURDEN PER HEAD OF POPULATION.		
	1905 Sen.	1904 Sen.	1903 Sen.
Education	1.95	2.10	2.45
Police	2.17	2.24	2.26
Engineering Works	1.78	1.86	3.24
Sanitation	0.34	0.39	0.44
Administration	0.73	0.66	0.74
Other	2.08	2.34	2.31
Totals	9.05	9.59	11.45

It is evident from this table thus the tendency is in the direction of diminution. But there is an important fact to be remembered, namely, that during the years of war, 1904 and 1905, special arrangements were made to lighten the burdens of the localities in view of the great increase made in taxes paid to the central treasury. Probably this fully accounts for the difference between the figures for 1903 and those for the following two years.

Turning now to the question of local debts, the following table shows their gradual increase:—

DEBTS OF LOCALITIES.		Yen.
1895	10,209,934	
1896	10,518,414	
1897	13,738,161	
1898	20,264,480	
1899	28,228,299	
1900	37,729,473	
1901	43,720,802	
1902	61,110,355	
1903	67,111,893	
1904	64,992,508	

The debts have therefore increased six-fold in ten years. The bulk of them have been contracted for building and furnishing schools and on account of public works, so that they can not be called unproductive expenditure. In 1890 they amounted to only 720,000 yen, and it is not perhaps untrue to say that their development since that time is an evidence of wholesome progress. In the table showing the burden per head of population no figure appears indicating the yearly disbursements on account of these debts. If we assume that seven per cent. represents the interest and appropriations to sinking fund—an estimate probably too low—then the aggregate payments on this account would be 4½ millions of yen, approximately, and would impose a burden of 10 sen per head of population on the average.

TEA.

The officials of the Central Chamber of the Tea Traders Guild, Mr. Aizawa Kiho and Mr. Otani Kahei, representing the tea-dealers of the whole of Japan, have petitioned the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce to renew the grant in aid voted for them by the Diet several years ago. The grant was for the avowed purpose of extending the routes of the trade. Its period terminated in 1903 and the guild having applied for an extension, the Government made a special appropriation of 350,000 yen in 1904. A petition was then presented to the Diet and readily submitted by the latter for the Government's approval, but in consequence of the war no grant was made in 1905. The petition now addressed to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce says that the opening of new markets has been stopped and that enterprises already in progress have had to be suspended, so that the record of the trade for the current year is unfortunate. It is pointed out that everything tending to increase the national capital should now be promoted, and that any diminution in the export of principal staples is much to be regretted in national interests. The memorialists ask for a grant of 70,000 yen annually for seven years, commencing with 1906.

It looks as though the tea-men considered it right to become perpetual pensioners of the State. Doubtless they seem to see a reason justifying such an exceptional condition, but they have never succeeded in making that reason clear to the general public, nor do the records of the trade indicate that it has benefited perceptibly by grants hitherto made on its account from the Treasury's chest.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS IN TOKYO.

Only a very few years ago it was a constant complaint that Tokyo, the Metropolis of Japan, showed conspicuous backwardness in the matter of electric railways. The city could not boast as much as a mile of these notable facilities whereas other towns of comparatively small importance were fairly well supplied. It was understood, however, that Tokyo did not suffer from want of enterprise: the trouble was of precisely the opposite character—excess of enterprise. So many companies competed for charters to build electric lines that the authorities found it impossible to discriminate, and thus all were equally "hung up." Finally certain amalgamations and adjustments took place, with the result that concessions were given to three companies only, the Electric Car (*Densha*), the Street Railway (*Shigae*) and the Tokyo Railway (*Tokyo Denki*). The lines of the first-named company were to occupy the routes already traversed by the horse-trams. In fact the "Electric Car Company" was but a new name for the familiar old "Horse Tram Company," whose poor vehicles and poorer cattle had for years earned for their owners a splendid dividend. "The Street Railway," however, and "The Tokyo Railway" were altogether new concerns. To the former some 70 miles of route were assigned; to the latter about 30 miles. Very glaring differences present themselves in the nature of the three companies' constructions, but it is perhaps premature to discuss that point yet. What leads us to allude to the matter here is that already the career of the enterprise is threatened with embarrassment. The three concerns are all competing for extended concessions and the authorities are confronted by a dilemma somewhat similar to that which caused so much delay at the outset. Perplexed to choose between the companies and unwilling to reject all their applications, the Home Minister suggested that they should confer among themselves and, in order to avert the construction of superfluous lines, should agree to use some sections in common and to abandon others. This was interpreted by some as a suggestion in the direction of amalgamation and as amalgamation would excellently aid the interest of concerns which have mismanaged their finances or scamped their constructions, it was mooted at the first joint meeting of directors summoned to consider the Home Minister's advice. But though amalgamation would certainly be advantageous when the time comes, that time has not yet come, and consequently the directors decided that since their present state of competitive division precludes the possibility of successfully discussing and apportioning the projected extensions, the better plan is to ask the Home Minister to decide the question as he deems best. Viscount Yoshikawa seems to have been not over well pleased by this request. Speaking to a deputation of directors who waited on him, he explained that the electric companies threatened to absorb every street in the city, regardless of the convenience of all other kinds of traffic. It is the duty of the authorities, the Minister is reported as saying, to guard the interests of all classes of the citizens and not to allow one class alone to monopolise the thoroughfares. Again, the Government desires, in the interests of hygiene, to relegate to a distant suburban quarter the squalidly indigent section of the inhabitants, and these are very willing to fall in with the scheme provided that some very cheap means of conveyance

are furnished to carry them to and from their work. None of the electric-tram companies, however, seems willing to contribute to the success of this reform. Their sole object appears to be the multiplication and extension of their lines in populous regions. It may be said that there are already two lines running from the Shimbashi vicinity towards Ueno, yet the Electric Car Company wants to add a third line eastward of the other two. Viscount Yoshikawa threatens, under these circumstances, to exercise the full powers reposed in him by the terms of the concessions; powers which entitle the Home Minister to order the removal of a line, or its transfer elsewhere, or the building of a new route. The *Jiji Shimpō* denounces such interference as most mischievous and recommends that the companies be left to compete freely. The time will come for amalgamation without any arbitrary action on the part of the Home Office. Our contemporary suggests that instead of busying themselves about such matters the Authorities should rather direct attention to the important fact that the companies have not made any arrangement to consult public convenience by having their tickets interchangeable. In name the three-*sen* fare exists, but its operation is limited to the lines of each company, so that if a passenger wants to be carried further he must buy a new ticket. And so, in our opinion, he ought. When any publicist proves satisfactorily that the *san-sen-kin-itsu* system has justice on its side, there will be reason to advocate it. Nobody has proved anything of the kind. On the contrary, the system is opposed to the elementary principle that the amount of remuneration should vary according to the degree of service. A maximum charge may well be fixed, but to dictate a uniform charge is purely arbitrary. For the rest the difficulty which immediately suggests itself seems to admit of very easy solution. It rests with the Home Minister to grant or to withhold charters. He can preserve as many routes as he wishes to preserve simply by declining to allowed them to be traversed by new lines, so long as such refusal does not unduly impair the interests of lines already built and which would not have been built unless concessions for their connexions were regarded as assured.

ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF RUSSIAN METHODS.

About May last several Japanese sailing vessels disappeared at sea. Among them was the *Yayeyama* (115 tons register). She belonged to a Mr. Hiromi Nisaburo of Osaka and in the middle of May she left Hokkaido bound for Tsuruga in Echizen. Thereafter nothing more was heard of her until a few days ago when a letter from one of the crew reached his family. He explained that the vessel had been sunk by the Vladivostok war-ships which took off her crew of 10 men and sent them as prisoners to Harbin where they are now detained.

This is another example of Russia's uncivilized methods. She really makes no distinction between combatants and non-combatants. There have been international jurists who contend that the able-bodied population of a belligerent State are all lawful prize of war since their capture diminishes the military potentialities of the nation. But it is a barbarous doctrine, no longer practised by enlightened Powers. Japan, throughout the whole course of this war has carefully refrained from exposing Russian non-combatants to its dangers or inconveni-

ences. At this moment she is engaged releasing all the officials and employees of the civil administration in Saghalien. But the Russians have seized Japanese non-combatants and held them prisoners whenever such a course was possible. Lately there was a case of their attempting to sink a little coasting steamer with all her crew on board, and there have been instances of their murdering Japanese fishermen in cold blood. With regard to the schooner *Yayeyama*, not only did they carry off her crew and send them into confinement at Harbin, but they also refrained from sending any information to Japan and thus during nearly 4 months the families of ten sailors mourned for them as dead men. There is no conceivable excuse for such barbarity. A Prisoners' Information Bureau exists and, so far as the Japanese are concerned, they do not lose an hour in conveying to Russia the names of all Russian prisoners and any facts contributing to their identification. But to this day there are in the hands of the Russians Japanese prisoners concerning whom not one word of intelligence has been forwarded to Japan, and now we have the case of the little ship *Yayeyama*, the fate of whose crew would have remained still unknown had not one of them managed, after 4 months, to communicate with his family. Nothing could be more inhuman. One is always disposed to make allowances for cruelties said to have been perpetrated against wounded men, or for alleged mutilations of the dead. Such things are apt to be exaggerated, and though the great volume of instances recorded against the Russian must necessarily have a large basis of truth, public indignation is checked by a sense of uncertainty. But the capture, detention and even murder of non-combatants, as well as the silence preserved about them, are indisputable facts, which no language can be too strong to condemn. This is the nation that proudly claims for itself the title of "the shield of Western civilization."

LINEVITCH.

It will have been observed that in the anti-peace protest addressed by Linevitch and his Generals to the Tsar, the Russian commander-in-chief, after dwelling upon the advantages of position he claims to possess and the splendid spirit of his troops, declared that before the end of the month he hoped to assume the offensive against the Japanese. "The end of the month" meant the end of July. There are as yet no indication of this offensive movement and we are now at the 10th of August. Perhaps the rainy season intervened. But Linevitch must have fully apprehended the rainy season when he penned his protest. Is this then merely another example of Russian brag? What is the use of a great army inspired with lofty convictions of victory if it does not achieve victory or attempt to achieve it? General Linevitch appears blind to facts. Five months have now passed since the battle of Mukden. Is not that sufficient interval to recuperate his strength and to strike one blow at least on behalf of the fallen flag of his country? Merely to have an army *in esse* is nothing unless it acts the part of an army by fighting. It is not upon Japan that the responsibility of securing fresh triumphs rests. It is for Russia to retrieve some of her crushing disasters. She has done absolutely nothing and yet Linevitch brags at the top of his voice. Muscovite brag has become a very unsightly affair.

THE ALLIANCE.

The *Miyako Shimbun* and the *Niroku Shimpō* publish statements about the alliance. Both agree that the draft of an extended alliance—"offensive and defensive" they call it—has been concluded but ratification has not yet taken place. The two journals differ, however, in one respect; namely, that the *Miyako* represents the draft as having been submitted to the Privy Council on the 8th whereas the *Niroku* speaks of the 9th. The latter says that the appended despatches will not be published, but that they are understood to contain details as to the localities of employment and the numbers of ships and troops contributed by each Power in the event of coming to the other's assistance. We reproduce these rumours but do not, of course, endorse them. The *Niroku* was the first to publish intelligence of the original alliance and it evidently aims at repeating the distinction. The same journal applies to term *hemmu* (one-sided) to the alliance on the alleged authority of Marquis Ito and says that, on these grounds, the distinguished statesman was opposed to it at first; but he changed his views on being assured that the compact would have the effect of diminishing Japan's burden of armaments. It is altogether an entertaining story whatever may be its value.

The *Hochi Shimbun* and the *Yorozu Chōhō* now refer to the question of the alliance, and allege that the new treaty has been concluded and will soon be published. The *Yorozu* speaks of the close of this month; the *Hochi* of some time before Parliament rises. It will be observed that four journals have now published this news—the *Niroku*, the *Miyako*, the *Hochi* and the *Yorozu*. Thus far, however, the leading newspapers are silent.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

The Chinese in Yokohama are said to have held a meeting at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on the 6th and to have decided that they will cease all transactions of buying or selling American goods and will take no part in loading or unloading American ships, except at ports where no other foreign vessels enter. They have not yet formulated any resolution with regard to Chinese in American employ inasmuch as a fund has not been formed for the support of these men if they are compelled to give up their work. It is stated that these resolutions are to be enforced by fines, but such a course would be of course illegal.

It is alleged (telegrams of *Hochi Shimbun* and *Shogyō Shimpō*) that the Emperor of China has privately instructed Viceroy Yuan and Chang in the sense that it is most inadvisable to continue the present agitation with regard to the Chinese emigration question and that the Viceroy should endeavour to suppress it and to break up the associations formed for the purpose. His Majesty's alleged reason is that President Roosevelt is using his best efforts to effect the restoration of peace, and that anything calculated to estrange American good-will should be most carefully avoided at this juncture. Of course if these two great officials, the Northern and the Southern Superintendents of Trade, employ their influence, they should be able to check the agitation, temporarily at all events.

A telegram received in Tokyo from America says that President Roosevelt has decided to con-

voke an extraordinary session of Congress in connexion with the Chinese boycott. The Hon. W. Taft, now in Manila, is expected to return about the time of the convocation of the Houses.

It is reported by telegram from Shanghai that the British merchants in that port have sent a telegram through the British Consul-General there to their Minister in Peking asking him to warn the Chinese Government of the menacing attitude of the Chinese traders in boycotting American products.

The Foreign Chamber of Commerce has transmitted a similar telegraphic petition to the Corps Diplomatique in Peking.

It is said that some prominent Japanese traders in Yokohama are endeavouring to pacify the Chinese traders and persuade them to revoke their recent decision.

PEARY AND THE NORTH POLE.

Commander Peary, who is seeking the North Pole once again in a specially built ship, the *Roosevelt*, left New York on the 16th of July in high spirits. "Remember," said he, "that my last word was one of thankfulness to the men and press of this city. I hope to come back with a chip from the pole. But, if anything happens, it will be all for the best, and I'm sure Mr. Jesup would feel even then that the money had not been thrown away. What is it the poet says, 'They never fail who die in a good cause.'"

Peary, although he directed the start, did not sail on his ship. He left New York at midnight for Sydney, C.B., where he will join the *Roosevelt*. Before starting he said: "I have the best-equipped expedition that ever started out to plant the flag on the uppermost part of the globe. Every possible thing that would facilitate the work of discovery and every comfort for the men have been attended to."

With all his exuberance the friends of the explorer noted a strain of sadness in his conversation toward the close, that they had not noticed on the eves of previous departures. "It isn't that I have lost my enthusiasm," he explained, when some one suggested that he took a sombre view of the forthcoming expedition. "I never had more than I have now. But I know the difficulties better—the long blackness, the awful cold, the solitude and the silence. The desolation of those plains of ice gets into one's soul. Why, I've seen the time when I would have welcomed a life and death struggle with a lot of polar bears just to relieve the loneliness. The memory of it is a spell upon me."

Some one asked him if any thought of explorers who had never come back would creep to him through the Arctic night. His fine face darkened. "Yes, and all they failed to do comes over one. The pathos of it is overwhelming. When I have been tramping all day across plains of ice and have come suddenly to an elevation, I often have caught myself looking far and wide for—well, what do you think? The pole? No, the humour of that notion doesn't go far then. I'm looking for a possible clue to the fate of Andree, or still more likely, that of Sir John Franklin. Somehow, I imagine I shall find wedged in ice, disclosed by a big fracture, a boat, a box, a piece of mast or sail, a bit of chain, a marlinspike—perhaps manuscript, ship's log-books, or something to connect me with the defeated past. It is a sensation no one can understand who has not known it himself. For, you see, I always say to myself, 'Who will stand here fifty years hence—the North Pole still undiscovered, perhaps, and wonder in what

crevasse lies the body of Peary and what was his last message to the world he left behind?'"

The *Roosevelt*, which is to carry Peary and his fortunes, was built in Portland, Me. She has many peculiarities of model, among others a pronounced raking stem and wedged-shaped bow, very sharp dead rise of floor, affording a form of side which cannot be grasped by the ice; a full run to keep the ice away from the propellers, a pronounced overhang at the stern to still further protect the propeller and a raking stern post. Her principal dimensions are: Length, 184 feet; breadth 35 5-16 feet; depth, 16 2-10 feet; gross registered tonnage, 614 tons, and maximum load displacement, about 1,500 tons. The filling in of the bow, where it is to meet the ice, is almost solid. To lessen the danger of having propeller flanges broken off by the ice the propeller has been so constructed as to be easily disconnected and hoisted upward into a well. The main features of the machinery are in a compound engine of massive construction; an unusually heavy shaft of forged steel twelve inches in diameter; a massive propeller ten and one-half feet in diameter, but with blades of large area, which are detachable in case of injury; a triple boiler battery; arrangements for admitting live steam to the low pressure cylinder, in order to largely increase the power for a limited time, and an elliptical cruiser type smokestack to reduce wind resistance.

PRISONERS.

We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that the Japanese Government has felt compelled to protest through the French Authorities against the treatment of Japanese prisoners by the Russians, and that the protest has been attended with good results. On the other hand, the conduct of the Russian prisoners in Japan seems to be often of a very unruly description. Our contemporary says that among the soldiers there are men so utterly ignorant and so little under self-control that one of them will eat a string of raw onions and seven or eight raw cucumbers at a sitting. If remonstrated with these men complain that the Japanese Authorities do not furnish sufficient vegetables. Others, being allowed to take exercise freely outside their quarters, indulge in all kinds of excesses, and resent any attempts to restrain them as undue interference with their liberty of movement. The Japanese authorities have issued instructions that an appeal should be made to the good sense of men behaving in this manner. Hygienic expediency should be explained to them and they should be reminded of the condition of their comrades who are suffering the hardships of a campaign in Manchuria. Should these appeals fail—as they probably will—strong measures must be employed. When we remember that the Japanese have to deal with some seventy thousand prisoners, it is not to be reasonably supposed that troubles of this nature can be avoided.

We learn that Mr. C. B. Clausen, of Clausen's Hotel, has acquired the buildings on No. 87, fronting the present hotel, and intends to transform them into residential and hotel premises. The Vivanti Buildings will not be demolished, but will be altered to suit the requirements of their new owner. It is proposed also to lay down two double bowling alleys so that this fine exercise and sport will be at the disposal of the public. The buildings will probably be opened in November.

"MASTERPIECES SELECTED FROM THE UKIYOYE (POPULAR) SCHOOL"

The Shimbi Shoin promises us another great work on Japanese pictorial art. It is to consist of 5 volumes, each containing some 30 reproductions of the best pictures of the Ukiyoye School. A specimen picture is now before us. It is from the brush of Katsukawa Shunsho, and the original being very familiar to us we have no hesitation in saying that the reproduction is absolutely perfect in line and colour. Judging from what the Shimbi Shoin has already done with the assistance of the able art critic and historian, Mr. Shichi Tajima, by whom the works of this great publishing firm are edited, we anticipate a series of most beautiful volumes such as will be a perpetual source of interest and delight to their fortunate possessors. We take from the prospectus the following details:—

Pictures by the Ukiyoye School of Artists justly take an important position in the history of Japanese Fine Arts, and if anyone is at all disposed to investigate the pictorial art of this land in its consecutive phases, he must not omit this school from his studies.

This work is intended to give a collection of coloured wood-cuts which shall reproduce, in the minutest details of line and colour, about 150 masterpieces selected from the works of the great artists of the Ukiyoye School; and for this purpose we have made a careful selection from original pictures or from old wood cuts. As a result, this collection will fully exhibit the very essence of that eminent school. It goes without saying, therefore, that the volumes will be a most pleasing ornament for the drawing-room, and at the same time it may be termed an unequalled dictionary, as it were, to which students of the Ukiyoye School may turn for reference. Hence, we believe that the work may justly be considered the very key-note of the wonderful themes that those artists wrought in design and in colour; and that it should be in the hands of all art-lovers as well as art-students, rather than such should be satisfied with possessing what are too often worthless wood-cuts, alleged to be old, that are obtained at high prices.

The Shimbi Shoin, convinced of the correctness of this view, intends to publish, by the convenient method of subscription, a set of volumes containing reproductions of only the choicest pictures of the Ukiyoye School. The edition will be limited strictly to 700 copies, of which 100 will be a special *édition de luxe* (that will be bound in a more attractive way than the ordinary edition and such pictures as were originally painted on silk will be reproduced on silk) and the Shimbi Shoin desires to have all those who care to avail themselves of its offer, send in their subscriptions as soon as possible.

PARTICULARS.

- 1.—The Series will be completed in 5 volumes.
- 2.—The number of plates to be inserted in each volume is about 30, making a total of about 150 pictures in all. Each picture will reproduce, with strict faithfulness of line and colour, every detail of the original as perfectly as such work can be done with Japanese coloured woodcuts.
- 3.—As an Introduction to Volume I, there will be an essay on the origin and development of the Ukiyoye School; and the marked characteristics of each branch of the school will be touched upon by a competent critic. With every plate will be given a descriptive text containing particulars of the life of the artist, his name, the subject, the size and character of the original, and the name of the present owner.
- 4.—The contemplated work will be in volumes 1 foot 4 3/4 inches in height by 1 foot in breadth. The plates will be printed upon the most excellent quality of Japanese hand-made paper, expressly prepared for this edition. The binding will be most artistically done, the cover being a silk fabric of a special texture on which is stamped an appropriate design in colours. In letter press, bindings, and general workmanship, the volumes will stand as an exponent of the triumphs of Japan's Arts.
- 5.—The price of the *édition de luxe* is to be forty-five (45.00) yen for a single volume; or Two hundred and twenty-five (225.00) yen for the complete set, while the price of the ordinary edition is to be thirty-five (35.00) yen for a single volume; or one hundred and seventy-five (175.00) yen for the complete set. Expenses of packing, carriage, customs duties, and terminal delivery charges (concerning which information may be had on application to ourselves or to our duly appointed agents) are to be added to the purchase price.

6.—In order that every needful attention may be given to this important work, the time during which subscriptions will be received, is restricted to the 15th of December, 1905.

7.—The number of volumes in this edition is limited to seven hundred copies, including 100 copies of the *édition de luxe*. Each volume in the entire series will be numbered and registered, as a guarantee of its genuineness; the numbers following the order of precedence in which subscriptions are received. If the number of subscriptions should exceed seven hundred, the edition will still be limited to that number; the subscriptions in excess being returned at once.

8.—It is intended to publish the first volume in February, 1906, and thereafter one volume every three months.

CONTRACTS AND DISCOUNTS.

There are to be three forms of subscription contracts, designated A, B, and C, and, according to the particular contract, discount is allowed as follows:—

A. If the whole subscription price for the entire set of the *édition de luxe* is paid in advance in one payment at the time of signing the subscription contract, forty (40.00) yen will be deducted from the 225.00 yen, making the net price one hundred and eighty-five (185.00) yen. This edition will be distributed only to those who make one payment of the price.

B. If the whole subscription price for the entire set of the ordinary edition is paid in advance in one payment at the time of signing the subscription contract, thirty (30.00) yen will be deducted from the 175.00 yen, making the net price one hundred and forty-five (145.00) yen.

C. Net price one hundred and sixty-five (165.00) yen; being a reduction of Ten (10.00) yen from the gross price (of the ordinary edition). Forty (40.00) yen to be paid when the subscription contract is signed; and twenty-five (25.00) yen when each volume is received.

The stipulation, that all expenses of packing, carriage, customs duties, and delivering are to be borne by the subscriber, is a part of each contract.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* publishes figures showing, approximately, the anticipated revenues and expenditures of the State railways for next fiscal year:—

	1906.	1905.	Difference.
Income	27,230,000	24,410,000	+ 2,820,000
Expenditure ...	17,810,000	14,830,000	+ 2,980,000
Net Profit	9,420,000	9,580,000	- 160,000

This reduction of net revenue in spite of an increase in the length of State lines is attributed to three causes. The first is the great rise in the price of coal. The second is that the Hokkaido lines have been transferred to the Railway Bureau. And the third that supplementary works representing an outlay of a million yen have to be undertaken. In the one item of coal alone there is an increased expenditure of 800,000 yen, while the loss on the Hokkaido lines represents 150,000 yen. These three items total nearly 2 millions of yen. Coal, of course, may have fallen to its normal value before the next fiscal year opens.

It seems that the Russians now fire on the Japanese whenever and wherever they see them, quite careless whether they are combatants or non-combatants. The latest case is that of the schooner *Ota Maru* of Hakodate. Being in want of water she sent a boat with 7 men to obtain this necessary at a river at Ozeronai in Kamchatka. While the men were filling their kegs a party of Russian soldiers appeared and at once opened fire. The Japanese sailors being unarmed, had only to fly. Five of them were shot down and 2 escaped. Truly it may be said without exaggeration that the only victories won by the Russians during this war have been over non-combatants, sailors, fishermen and such folks.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says that according to official returns the numbers and classification of the steamers now forming the Japanese mercantile marine are as follow:—

	Vessels.
From 20 tons to 50 tons	376
From 50 tons to 100 tons	219
From 100 tons to 300 tons	249
From 300 tons to 500 tons	86
From 500 tons to 1,000 tons	103
From 1,000 tons to 2,000 tons	114
From 2,000 tons to 3,000 tons	90
From 3,000 tons to 4,000 tons	37
From 4,000 tons to 5,000 tons	11
From 5,000 tons to 6,000 tons	5
From 6,000 tons to 7,000 tons	28
Over 7,000	1

The total number of ships is 1,309, and their aggregate tonnage is 882,092 tons.

In our issue of the 2nd instant we gave an epitome of the reasons assigned for the confiscation of the Russian hospital-ship *Orel*. We now learn from the *Official Gazette* of the 5th instant that there was found on board the vessel a sum of 54,569.83 francs and another sum of 2,484 roubles 44 kopeks, which money also has been confiscated on the ground that it was designed for paying the crew and defraying the ship's expenses, and as it has been proved that she was employed for belligerent purposes and not for mere hospital work, the money, constituting a part of her necessary equipment, becomes lawful prize of war.

During her visit to Tokyo Miss Roosevelt presented yen 100 to the poor of Tokyo through His Honour the Mayor. Mr. Taft gave yen 100 for the same object through the same channel.

Miss Roosevelt, Mr. Taft, and the Senators and Representatives of the party presented yen 1,040 to the Japanese Red Cross Association.

Among the cargo of the S.S. *Bawby* there were found 4 cases of dry goods the property of Messrs. Carl Bediger and Co. of Kiaochow. These boxes have been released because, although the vessel carried contraband, no part of it belonged to this German firm and therefore no reason existed for confiscating the boxes.

Lord Curzon has addressed a warm letter of thanks to the *Jiji Shimpō* for the measures taken by that journal to collect funds for purposes of the Indian earthquake relief. The fund collected was 16,434 rupees. His lordship, while acknowledging the great assistance this money will bring to distressed families, says that it has still more signal value as an evidence of the kindly feeling animating the Japanese towards their allies.

Official statistics show that the decrease of foreign tourists noticeable in 1904 did not undergo any material change in 1905. Taking each year as ended on June 30th the following figures are shown:—

Nationality.	1905.	1904.
Great Britain	237	279
Germany	49	60
France	23	23
Russia	2	5
America	204	181
China	693	517
Korea	45	300
Italy	14	2
Austria	3	2
Holland	5	1
India	18	3
Portugal	7	6
Spain	2	2
Norway	7	2
Switzerland	1	1
Turkey	8	—
Australia	4	—
Greece	2	2
Hawaii	—	1
Argentina	—	1
Peru	—	1

Totals..... 1,323 1,396

It will be observed that the Chinese and the

Americans alone show any considerable increase in 1905 as compared with 1904.

The *Matin* gives the following figures as showing the Russian casualties:—

	Men.
At the Shaho	45,000
At Port Arthur and Kinchow	45,000
At Liacoyang	25,000
At Haiching	15,000
At Wafangting	4,000
In various minor fights	21,600
At Kiulienching	24,000
At Semuchen (Tolmouching)	1,900
At the Taitai River	700
At Jihishan	360
At Haichou	240
In sea-fights and skirmishes	9,000
At Sandepav (Chinshiehpa)	10,000
At Mukden	175,000
Sent home sick	100,000

Total 458,700

The same journal gives the Russian losses of property thus:—

	Million roubles.
The Manchurian Railway	250
The defences of the Railway	46
Losses caused by Hungbutsz	80
Buildings, &c. at Dalny	34
Port Arthur Forts, &c.	500
Defences of rivers connected with Railway	11
Guns	10
War-ships (not including Baltic Fleet)	160
Merchant vessels	10

Total 1,091

Foreign Loans 570

Domestic 150

New Foreign Loan 300

Total 2,011

Some of these figures are obviously too small.

In the annual address delivered by Bishop Hall to the Convention at Vermont, we find the following:—

■ is, I think, right that I should refer to a request which I received in a tentative form last fall and more definitely a few weeks since, that I would visit Japan for the purpose of giving courses of addresses and conferences at different centres on the Christian Religion. The invitation was interesting as being sent on behalf of an interdenominational society of foreign (that is, English and American) missionaries and of native Christians. The work would be extremely attractive, especially in what all admit to be a critical time in the religious development of Japan; and the appeal for such help from a missionary body constitutes a legitimate claim on representatives of an older Church. I cannot, however, think that at this time it would be right for me to accept the invitation. The strain involved might prove more than one was equal to after a severe illness. But the really determining consideration in my mind is that, after my absence for three months last summer and my disability for three months this spring, it would not be right for me to be away from the Diocese for the length of time which such a mission would require—some five months next winter. Accordingly I have written to those from whom the invitation came that such a visit is impossible for me at present. Since the matter was spoken of before my illness as a possibility about which, if the request were pressed, I might consult the Diocese, it seems proper that I should use this opportunity to say that under the actual circumstances I have myself concluded that the plan is barred.

Captain Hutchison, who has served since last summer as Naval Attaché at the British Legation, left Japan by the mail of the 11th instant. He has won extraordinary popularity during the brief period of his service in Japan and he carries away with him many good wishes.

The *Japan Herald* endeavours to convict us of inconsistency. The evidence is this: In an article written by the editor of the *Japan Mail* for *Munsey's Magazine* it was stated that "all the journals edited and owned by American citizens and British subjects in China and Japan champion Japan's cause in the war with Russia;" and in an article in the *Japan Mail* we said, "during 37 years

we have known the *Japan Herald* and throughout the whole of that period its undeviating role has been to foment distrust of Japan and the Japanese in foreign minds and to place obstacles in the path of friendly intercourse and the country's material development." Our contemporary professes to find inconsistency in these utterances. There is not the smallest inconsistency. The *Japan Herald* is unquestionably one of the newspapers that has championed Japan's cause in the war with Russia. But not less unquestionably its traditional role has been to foment distrust of Japan and the Japanese in foreign minds and to place obstacles in the path of friendly intercourse and the country's material development. In the matter of the war it has gone with the crowd and has admitted that right was on Japan's side, but its besetting tendency remained as conspicuous as ever in other cases. Our contemporary seems to resent the appreciation and suggests that its obvious intention is to make bad blood. As to the latter point, it is putting the saddle on the wrong horse with a vengeance. As to the former, the simple remedy is for the *Herald* to mend its ways.

Japanese newspapers are publishing intelligence as to the launching of new destroyers and as to the number added to the Japanese navy this year. Inasmuch, however, as some of our contemporaries have been fined for publishing cognate news, we are disposed to abandon the monopoly of it to Japanese journals.

As we go to press we learn that the newspapers publishing the above have been prosecuted.

The *Shogyo Shimpou* makes a striking comparison. It notes the singular fact that while a conference to restore peace, if possible, is sitting at Portsmouth in New Hampshire, arrangements are being made for a grand reception of the French Fleet at Portsmouth in England with the object of strengthening the Anglo-French *entente* and thus preserving the balance of power in Europe. At the conference the parties concerned are Japan, England's ally, and Russia, France's ally. At the naval demonstration the parties concerned are England, Japan's ally, and France, Russia's ally. It is a singular coincidence. Our contemporary does not venture to predict any happy result of the conference but is not without hope.

The many friends of Mr. Clay MacCauley will be glad to learn that he projects a visit to Japan. It is his intention, we understand, to sail from Seattle by the S.S. *Shawmut*, of the N. P. Line, on the 23rd of this month, so that he will reach Japan early in September. His stay in this country will be until the end of November. Mr. MacCauley has done much as a lecturer and a literature to make Japan and the Japanese known to America, and we have no doubt that his forthcoming visit will furnish him with fresh material.

Many residents in Yokohama have subscribed from time to time to Dr. Barnardo's Homes and they will be interested to learn from a letter published in the home papers and signed by, among others, the Duke of Argyll, two Duchesses, seven peers, six Bishops, and eight M.P.s, that an earnest appeal is being made for help to enable the Council of the National Waifs' Association to wipe out the liabilities on the conduct of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, which have grown

out of several years of deficient income. Dr. Barnardo, who for more than 40 years has been the "Father of Nobody's Children," completed his 60th year in July. The responsibility of his task of providing for an enormous family of 8,500 children has told upon his constitution, and the best recognition that could be made of his life's labours would be to give him the assurance of the adequate provision for the smooth working of "this gigantic mechanism of intelligently organised philanthropy." This could be done by a sum of £120,000. Lord Brassey is the Treasurer of the new fund.

DISASTROUS STORM.

A train on the Kyushu railway was overturned by the gale on the afternoon of the 8th instant. Nine of the passengers were severely injured and 38 slightly injured. Among the severely injured one subsequently died. His name is given as Captain Parker, an officer of the United States Army. Two other trains were also upset on the same line. In one case 3 persons were injured, but in the other there do not seem to have been any casualties. It may be reasonably hoped that this storm will usher in a spell of calm sunny weather, which is much wanted in the interests of the rice crop. Meanwhile the cable between Shanghai and Nagasaki has been interrupted, but apparently communication was restored on the evening of the 9th.

News regarding damage caused by the recent storm was received in Tokyo as follows:

Hiroshima.—On the night of Aug. 7th, a terrible storm was experienced with the result that 136 buildings in the districts of North Abi and Muko-Uwajima were flooded, two persons were drowned, and several landslides occurred.

Akita.—Heavy rains continued from Aug. 4th to the 6th. Inundations occurred. Many new bridges were destroyed and many buildings and cultivated fields were damaged.

Niigata.—Owing to inundations, traffic on the Hokoku Railway was interrupted on the morning of Aug. 8th.

Kanazawa.—Storms have continued for some days. The Nanao Railway sustained damage so that traffic was stopped. River bridges and many buildings were damaged.

Toyama.—In the city, 373 houses were flooded. In the surrounding districts, similar damage is believed to have been sustained which the local government authorities are now investigating.

Later.

It is officially stated that owing to the recent storm, the cable between Shanghai and Nagasaki was damaged so that the transmission of foreign telegrams has been stopped since the morning of Aug. 9th.

Shimonoseki.—Service through the strait was temporarily interrupted on the morning of Aug. 9th. Four small vessels sunk, and seventeen were damaged. The pier sustained severe damage. Fortunately no person was injured.

Saga.—A train on the Karatsu line of the Kyushu Railway was overturned on the evening of Aug. 9th. Many houses in the prefecture collapsed, and many persons sustained injuries, the nature and extent of which the authorities are still investigating.

Kanazawa.—Heavy rain continued for a night and a day. All the rivers overflowed their banks. Much damage was sustained in the districts of Kawakita and Kajima. Traffic on the Hokoku Railway between Nanao and Tsubata was stopped. One person was killed and three were injured by the collapsing of a house.

Izuhara.—About three hundred houses were flooded, over seventy vessels were sunk. One person was drowned and nine are missing.

THE BOOKSHELF.

An Introduction to the History of Chinese Pictorial Art, by HERBERT A. GILES, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Chinese in the University of Cambridge. Shanghai, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

THIS is a book to be welcomed with the fullest pleasure. The author is among the greatest Chinese scholars of the world. His "Chinese Literature" and his "Chuang Tzu" are classics which have delighted thousands of students, and helped them to a knowledge which they would not otherwise have attained. One can be certain, therefore, that this latest volume is a model of scholarship and accuracy. It is not an appreciation of Chinese pictorial art from the author's point of view: it is exactly what its name represents, a history of the subject, though emphatic objection may be taken to Professor Giles too modest title "an introduction." So far from being a mere introduction one may safely predict that the volume will long remain without rival, for Mr. Giles' wide acquaintance with Chinese literature has enabled him to draw upon numerous sources inaccessible to a less profound scholar. He does not attempt to descant upon the merits or defects of the pictorial art of China. His unique purpose is to tell his readers something about Chinese artists and their lives, when they flourished, what were their specialties, and in what estimation they were held by their own countrymen. Thus the work is a compendium of Chinese views about Chinese pictorial art dating from the Han dynasty down to the close of the Ming. The present dynasty is excluded "chiefly for lack of materials." There are 15 illustrations, many of them full page. For the most part they are reproductions of pictures in the British Museum, but 4, particularly beautiful examples, are taken from the *Kokka*. Mr. Laurence Binyon, of the British Museum, adds explanatory notes to each of the full-page pictures, notes of which Mr. Giles justly says that they are "illuminating" and "entirely in keeping with its high reputation as an art critic." We apprehend that these notes will prove somewhat of a surprise to the millions of intelligent Europeans and Americans who know nothing of Chinese pictorial art and who, mistaking their own ignorance for a proof of the art's significance, look down upon it with supreme contempt. For example, referring to a picture by Ku Kai-chih, who flourished in the 4th and 5th centuries A.D., Mr. Binyon says:—"For beauty of sweeping yet sensitive line, few paintings in the world approach this. Yet charming touches of actual life prevent the art from being over-caligraphic." * * * Chinese art must have been flourishing for many centuries before work so mature as this could be produced." Again referring to a religious painting by Li Lung-mien (11th century), he writes:—"The reigning qualities of this art—serenity and grandeur expressed by means of a rhythm of fluid lines building up a majestic composition, apparent also in the calm and superhuman figures—denote a period of climax, similar to those from which Phidias and Raphael were produced." And discussing a landscape by Chao Ling-jiang, he says:—"The language was one of the few ages of the world which have the intellectual character we call 'modern.'" * * Not till the 10th century in Europe do we find anything like the landscape art of China in the Sung period. * The landscape art thus founded and continued by the Japanese in the 15th

century must rank as the greatest school of landscape which the world has seen." It is indeed a pleasure to find that Europe is thus at length awaking to facts which to us in the Far East have long been familiar. We have, however, one astonished comment to make with reference to this welcome book. Mr. Giles commences his preface with these words:—"This is the first attempt which has been made so far, in any European language, to deal, even cursorily, with the history of Chinese pictorial art." And then he goes on to quote the wholly insignificant and sometimes scornful comments of writers like Paléologue, Lübke and Reinach, and to note that in the presently-to-be-published "History of Arts" by M. André Michael, the Mussulman, Chinese and Japanese arts are expressly excluded as though they did not deserve to be spoken of in the same breath with European art. Professor Giles unwillingly commits a great injustice here. He seems to be entirely unacquainted with the great work of the late Dr. W. Anderson on the Pictorial Art of Japan, where an admirable chapter, full of information and insight, is devoted to the story of China's art. Even in "The Oriental Series," where, in view of Dr. Anderson's well nigh exhaustive labours, only one chapter is given to pictorial art, Chinese art receives most appreciative notice. Many of the Chinese pictures in the British Museum were collected by Dr. Anderson, to whom indisputably belongs the credit of having introduced Europe to its first knowledge of Chinese pictorial art.

"List of Higher Metropolitan and Provincial Authorities of China."

Mr. S. F. Mayers has issued (Messrs. Kelly and Walsh) a new edition of this invaluable publication. It is brought up to date and one can immediately find in it the names, ranks, titles and records of all important Chinese officials. We have nothing to add to our former eulogies of Mr. Mayers' work. No one connected journalistically or otherwise with Chinese affairs can afford to be without it.

"An Anglo-Chinese Calendar."

We have received specimen pages of an Anglo-Chinese calendar compiled by Mr. Chas. Kliene of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service. The work covers a period of 250 years from 1751 to 2000 A.D. Speaking broadly it corresponds in plan with Bransen's Chronological Tables for Japan, but being printed in two colours and arranged with a special view to facilities of reference it will do even more usefully for China what Bransen has so excellently done for Japan. We need scarcely say that the want of a calendar of this kind extending over a series of years and really conveniently arranged has been very severely felt by all those who have anything to do with China. Mr. Chas. Kliene's volume runs into 500 pages, royal quarto, and is strongly bound in cloth with leather back. It is to be supplied at the very cheap rate of \$12.50 per copy to those sending in their names to the author (Custom House, Hoihow, Kiangchow, Hainan, China) before October 1st. After that date it will be procurable only from the booksellers at a higher price. The edition is limited and it is therefore desirable that subscribers should apply without delay.

"Secret Court Memoirs."

The Grolier Society announces the issue of a work in 20 volumes called "Secret

Court Memoirs." In its cheapest form the book will cost 13 guineas, but there will be an *édition magnifique* costing 250 guineas. The installment system is to be pursued. Thus a payment of a guinea down followed by 12 monthly payments of the same amount will secure the "green linen" form. The Memoirs cover a period of over 200 years, from Henry of Navarre to the Battle of Waterloo. Their compilers do not profess prudery. In fact it is impossible that anything like a true history of European Society in those days should be able to pass Mrs. Grundy's muster. Things are better covered up now, but how much better are they in reality? The story of the venture is thus told:—

A publisher, whose career ended so sadly that it is to-day painful for his friends to remember with what pride he himself would have regarded this magnificent issue, cherished throughout an active life the dream of making a sumptuous edition of the best Court Memoirs. He had no more thought of profit in connection with the project than had the late George Smith in connection with the project of his Dictionary of National Biography, which is supposed to have cost £60,000. The preparation of such a collection of memoirs was the more formidable a task because the researches which were needed in order to settle moot points of history had to be supplemented by a critical examination of portraits. For years the publisher, who brought his business, acumen and expert knowledge to bear upon this subject, devoted to it his spare time as well as his spare money; employing every day he could spare from his office in visiting the capitals of Europe, in every one of which his correspondents were reporting to him new discoveries in the shape of unpublished pictures. It is not too much to say that the directors of all the great art collections of the world, lent their cheerful collaboration to the huge task of sifting evidence for and against portraits of which the authenticity was not clearly established. In the meantime, etchings and mezzotint engravings of those pictures which had already passed the ordeal were being executed by artists of distinction. The cheap expedient of the "half-tone process" which yields the rough and ready engraving seen every week in the illustrated newspapers, was out of the question in the case of portraits of 'world-wide' celebrity. The illustrations included in the series of Secret Court Memoirs would, if removed from the volumes and mounted for framing, form in themselves a collection of which any connoisseur might be proud. The question of the type to be used for the pages was also the subject of study. When the designs had been finally approved, special steel dies were cut as carefully as if they were being prepared for the mounting of coins, and the type struck by these dies was set apart for the printing of the book. The translations, all of which had to be submitted to the few among French scholars who are thoroughly familiar with the periods of history in question, were at last ready for the printers. The paper also was subject to the most loving care. Special arrangements were made with the Insetsu Koku papermakers of Japan, and a special grade of paper set apart by centuries of precedent for Imperial rescripts was, as an exceptional favour, obtained for the purpose of printing the exquisite plates.

The History of Meiji Finance. ('Meiji Zaiseshi') or The Record of Count Matsukata's Finance. ('Matsukata Haku Zaisei Jiki;')

THIS long expected book has just been published. It deals with the story of Japanese finance during the 35 years of the Meiji era; deals with it so thoroughly that 15 volumes of about 1,000 pages each have been filled by the compilers. Some time ago, when Baron Shibusawa reached his sixtieth birthday a book was issued with a similar double title, namely "The History of Modern Business Development" or "The History of Baron Shibusawa's Sixty Years." It was felt that Japan's commercial progress during the Meiji era was indissolubly linked with the name of Baron Shibusawa, and so too it has been felt that when the annals of Meiji finance came to be compiled they must be regarded as the annals of Count Matsukata. An association was formed to carry out the latter task. It comprised such men as

Messrs. Matsuno Shinzen, Soyeda Julchi, Yamaguchi Muneyoshi, Hayakawa Senkichiro, Barons Mitsui, Iwasaki and Shibusawa, Messrs. Soma Nagatane, Takahashi Shinkichi, Sonoda Kokichi, Sone Shizuo, and Matsukata Kojiro. The Chairman of the association was Mr. Sakatani, Vice-Minister of Finance, and he too undertook the compilation of the book as he had done in the case of the history of commercial development. Considerable expense had to be incurred, of course. It was met by the following subscriptions:—Mr. Yamamoto 3,000 yen; Mr. Soma 2,000; the Barons Iwasaki 1,000 each; Barons Mitsui and Shibusawa 1,000 each; Messrs. Kawasaki and Takahashi 1,000 each; Messrs. Kawakami and Nomoto 750 each; Messrs. Soyeda and Sato 500 each; and Mr. Minobe 300; making a total of 14,300 yen. The publishers are Messrs. Maruzen and Company and the price is 35 yen. The first volume opens with a general discussion of the subject, after which comes an account of the organs of finance and the finance law. In the second volume we find the laws relating to special finance, to the indemnity and to extraordinary war expenditures. Vol. III gives the financial laws applying to settled accounts, and the next four volumes relate to the various taxes and dues that go to make up the state's income. Then come two volumes devoted to the national debt, and the tenth volume relates to pensions and relief funds. Eleven and twelve deal with the coinage, and thirteen and fourteen relate to banks. The last volume contains an index with an appendix which gives much information about the financing of the Russo-Japanese war. We do not imagine that this remarkably exhaustive work will ever be translated into English, but the fact that it is in Japanese will not deter earnest students. Mr. Sakatani deserve the utmost credit and the gratitude of his country for compiling such a work. It is a veritable cyclopedia of the Empire's finance, and it will prove quite invaluable as a guide to a subject which we are all concerned to understand, but which has hitherto been more or less a sealed book.

THE BOYS' BRIGADE.

The excellent house and grounds at Koshiba, belonging to Mr. J. Walter, generously placed at the disposal of the Company, was the site of the First Annual Camp of the 1st Yokohama Company of the Boys' Brigade, from Friday, the 4th, to Monday the 7th, inst., inclusive. The members attending Camp paraded at 7 a.m. on Friday morning outside the Public Hall, with their *koris*, and by 7.30 the Advance Party was on its way to Koshiba with cook, kits and commissariat. The main body journeyed down in the afternoon by yacht. On arrival at Camp, the squads being told off to their several quarters, the bugle sounded for tea. The weather was unfavourable for a march before turning-in for the night and in consequence the usual "first night" excitement, together with determined onslaughts by mosquitos, resulted in somewhat broken sleep and before reveillesounded at 5.30 a.m., signs were evident that the Camp was awake. Camp Inspection at 6 o'clock was followed at 6.15 by the bugle sounding the "Fall In" for bathing parade. After biscuits were distributed the Company was marched off to the sea, where much fun was occasioned with a polo ball. When half a dozen boys are each keen on getting hold of the ball at the same time, ducking is inevitable.

After meals, members who were not on fatigue duty were free to amuse themselves as they pleased till the bugle sounded. The many delightfully pretty walks around the neighbourhood were taken advantage of and the grounds surrounding

the house resounded with the joyous laughter of the Company at play.

On Saturday evening after tea was over an excellent Camp Concert was held, the programme being arranged by an enthusiastic private who was loyally supported by his comrades. A good deal of latent talent was discovered. "Lights Out" being sounded at 9.15, the Camp soon settled down into a profound sleep which was not disturbed till the authoritative notes of the Camp Bugler at 5.30 the next morning summoned the tired limbs to be unlocked.

Sunday broke with a threatening red sky but it was not till after our pre-breakfast swim that the rain fell. A severe storm accompanied by loud peals of thunder and drenching rain enveloped some half-dozen of the members who had ventured out after breakfast for a stroll with one of the officers. Fortunately the rain did not last long, the afternoon being delightfully fine. At 5 o'clock a Parade Service was held on the lawn, after which tea was served. Before retiring for the night, the Company marched to Kanazawa, returning to their supper of cocoa and biscuits with keen and appreciative appetites.

Monday was a perfect day. After breakfast kits were packed and forwarded to Yokohama, after which the Company paraded for an Excursion which had been arranged. Rations were distributed and carried in haversacks and partaken of in a sheltered glade some miles from the Camp. On arriving back about 4 in the afternoon a second swim was enjoyed and photographs taken. After tea we heard from the Bay the whistle of the steam launch which had arrived to take us back. The "Fall In" sounding, the Company lined up and marched down to the shore for embarkation. Yokohama was reached in good time and the members duly dismissed to their respective homes.

The 1st Annual Camp was voted by all who were present as a great success and tanned faces were sufficient indication of the open-air life which was enjoyed. The health of the Camp was excellent, no sick cases being reported, and the discipline fully up to standard.

DEATH OF MR. GODDARD.

We announce with deep regret the death of Mr. William Goddard, whose untimely removal will be mourned by a large circle of friends. Mr. Goddard, elder son of the late Mr. John Goddard, was born in Hirst in Sussex, England, thirty years ago and after being educated in Australia (at Sydney) came to Japan in 1889. He at once joined the firm of Messrs. Siber, Wolff & Co. and his connexion with them lasted till his death, which was due to kidney and heart complications.

The deceased gentleman was an enthusiastic sportsman. He was a member of the Committee of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club; he was an efficient football player; he had acted as linesman; he had stroked interport crews with lasting credit to himself. One of the prettiest sights at a Y.A.R.C. regatta was to see "Bill" Goddard get his crew moving on the gun. And all round he was a fine, gentle-souled man, whose many friends have been deeply shocked by his loss.

It seems that Mr. Goddard did not feel well on Thursday morning and therefore decided to stay at home. He was seen by Dr. Reidhaard but nothing serious had then developed. Later in the day, in the evening, he called for tea, which was given to him and when his brothers came home he was inanimate, death having probably taken place about 6 o'clock. Mr. Goddard's mother and sisters, who were at Zushi, have come to Yokohama, the community of which will extend to them its most respectful sympathy.

The funeral will take place from the house at 4 and from Christ Church about 4.15 p.m. to-day.

On Saturday afternoon the remains of Mr. W. Goddard were consigned to the grave in the presence of a very large number of mourners including most of the leading members of the Yokohama community. The coffin was taken at 4 p.m. from the residence, No. 38 Bluff, to Christ Church where a service was performed by Rev. W. P. G. Field in which the choir took part. The pall-bearers

were the two brothers of the deceased gentleman Messrs. Henry & Herbert Goddard, Mr. J. Fardel, brother-in-law, and Mr. James Walter of the firm of Messrs. Siber, Wolff & Co., with the late Mr. Goddard had been long connected. Among the large company were representatives of the Clubs of which the deceased was a member the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club and Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club—the of which were half-masted. It may be added the Committee of the former Club postponed a polo match arranged for Friday evening of Mr. Goddard was to have been umpire.

Among the many beautiful tokens of sympathy and sorrow that were sent was a wreath from V. A. R. C., and we learn that the Comm will meet to-night (Monday) and formally register their sense of the loss they have sustained their sympathy with the relatives.

YACHTING.

The wind for the early part of the afternoon on Saturday was light and very variable, so luck in picking up a fluke, and judgment making the most of each shift of wind, largely. Later on a good sailing breeze on from the S. W., lasting for the rest of the afternoon.

The Cruising Class started at 1.45 to race unfinished on the 29th July. *Wanderer*, an absentee, as she is undergoing repairs to rudder. *Kathleen* was the first to cross the but was passed by the other three on the Harbour Entrance, where they hauled the wind with *Surprise*, *Asagao* and *Nina*. *Surprise* to windward, *Nina* to leeward, last named drew out in the lead, and rounded Lightship some distance ahead of *Asagao*, *prise* about the same distance behind the *l* and *Kathleen* bringing up the tail of the *pr* sion. *Surprise* held on to the starboard longer than the others before going about, a sudden backing of the wind gave her a by vantage, as *Nina*, going about for *sur* Honmoku, could only just point up a *re* tack for the position of *Surprise*. The *pr* had by this time rounded the Lightship, and some time it was curious to see how the *pr* boats were heading, no two of them seemed able to point up in the same direction; at time there was nearly three points difference between *Mary* and *Maid Marion*, both on the tack. Eventually the wind came up from *S* and improved to nearly a fresh breeze, for *Mary*, and *Asagao* at a big advantage in respective classes. These two rounded the marks first, and were never headed. *Mary* 23m. 10s. ahead of *Maid Marion* at the *l* hama buoy and the latter in turn got round quarters of a minute ahead of *Kingfisher*. latter was put out of the race by the break her gaff soon after. Times at the finish:—

	H. M. S.	Handicap.	Correct
<i>Wanderer</i> ...	Did not start.	25 mins.	—
<i>Nina</i>	5.26.32	scratch	5.26.32 Sec
			price: 4
<i>Surprise</i>	Did not finish	25 mins.	—
<i>Asagao</i>	5.21.31	30 mins.	4.51.31 Sec
			tary's Cup. 5
<i>Kathleen</i> ...	6.4.19	25 mins.	5.39.19 3

39 RATERS:—

<i>Kingfisher</i> ...	Did not finish.
<i>Mary</i>	5.6.11
<i>Maid Marion</i>	5.36.15

Starting at 2.15 p.m., the 21 Raters c waste so much time as the bigger boats light and baffling winds before the S.W. came up. It was a fairly level start, rounded the Tachibana mark first, closely ed by *Aimce*, with *Edna* and *Winsome* c *Edna* was carried past the buoy and t tack to make it. With the exception o they all stood in on port tack towards the water. *Edna* kept on starboard tack until sh very nearly weather the Lightship. *W* *Aimce* and *Pete* were all together at the ship. *Pete* then stood out and the other inshore towards Mandarin Bluff. A shift c was to the disadvantage of *Pete*, and the

Boat was rounded by *Aimee*, *Winsome*, *Edna*, *Pete* and *Sunbeam* in the order named, with *Chacho*, *Lily* and *Yugao* some distance behind. Running back to the Quarantine ship under spinnakers the order was unchanged, but *Aimee* showed her speed off the wind by increasing her lead to the Harbour Entrance.

Times at finish:—

	Club time	Corrected on	Record
	h.m.s.	corrected. handicap.	points.
<i>Pete</i>	4:54:53	4:54:53	4:54:53
<i>Edna</i>	4:52:13	4:52:13	4:48:13 2nd prize.
<i>Winsome</i>	4:50:51	4:50:51	4:50:51
<i>Sunbeam</i>	5:03:08	5:03:08	4:57:08
<i>Aimee</i>	4:47:51	4:47:51	4:47:51 1st prize.
<i>Chacho</i>	gave up	—	—
<i>Yugao</i>	do	—	—
<i>Wilch</i>	Did not start	—	—
<i>Lily</i>	5:24:16	5:15:00	4:54:16
<i>Maria Johanna</i>	Did not start	—	—

Seven boats of the Lark Class started; No. 11 winning first prize, and No. 5 the second.

CRICKET.

Notwithstanding the beautiful weather, players were late in reaching the Y. C. & A. C. ground on Saturday, and it was nearly three o'clock ere enough men were present to make up a couple of teams: even then the assistance of ground-boys had to be freely drawn upon. The teams were captained by Mr. C. M. Duff and Mr. W. D. S. Edwards respectively, and though Duff won the toss he sent the other side in. By four o'clock they were all dismissed for 79, Foster (13), W. D. S. Edwards (20), R. G. Bell (not out 18) and L. H. Hudson (13) reaching double figures and the rest making 14 between them. Brady took 5 wickets at a cost of 33 runs, and Dr. Emerson captured the other 4 for 49. As a mark of respect for the late Mr. W. Goddard the game was suspended at 4 o'clock for half an hour, while the Club flag was flown at half-mast.

Resuming play, the Duff team's chances of winning seemed at first roseate, though they had only seven men to bat. But luck was against them and the match finished with the score at 17—a close thing. Scores:

MR. EDWARDS' TEAM.

O. Strome, B. C. Lambert, b. Brady	3
J. E. Holmes, b. Brady	0
J. T. Dixon, b. Emerson	0
B. C. Foster, st. Duff, b. Brady	13
W. D. S. Edwards, b. Emerson	20
V. A. Hearne, b. Brady	3
W. E. J. Delmold, st. Duff b. Emerson	4
R. G. Bell, not out	18
W. H. Worden, b. Emerson	4
L. S. Hudson, b. Brady	13
	79

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
G. G. Brady.....	60	33	2	5
D. N. B. Emerson	61	49	1	4

MR. DUFF'S TEAM.

E. N. Lambert, run out	0
B. C. Lambert, c. and b. Edwards	1
Dr. D. N. B. Emerson, c. E. N. Lambert, b. Strome	32
G. G. Brady, c. Delmold, b. Strome	17
C. T. Mayes, b. Strome	2
C. M. Duff, c. Foster, b. Strome	17
D. Cox, not	7
Extras.....	1
	77

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
J. T. Dixon	78	37	2	0
O. Strome	48	22	0	1
W. D. S. Edwards	28	17	0	4

The local foreign banks having decided to celebrate St. Lubbock's Day—a rather unusual occurrence of late years in Yokohama—enough were able to get away from office on Monday noon to make up seven aside teams for a cricket match. Dr. Emerson and Mr. E. W. Maitland captained the respective teams and the net going in first made 117 by five o'clock. The hour left to play Maitland's team managed to compile 101 before being dismissed. Scores:—

DR. EMERSON'S TEAM.

D. Cox, l. b. w., b. Moon	19
J. E. Holmes, b. Moon	23
E. N. Lambert, b. Moon	5
C. B. Fry, b. Maitland	23
E. Eddison, c. Bell, b. Moon	4
J. T. Dixon, c. Momban, b. Maitland	31
D. N. B. Emerson, not out	8
Extras.....	4
	117

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Dr. Moon	80	47	1	4
G. C. Brady	60	36	1	—
O. Strome	42	17	—	—
E. W. Maitland	24	13	—	2

MR. MAITLAND'S TEAM.

O. Strome, b. Dixon	28
R. G. Bell, c. b. Dixon	22
V. A. Hearne, run out	12
G. G. Brady, b. Cox	0
A. Bishop, c. Bell, b. Holmes	11
Dr. Moon, c. Holmes, b. Emerson	10
E. W. Maitland, not out	15
Extras.....	3
	101

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
J. T. Dixon	90	47	2	2
Dr. Emerson	51	30	1	1
D. Cox	18	13	—	1
J. E. Holmes	18	8	—	1

THE VERNACULAR PRESS OF SOUTH CHINA.

(FROM THE CANTON CORRESPONDENT OF THE "NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

Max O'Rell, in his bantering manner, used to say that readers were furiously eager to seize the morning and evening papers, but always flung them aside after a rapid glance over their contents with the sarcastic remark, "nothing in them again." Another Frenchman, more illustrious still, said "four hostile newspapers were more to be feared than a thousand bayonets." He affirmed in his day: "We fight for ideas and newspapers are our fortresses." On the other hand, a still more renowned German exclaimed: "We really gain nothing from such interests as occupy the newspapers." Amidst such conflicting judgments as to the value of the Press, we are thrown back on our own personal knowledge, and must decide for ourselves on such data as have come under our own observation. The native Press of China, at least of the South of China, has grown up within the last twenty years. We remember when editors were harassed and their offices confiscated, if they published anything less harmless, and more interesting than the *Peking Gazette*. It may be confessed that the Hongkong native press, whose roots struck deep in the island, but whose branches spread out over the Kwantung province, had much to do with the present vigour of the native newspapers here. When complaints were made to the Hongkong officials by the Canton mandarins, that government matters, hitherto so sacred, were handled with a rough irreverence, they got little comfort and less assistance. Freedom of the Press was the rule in the colonies of Great Britain; Hongkong was a colony, therefore the editors could not be coerced. The consequence was that the mandarins, seeing that they were helpless, submitted to the inevitable. After a time, when nothing serious happened, either to their revenues or to their harems, and those days they did not seriously care for very much beyond these two absorbing interests, they ceased to be so obviously anxious, and so a native Press developed not only in Hongkong but in the city of Canton, which today is no small industry, and no unimportant factor in the life of the great city. The native Press attempts to reach the ideal of what a newspaper should be, which is, we take it, to collect and then distribute reliable and valuable information which its readers value; and further to guide and foster public opinion, even though it may not always be able *de novo* to create it. A glance at a characteristic Chinese newspaper will show that this object is not forgotten

by the native editor, and that sometimes he comes very near to realising it. A striking example of the influence exercised by the native Press is furnished in the present ferment over the boycott of American manufactures. The Canton Press has entered into the fray in a spirit of genuine enthusiasm, and has done much to foment the agitation. We are not now careful to pronounce an opinion on the wisdom of the Anti-American-Commodity League; still less are we inclined to forecast the fruits of the agitation. What is abundantly evident is that the native Press has from the first proved itself eager to foment the movement, and encourage the leaders. The decisions arrived at by the Committees at Tientsin, and Shanghai, and Amoy, and Singapore, have been published, commented on, and belauded here. The apparent unwillingness of the merchants at Wuchow to join hands with their fellow-countrymen, was discussed with such scorn that they were wishful to reconsider their position. Moreover, not only do the residents of the great cities enjoy the privilege of knowing what is transpiring in the other great cities of China, but inland towns and country villages now command the same advantages. The Canton papers are carried throughout the towns of this province, under the direction of a well-ordered news agency, by means of the steam-launches which ply the waterways of the south, so that everywhere it is easy to insure an approximate punctuality without much difficulty. Probably never before in the history of the world has it been found that a powerful Press has come into existence, commanding a large number of readers, and considerable facilities for a punctual distribution, within so brief a space of time. The history of the genesis and development of the vernacular Press in Germany, France, and England in the 17th Century will offer no parallel, for obvious reasons. One characteristic of the native Press cannot escape notice. The editors lash out on the corrupt government, and at particular officials, in a way that excites astonishment. The bitterness of the attack on Yuan Shih-kai, during the past fortnight, because he has ventured to lift a warning voice against the bitterness of the agitation of the boycott, has recently come under my notice. The *Daily News* of England does not search the dictionary to discover euphemistic diction whereby to describe the actions of Mr. Balfour, but its language is that of a guarded diplomacy, compared with what Chinese editors use when they denounce what they regard as unpatriotic. That such violent language is always effective we doubt. In fact doses of abuse are like doses of poison. It is true that much poison may be absorbed into the system with impunity, if the empiricist begins with little, he gradually increases the dose. So may a body of men absorb a considerable amount of abuse with indifference, after they have become accustomed to it. One of the greatest gains to China, which the vernacular Press has placed within her grasp, is a general knowledge of the history of the times. By this she has learnt what has already humbled her pride. She assimilates ideas by which she may correct her faults. She will be put into possession of ideals by which she may make good her limitations. The recent agitation over the torture of prisoners in order to extract evidence, would have been impossible without the native Press. The *Canton Times* published four leaders on the subject which were eagerly read all over the South of China. But perhaps the greatest gain of all will be the gradual birth of a new solidarity. Hitherto, not only is it true that "East is East and West is West," it has been equally true to the Chinese that "North is North and South is South." Language of contemptuous scorn is often used by either to describe the other. This animosity will die. A new consolidated China will rise which is an essential characteristic of a self-dependent and self-respecting nation, and to this result the native Press will have contributed much.

During April, May and June, the income of the post, telegraph and telephone offices throughout the Empire was yen 8,434,568.92. The income of the corresponding period last year was yen 6,818,005.26.

THE LAW COURT.

CRUEL TREATMENT.

Yang, the wife of Pao Kee-yang, a Chinese merchant residing at Yamate-dori, Kobe, recently brought a claim against her husband in the Kobe District Court for twenty thousand yen. According to the plaintiff's petition, her husband brought two concubines from Canton, and since then has used her cruelly, so that she could not live any longer with him. As however she could not obtain a divorce in accordance with Chinese customs, she wishes to live in a separate house, for which purpose she asks for the necessary allowance.

TWO TOKYO JOURNALS PUNISHED.

In the Tokyo District Court, the *Miyako* and *Chuo* were punished on Aug. 8th with a fine of yen 20 each. The charge was that both papers had published, without permission of the military and naval authorities, reports with regard to the movements of the armies in Saghalien and news as to the captured ships.

SHIPPING CASE.

On Aug. 7th, in the Kobe District Court, an interlocutory judgment was delivered in a case brought by Mr. Makino, owner of the steamer *Ryoyo Maru*, against the owner of the French steamer *Breis Isel* claiming yen 140,000. The Court cancelled the seizure of the French ship.

It may be remembered that the *Breis Isel* collided with the *Ryoyo Maru* in July in Moji Strait with the result that the latter sank. The owner of the Japanese vessel lodged a claim and seized the *Breis Isel*. The captain of the French vessel, however, contended that he had no direct responsibility for the claim of the plaintiff and asked the Court to release the steamer.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A case of cholera was reported in Moji on Aug. 3rd.

A dead Russian was washed ashore on Aug. 5th off Kutushima, near Maidauru.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa arrived on Aug. 9th at Penang on their way home from Europe.

Two Russian prisoners at Nagoya were removed on Aug. 7th to the District Court on a charge of fraud.

A Seoul telegram says that seventeen Italian bluejackets arrived there on Aug. 7th. They are assigned to guard the Italian legation.

On Aug. 4th an explosion occurred in the cartridge factory of the Tokyo arsenal, with the result that two workmen were killed and three slightly injured.

A Shanghai telegram to the *Kokumin* says that the death of Mr. Chun Fai-Ting, Manager of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., was announced on Aug. 6.

K. Ashita, an accountant of the Shimonoseki Police Office, was arrested on Aug. 4th on a charge of having embezzled about one thousand yen belonging to the station.

Miss Mary Margaret Watson, daughter of Mr. E. B. Watson, whom many in Yokohama still remember, was married to Mr. W. G. Campbell at Beckenhams, Kent, on June 27.

Dr. Onaka, Director of the Sanitary Bureau, has been appointed to a similar post in the Saghalien Government in addition to his present duty. He left Tokyo on Aug. 6th.

On the evening of Aug. 3rd, the Russian prisoners in Kokura attacked their guards. One of the gendarmes was injured. The guards fired four shots and two of the prisoners sustained injuries.

We have received a copy of the half-yearly report of the Sumitomo Bank, as to which perhaps it will be sufficient to say that while on Dec. 31, 1895 its deposits stood at yen 882,791, its loans

at yen 2,142,063, and its reserves at zero, on June 30, 1905 its deposits amounted to yen 26,454,495, its loans to yen 21,691,816 and its reserves to yen 2,500,000.

It was reported on Aug. 5th by the Japanese Consul in Lyons that business in raw silk is dead, and that prices remain steady. He believes that during the hot season, there will no active transactive.

Notification No. 440 of the Department of Communications announces the re-lighting of Fukuse Beacon. Fukuse Beacon lies southward of Hirato-shima, province of Hizen, Nagasaki Prefecture.

On the evening of Aug. 8th, a passenger train and a freight train collided at Tennoji station, Osaka. The locomotives of both trains and two passenger carriages were damaged and sixteen persons were injured.

Mr. Uchida, Japanese Consul-General in New York, wired on August 2nd to the Foreign Office that business in raw silk was small. Prices had advanced, making the quotation for Japanese silature No. 1, \$4.10 to \$4.20.

According to the *Official Gazette*, Mr. Doke, Councillor of the Bureau of Legislation, and Mr. K. Matsui, Councillor of the Foreign Office, have been appointed Councillors of the Supreme Prize Court, in addition to their present duties.

The death was announced on Aug. 9th of Viscount M. Oseki. The funeral will take place on Aug. 12th, the cortege leaving his residence, Komagome, Tokyo at 7 a.m. The late peer was ex-feudal lord of Kuroha, Shimotsuke province.

Two carriages on the Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Tramway collided at 2.30 p.m. on Aug. 4th at Haneda. The conductors and many passengers in both carriages were more or less injured. The accident arose through the negligence of the conductors.

On the evening of Aug. 8th, a girl (7) was run over by a car on the Yokohama Electric Railway at Onoye-cho, Sanchome, Yokohama, while trying to cross the line. She sustained severe injuries to her feet. The conductor of the car was removed to the Isezaki-cho police office.

The construction of the Band Stand in Hibiya Park, Tokyo, having been completed, the opening ceremonies took place at 5 p.m. on August 2nd. Mr. K. Nagai, a well-known musician, who has been trained in France, conducted the band of the Toyama Military College during the afternoon.

A dreadful crime is reported from the district of Toyotama, near Tokyo. The wife of H. Shimoda, a farmer, residing at Yodohashi-machi, was arrested on Aug. 5th on a charge of having killed forty infants, during a period of years. It appears that she adopted for a consideration, illegitimate children, which she at once proceeded to starve to death. She was removed on Aug. 6th to the Tokyo District Court. The same day, three men and ten women residing in the same district were arrested on a charge of having assisted the woman.

Mr. Y. Matsuoka, acting Japanese Consul in Shanghai, wired to the Foreign Office on Aug. 5th that Japanese cotton yarn was very quiet and showed a further dull tendency. Small demands for Indian cotton yarn came from the district of Suchong. There were no orders from North China for either Japanese or Indian yarn was 66,000 bales; that of Japanese was not ascertained. During the week ended Aug. 5th, 1,351 bales of Japanese yarn were imported and 1,453 bales exported. Cotton was quiet with slight fall in prices.

Captain Mirtl, Commander of the Austro-Hungarian man-of-war *Kaiserin Elisabeth*, has invited Austro-Hungarian residents to tiffin on the 18th inst. on board the ship to celebrate the 75th birthday of H. I. Majesty the Emperor of the Dual Empire. In the evening, as also on the

preceding evening, the ship will be illuminated, and on the 18th inst., at 10 a.m. Mass will be read on board the ship. His Excellency M. d'Ambro, the staff of the Austro-Hungarian Legation and Consulate, and some high Japanese military and civil officials will be present on the occasion.

Five elephants created an extraordinary scene at the goods station of Batignolles the other day. They were being kept at the depot while quarters were being got ready for them, but managed to break loose from their stables. At this time of year the station dispatches enormous consignments of fruit, which the elephants scenting, once began to devour. Cherries, peaches, apricots, and strawberries disappeared by the handful at a prodigious rate. Some porters sought to stop the dessert, but the elephants, using their trunks like cudgels, simply flogged them away and went on eating until they were literally gorged with fruit. Then they went back to the stables of their own accord.

Steamers under construction at the Mitsui Shipbuilding Yard are as follows:—

	Tons.	
<i>Iki Maru</i>	1,500	Sanyo Railway Co.
<i>Tsushima Maru</i>	1,500	"
<i>Tsushima Maru</i>	1,250	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
<i>Tetsurei Maru</i>	2,100	"
<i>Toshin Maru</i>	1,200	"
<i>Bosan Maru</i>	1,200	"

The construction of these ships will be complete this year. Beside, the shipbuilding yard received further instructions for the following steamers:—

	Tons.	
Steamer, not yet named...	7,463	
"	1,530	
"	13,000	Toyo Kisen Kaisha
"	13,090	"

The terrible havoc caused in the Russian fleet by Japanese torpedoes, and the progress made in submarines, has raised among naval architects the problem of how to afford some protective armour. In one or two ships built in France the armoured bridge has been placed vertically downward to the bottom of the ship. Two German engineers, however, seizing upon the fact that submarine explosions decrease enormously in effect as the distance from the hull increases, have calculated that an armour plate two-thirds of an inch would resist a charge of 112 lb. of fulmi-cotton at a distance of 4 ft. 10 in. To secure this, they propose ships with a hull, with 24 in. of space between each, capable of being used as store compartments. The innermost wall of the three casings would be of steel plates 1 3/4 in. thick at the sides, and 1 1/4 in. thick at the bottom. The estimated increase in weight of the ship is from 550 to 700 tons.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

In the first six months of the current year 12 were filed with the building department of the city of New York plans for 6,378 projected buildings valued at \$113,096,000, as compared with 4,094 buildings in the corresponding period of last year, valued at \$63,611,868. So the value is concerned, the amount of construction work in the city of New York this year surpasses all previous high records.

The following table relating to July is suggestive:—

City.	Max. Tem.	Deaths.	Prostr.
New York	95	75	15
Philadelphia	95.8	10	4
Chicago	—	9	4
Baltimore	92.2	4	5
Washington	92	1	1
Boston	94	1	2
Pittsburg	87	8	—

An insurance table prepared by Walter Mann for the *Chicago Record-Herald* shows more than half the insurance of the country taken out in companies having their headquarters in New York City. Tables of bank clearings the last week in June gave the figure for New York City \$1,407,148,113; for the rest of the country \$1,407,148,113.

\$901,818,102. A glance any day at the transactions in stocks and bonds, which cover every variety of industry, proves that Wall street is chief dealer for the United States.

An increase of postage on second-class mail matter may be urged at the coming session of Congress as a means of wiping out the deficit in the U.S. postal service. Representative Overstreet of Indiana, chairman of the House Committee on Postoffice and Post Roads, is strongly in favour of this plan. Overstreet when last in Washington was in consultation with Postmaster-General Cortelyou and his assistants. Mr. Cortelyou places high value on Mr. Overstreet's suggestions, and his advice was sought as to various administrative policies.

The Director of Forestry for the province of Ontario hopes to live long enough to see it derive a revenue from its vast forest reserves of fully \$30,000,000 annually. The estimates assume that 40,000,000 acres of timber land may be utilized which would yield an average of 75 cents per acre. The crown forests of Prussia yield \$1.45 per acre under an expensive system of management, and those of Saxony \$4.50 per acre, and he sees no reason why Canadian skill and industry should not accomplish as much for Ontario.

Judge William J. Calhoun of Chicago has been appointed by President Roosevelt to be a Special Commissioner to Venezuela. The following announcement is made:—"The President has appointed W. J. Calhoun of Chicago special Commissioner to Venezuela. The President has been familiar with Mr. Calhoun's service on the report on Cuba, which he made for President McKinley's private information, and has also known of his work as Interstate Commerce Commissioner. He also has been designated as Special Commissioner to examine fully into the situation in Venezuela and report to the President exactly what the differences are between Venezuela and the United States, and also as to what has been arranged for other powers which in any way conflicts with the interests of the United States. He is also to examine into the complaint made by American citizens as to conduct of Venezuela and report to the President exactly as to what the equities are in these cases."

The Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor in New York has been impelled, it appears, by lack of patronage at the public baths, to institute a campaign of education in the hope of inducing the great congested throngs, minus cleanliness facilities to take advantage of the generous provisions offered gratis by city and private philanthropy. A handsome illustrated almanac has just been issued and is being distributed in the saloons and in the small shops of the vicinity showing the attractive interior of the new Milbank Memorial Bath. The free outside baths in Manhattan, it is stated, now have accommodations for twenty thousand a day. The difficulty, it is claimed by those who have had broad experience in public bath administration, lies in the fact that the bath privileges are provided free of charge. The ignorant poor have only contempt for what is offered them free of charge, and an important principle in scientific charity is involved in the pauperizing plan of providing even so essential a thing as opportunity for cleanliness, free of cost.—*Boston Transcript*.

Regarding the accounts in the daily press of the recent fast train runs between New York and Chicago, *The American Machinist* makes the following comment: "We note that one daily paper has a prominent heading which reads, 'Faster Than the Wind,' and it emphasizes the fact that one of these trains travelled over the surface of the earth faster than the wind which was accompanying a certain storm, so that the train outran the wind. It seems curious that any one should attach importance to a circumstance such as this. By reference to a weather report, one can readily perceive, if he does not otherwise become aware of the fact, that the saying 'the speed of the wind' means nothing;

that the wind may blow at any rate of speed, varying from one mile an hour to about a hundred per hour, and that, therefore, the fact that a train runs faster than the wind is wonderful or not, depending altogether upon how fast the wind is moving. A very slow train often runs faster than the wind." The writer might have added that the wind blows in different directions in different parts of a storm, so that a train, in passing through one, travels part of the way with the wind and part of the way against it.

The University of Chicago shows the smallest gain of students' attendance in the year just closed of any in the history of the college, with the exception of two years ago, when the registration sheets showed only thirteen names more than those of the preceding year. The figures given out on July 10th indicate a total registration of 4,598 for the year ended July 1st, a gain of only eighteen over last year. These figures include summer quarter students, consisting largely of women, yet in spite of this 190 more men than women have been in attendance at the Midway school for the last twelve months. The total registration for thirteen years of the institution's history is about 36,000 of which only 8½ per cent. have stayed to graduate. The faculty now numbers 504, which gives one instructor for every nine students. Members of governing bodies of the university explain that the sudden drop in the percentage of increase in attendance is due to the natural reaction that almost always follows an abnormal increase such as came in 1903-04 and to the cry of tainted money.

Streams of immigrants continue to pour into New York through Ellis Island, breaking all previous records. More than 72,000 immigrants landed at Ellis Island since June 1, and the official estimates up to the end of the month is 84,085, as against 51,731 in June of last year, an even larger proportionate increase than in May, 1904. The high water mark in immigration is usually reached in May. The census office approximates the total immigration for this fiscal year at 1,061,659, which indicates a record-breaker, the high water mark being 857,046 for the year ending June 30, 1903. For the fiscal year of 1904 the figures were 812,870. There has been little change in the general character of the immigrants in the fiscal year about to close. Lithuanians and Bohemians have been rushing here, mainly to work in the coal mines; Poles and Russians come and scatter throughout the country, many settling in sweatshops; Italians crowd in to do manual labour. Swedes and Greeks find their way to the northwest. There are fewer Germans than of former years, and Ireland seems to have been pretty thoroughly drained. More than 900 of the would-be immigrants have been rejected so far this month, 460 last month.

Willet M. Hays, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, has been placed in charge of the Bureau of Statistics of the department, with instructions to make a thorough investigation of the conditions therein that permitted the cotton-report scandal. Professor Hays is one of the foremost scientific agriculturists of the United States. The investigations and attainments of Professor Hays in plant breeding have benefited agriculturists all over the Union, and he stands with two or three men at the head of that branch in the United States. The attention of scientists throughout the world has been attracted to Professor Hays' experiments at St. Anthony Park station, Minnesota, where he originated and introduced two special varieties of wheat. Hundreds of thousands of acres in Minnesota are planted with the new varieties, and one of the latter shows an average yield of 18 per cent. above the variety displaced. Professor Hays' statistical methods of recording facts connected with the breeding of plants and animals are now generally used throughout this country and in foreign lands.

Mr. Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern Railway Company, in an address delivered before the Southern Hardware Jobbers at Hot Springs, Va., on June 9, used these figures, showing the growth of the south. Speaking of railways in the

south, he pointed out that the mileage in 1895 was 21,000; their mileage in 1905 is (approximately) 31,000; the number of locomotives in 1895 was 3,200; the number of locomotives in 1905 is (approximately) 5,000; the number of freight cars in 1895 was 96,000; the number of freight cars in 1905 is (approximately) 190,000. The further statement was made by Mr. Spencer that this expansion, great as it has been, was still comparatively in its infancy, for all were looking after new fields for development, which meant greater wealth and influence for the south in all lines. Apropos of this the Chattanooga *Trader* says: "There are vast deposits of minerals in many portions of the south that are as yet untouched, there are thousands of acres of virgin forests awaiting railroads to get their products into markets, with farming lands that will accommodate millions of settlers, all awaiting railroad development, and the growing tendency that has been apparent among certain classes of politicians to make attacks on railroads as their chief stock in trade should not find encouragement in any quarter in the south."

That an alliance between the United States, Great Britain and Japan is not unlikely to be developed in the near future is the opinion expressed by the *Washington Post*. The *Post* refers to this as "a great and exciting issue," and says: "In its self-evident greatness it will, if or when it comes, dwarf all other questions of foreign or domestic policy. In its capacity to produce excitement it will have no equal. If any suggestion as to national policy could be depended upon to excite, to startle, not to say shock, the people of this country, it would be the proposition, seriously pressed, of such a departure from the counsels of Washington as that. To the contention that our unfortunate, our deplorable departure from traditions and precedents in acquiring sovereignty over the Philippine islands and their 8,000,000 of people necessitates this departure, as one false step calls for another, the people may not have a satisfactory answer, for they see that in the event of war with Japan our retention of the Philippines would be extremely difficult, if not quite impossible. But no argument would reconcile this nation to any foreign alliance. The people, not only the 'plain people,' but the other kinds, with few exceptions, would make any administration or party extremely uncomfortable if it should attempt to consummate such an international compact. Still we think the issue is coming—is well on its way, and will arrive before many months shall have passed."

"The Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland Ore., calls especial attention to the magnificent empire which the United States has on the border of the Pacific. California, Oregon and Washington, the states fronting on the great western ocean, have an area of 324,000 square miles (as great as that of the thirteen states which founded the United States government), and had a population of 2,417,000 in 1900, which has probably grown to 3,000,000 by 1905," says *Leslie's Weekly*. "And this is much less than half of the entire region west of the Rocky mountain divide, which is classed as the Pacific slope. The United States is the world's only white power of any consequence which fronts on the Pacific, for England's few hundred miles of contact with it in British Columbia do not count, compared with our 3,000 miles from the Mexican line to Washington's northerly boundary and along the Alaskan coast. In the great activities of the big western ocean, which will one day immensely exceed those of the Atlantic in 1905, and which will be greatly increased when the Panama canal opens, the United States will be the chief gainer. The 800,000,000 of Asiatics, half of the population of the entire world at this moment, will, when they wake up after the Russian-Japanese war, contribute to the world's commerce in a degree undreamed of now. The day when the Pacific shall be transformed into an American lake will come, even earlier than Seward's prophetic vision grasped."

Carlisle D. Graham of Niagara Falls, and William J. Glover Jr. of Baltimore, successfully swam the lower rapids of the Niagara from the

American side of the whirl-pool to Lewiston on July 17th. The distance of four miles was covered in twenty-six minutes by Glover. The start was made at 4.02 p.m. from Flatrock which is on the American side. The swimmers did not venture in the upper rapids where Captain Webb lost his life. Both men wore life belts and inflated rubber rings around their necks. From the starting Glover took the lead. He entered the rapids a minute ahead of Graham. Until the Devil's Hole was reached the swift current and roaring rapids had the swimmers in their grasp. At that point a swirling eddy caught Glover and he was down nearly two minutes. His lifebelt saved him. Graham by this time had gained on Glover and when the two men reached the end of the rapids just above the suspension bridge at Lewiston there was but a little distance between them. Swimming in the swift, smooth current was hard for Graham, but evidently easy for Glover. At 4.28 o'clock Glover was pulled up on the dock at Lewiston. He was dressed, and about fifteen minutes later telling his story. Graham was taken to a hotel in a wagon and did not leave his bed until late in the afternoon. Neither of the men was injured. Graham had swum the lower rapids twice before. He is about 55 years of age, while Glover is 35 years old.

The inevitable has happened, says the *Pittsburg Gazette*. Annually for the past dozen or more years California becomes eruptive at some point on the map of the United States, and treats her sister states to an exhibition of all-round, up-in-the-air, blown-in-the-glass advertising that is simply the most insistent and artistic that ever happened. The season of annual gathering of various kinds always finds California on the spot. This time it is the Christian Endeavour Convention at Baltimore. Los Angeles wants the next international meet of this big body of young religionists, and sets about obtaining it in California's characteristic way. If Hackensack, N. J., or Saginaw, Mich., wanted that convention, the representatives of those towns would modestly declare that they possessed a few inducements for the delegates to camp with them. Not so with California. She is telling the people down in Baltimore this week so loud that the bronze figure on the dome of the Capitol at Washington can hear every word of it, that she has the only climate, the only fruit farms, the only wheat fields, the only pretty girls and the only ocean on the top of this whirling ball. And the beauty of all this is that California believes every word of it. Long habit of repeating this story has not only become fixed but has influenced the mental faculties until people out there lay off work for long stretches at a time to invent new virtues to ascribe to their State. From the time you strike the Rocky Mountains until you slide into the dust beds of the Mariposa valley the train conductors and the porters sing one song. It is the same song that California is singing over in Baltimore this week. These are not comments of derision. They are meant to point a moral and adorn a tale. If you want a thing, go after it. If you are not imbued with state pride, watch California. You will be instructed how to make a bluff in more different kinds of a way than you ever imagined existed.

A writer in the London *Daily Mail* in the issue of June 16, writes an interesting article entitled "The Tragedy of the English Watch Trade." In this article it is said that American watchmakers began such a campaign in dumping their product in England that the total extinction of the watch-making industry in that country is threatened. *The Mail* explains:—The American combine of watchmakers can fix practically what price it likes in its own country, for it is protected against foreign competition there by an elaborate series of customs duties ranging from 35 to 65 per cent. In England there is no import duty. The American makers have adopted a plan of systematically dumping a percentage of their stock on the English market at a price about two-thirds what they ask in America. Thus the works of a watch sold in America for 15s. 5d. are sold here at 10s. The makers reckon to sell 25 per cent. of their output at the reduced prices in

our markets. This means that for every four sets of works of that kind sold by them they receive 56s. 6d., while the English maker who wishes to compete must sell the whole at 10s. each, or 40s. for the four. This systematic dumping is so simple and so safe that its final outcome must seem to the men who devised it a matter of mathematical certainty. When they have succeeded in stamping out the English trade—if they do succeed—they can run prices up again as they will, and can make us pay for our present cheapness. From the American makers' point of view there is only one drawback in this arrangement. Their watches are being sold at so low a price here that it pays buyers to secure stocks of them, send them back to America, and resell to the trade there at less prices than the regular American rates. This can be done safely if the stocks are to be had, for the English price is so much less as to ensure a satisfactory margin of profit on the transaction. Of course, being American made, the goods would pay no duty when carried back there."

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Once again the sales of "Printers' Pie" have been so excellent, that another sum of £1,000 has been raised for the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation. We are now bidden to expect "Printers' Pie" as an annual feast. It will be welcome.

Mr. T. Fisher Unwin is including in his Colonial Library a volume entitled "The Upton Letters." The initials "T. B." which the author has adopted are said to veil the identity of a very well-known school-master. The letters purport to have been written by a master at a public school in England to a friend at Madeira, and returned after the latter's death. Their value lies in the way they tell the story of the life and activities of a great school, the relations between pupils and masters, the heartburning between rivals, and the thousand and one topics that spring from study and the tutorial life. Inevitably there is criticism, and it is this perhaps, that will suggest to the shrewd reader that the author adopted this appetising form of correspondence as the best vehicle for working off his views.

On the subject of what girls read, a High School mistress has given the *Literary World* the results of a vote taken among the four top forms of a typical girls' public school. She thinks that the following are the chief interests that girls look for in the books they read:—(1) Tears; a girl has this advantage over her brother—she lacks interest in gore; (2) adventure; (3) school or college interest; (4) lovemaking of a very unromantic kind, but with a weepiness somewhere. She can put up with humour, but she rather distrusts wit. Though the library has been flooded with American books she prefers the home production; probably the unfamiliar setting is the drawback. This lady adds that "all girls," even very dull ones, like Shakespeare, and most read him for pleasure, "apart from the plays read in school." But "hardly any school-girl can be got to like Keats," and, further, "none read poetry of their own accord." This does not seem to agree with the statement about the liking for Shakespeare; but perhaps the writer agrees with Mr. Bernard Shaw, and does not count Shakespeare among the poets. At any rate, there is no doubt that the taste for poetry among the rising generation is very little developed. Our girls care for poetry now no more than their brothers at school and college. Perhaps they are too busy with hockey and cricket.

Mr. Heinemann is about to publish a new novel, entitled "The Fool Errant," by Mr. Maurice Hewlett. The action of the story passes in Italy at the beginning of the 18th century.

Mr. Unwin will shortly publish a volume containing a translation by Dr. E. J. Dillon of the Book of Job, according to the original text, as restored by Professor Bickell, of Vienna. The rediscovery by Professor Bickell of the laws of Hebrew metre and of the text of the old Greek

version has rendered plain many points hitherto obscure, and has shown that many unintelligible passages are later interpolations into the primitive text.

I am told (writes the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*) that arrangements have been completed for the printing, for very private circulation only, of the journal which Queen Alexandra kept during her recent somewhat prolonged Mediterranean cruise. The greater interest attaches to this because Her Majesty's journal will be supplemented, it is understood, by additions from the King, Princess Victoria, Princess Charles of Denmark, and other prominent personages who either participated or were met in the course of the journey. Only a limited number of copies will be printed, and these purely for purposes of presentation to the intimates of the Family.

Mommsen, after Rancke perhaps the greatest of modern German historians, left behind him, on his death, a superb library, which has just found a permanent resting-place as eminently worthy as that bequeathed by the late Lord Acton, which in its new home at Cambridge, will benefit students for all time to come. Mommsen's library was purchased by a lady who, however, stipulates that her identity shall not be revealed. But she has handed the library as a free gift to Bonn University. Without this philanthropic lady's interposition, the great library must have been dispersed in the auction rooms.

Henceforward even the commemoration table cannot be accepted as conclusive evidence of the fact which it records. The discovery has just been made that there are two houses in Paris marked with tablets relating that "in this house Moliere was born." Still worse, they introduce confusion as to the date of that event, one of them stating it to have taken place in 1620 and the other in 1622. One of these houses is in the Rue du Post Neuf, and the other at a corner of the Rue St. Honore and Sauval. Moliere seems to have had uncommon ill-luck with his dates. It is not long since two houses in the Rue Richelieu claimed to have been that in which he died, and the dispute was only settled after difficult negotiation. There is a dramatic nemesis about the idea of the Father of French comedy himself becoming a comedy of errors.

Mrs. Meynell, who presided over the Women Writers' dinner at the Criterion Restaurant recently, struck exactly the right note in the speech she made from the chair, says the *Daily Chronicle*. She spoke to Mrs. Fawcett, to Miss Helen Mathers, to Mrs. Thackeray Ritchie, Mrs. Craigie, Miss Netta Syrett, Miss Violet Hunt, and nearly 300 other literary workers in this nervous, vital, twentieth century—and she spoke of the elder sisters who wrote in the dainty, placid eighteenth century. Her allusions to Fanny Burney, Mrs. Inchbald, Lady Mary Wortley Montague, and many another who "would have come to this dinner as to a frolic," were pointed, humorous, and touched with that literary sense which is peculiarly her own; and the distinction she made between the vivacity of the eighteenth century woman and the vitality of her twentieth century descendant set everyone thinking when she concluded. Other speakers were Mrs. Archibald Little, who managed to be interesting about China; and Mrs. Tynan Hinkson, who assured everybody that the adaptability of women was proved by their readiness in altering their face to conform to any type, whether that of the Rossetti woman of yesterday or of the athletic girl of to-day. And besides the official speeches there was a pleasant general conversation between which sent a warble along the seven tables that never became a buzz for lack of manly tones to deepen it. Perhaps, it is this characteristic that emphasises the sex of the Women Writers' dinner more than anything else about it.

A new Balzac story is told by the *Gazette*. The novelist, it appears, flattered himself upon his skill in reading character, from handwriting, and the story is of a test applied to his skill. A lady brought him an extract from the exercise

book of a 12-year-old schoolboy, and asked for an opinion as to the youngster's character and prospects. Balzac inquired whether the child was her own. Answered in the negative, he examined the exercise carefully and delivered his judgment. "Madame," he said, "this child is thick-headed and frivolous. He will never come to any good. If he were my child, I would take him from school and put him to the plough." And then it had to be broken gently to the graphologist that the exercise on which he had pronounced so severely was one of his own which had been discovered hidden away between the leaves of an old lesson-book.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"YOKOHAMA YARNS."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I was on the point of writing a few words upon the above subject when your correspondent's letter signed "1866" appeared in to-day's issue, which leaves me little more to say, except that I am sure every rightly thinking person will fully concur in the sentiments therein expressed, as well as in your review of the book.

Although I cannot claim to have known the foreign communities of Yokohama and Kobe as long as your correspondent, I have been here long enough to detect many of their follies and weaknesses, and have even made written comments thereon (for private circulation only); but I can safely say that such cases as have been presented to the public in *Yokohama Yarns* do not fairly represent any section of those communities, but have been evolved from the writer's grossly distorted imagination. To take isolated and, happily, infrequent cases of tragedy and crime, and present them to the public as typical, is a dirty and discreditable piece of work, and as wholly inexcusable and unjustifiable as is the adoption of thinly disguised well-known names in which to clothe the characters depicted.

Evidently the author, of whichever sex, and whoever he, or she, may be, has taken for model the writer of the *China Coast Tales*; but lurid though some of these are, they bear from first to last, evidences of a degree of powerful descriptive talent to which the writer of *Yokohama Yarns* can never hope to attain, judging from the specimens offered us in the *First Series*, which, it is devoutly to be hoped, will also be the *Last*.

I am, Yours, etc.
August 4th, 1905.

"1889."

THE BATTLE OF THE JAPAN SEA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—As you have concerned yourself so much as to whether the original despatch of the *Daily Telegraph* relating to the naval battle of the Japan Sea was genuine and as you have expressed such an amount of interest in the possible danger I may incur in representing the Tokyo correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, I think you will be pleased to learn that I have absolutely satisfied myself that the original despatch on which you comment was written by one of the many eye-witnesses of the engagement.

Yours truly,
Yokohama, 4th August, 1905. R. MASUJIMA.

(It will be observed that "our correspondent with the Japanese Fleet" how now become "one of the many eye-witnesses of the battle." The perplexity increases. If the *Daily Telegraph* really had a "correspondent with the Fleet," why not say so at once? Why all this beating about the bush? And whence did "many eye-witnesses" observe the battle?—ED. J. M.)

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
ARMY WORK.

Early in the spring the Association was commissioned by the authorities to open work at Liaoyang and Port Arthur. However, the time necessary to find and put suitable men on the field and the greater difficulty experienced in the securing of suitable buildings caused some delay. The work at both points is at present well under way, having been properly manned and, by kindness of the authorities, suitably housed.

LIAOYANG.—The Association in Liaoyang was opened early in June. The first Association representatives to visit this point were Messrs. J. E. Ochiai and R. S. Miller, who spent a few days here early in November 1904, at which time they presented the plan of work to the authorities. The next visit was

by Mr. Kawasumi on the occasion of his three tours following the battles of Liaoyang and Mukden. Other representatives visited Liaoyang from time to time with the result that the authorities have since the beginning of this present year, eagerly awaited the expected opening of an Association.

The officials in charge have granted most generous aid. A well-located building was set apart by them for the Association and thoroughly repaired, including papering of the walls. They provided also full outfit of necessary furniture, as well as articles for the private use of the secretaries. The building assigned is under the shadow of the great pagoda. 400 soldiers and officers crowded the building on the opening night. The Hon. S. Ebara was present, making the opening address. Secretary Otsuka is in charge of Liaoyang, having associated with him at present Messrs. Masutomi and Miyake. Mr. Miyake plays the *Satsuma Biwa*, the violin, mandolin and guitar, all of which instruments furnish a part of his outfit. He is able thus to add much to the attractiveness of the rooms. Rev. Hori of Maebashi is attached to Liaoyang for three months as travelling secretary, he having permission to make tours in every direction from Liaoyang as a centre. He will visit hospitals and outlying points where troops are stationed, giving a series of addresses, conducting meetings and administering comforts.

PORT ARTHUR.—At Port Arthur the authorities have given the Association the use of the Greek Church building in the old city. The injuries resulting from shot and shell have been fully repaired, the authorities providing the materials and the Association the labour. Among the labourers employed were carpenters, painters, glaziers and tinners. The church is well located and adapted to the use of the Association. The authorities have at their own suggestion kindly provided the Association with an ample supply of furniture, including rattan chairs, settees, couches and a piano. The work at Port Arthur is both for soldiers and sailors and is open to men of all branches of the service found in Port Arthur.

NEWCHATUNG.—The following extract from a letter, written by one of the secretaries at Newchatung, is significant as showing the increasing interest at that point. "The chief men in command seem almost to be vying with one another in showing us friendliness. Col.—is having the great dirty ceiling of the building papered at a cost of nearly *yen* 100; Major K. is having a well dug right beside our building, which is to be partly for our use; Major H. has been to see us and sends to borrow books. I travel to the camp daily with Col.—(he is now commandant) going out on his launch at 8 a.m., and have many a pleasant chat with him. The friendliness of the chiefs seems to react right through all the ranks. The men are increasingly respectful and there is rarely any rudeness or roughness in the rooms. As to the constant members of the Bible class, I can fairly see them growing in grace and knowledge. One has been baptized and another has asked for baptism. I am in the hospital twice a week and have great freedom. The Sunday afternoon meetings in the rooms have been simply a joy. The hot weather affects the men, many of them falling asleep in the building over the papers and books. Fujii holds evening meetings out of doors for music, fencing and his talks to the men."

EIRYO.—Upon earnest solicitation of the authorities, the Association has opened work at the important centre of Eiryo, 120 miles north of Hoojo. Secretaries Hirayama and Kawakami, formerly attached to Hoojo, proceeded in the middle of June with supplies for that point. The authorities kindly provided them three great Chinese carts with mules and drivers for their eight days' journey overland. Eiryo being far more destitute of any comforts and conveniences than any other point occupied by the Association, the work will be proportionately deeply appreciated by the soldiers. There being no suitable building at this point, the secretaries have taken an Association tent in which the work is conducted. The following from one of Secretary Hirayama's interesting letters will give a vivid idea of the conditions: "It was not until several days after our tent was ready for use that we got some wood for fuel, and not until after a week that we got hold of charcoal from a village ten miles away. In the midst of these difficulties we have persevered and conquered. But it took us nearly two weeks to finish all needful preparations for the opening of our tent. The tent has been opened since June 25th and the visitors average 300 daily. On fair Sundays they go up to the 500 or 600 mark. The features of our work are nearly similar to those of other points. There is a table for reading, five daily newspapers, a table for reading magazines and for looking at picture books, another for games and music-box, another for letter-writing, with all writing materials supplied, and another for tea-drinking. All tables are provided with simple but suitable benches. Clippers and razors are constantly needed from morning to even at one corner of the tent. We just started a bathing accommodation free to all soldiers, which is very much appreciated by them. We hold a preaching service on every

Sunday afternoon, which is well attended and listened to by 50, 100; two song-services weekly, a general practical talk weekly, a social tea with games weekly, and special meetings occasionally. I think that you can easily see how busily two of us are engaged here, yes, busily but happy at work. Here are some expressions of appreciation of our work uttered by the soldiers not directly to the secretaries, but overheard by them: "How I feel refreshed in here!" "This is a good place to spend the whole holiday. Let us bring lunch with us when we come next time." "I never saw anything like this. A wonderful enterprise! I will write home about this." "I have not seen such kind deeds."

SPECIAL TOURS.—The tours of the Hon. S. Ebara and K. Yamamoto, Esq., and Bishop M. C. Harris and Rev. Kihara, were carried out as planned, these gentlemen meeting with heartiest welcome everywhere. Mr. Kihara comes as a well-known and representative statesman, and his deep interest in the soldiers, his hearty wholesome addresses of advice and encouragement were received with gratitude. At four different points he and Mr. Yamamoto addressed five public meetings, besides gatherings of officers. At these five meetings there was a total attendance of over 2,000 men. Bishop Harris coming as a representative of the Association and being welcomed also as a guest of the Emperor, was received with deep respect. His addresses were listened to at times with applause and at times with tears. Bishop Harris' addresses on the providence of God in this present war and on Japan's great opportunity and responsibility, brought to officers and men not only great inspiration, but sobering thoughts in regard to their duties for the future. His embodiment and expression of the spirit of Christianity brought many among both officers and men to him to personally confess their deep interest in the gospel he represented. Both Bishop Harris and Mr. Ebara were granted interviews with the generals in charge at the various points and were accorded a hearty reception by Field Marshal Oyama. The visits of such men as these and of Dr. De Forest, earlier, have been described by many men as oases in their lives.

ADMINISTRATION.—After ten months of unbroken service in Manchuria, Mr. Hibbard returned to Japan the first of July and will for the present be associated with Secretary Yamamoto in administration at the Tokyo headquarters. The Rev. J. G. Dunlop is continuing his valuable services with the Association in the camp at Newchatung. Secretary Otsuka, in charge at Liaoyang, has also been appointed Field Secretary, representing the Army Committee in supervision of the entire work in Manchuria. Mr. Gleason has been associated with him in general administration and has proceeded with his family to Yingkow to remain so long as conditions at the front may demand.

LAUNCH OF THE "KATORI."

Prince and Princess Arisugawa of Japan, with the members of their suite, and Captain Ernest Troubridge, R.N., specially attached, left York House, St. James's Palace, on Monday, July 3rd, for Barrow-in-Furness, where the Princess was to launch the new Japanese battleship *Katori* from the yard of Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim. Their Imperial Highnesses travelled from St. Pancras by a special train which left at 11 50 A.M. Colonel T. E. Vickers, C.B., met the Royal party on the platform and accompanied them on the special corridor train, which throughout made good time. Some 170 guests, at the invitation of the firm, journeyed down, including nearly all the leading representatives of the Japanese colony in London. The Prince and Princess, with their suite, stayed the night at Furness Abbey, in the hotel that adjoins the picturesque ruins and grounds of Furness Abbey. Most of the other Japanese present were accommodated at Grange-over-Sands, whilst others of the party passed the night either at Ulverston or Lakeside on Lake Windermere.

A special train, whose locomotive was decked with British and Japanese flags, brought the Prince and Princess and their suite from Furness Abbey to Barrow on the morning of July 4th. Barrow itself was making general holiday, and the whole populace was either out in the streets, which were gay with bunting, or were assembled in the yard of the Naval Construction Works. The day was perfect, a bright, hot sun from a clear blue sky being tempered by a pleasant breeze. Whatever weather the *Katori* may subsequently encounter in her career, the day of her launch was favoured with ideal British summer conditions. At the entrance to the works the Imperial party was met by the Mayor and Corporation of Barrow, who presented a suitable address, to which the Prince made a brief reply. The directors of Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim were then presented to them, before Prince and Princess Arisugawa proceeded to the launching platform through the narrow pathway that was left

through the thousands in the yard. A hearty reception was accorded them all along to the launching stage. On their arrival, the Imperial Japanese flag—the golden *Kiku* on a white ground with a red border—took the place of the Japanese naval flag that had previously been flying on the flagstaff at the right of the platform. The cameras were busy, a bugler calling the throng on the launching platform to attention. The photograph produced turned out to be excellent, the conditions for such work being favourable. Labour for the day was suspended in the yard, and the men, except those engaged in the actual work necessitated by the launch, swelled the crowds within the gates, whilst many thousand others watched the proceedings from Walney Island. On the platform into which the huge ram of the *Katori* projected, the Prince and Princess were supported by a large and distinguished company, which included Princess Ichijo and daughter, Viscount Hayashi, M. S. Akizuki (Japanese Minister at Stockholm), the suite of their Imperial Highnesses, Capt. E. C. Troubridge, C.M.G., Capt. M. Kaburaki, (Naval Attaché), Col. Utsonomiya (Military Attaché), Col. Inagaki (Military Attaché), Count Matsudaira, Mrs. C. Koike, Consul-General and Mrs. Arakawa, Mr. G. Ukita, Mr. M. Kameyama, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Vickers, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Vickers, Capt. M. Tanaka, I.J.N., Capt. M. Asaka, I.J.N., Count Hirokawa, Count Yanagisawa, Prof. M. Ogawa, Prof. J. Takakusu, Prof. T. Tomeyeda, Mr. James McKechnie (Vickers), and many others.

The launch was timed for 11.20, when the tide was highest, and shortly before the men were busy clearing away the last of the supports, until the huge vessel was borne in the upright position only by the launching cradle that extended from the bows, for a third perhaps of her length. The ways were all clear at the exact moment, and it was only a few seconds after 11.20 that Princess Arisugawa pressed the lever that released the huge ship. A second's pause and the *Katori* started down the ways, and in 30 seconds her bow took the final dip as the vessel left the last of her land support and was entirely waterborne. Cables stretched on either side gradually brought the vessel up from their weight and drag. As the great ship began to move the Princess had released the traditional bottle of champagne, which was swathed in the Japanese colours. A mechanical contrivance also opened the balloon that was suspended over the bows when about a third of the distance of the ways had been traversed. From it some 80 doves were released, as well as the Japanese traditional gold and silver paper. It is needless to remark that cheers were loudly given, intermingled with shouts of "Banzai," directly the vessel started on her course. When in the water the *Katori* was taken in tow by the tugs, and towed past the launching slip where a fine view was obtained of her grand proportions. She was taken round to the basin where the further stages of her construction, armament, and equipment, phases that will occupy another twelve months, will be taken in hand.

Luncheon was served to a company of some 300 guests shortly after in a marquee arrangement in the moulding room, the red and white national colours of Japan being used for interior decorations. Col. T. E. Vickers, C.B., chairman of the company, who presided, gave the toasts of "the King," "the Emperor of Japan," and "the Health of Prince and Princess Arisugawa," asking the Princess at the same time to accept a souvenir of the occasion, which took the form of a diamond pendant. The Prince, in his reply, said:—

"On behalf of Princess Arisugawa and myself I thank you most sincerely for the cordial welcome extended to us and for the assistance given her in successfully performing this important ceremony of launching the *Katori*. To the Princess it is a source of greatest pleasure and the highest honour that she has thus been able to contribute her services in the way of augmenting the Imperial Navy of Japan. Looking at these extensive and well planned construction works, I cannot help admiring the very cradle of the powerful battleship *Mikasa*, of which the Japanese navy is most proud, and on the top of whose main-mast the flag of Admiral Togo now flies. Framed with the iron from the soil of our allied nation, the *Katori*, another offspring of the same cradle, cannot but prove to be an invaluable addition to the navy of my country. The *Katori* will not, of course, be available in the present deplorable war, but when the peace is restored and when she floats in the Eastern waters under the flag of the Rising Sun, I am sure she will be one of the most efficient guarantees in maintaining the peace of the Far East by upholding the national dignity of Japan. I again thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your cordial reception.

After luncheon the Prince and Princess were shown over the works by the chairman, Colonel Vickers. The special train left the docks at 2.55, and the portion which carried the Prince was detached at Swindon, proceeding direct to Doncaster, where the Prince and Princess stayed with Mr. Douglas Vickers, and privately went over the River Don

Works of Vickers, at Sheffield, on the morning of 5th inst. Mr. Komuro, the London representative of the great Mitsui firm, who are Vickers' agents in Japan, accompanied by Mrs. Komuro, also visited Doncaster as Mr. Vickers' guests. The rest of the company, including the Japanese Minister, returned to St. Pancras in the special.

Two things may, perhaps, be recalled on the occasion of the launch. One is the pleasant weather conditions on this occasion as contrasted with the circumstances when the *Mikasa* was launched from the same slip some five years ago. Then it blew and rained hard, and a position on the launching platform was by no means the pleasant opportunity that was provided on the 4th. Another fact is the great weight of the hull when launched. Vessels for the Japanese Navy have made more than one record that way. The *Shikishima* from the Thames Ironworks was a record weight of near 7,000 tons, but into the *Katori* no less than 9,170 tons had been worked before launching, and with the necessary gear to be moved the total was no less than 9,400 tons, which is the heaviest yet done from any yard.

The *Katori*, like, what is practically her sister ship, the *Kashima*, also under construction in this country, takes her name from a district on the east of Tokyo. At either place there are Shinto shrines of some celebrity.

Before leaving the works the guests were presented with a souvenir consisting of an ash-tray with a representation of the *Katori*. On the back was an inscription recording the circumstances of the launch.

The length between perpendiculars is 420 ft., and over all 455 ft. 9 in.; the breadth is 78 ft., and the depth to upper deck 44 ft. The draught in normal fighting condition will be 27 ft., when the displacement will be 15,950 tons, which is a little less than the *Kashima*. She is designed for a speed of 18½ knots, and will be provided with two sets of four-cylinder triple-expansion engines, balanced on the Yarrow-Schlick-Tweedy system, and each having one high pressure cylinder of 35½ in. diameter, one intermediate of 56 in., and two low pressure of 63 in. The boilers, generating steam at 230 lb. to the square inch, will be of the latest Niclausse water-tube type, and will be 20 in number, arranged in three separate stokeholds. The coal capacity is 2,100 tons, and is stored without using the wings, which really form a portion of the double bottom, so that the difficulty experienced in working the closely-packed fuel in these narrow places is obviated. Another important departure in the bunkering arrangements is that the bulk of the coal can be drawn upon from the three stokeholds without opening any of the doors in the watertight bulkheads.

Commenting upon the *Katori*, *Engineering* says: A signal honour has been paid by the Emperor of Japan to the warship-building industry of this country, by arranging that their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Arisugawa should launch the latest battleship for the Japanese Navy from the works of Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim, Limited, on Tuesday of next week—an honour which is not undeserved in view of the service rendered to that Navy by the many British-built warships which, in the moment of Japanese peril, achieved such a pronounced victory under Admiral Togo's command. The appropriateness of the compliment in the Vickers Works is further indicated by the fact that it was at these works that Togo's battleship, the *Mikasa*, was built. In the details there has been utilised to some extent the experience gained in the various actions against the Russian fleet off Port Arthur; but the vessels were probably too far advanced to enable the main element of design to be arranged according to the dictates of modern strategy, as elucidated by recent fleet actions. As to gun-fire which is the most important element in a ship of the line—the *Katori* will mount pairs of 12-in. guns in barbettes at the forward and aft end of the upper deck. These are of the Vickers' type, weighing 57 tons, and they will deliver their 850-lb. projectiles with a velocity and energy which will enable them at six miles' range to perforate armour 9 in. in thickness, and at four miles' range to defeat modern armour about 13 in. in thickness. There are four 10-in. guns, mounted singly in barbettes at each corner of the main citadel. The Vickers guns of this type fire a 500-lb. shot with an energy sufficient to perforate a six miles' range armour 6½ in. thick, and at four miles' range 9 in. thick. In addition, the *Katori* mounts twelve 6-in. guns within a concentrated casemate amidships; each gun, however, is entirely separated by armour screens. This completes the main armament of the *Katori*. One round from these twenty main guns represents a collective energy of nearly 375,000 foot-tons. As the 12-in. guns may fire two projectiles per minute, the 10-in. guns three rounds, and each 6-in. gun ten rounds, the total weight of shot which may be discharged in a minute is 24,800 lb., representing a collective energy of approximately 1,400,000 foot-tons. All four 12-in. guns may be trained on the broadside. The two 10-in. guns and six 6-in. guns are similarly utilisable on the broadside, so that

one minute's possible broadside fire is 15,800 lb., with a collective energy of over 900,000 foot-tons. As two 12-in. guns, two 10-in. guns, and two 6-in. guns may be fired ahead, the vessel may maintain a very hot pursuit, discharging per minute four projectiles of 840 lb., six of 500 lb., and twenty of 100 lb. For the repelling of torpedo attack there are mounted, in protected positions in various parts of the ship, twelve 12½-pounder, three 3 pounder, and six Maxim guns. Finally, the *Katori* has five submerged tubes for the firing of 18-in. torpedoes. The third element in design has reference to the speed, and in this case the specified rate is 18½ knots; but as the *Mikasa* very considerably exceeded her designed rate, it would not be surprising if in this case also 19 knots is realised. The total coal capacity is 2,100 tons, which will give the ship a high radius of action.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL YEH.

Shanghai papers report the death on the 29th ult. of Admiral Yeh Chu-kuei, Commander-in-Chief of the Kuangtung, Nanyang, and Peiyang squadrons. He died, after a few days' illness, at Kiangnan Arsenal. In an account of his career, the *Asiatic Daily News* says that at thirteen years of age Yeh Chu-kuei entered on his cadetship at the Foochow Naval School, under Mr. James Carroll, of Greenwich, and for five years he studied the rudiments of gunnery, naval armaments, and the general construction of men-of-war. During this time he learned much, and with the prospect of a bright career he was transferred to the training ship *Kienmen*, then in charge of Captain, now Admiral Sir Richard Tracey, R.N. When twenty-one years of age the future Admiral was sent to England to join the British Navy, and he was ordered to the Channel Squadron, which was under the command of Sir Michael Seymour. Four years were spent in the British Navy, years full of arduous work, and the Sub-Lieutenant Yeh, as he then was, resigned and returned to his native country, where he was once given the command of the Mosquito gunboat *Chenpei*, built at the Elswick Works. He was quickly posted to the third-class cruiser *Chungyuan*, of the Peiyang Squadron, as Captain, and in next step was to take over the command of the second-class cruiser *Chingyuen*, which took part in the naval battle of the Yalu, 17th September, 1894, in the China-Japan war. In this campaign the *Chingyuen* was most conspicuous in the fighting off Weihaiwei. On the 8th of February 1895, before dawn, the Chinese made a successful torpedo attack on the Japanese fleet on the eastern forts opening fire one of the shells struck the *Chingyuen*, killing and wounding forty men. On the 9th the Japanese sank another combined attack by land and sea, the *Chingyuen* having steamed out to shell the forts. Captain Naruta of the Japanese Navy succeeded in hitting her near the water-line with two shells and the *Chingyuen* immediately sank. Captain Yeh and some of his officers and men were rescued and brought to light again. At the conclusion of the China-Japanese War Yeh Chu-kuei returned to his native city (Foochow) and took a rest for about a year. At the end of this time the Viceroy of Chihli appointed him Rear-Admiral of the new Peiyang fleet of eight vessels, and during the Boxer troubles his flag-ship was the *Haiyung*, a 2nd-class cruiser. In the fight at Taku the *Haiyung* was captured at the Bar, and Admiral Yeh and his officers were carried off prisoners to Wei-hai-wei by the British fleet. After the trouble was over, Admiral Yeh came down to Kiangyin and resumed command of the Peiyang Squadron. About four years ago Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai appointed the deceased a visier on Military and Naval Affairs at Tientsin, position he occupied for three years before he was promoted Admiral of Kuangtung Province. After few months Admiral Yeh came to Shanghai with intention of reorganising the Nanyang Squadron receiving his instructions from Peking. In 1901 he took supreme command of the Kuangtung, Nanyang and Peiyang Squadrons, and made his quarters at the Kiangnan Arsenal, as he was to reorganise the dock there on a commercial basis. His work of bringing the Chinese fleet up to date then commenced, but he was hampered by lack of funds and support from the Central Government. It was felt by the officers in the Chinese Navy that if that branch of the service was to become effective one in the future, Admiral Yeh was the man who could make it so. The late Admiral devoted his whole time and energy to a study of the problem, but as stated he had little support from those who should have given every encouragement, and now he is dead China begins to realise his valuable man he was.

Admiral Yeh Chu Chu-kuei received the Max military decoration of "Baturu," a distinction so thing like the French *Légion d'Honneur*, and Empress Dowager presented him with specimen

er calligraphy in the shape of two scrolls, bearing the character "Fu" (Prosperity), and the other "Shou" (Longevity).

The cause of the death of Admiral Yeh is unknown at present. About a week ago he was taken ill, and an American-educated Chinese doctor attended him. He had pains in the stomach and violent vomiting. A Chinese doctor was also called in later in the week, and Dr. Falun was telephoned for, but as yet, and the Admiral became unconscious at 11 p.m. and died shortly before noon. It was not thought that the Admiral was seriously ill, and his Chinese medical advisers said he would recover in about three weeks.

On the Emperor's birthday he hoped to entertain his guests to dinner, and the Doctor gave his permission, but he became too ill to do so. Deceased was 54 (Chinese) years of age, and he leaves six sons and five daughters. His eldest son is an ex-captain of the Civil Mandarin at Peking, and his second son is studying at the Peking University. In honour of the late Admiral, the flags at the Custom House, and on the men-of-war in harbour, and the P. & O. S. S. *Coromandel*, and other vessels, are half-masted.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

WHAT ST. PETERSBURG THINKS.

London, August 4.

The conviction is growing in St. Petersburg that peace cannot be concluded by the present Russian Government because the Tsar does not feel sufficiently supported by the nation to agree to the cession of territory for the payment of an indemnity; while it is realized that Japan cannot terminate the struggle without one or the other or both. It is further recognized that Saghalien has been lost for ever, thus placing the whole of the Amur under Japanese influence. But the present Russian Government refuses to admit the logic of events.

DINNER TO BARON KOMURA.

The New York Nippon Club has given a dinner in honour of the Japanese peace plenipotentiaries. Baron Komura, speaking on the occasion, said for a still better understanding between Japan and America and toasted the health of the Mikado and President Roosevelt.

WITTE ON THE SITUATION.

Later.

Mr. Maartens has read to the newspaper writers a statement from M. Witte in which he says that he hopes the acquaintance of two chivalrous foes begun on the field will ripen into lasting friendship, and Russia must adjudge the terms offered as admissible before proceeding to formal negotiations. The Tsar's acceptance of President Roosevelt's invitation, involving the final course of the appointment of a plenipotentiary before the enemy's terms were evened, was an eloquent token of the friendly feeling entertained by Russia towards the United States. It was with the hope of strengthening that friendship that the Russian Government accepted the invitation. Even if the Mission were otherwise barren this remains a memorable event for Russia and the United States.

M. Witte, being interviewed on the voyage, minimized the importance of Russia's position. He said that the Japanese had not acquired such supremacy as to make them regard them as really redoubtable enemies. They would have to advance their claims as far before they would be in a position to impose terms. The internal situation of Russia in no wise affected the question of peace. The bulk of the Russian Government regarded the war as simply a distant and unaffairing the security of the country. He himself strongly favoured peace, but the Japanese must be convinced

that peace is in no wise indispensable to Russia, who would never accept conditions even apparently affecting her *amour propre*.

THE FRENCH PROGRAMME IN MOROCCO.

London, August 4.

The French Note giving the details of the French programme regarding the Morocco Conference has been handed to the German Ambassador at Paris.

BRITISH LIBERALS AND THE ALLIANCE.

In the discussion on the Foreign Office estimates in the House of Commons, the Opposition speakers unanimously favoured the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

London, August 5.

During the debate in the House of Commons on the Foreign Office estimates, Earl Percy, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said the British Government were fully alive to the importance of co-operating with France in the promotion of common interests.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

Earl Percy also said that the negotiations with China were approaching a conclusion for the joint construction of the Railway along the Yangtze valley to the sandstone basin of Szechuan, on a basis of equality of opportunity and treatment. The Mackay treaty had not been infringed except with regard to the mining regulations. The currency question and other points mentioned in the Shanghai memorial were not infractions of the Treaty. There was besides no evidence that Germany was violating the principle of the "open-door" in Shantung.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

London, August 5.

M. Witte and Baron Rosen visited President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay in the same manner that Baron Komura had visited him. Mr. Takahira's visit last week had for its object the paying of his respects informally prior to the formal reception that took place to-day.

The question of precedence as between the envoys was to-day decided in favour of Japan.

The *Washington Post* says that China has notified the State Department that she is sending His Excellency Wu Ting-fang to negotiate a new exclusion treaty.

THE PEACE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

London, July 6.

The peace plenipotentiaries of Japan and Russia have arrived at Oyster Bay. The Japanese and Russian envoys were received by President Roosevelt on the Government yacht *Mayflower*, the Japanese preceding the Russians.

THE "EMPRESS"-"HUANG-TAI" COLLISION.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, sitting in London, has affirmed the judgment of the Shanghai Supreme Court, which found the *Empress of India* (Capt. Marshall) solely to blame for the collision near Breaker Point, Hongkong, which sunk the Chinese cruiser *Huang-tai* in 1903.

[NOTE.—This collision occurred about 15 miles north of Breaker Point on August 19th, 1903. The *Huang-tai* was a vessel of 2,110 tons, carrying 37-in Krupp and 7 40-pdrs., with two torpedo tubes. She had a speed of 15 knots. Her commander went down with her, but of her crew of 97 men, all but 13 were saved. Sir Hiram Wilkinson's judgment in this case, delivered on Dec. 29th, 1903, ran to many columns of print in the *North China Daily News*.—Ed. J. M.]

THE FRENCH FLEET.

London, August 7.

The French fleet sailed from Cherbourg

last evening for Cowes, where their Majesties arrived in the Royal yacht on Saturday.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

President Roosevelt presented the envoys to each other yesterday. A luncheon followed at which the President proposed a toast to the welfare and prosperity of the two great nations whose representatives were present. He said it was his earnest prayer in the interest of all mankind that a just and lasting peace should be speedily concluded. The Envoys afterwards proceeded to Portsmouth.

RUSSIAN DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Later.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that a general discussion with regard to the electoral system in connection with the proposed national assembly has been conducted at the Petershof Palace and has resulted in the further discomfiture of the reactionaries, the Tsar showing complete accord with the liberal tendencies of the majority. The zemstvos will publish a scheme on Aug. 12th.

SALVATIONIST CAMPAIGN IN JAPAN.

General Booth proposes to make a Salvationist campaign in Japan in the late autumn. He says he means to Christianize Japan, which will then disseminate Christianity throughout Asia.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE.

London, August 8.

All the newspapers enthusiastically welcome the French Fleet, which arrived at Portsmouth yesterday, and congratulate King Edward on the establishment of the *entente*.

GERMANY AND THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

Germany has instructed Count Tattenbach not to propose, not to discuss and not to accept any concessions pending the conference, and has notified France accordingly.

BRITISH HONOURS FOR FRENCH OFFICERS.

Four French Admirals and thirteen other French naval officers have been decorated with different grades of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

THE RECEPTION OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

London, August 9.

Flotillas of excursion steamers, packed with people, gave the French Fleet a popular and unofficial welcome which was more significant than the official welcome. The whole scene was one of unsurpassable animation, beauty and impressiveness. The waters were crowded at Cowes. The regatta included the Kaiser's yacht with the Ambassador and the naval *attaché* on board. All these ships, as well as the towns of Cowes and Portsmouth, vied with the fleet at night-fall in a magnificent illumination and fire-works. There was a dinner on board the Royal yacht. The King in toasting President Loubet trusted that the visit would link the friendship between France and England still closer. He was convinced that its principal advantage would be to maintain peace. He hoped that the good relations between the two nations would be further strengthened.

Later.

The scene of brilliancy continued at Cowes yesterday. The most cordial hospitalities were exchanged. Lunch was given to the French officers on board the Royal yacht. The British Squadron dined them at night and afterwards there was a ball. (Here

the affair was of great importance and as there was fear of its leading to unfortunate results, a protest should be presented and a great demonstration should be organized in a few days.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The ships carrying the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries entered Newport on the evening of the 6th on account of a fog and remained there until the following morning at 7.30 a.m. M. Witte who is well known to dislike travelling by sea, had already left Boston with one Secretary overland for Portsmouth. Baron Rosen and his party continued the journey with us. Shortly after we reached Portsmouth, which was at 10 a.m. on the 8th, M. Witte embarked on the *Mayflower* and thereafter the Port Admiral came to visit the Plenipotentiaries. At 11 a.m. the Plenipotentiaries left their ships amid the sounds of saluting, and, proceeding to the Port Admiralty, had a stand-up luncheon in company with many ladies and gentlemen. Thereafter the Plenipotentiaries went by carriage to call on the Governor of New Hampshire at his office, and were welcomed by him. A conference chamber for the meeting of the Plenipotentiaries with offices attached has been prepared by the Government within the Admiralty buildings, and all necessary arrangements have been made. So long as the Plenipotentiaries remain here the Vice-Secretary of State will stay at Portsmouth to see that all facilities are provided. The Plenipotentiaries have taken up their quarters at the Wentworth Hotel.

(Received at the Foreign Office from the Japanese Consul at Newchwang; 3rd instant.)

A WARNING FROM NEWCHWANG.

On the 1st instant 175 Japanese subjects arrived by the steamer *Maya Maru*, including 92 women. These people have come here ignorant of existing conditions. There are already many Japanese here and there is no room for others. They had to be sent back at once. Above all, young women come and being unable to find a livelihood, fall into evil ways. For the sake of these people themselves and also on account of the general morality of the place, it would be desirable to exercise some supervision before allowing departures from Japan.

(RECEIVED BY THE "KOKUMIN SHIMBUN.")

M. WITTE IN AMERICA.

M. Witte has addressed a manifesto to the American newspapers for the information of the people of the United States. The gist is as follows:—"In response to the praiseworthy effort made by America to establish peace and friendship between the belligerent countries, my Sovereign has instructed me to come to America and has entrusted me with power to ascertain the terms which our opponent considers cardinal as a basis for discussing peace. It is not necessary for me to state here the view I myself firmly and earnestly hold; namely, that as the two belligerents, by confronting each other in the field, have now for the first time learned to appreciate and respect each other, and have come to know each other's strength, the day has arrived when the representatives of both should confer with a view to re-establishing friendly relations. But Russia must clearly know the terms proposed and must consider whether they are admissible or not before she opens a formal conference. It is customary in international affairs that before the plenipotentiaries of the two countries meet they should have a preliminary knowledge of the terms, after which the real conference commences. But the fact is that my Sovereign

has on this occasion agreed not to observe that custom and has entrusted me with plenipotentiary power, directing me to ascertain the terms of our worthy opponent."

M. Witte supplements the above by descending eloquently on the desirability of establishing friendship between the two countries and on America's efforts which can not be too much praised.

[RECEIVED BY THE "KOKUMIN SHIMBUN" ON THE 6TH.]

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

New York, Aug. 5.

This is the day when the Japanese and Russian Plenipotentiaries are to have their first official meeting by introduction of the President. At 9 a.m. the Japanese Plenipotentiaries, Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira left New York for Oyster Bay in the *Tacoma* and at 2.30 a.m. M. Witte and Baron Rosen left by the *Chattanooga*. The weather was beautiful. Immediately on the embarkation of the Plenipotentiaries a salute of 19 guns was fired for each party. In all respects their treatment was most cordial. Immediately before setting out, Mr. Pierce, representing the United States, who was charged with the duty of looking after the distinguished visitors, informed them that as the Japanese Plenipotentiaries had arrived in America in advance of the Russian the former would be given precedence of the latter. The Plenipotentiaries wore on this day ordinary dress, not official costume.

There will certainly be no armistice pending the negotiations. M. Witte has stated that Russia will not ask for an armistice, and that Mr. Takahira must be well aware of this. He has also stated that the recent meeting between the Tsar and the Kaiser was by desire of the Tsar and that the Kaiser during the meeting earnestly urged the Tsar to make peace.

M. Witte will proceed to the place of conference by railway. Baron Rosen and the staff will travel thither in the *Mayflower*. The Japanese Plenipotentiaries and their staff will go by the *Dolphin*. All preparations for their reception have been made at Portsmouth. The Governor of New Hampshire will entertain them at breakfast and luncheon on the 7th. Thereafter the Plenipotentiaries will proceed to the Conference Hall escorted by guards of honour as national guests.

New York, Later.

The meeting between the President and the Russian Plenipotentiaries on the 4th instant at Oyster Bay has given rise to a belief in American official circles that peace will probably be concluded. During the meeting the President is said to have remarked to the Russian Plenipotentiaries that Russia should not forget that she is the beaten side and that her measures should be governed by that conviction.

(Of course President Roosevelt never said anything of the kind.—Ed. J.M.)

(RECEIVED BY THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

RUSSIA AND AN INDEMNITY.

The Russian Plenipotentiaries have received instructions not to agree under any circumstances to the payment of an indemnity.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Chiswick, British steamer, 2,072, G. W. B. Woods, 4th Aug.—Muroan, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Dutwich, British steamer, 2,111, F. Dudley, 4th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Yamashita.
Benlarig, British steamer, 2,510, A. Wallace, 4th

Aug.—London via ports, and Kobe, 2nd Aug., General.—Cornes & Co.
Namantia, German steamer, 2,806, Brehmer, 4th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 3rd Aug., Mails and General.—P. & O. S.S. Co.
Peshawar, British steamer, 4,885, E. Spicer, 5th Aug.—London via ports, and Kobe, 3rd Aug., General.—P. & O. S.S. Co.
Giang Bee, British steamer, 1,199, A. Dunlop, 5th Aug.—Singapore, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Dilatjab, Dutch steamer, 2,475, H. Koops, 5th Aug.—Macassar via ports, and Kobe, 3rd Aug., General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.
Sierra Blanca, British steamer, 2,338, Gruchy, 5th Aug.—Chetoo, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.
Skawmut, American steamer, 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 5th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 4th Aug., Mails and General.—Dowdell & Co., Ltd.
Anhui, British steamer, 1,530, A. H. Harris, 4th Aug.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Macduff, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 5th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ganges, British steamer, 2,721, W. Sibbald, 6th Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Mabel Rickmers, German ship, 1,895, H. Schwetmann, 6th Aug.—New York, 31st March, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.
Rickmers Rickmers, German Barque, 1,829, H. Schwetmann, 6th Aug.—New York, 9th April, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.
China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 6th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 5th Aug., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Albenga, German steamer, 2,769, W. Petersen, 6th Aug.—Mojito and Kobe, Ballast.—C. Illies & Co.
Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 7th Aug.—Vancouver, B.C., 24th July, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Goldmouth, British tank steamer, 4,863, H. Carter, 7th Aug.—London via ports, and Kobe, 6th Aug., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Teucer, British steamer, 1,803, A. Stebens, 7th Aug.—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Cape Corrientes, British steamer, 1,660, Jas. Isbester, 8th Aug.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Korea, American steamer, 5,651, A. Zeeder, 8th Aug.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 8th Aug., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Richmond, British steamer, 2,059, F. T. Nicolle, 8th Aug.—Muroan, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Inga, Norwegian steamer, 577, O. P. Spinnau, 8th Aug.—Wakamatsu, Coal.—Drabble & Co.
Breid, Norwegian steamer, 645, J. Folkman, 8th Aug.—Kuchinotsu, Coal.—Drabble & Co.
Anagonia, German steamer, 3,324, Schuldt, 9th Aug.—Portland, Oregon, and Astoria, 22nd July, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.
Prinz Sigismund, German steamer, 1,844, D. Lenz, 9th Aug.—Sydney via ports, and Hongkong, 3rd Aug., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Malacca, British steamer, 2,616, G. W. Babot, 9th Aug.—London via ports, Kobe 8th Aug., General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Baralong, British steamer, 2,684, E. D. Jenkins, 10th Aug.—London via ports, and Kobe, 8th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Norma, Norwegian steamer, 898, S. W. Marcussen, 10th Aug.—Awamori via Muroan, 7th Aug., Timber.—Misaki Co.
Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 10th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 9th Aug., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Idomeneus, British steamer, 4,299, Hugh Nish, 4th Aug.—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Denbighshire, British steamer, 2,489, W. A. Evans, 4th Aug.—Mojito, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 4th Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, J. Arakawa, 4th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Prinz Heinrich, German steamer, 3,902, P. Grosch, 5th Aug.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Coningsby, British steamer, 2,158, C. E. Topp, 5th Aug.—Muroan, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.
Sambia, German steamer, 2,623, Luening, 5th Aug.—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 5th Aug.—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Windsor, British steamer, 1,853, John B. Booth, 5th Aug.—Hakodate via Awamori, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Austria, Austrian steamer, 4,879, R. Colledani, 5th Aug.—Trieste via ports, General.—Heller Bros.

Numantia, German steamer, 2,806, Brahm, 5th Aug.—Portland, Oreg., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Shawmut, American steamer, 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 5th Aug.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Victoria, Swedish steamer, 989, J. Hellberg, 7th Aug.—Osaka, Ballast.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 7th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Tjilatjap, Dutch steamer, 2,475, H. Koops, 7th Aug.—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Peshawar, British steamer, 4,885, E. Spicer, 8th Aug.—Calcutta via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 8th Aug.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Afghan Prince, British steamer, 3,183, Campbell, 8th Aug.—New York via ports and Suez, General.—American Trading Co.

Macduff, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 9th Aug.—Osaka via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 9th Aug.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ganges, British steamer, 2,721, W. Sibbald, 9th Aug.—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benlarig, British steamer, 2,510, A. Wallace, 9th Aug.—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Tracer, British steamer, 1,803, A. Siebens, 8th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Chiswick, British steamer, 2,072, G. W. R. Woods, 10th Aug.—Muroran, General.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, A. Zeefer, 10th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Prins Sigismund, German steamer, 1,844, D. Lenz, 10th Aug.—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer **China**, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. C. P. Allan, Mrs. C. P. Allan and servant, Master Allan, Lieut. W. S. Brewster, Mr. W. Barnes, Mr. W. W. Campbell, Mr. F. L. Cole, Mrs. F. L. Cole, Mr. D. C. Alexander, Mr. C. G. Griscom and valet, Mrs. C. G. Griscom and maid, Mr. John Liddell, Mr. Barnes Moss, Mr. A. L. Stein, Mr. F. E. Shaw, Mr. E. H. Tuska, Mr. Howard Wood, Miss W. Wood, and Miss M. Wood, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. J. L. Brett, Mr. Tong Quan, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. J. P. Burns, Mr. W. D. Clark, Miss F. Clippinger, Mr. A. Delacour, Mrs. A. Delacour, Dr. F. Donaldson, Lieut. J. T. Grant, Mr. Goretsseff, Mr. C. J. Jury, Mr. T. H. Kendall, Mr. Chee King, Mrs. Chee King, Miss Ching Luk Lem, Miss Ching Gim Lem, Mrs. Geo. Mosser, Mr. Samuel McCurdy, Mr. C. Nygaard, Lt. S. Petroff, Mr. E. B. Rees, Mr. H. H. Rees, Mrs. E. B. Rees, Mr. Thos. Reed, Mrs. Chang Lee Shee, and Mrs. Quan Shee, in cabin.

Per British steamer **Empress of India**, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Lieut. H. F. Bell, Mrs. A. B. Cavarly, Mr. A. Chazalon, Mr. F. Dodwell, Mr. R. Drummond, Miss Camille Estrado, Mr. E. G. Ferguson, Mr. A. Fraser, Mr. K. Fukushima, Miss Leona Gomey, Mr. H. Gordon, Mrs. Gordon, Miss L. J. Graves, Mr. Geo. Gregg, Mr. E. G. Hunt, Mr. K. Nagi, Miss A. P. McKim, Mr. J. G. Metcalf, Mr. R. N. Montgomery, Mr. J. Nagushi, Mr. W. C. Nason, Dr. A. Obersteg, Miss F. Rollins, Mr. W. P. Rutherford, Mr. J. Scrymgeour, Mr. Teh Moo Sin, Mr. J. Vlasto, Mr. G. W. Wilson, Mr. E. F. Ziegler, Mr. F. M. Ziegler, Mrs. Eagan, and Mr. N. L. Davis, in cabin.

Per American steamer **Korea**, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. Arthur W. Aldis, Mrs. Arthur Aldis, Miss Eveline Aldis, Miss Gladys Aldis, Mr. T. Aramaki, Mr. A. L. Bagnall, Miss M. Bagnall, Mrs. J. A. Bartlett, Mr. W. S. Bartlett, Mrs. W. S. Bartlett and maid, Miss Bartlett, Master Gordon Bartlett, Rev. Auguste Coste, Mr. J. R. Carrick, Mrs. J. R. Carrick, Mr. J. J. Connell, Miss K. L. Day, Mr. Jos. Daneri, Mrs. Jos. Daneri, Mrs. Frances Farrington, Mr. A. M. Easton, Mrs. A. M. Easton, Miss Jeanie Easton, Miss Louise Easton, Master Laurence Easton and maid, Dr. C. E. Ferguson, Mrs. C. E. Ferguson, Mr. Luis Gmuaraes, Mr. Michael Halev, Mr. W. D. Haywood, Mrs. W. D. Haywood, Miss Haywood, Master Haywood and servant, Mr. K. Hibi, Mr. T. Ishikawa, Mrs. T. Ishikawa, Dr. Powell Johnson, Mrs. Powell Johnson, Dr. I. Kusama, Mr. Geo. A. K. op, Mr. S. Kasukado, Mrs. John F. Luby, Miss Alice F. Lewis, Admiral Jorge Moutt, Mr. Marcelo Mena, Mr. G. Nagahashi, Mr.

Ernest Onfray, Mr. R. Polsterer, Dr. J. T. Priestly, Rev. A. Roussel, Mrs. Emily F. Skul, Rev. John Sicard, Miss Helen D. Thompson, Miss Inez E. Tater, Mr. N. Urbauk, Miss A. Urbauk, Mr. C. van Huren, Rev. C. Vigroux, Mr. G. Suzuki, Lieut.-Col. Geo. Waters, and Mr. S. B. Whitehead, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mrs. J. P. Campbell, Miss C. Erwin, Miss M. B. Ingold, and Miss Mattie Joey, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Miss Elizabeth Clairborn, Dr. G. S. Evans, Mr. E. B. Evans, Mr. E. Heyl, Miss Irene King, Mr. J. S. Lukie, Mrs. J. S. Lukie, Master Lukie, Mrs. M. F. Maion, Mr. G. F. Moule, Major L. J. Mark, Mrs. L. J. Mark and maid, Miss Stelle Relysa, Mrs. H. J. Such and daughter, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. T. D. Anglenyer, Miss Z. E. Archey, Mr. C. E. Baker, Mrs. C. E. Baker, Miss K. L. Bassett, Mr. M. G. Baugh, Mr. Boot Baxter, Mrs. G. Bennett, Mr. W. C. Boothby, Mrs. K. T. Bristol, Mr. B. Cameron, Jr., Mr. H. A. Campbell, Miss S. M. Case, Mr. Arthur Dorale, Rev. A. Fernandez, Miss L. E. Foley, Mrs. H. D. Gale and child, Mr. J. F. Hart, Mr. Jas. A. Hoggsette, Mr. W. H. Holobird, Dr. J. M. Hyson, Mrs. C. D. Jennings, Miss W. Kelllogg, Mr. H. Linn, Lieut.-Com. John F. Luby, U.S.N., Miss M. B. McClelland, Mr. Frank B. Mickle, Mrs. W. F. Muat, Master Muat, Rev. C. H. Newton, Mr. L. A. Odlin, Mr. B. W. Reasny, Mr. Raymond Stockton, Mrs. Raymond Stockton, Mr. O. P. Tackeh, Miss Lotte Waldo, Mr. J. H. Wallace, Mr. E. S. Wheeler, and Mrs. E. S. Wheeler, in cabin.

Per German steamer **Prins Sigismund**, from Sydney via ports:—Mrs. Bessie Nickels, Miss Minna Hillmer, Mr. Hidetaro Kiyota, Mr. K. Miyamoto, Mr. Ho Po Lum, Mr. Arno, Mr. Kimura, and Mr. Kawahara, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per German steamer **Prins Heinrich**, for Europe via ports:—Mrs. Philipson, Mr. Pollak, Mr. R. Boyes, Mr. von Hesselthal, Mr. Masujima, Mr. Aug. Junker, Mr. F. E. Fernald, Mr. E. T. Macnamara, Mr. H. G. White, Mr. L. Bobsien, Mr. and Mrs. De Lalande, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Wright, Mr. R. Hauptmann, Mr. and Mrs. E. Goetz, Mr. E. G. Braubrook, Major and Mrs. Oei Fing Ham and European maid, Miss G. Oei, Miss A. Oei, Mr. Wm. W. Chambers, Mr. Clarence Sinnott, Mr. T. Shirai, Capt. Henry Lindberg, Mr. E. H. Barrett, Miss Cahusac, Mr. Bourke, Mr. T. Kimura, Mr. and Mrs. Cowmann, Mr. S. Kadowaki, Mr. Charles C. Atchison, Mr. T. Kamoi, Mr. Gifford, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Apostolus, Mr. Joseph, Mr. M. Said, Mr. E. Harris, Mr. J. Santos, Mr. M. Fernandez, Mr. A. Javaz, Mr. J. Boy, Mr. J. Beck, Mr. J. Smart, Mr. P. Thankway, Mr. E. Brown, Mr. M. Khan, Mr. Y. Tomekichi, Mr. J. Shinza, and 20 Chinese, in cabin.

Per American steamer **Shawmut**, for Tacoma, Wash.:—Mrs. J. Alyn, Mrs. Barnaby, Mr. Burton, Mrs. Brodie and son, Mr. A. Brien, Mr. Diet, Mrs. Drake, Mr. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Dachery, Mr. and Mrs. Draman, Miss Colton, Mr. and Mrs. Gondellier, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhind, Mr. Falter, Mrs. Hughes and children, Mrs. Howard and child, Mr. L. Hartigan, Mr. J. E. Jawitz, Mr. W. S. Kidder, Mr. Miller, Mr. Chas. Mussom, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Fong Ho Man, Mr. McGuigan, Mr. G. J. Long, Mr. Nutting, Col. and Mrs. Tutherby, Mrs. Neia, Mrs. Pallies, Mrs. and Master Taolur, Mr. Raphael, Mr. Smith, Mr. St. John, Mr. Stuntz, Mr. Sail, Miss Stewart, Miss Wall, and Capt. Wheat, in cabin.

Per British steamer **Empress of India**, for Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. and Miss Mowat, Surgeon J. Mowat, Miss Hartland, Mr. and Mrs. Somoza and son, Mr. J. H. Arnold, Mr. E. H. Sharp, Mr. W. L. Crown, Mr. E. W. Kilby, Mr. E. G. Heye, Miss G. Page, Mr. M. Somoza, Mr. W. R. Dorsey, Mr. J. Watt Jameson, Mr. E. T. H. Metcalf, and Mr. McGlew, in cabin; Mr. F. Milne, and Mr. Low Hei Ming, in intermediate; 2 Chinese, in steerage.

Per American steamer **China**, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. K. Beebe, Mrs. R. Beerman, Miss Beerman, Miss Edith Beerman, Mr. Otto Bentz, Mr. L. Brett, Mr. J. F. Burns, Mr. W. D. Clark, Miss F. Clippinger, Mr. A. Delacour, Mrs. A. Delacour, Dr. F. Donaldson, Mr. L. L. Fawcett, Mr. J. F. Fette, Mr. Goretsseff, Lt. J. F. Grant, Miss A. Gimes, Mr. S. G. Hardy, Mr. J. C. Helm, Mr. W. G. Henshaw, Mrs. W. G. Henshaw, Master G. Henshaw, Miss Henshaw, Miss F. Henshaw, Mr. J. B. Huff, Mr. Myril L. Jacobs, Mr. T. H. Kendall, Mr. Chee King, Mrs. Chee King, Miss Ching Yuk Lem, Miss Ching Gim Lem, Mr. S. McCurdy, Mr. K. Miyakawa, Mrs. K. Miyakawa, Mrs. Geo. Mosser, Mr. J. W. Mowell, Mr. C. Nygaard, Lt. S. Petroff, Mr. Tong Quan, Mr. E. B. Rees, Mrs. E. B. Rees, Mr. H. H. Rees, Mr. Thos. Reed, Mrs. Chang Lee Shee, Mrs. Quan Shee, Mr. T. Shibasaki, Dr. Adolf Trentlein, Mr. H. R. Vander Horst, Mr. Percy Vander Horst, and Mr. J. B. Windsor, in cabin.

Per American steamer **Korea**, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. T. D. Anglenyer, Miss Z. E. Archey, Mr. C. E. Baker, Mrs. C. E. Baker, Miss E. L. Bassett, Mr. M. R. Baugh, Mr. B. Baxter, Mrs. C. Bennett, Mr. W. C. Boothby, Mrs. K. T. Bristol,

Mr. B. Cameron, Jr., Mr. K. A. Campbell, Miss M. Case, Mrs. J. P. Campbell, Miss Elizabeth Clabon, Mr. Arthur Dovele, Miss C. Erwin, Dr. G. Evans, Mr. F. B. Evans, Rev. A. Fernandez, Mr. L. E. Foley, Mrs. M. M. Gale and infant, Mr. J. Hart, Mr. E. Heyl, Mr. Jas. A. Hoggsette, Mr. H. Holabird, Dr. J. M. Hyson, Miss M. B. Ingo, Miss Mattie Ivey, Mrs. C. D. Jennings, Miss N. K. Jogg, Miss Irene King, Mr. H. Luan, Lt. Com. J. Luby, U.S.N., Mr. J. S. Lukie, Mrs. J. S. Lukie, Master Lukie, Major L. J. Mark, Mrs. L. J. Mark and maid, Miss M. B. McClelland, Mr. F. Meisner, Miss R. Mickle, Mr. C. F. Moule, Mrs. N. Muat, Master Muat, Rev. C. H. Newton, Mr. Odlin, Mr. B. W. Reamy, Miss Stella Relyes, Mr. H. J. Such and daughter, Mr. Raymond Stockton, Mrs. Raymond Stockton, Mr. O. P. Tackett, Mr. Lotta Waldo, Mr. J. H. Wallace, Mr. E. S. Wheeler, Mrs. E. S. Wheeler, Mr. E. M. Van Bergen, Mr. C. Bouman, Mrs. A. Brogden, Mr. R. E. Chambers and servant, Master Robert Chambers, Master W. Chambers, Mrs. K. T. Dodge and maid, Miss E. T. Dodge, Mrs. F. Greene, Miss Greene, Miss Bruden, Mr. Wm. T. Grund, Mr. B. C. Howard, C. A. Holt, Mr. T. Masuda, Mrs. T. Masuda, Leo Miller, Mrs. Leo Miller, Mr. M. Noquis, W. H. Samuel, Mr. K. Tomono, and Mr. E. Tuska, in cabin.

CARGO.

Per American steamer **Shawmut**, for Tacoma, WASH.

From	Chicago	New York	Pacific	Other
	Canada & West	East	Coast	China
Hongkong	173	—	61	—
Amoy	—	656	353	—
Shanghai	118	4,714	470	—
Kobe	—	1,769	1,105	—
Yokohama	393	3,386	1,383	360
Total	664	10,525	6,011	900

SILK.

	New York	San Francisco	Eastern
Hongkong	115	—	—
Yokohama	304	—	19
Total	319	—	19

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer **Prins Heinrich**:

	RAW.	WASTE.
	Grain	Other
Boyer Mazel Guil-	—	—
liee Co.	10	—
Siebel & Co.	19	—
Siber, Wolf & Co.	23	—
F. Straher & Co.	58	—
Nabholz & Co.	36	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	81	—
Carlwitz & Co.	15	—
Herbert Dent & Co.	—	1
Total	237	15

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	For
Europe	N. P. Lloyd	P. E. Friedrich	San Francisco
Europe	M. M. Co.	Armand Behre	San Francisco
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Adelma	San Francisco
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Lysa	San Francisco
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	San Francisco
Hongkong	H. T. Co.	Trenant	San Francisco
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	San Francisco
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tatar	San Francisco
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	East Japan	San Francisco
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	San Francisco
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	East India	San Francisco
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	San Francisco
America	P. M. Co.	Mongolia	San Francisco

1 Left Nagasaki on the 6th inst.
2 Left Hongkong on the 8th inst.
3 Left Hongkong on the 9th inst.
4 Left Seattle on the 1st inst.
5 Left San Francisco on the 2nd inst.
6 Left Hongkong on the 5th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	On
Europe	M. M. Co.	Sydney	Sa. 12
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Aragonia	Sa. 12
Shanghai	N. Y. Co.	Benvenuti	Mo. 12
Europe	N. P. Lloyd	P. E. Friedrich	Sa. 12
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Arctian	Sa. 12
Hongkong	H. T. Co.	Lysa	Sa. 12
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Trenant	Sa. 12
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. 12
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa. 12
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tatar	Sa. 12
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Arbia	Sa. 12
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	East Japan	Sa. 12
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	Tu. 12
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	East India	Tu. 12
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Tu. 12
Seattle	N. Y. Co.	Iyo Maru	F. 12
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Mongolia	W. 12

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, August 11.

Still small enquiry and little business.
COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ...	PER YARD.
50 yds. 36 in. }	0.10 to 0.18
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 39 inches V.	PER PIECE.
3.50 to 4.40	
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches	3.50 to 4.40
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...	2.80 to 4.10
Cotton Italians and Sateens...	PER YARD.
0.20 to 0.30	

WOOLLENS.

Flannels ...	PER YARD.
Italian Cloth, 32 in. ...	V. 0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine, Grape, 24 yards, 30 inches...	0.35 to 0.50
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ...	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 66 inches ...	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb ...	0.50 to 0.66

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ...	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles ...	PER BALL.
Nos. 28/32, Singles ...	Nominal
Nos. 36/42, Singles ...	—
Nos. 42, Doubles ...	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...	260.00 to 280.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ...	300.00 to 320.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ...	430.00 to 460.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling ...	25.50 to 26.00
Indian Broach ...	23.50 to 24.00
Chinese ...	25.00 to 27.00

METALS.

Still very little doing.

Round and square 3/4 inch and upward...	PER PIECE.
Iron Plates, assorted ...	4.00 to 4.20
Sheet Iron ...	4.35 to 4.65
Galvanized iron sheets ...	4.70 to 6.95
Wire Nails, assorted ...	10.05 to 10.95
Tin Plates, per box ...	6.85 to 7.15
Pig Iron, No. 3 ...	7.40 to 7.65
Hoop Iron (3/4 to 1 1/4 inch) ...	2.40
	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

American ...	PER GALLON.
Russian ...	3.14
Langkat ...	2.99

SUGAR.

Brown Takao ...	PER POUND.
Brown Manila ...	Y. 9.40 to 9.80
Brown Daitong ...	10.10 to 11.10
Brown Canton ...	7.70 to 8.00
White Java and Penang ...	10.00 to 12.00
White Refined ...	12.80 to 13.80
	14.40 to 17.20

INDIGO.

Very small business being put through.

Java, Medium to best ...	PER POUND.
Calcutta, Medium to best ...	210.00 to 260.00
Madras (Koruppi), Medium to best ...	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (Dry Lest), Medium to best ...	100.00 to 140.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Active market with large daily purchases at a considerable advance in price. Purchases are principally made for the New York market, buyers for Europe operating cautiously. Holders are very strenuous in their attitude, and apparently are confident of still higher prices in the near future.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	1,100 to 1,120
Filatures—Extra, Fine ...	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ...	1,070 to 1,080
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ...	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ...	1,050 to 1,060
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine ...	1,070 to 1,090
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse ...	1,000 to 1,010
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ...	1,030 to 1,040
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ...	—
Common—Coarse ...	—
Re-reels—Extra ...	—
Re-reels—No. 1 ...	1,040 to 1,045
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2 ...	1,010 to 1,020
Re-reels—No. 2 ...	990 to 995
Kakedas—Extra ...	1,010 to 1,020
Kakedas—No. 1 ...	990 to 995
Kakedas—No. 1 1/2 ...	970 to 975
Kakedas—No. 2 ...	950 to 955
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2 ...	925 to 930

Skin-Tortured Babies AND TIRED MOTHERS Find Comfort in Cuticura

INSTANT RELIEF and refreshing sleep for Skin-tortured Babies and rest for Tired Mothers in warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, and itchings, with loss of hair, of infants and children, yet compounded.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and best baby soap in the world.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS

(Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses.

CUTICURA RESOLVENTS are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-B, Chancery Lane, London. French Depot: 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Forras Durez Are Cases, Sole Agents, Boston, U. S. A.

WASTE SILK.

Still no business. No reliable quotations can be given, the ideas of buyers and sellers being wide apart.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ...	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good ...	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ...	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ...	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ...	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ...	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ...	—
Noshi—Bushi, Best ...	—
Noshi—Bushi, Good ...	—
Noshi—Bushi, Medium ...	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best ...	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Good ...	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ...	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ...	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ...	—
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ...	—
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair ...	—

TEA.

Supplies are still small and the business passing is moderate. Prices are firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ...	Y. 50 and upwards
Choice ...	43 to 50
Fine ...	38 to 42
Good Medium ...	34 to 37
Medium ...	30 to 33
Good Common ...	27 to 29
Common ...	24 to 26
	19 to 23

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, August 10.

London silver 1/4 higher and China sterling quotations higher have caused local rates on China to rule easier, but other rates are unaltered and close for the mail per steamer *Empress of China* as under.

London—Bank T.T. ...	210 1/2
— Bills on demand ...	210 3/4
— 4 months' sight ...	211 1/4
— Private 4 months' sight ...	210 1/2
— 6 months' sight ...	210 1/2
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ...	255
— Private 4 months' sight ...	259 1/2
— 6 months' sight ...	260 1/2
Hongkong—Bank sight ...	per \$100 94 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight ...	92 1/2

Banque—Bank sight ...	75 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight ...	77 1/2
India—Bank sight ...	151 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight ...	153 1/2
America—Bank sight ...	49 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight ...	49 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	50 1/2
Germany—Bank sight ...	207 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	211
Bar Silver (London) ...	27 1/2
	* Nominal.

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, August 11, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Div'd.	Paid up. 1 year.	Q'tion.
	1st Issue	100	Yen.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds	100	5	90.90
2nd Issue	100	5	87.00
Exchequer Bonds 3rd Issue	100	5	86.00
Exchequer Bonds 4th Issue	80	6	83.00
Exchequer Bonds 5th Issue	30	6	13.00
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	83.50
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	83.50
5% Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100	5	81.20
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	80.60
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	94.30
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	92.50
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	91.00
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	88.00
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd	100	6	86.00
Sanyo Railway	50	10	70.20
Kyushu Railway	50	8	60.20
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	12.5	88.30
Sobu Railway	50	8.50	63.50
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	11	76.00
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	11.04	78.80
Tokyo Street Railway new	12.50	11.04	30.00
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	3.5	62.80
Tokyo Electric Railway, new	30	3.5	40.90
Yokohama Electric Railway	40	—	49.50
Odawara Electric Car	50	3	24.00
Keihin Electric Railway	50	8	69.80
Keihin Electric Railway, new	12.50	8	30.60
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	15	36.00
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	16.85
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	23.70
Kanagafuchi Spinning	50	16	83.80

* Ex dividend.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

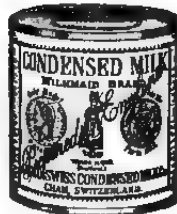
As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant
to
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For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 11th, at Noon, the "EMPERESS OF CHINA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

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For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Aug. 12th, the "ARAGONIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.

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For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 15th, the "TREMONT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

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For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Aug. 25th, at Daylight, the "PAKLING."—Butterfield & Swire.

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For PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 26th, the "ARABIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Aug. 28th, the "EMPERESS OF JAPAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Aug. 29th, at 3 p.m., the "MANCHURIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Aug. 29th, the "EASTERN."—Cornes & Co.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about September 4th, the "PERSIA."—Heller Bros.

For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Sept. 5th, the "HOOO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

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"PAIS CE QUE DOIT ADVENIR QUE POURRA"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 19TH, 1905.

BIRTHS.

At Claygate, Surrey, on the 9th inst., the wife of E. W. FRADGLEY, Esq., of a Son.

On the 14th inst., the wife of Mr. P. R. DESAI, of a Daughter. The first Parsee birth in Japan.

Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong papers please copy.

DEATHS.

Died at his residence, Takanawa, Tokyo, on the 14th of August, 1905, Baron YOSHITANE SANNOMIYA, aged 61 years.

Died at his residence, Bluff No. 53, Yokohama, on the 17th inst., CHARLES LOUIS DUBOIS, a native of Lode, Switzerland, aged 45 years.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MAJOR-GENERAL USAKAWA left Fusan on Aug. 15th for Japan.

MR. H. NAGATAKI has been appointed Consul-General in Shanghai.

On August 15th, Baron Sone, Minister for Finance, returned from Katase.

Two sons of Prince Kuni arrived on Aug. 15th at Kamakura from Suma, near Kobe.

A SUSPECTED case of plague is reported in Honjo, Tokyo. The patient is a young woman.

THREE Russians escaped from Hamadera, near Osaka, on Aug. 8th. They are still at large.

On the morning of Aug. 10, a post-box in Suyeyoshi-cho, Yokohama, was found broken and its contents stolen.

FIVE high Chinese officials were arrested on Aug. 4th by the Japanese in Kaiyuan and were subsequently removed to Tielien. They are re-

ported to have supplied Japanese military secrets to the Russians.

A CASE of cholera appeared on Aug. 10th in Shiba, Tokyo, and the patient (a woman) died the same night.

On the morning of Aug. 11th, fire broke out in the Yokosuka Naval Station, destroying a shed and other small buildings.

H. MAKI, who was involved in the Bougouin affair was deprived on Aug. 15th of his medal for service in the Japan-China war.

OWING to a storm, the steamer *Jinsen Maru* has sustained damage to her rudder. She was brought on Aug. 11th to Moji for repairs.

MARQUIS YAMAGATA, Chief of the Staff Office, had audience of the Emperor on August 11th day. It is reported that he is ailing.

A DEAD rat infected with plague was found on Aug. 12th in a warehouse in Fukagawa, Tokyo, belonging to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

THREE hundred policemen left Tokyo on Aug. 13th for Formosa. A similar number will be sent at the end of September to the island.

Two of the Russian prisoners in Tsu, Ise province, escaped but were arrested on the morning of August 14th at Uyeno, Iga province.

A LARGE amount of money has been sent by the Russian Government to the French Legation in Tokyo to be distributed among the prisoners.

On Aug. 14th, sixteen severe shocks of earthquake were felt in Macao, and there were slight shocks in Hongkong. Panic prevails at Macao.

EIGHTEEN Russian prisoners in Kotura were sentenced on Aug. 13th to thirty days' imprisonment on a charge of having attacked their guards.

I. WATANABE (32) an employee of the Shinagawa railway station, was arrested on August 14th on a charge of having stolen sugar, salt and other merchandise.

THE net income of the Hokkaido Colonial Bank for the first half year was yen 103,581.18. The interim dividend was yen 2 per share of the face-value of yen 50.

THE Otorijinja, a well-known Shinto temple in the district of Senboku near, Osaka, was destroyed on the morning of Aug. 15th by fire. The cause is not yet known.

COLONEL Y. TAKENAKA was promoted Major-General on Aug. 11th. On the same day, he died of an illness from which he had been suffering for some weeks past.

THE *Kokumin* has a telegram from Shanghai that fear is entertained in Soochow as to an anti-foreign movement. The Chinese boycott is becoming a political question.

MAJOR-GENERAL NOMA left Tokyo on August 15th by the 6 p.m. train for the west. Major-General Matsumoto has been appointed superintendent of the Artillery Training Office.

A TELEGRAM has been received in Nagasaki to the effect that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Hijikawa Maru* has gone ashore off Ulsan on her way from Wonsan, Korea, to Japan. She is in great danger.

A 10-MILE swimming match promoted by the *Osaka Mainichi* will take place on Sunday, Aug. 20th, the course being between Osaka and the neighbourhood of Mikage. There are 95 entries,

including Mr. James, of Messrs. William Kerr & Co., and Mr. Moller, of Messrs. Delacamp & Co., both of Kobe, and a Japanese resident of Yokohama.

ACCORDING to the crew of the steamer *Kosai Maru*, which arrived on Aug. 11th at Moji, five floating mines were observed at 9 a.m. on the previous day, about two nautical miles southeast of the Kosaki Lighthouse, Tsushima.

Six horses captured at the front were brought on Aug. 13th to Ujina and on the following day, they were sent by train to Tokyo. The horses are said by Tokyo papers to be presents from Marquis Oyama and Baron Kodama to the Emperor.

At the request of Admiral Nebogatoff, the abbot of the Myoho-in, Kyoto, performed funeral rites on August 15th for the Russians who were killed in the battle of the Japan Sea. It may be added that the Russian Admiral is detained in this temple.

PRINCE and Princess Arisugawa arrived at Hongkong on Aug. 16th. They were warmly welcomed by the citizens. Their Highnesses were entertained in the official residence of the Governor. At 6 p.m. on the same day, they left for Shanghai.

THE sailing vessel *Ota Maru* (107 tons) which had been reported missing, arrived on Aug. 12th at Sapporo, Hokkaido. According to the crew, they were attacked on July 1st by Russians off Kamchatka, and five of the crew—12 in all at that time—were killed.

THE *Hochi* says that the Government intends to raise the 6th domestic loan, the amount probably being a hundred million yen. For this purpose, the authorities will hold negotiations about the beginning of September with leading bankers in Tokyo and Osaka.

It is reported from Wonsan, Korea, that Sudzki Keikichi, a Japanese, has been arrested there on suspicion of having furnished Japanese military secrets to the Russians. He will be brought to Nagasaki for examination in the Nagasaki District Court.

THE Governor of Awomori reports that owing to heavy rains on August 13th, inundations occurred in the district of Sannohe. A building collapsed with the result that one person was killed and five were severely injured. A large extent of cultivated land sustained damage.

CHING (28), a Chinese merchant, residing in the compound of No. 136, Yokohama, who attempted on Aug. 7th to smuggle two cans of opium from a British steamer, was sentenced on Aug. 10th in the Yokohama District Court to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE marriage of Mr. T. Date, fourth son of Count Date, and Miss Kei Matsuura, sixth daughter of Count Matsuura, took place on Aug. 11th in Tokyo. On the same day, Mr. G. Ono, an official of the Saghalien Administrative office, was married in Tokyo to Miss Ozaki, second daughter of Baron Ozaki.

THE Captain, nine Germans, and eleven Chinamen, forming the crew of the captured German steamer *Lydia*, were released on Aug. 14th at Nagasaki. The *Nichi Nichi* adds that this ship left Hamburg on April 8th for Nicolaievsk with salt, oil, iron, acetic acid, etc. Owing to a storm, she was found drifting in the neighbourhood of Okinawa prefecture, and was captured. She had two sets of shipping documents.

NOTES ON THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Friday, August 11.

There are various telegrams about the conference. It appears that the Plenipotentiaries met on the 9th instant, but it was an informal meeting held at the request of M. Witte. The first formal meeting was to be on the 10th when credentials would be duly examined. A statement is made, however, that there has already been a private inspection of credentials. The *Kokumin's* telegrams say that arrangements have been made for the meetings to be daily from 9 to 12 and from 3 to 5.20 or 6 p.m. Mr. O'Laughlin alleges that the exchange of credentials took place on the 9th, but later news does not bear this out. M. Witte is represented as saying that his commission was written by the Tsar's own hand and that it confers full powers. As might have been expected there has been a discussion as to the language of the conference, M. Witte being for French and Baron Komura for English. It is not clear what decision has been adopted, but both languages appear to have been used at the informal meeting on the 9th.

A telegram to the *Kokumin* from San Francisco says that in military circles in St. Petersburg the conference is expected to be a failure. The *Hochi Shimbun* also has a confirmatory telegram from New York which alleges that the war party have impressed upon the Tsar the importance of Linevitch's despatch declaring victory to be assured, and have so influenced His Majesty that the power of the peace party is temporarily broken. On the other hand the special correspondent of *The Times* wires to that journal that the chief obstacle to the progress of the conference at present is the question of language and that according to general appearances there is good prospect of a happy outcome. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Echo de Paris* telegraphs to his journal that Russia is making preparations to borrow 200 millions of roubles in case the conference should fail.

The railway problem continues to be much talked of. According to present appearances an arrangement is contemplated between Russia and France, by which the former would sell the line to the latter, France putting up the money at once, and thereafter France would sell the line to China, the payment to be made by installments spread over 25 years, during which interval the railway itself would be hypothecated to France. Chinese high officials are said to be strongly in favour of this arrangement but they can scarcely overlook the fact that the railway is actually in Japanese possession and that Japan regards it and doubtless intends to treat it as a prize of war. If it is to come into Chinese possession, the transaction must be one of direct sale between Japan and China. French intervention would be not only superfluous but also mischievous. It would be very pleasant for Russia, no doubt, that having built the line, and used it for the purposes of her campaign against Japan and lost it in war, she should now be compensated for it just as though it still remained in her effective possession, but that device will scarcely work. The ultimate decision rests with Japan.

Everything tends to show that the indemnity will be the grand climacteric of the peace negotiations. The *Fiji Shimpō's* special correspondent telegraphing from Newcastle on the 8th describes an interview he had on the preceding evening with the correspondents of a leading English paper and of *Le Matin*. These two gentlemen are intimate with M. Witte and accompanied him in the

steamer from Europe—so we read the telegram. The English correspondent said that in influential circles in Tokyo the payment of an indemnity to cover Japan's expenses up to 1500 million yen and the cession of Saghalien were regarded as the essential minima, whereupon the correspondent of the *Matin*, observed that if such were the case the conference would be broken off at once for M. Witte had been instructed to pay no indemnity nor cede any territory. Under the name of sustenance-money on account of the prisoners Russia might agree to pay something, but she would not consent to an indemnity. Personally M. Witte favoured the idea of an indemnity but as Russia's envoy he could not consent. France had signified her willingness to lend 500 millions towards an indemnity and was most anxious to see peace concluded. It was her intention, after the war, to become a party to the Anglo-Japanese alliance within certain limits.

In addition to the above we have the *Hochi Shimbun's* explicit telegram that M. Witte has been definitely instructed not to consent to any indemnity. On the other hand one is disposed to ask what Russia can have meant by appointing a plenipotentiary and sending him all the way to America if she had no intention of either ceding territory or paying an indemnity. Does she seriously imagine that peace may be concluded without making either or both of these concessions? It is hard to believe anything of the kind in spite of the very strong evidence adduced, especially the evidence of the Tsar's own declarations.

Saturday, August 12.

To-day the telegrams as to the prospects of the Conference are decidedly pessimistic. The *Hochi Shimbun's* news is the most gloomy. It represents all the newspaper correspondents as agreeing that the Conference will prove a failure and that the Russian envoys do not at all recognise their country as defeated. This is confirmed by the *Asahi's* intelligence which describes Russia as prepared to make only concessions which are almost laughable. She ventures to impose limitations upon the exercise of Japan's influence in Korea, a matter with which she has no manner of concern except as prospective aggressor; she proposes to cede to the Japanese various parts of Manchuria over which she has no manner of right and from which she has been forcibly driven, and she demands the restoration of Saghalien on condition that she grants to Japanese fishermen certain privileges which she might revoke at any moment. Terms of that kind would be farcical and since Russia does not intend to treat the Conference as a farce, it will be safe to turn a deaf ear not only to these rumours but also to Berlin's scarcely less extravagant optimism. What may be counted certain is that the course of the Conference will be very rugged. Whatever Russia gives she will give with extreme reluctance. We ourselves look forward to one particularly sombre moment when the negotiations will be actually broken off, and it will depend upon President Roosevelt to set them going again.

Sunday, August 13.

The progress of the Conference is minutely telegraphed to Tokyo. The *Fiji Shimpō's* correspondent wires that at the meeting on the 10th instant Messrs. Sato, Ochiai and Adachi were present, in addition to Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira. On the Russian side there were Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen, and Messrs. Plaucon (?), Kostavets (?) and

Nebogatoff. Baron Komura spoke in English which was translated into French by Mr. Adachi, and Mr. Witte spoke in French which was translated into English by Nebogatoff. It is stated that the Japanese Plenipotentiaries showed a strong disposition to avoid all useless formalities and that the progress of business is correspondingly rapid. This telegram says that judging from the demeanour of M. Kostavets, who reports the above facts to the newspapers, the Russian envoys did not consider Japan's terms excessive. The Japanese Plenipotentiaries retired soon from the conference chamber but the Russian Plenipotentiaries remained some time in session.

On the evening of the 12th the *Asahi* published an extra containing a despatch the contents of which are duplicated by the correspondents of other journals in the issues of the 13th instant. This despatch said that a written statement of Japanese demands had been handed in on the 10th instant and that the Russian Plenipotentiaries were expected to make some reply on Monday, the 14th, pending which reply the conference was adjourned. The despatch goes on to give an alleged version of the demands:—

1. Reimbursement of the cost of the War, the amounts to be subsequently fixed.

In preferring this demand the word "indemnity" (*shōkin*) was carefully avoided, "re-imbursement" (*tempo*) being substituted.

2. Cession of Saghalien.

3. Transfer of the lease of Port Arthur and Taicang.

4. Evacuation of Manchuria.

5. Recognition of Japan's protectorate over Korea.

6. Handing over of the railway as far as Harbin.

7. Transfer of the interned war-ships.

8. Limitation of Russia's naval forces in the Far East.

9. Granting of fishing privileges along the coast of Primorsk.

The despatch says that these terms have all been published in St. Petersburg; that the Russian Government is determined not to grant the first two, and that the terms are considered dishonourable to Russia.

A later telegram adds that the Japanese plenipotentiaries did not fix any limit of time for a reply but that they asked for the exercise of all possible expedition, and that a reply is expected on the 14th instant. This telegram says that the peace prospects are good but that the discussion is likely to be lengthy. Rumour alleges that the amount of reimbursement asked for by Japan is 1,000 million yen, or 1,200 millions, but that this point is uncertain.

The latest telegram received up to this moment of writing (8 a.m. 13th instant) is to the *Fiji Shimpō* and is dated the 11th at Newcastle. Its contents are that Count Lamsdorff has wired to M. Witte acknowledging the receipt of the latter's telegram (presumably setting forth Japanese terms) and instructing the Plenipotentiaries to return an answer on the 12th. It was therefore expected that the Conference would assemble on the 12th (Saturday). The morning of the 12th, at Portsmouth, would correspond to the evening of that day at Tokyo. We shall always be a day late in the receipt of news.

Of course, this celerity on the part of Russia, if the telegram may be trusted, augurs emphatic rejection rather than consent. There appears to be an idea, however, that St. Petersburg may have counter-terms to submit.

Mr. Carl O'Laughlin wires that M. Witte informed him that no occasion exists to communicate the terms to the Tsar, inasmuch as the latter has granted complete plenipotentiary authority without any reservations. It was only necessary to inform

Count Lamsdorff of the terms. Mr. Olaughlin further reports that according to what he has learned from a secretary of the Russian Mission, the Russian Plenipotentiaries regard the questions of reimbursement, of Saghalien and of Liaotung as the cardinal points of Japan's demands, and do not consider that anything else is specially important.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has Newcastle telegrams relating to the opinions expressed in different quarters. We read that in French circles the rejection of the terms is expected. In German circles, on the contrary, the view is that the terms being unexpectedly moderate, there is a good chance of a settlement. Remarkable quiet prevailed, however, but whether this was to be regarded as the calm that precedes the storm or as an evidence of confidence, it was impossible to divine.

A London telegram to the *Fiji* says that Japan continues persistently to object to publicity. And well she may. If the whole world is to be admitted to the conference chamber in Portsmouth the chances of a successful issue will be incalculably reduced.

Monday, August 14.

A telegram to the *Fiji Shimpō* says that the Plenipotentiaries met on the morning of the 12th but does not undertake to describe what passed. It adds, however, that Russia's declarations of determination not to cede any territory or pay any money are believed in well informed circles to be merely prompted by purposes of bargaining and that there is ample margin for the Plenipotentiaries to come to an agreement.

Mr. Carl Olaughlin wires that the Russians' counter proposals are, first, that they agree at once to the retrocession of Liaotung, the evacuation of Manchuria and the recognition of Japan's protectorate over Korea; secondly, that they will ultimately consent to surrender the East-China Railway; thirdly, that they will not consent to cede Saghalien, to reimburse Japan's outlays, to grant fishing rights, to hand over the interned ships or to acknowledge any limits of Russia's naval forces in the Far-East. Mr. Olaughlin adds, however, that the reply is couched in most conciliatory terms, and that M. Witte declares Russia's willingness to cede everything which does not touch her honour.

It is stated (*Kokumin's* telegrams) that whereas the American journals originally adopted a pessimistic tone in speaking of the negotiations, they showed some optimism in their writings of the 12th instant. Berlin continues very hopeful, but the messages are somewhat obscure. One of them runs thus:—"The Government (German) is in constant receipt of optimistic news, but the resolute attitude of Japan causes some sensation (*Kando*). The adverb *but* in this message renders its meaning somewhat cryptic. We observe, however, that in the *Kokumin's* version of the telegram the *but* is omitted and the telegram is treated as conveying two independent announcements. Thus:—"The German Government is in constant receipt of optimistic news. Japan's resolute attitude causes some sensation."

In an earlier telegram than the one quoted above Mr. Olaughlin informs the *Kokumin* that the Russian Plenipotentiaries expect apart to agree to their amendments and that the conference will proceed.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has a telegram from New York saying that the American press approves Japan's demands and regards them as only as reasonable but even as inevitable.

Tuesday, August 15.

The morning of the 15th did not

bring any intelligence later than that published by the *Asahi Shimbun* on the night of the 14th. A message reached the *Fiji*, however, in the sense that the Russian Plenipotentiaries had refused the demands for re-imbursement of war expenses and cession of Saghalien, and that their refusal was of such a nature as to indicate that unless Japan modified her terms the conference must fail. As to the terms, the opinion of England, America and Germany, as expressed by the newspapers, is entirely favourable to Japan. Her demands are considered just and reasonable. We judge that the nine conditions telegraphed some days ago were accurate. It is rumoured (*Fiji's* correspondence) that in addition to rejecting the demands for re-imbursement of expenses and cession of Saghalien the Russians decline to hand over the interned ships or to submit to any limitations of their naval power in the Far East. The attitude of the Japanese Plenipotentiaries is described as resolute and calm.

The *Fiji Shimpō's* telegrams embody the same information as those of the *Asahi*, namely, that the Russian categorical reply was handed to the Japanese in French and English on the morning of the 12th—not the 13th as has been erroneously stated. It was then expected that Baron Komura would not make any rejoinder before the following day (13th), but he announced his readiness to do so at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th, whereupon the Plenipotentiaries re-assembled and remained in session until 7 p.m. They were to meet again on the morning of the 13th. This takes us a step farther than the *Asahi's* intelligence, which left the Plenipotentiaries still in session at 4.30 p.m. on the 12th.

It would appear from this continuance of their meetings that the Plenipotentiaries are endeavouring to find some *via media*. Had the Russian refusal been conclusive and had Japan peremptorily declined to re-consider the matter, there must have been a rupture then and there. A telegram to the *Asahi* says that, according to statements made in some quarters, Russia's refusal is not absolute. She would not be unwilling to make a payment if the thing could be effected so as to save her face, and she would not be unwilling to grant to the Japanese all concessions likely to be of profit in Saghalien provided that the sovereignty of the island remained as it was before. This account is not incredible, but it may be a mere conjecture on the part of the reporters. The *Hochi Shimbun's* information suggests a very different impression. It is most pessimistic, going so far as to state that the Russian Plenipotentiaries declared their resolve not to cede even one inch of territory or pay even a *yen* of indemnity.

A telegram to the *Hochi Shimbun* confirms Reuter's intelligence as to the attitude of the British press, but describes it in stronger terms. The newspapers, according to this message, pronounce Japan's terms to be if anything too moderate and counsel her not to recede a step. Russia's refusal to cede territory or pay an indemnity might have been foreseen but it should not deter Japan from standing firm by her minimum. They further say that the British nation must assist its ally in pressing these legitimate and reasonable demands. The *Kokumin* also has a telegram exactly confirmatory of Reuter.

The *Niroku Shimpō* has a New York cablegram which it represents as having reached "a certain official." According to this account New York thinks that the crisis is past and that the conference will find a peaceful exit. Russia will pay money under some other name, and the cession of

Karafuto will not appear in the agreement, but there will be a private understanding that after peace is established the Tsar will "restore" the island to Japan. We have no idea whether this is an independent item of intelligence or whether it is a mere *rechauffé*.

Wednesday, August 16.

It is evident from the latest intelligence that no rupture of the peace conference is likely to take place, for the present at all events. And it is also evident that the refusal of M. Witte to entertain any proposals pointing to re-imbursement of Japan's expenses or cession of territory can not have been of the peremptory nature alleged by rumour. No one can venture to predict, indeed, what the fate of these particular demands will be, but had they been rejected finally and emphatically there can be no doubt that the conference must have come to an end then and there. It has not come to an end however. What has been done is to defer the territorial and re-imbursement clauses for future consideration, and in the meanwhile to debate the other clauses one by one. A reasonable inference is that the Plenipotentiaries do not abandon all hope of elaborating some arrangement with regard to these crucial conditions when they come up in due turn. Had hope been thus abandoned the *seriatim* discussion of the other conditions would be an obvious work of supererogation and as such would not be entered upon. On the whole, therefore, the pessimistic views recently prevalent evidently require modification.

Another fact made clear is that the published version of Japan's demands is incomplete. For only 9 clauses are shown whereas M. Witte says there are twelve. It may be therefore that even the nine quoted are not without error.

It is curious to recall the fact that Russia, with Yong Ampho so fresh in her memory, should now be stipulating against the construction of any fortresses by the Japanese on Korea's frontiers. The stipulation is also very suggestive. For if Russian ambition did not still point Korea-ward, why should she object to the frontiers being placed in a state of defence? Perhaps she is thinking mainly of the southern coast of the peninsula. With fortified naval bases at Masampo, Tsushima and on the opposite shore of Japan, the southern avenue to the Japan Sea would be difficult to negotiate. So would the northern if Japan were seated in Saghalien as well as in Yezo. In fact, the Sea of Japan would then be virtually a Japanese lake.

The telegrams now arriving indicate the justice of the suspicion that M. Witte is disclosing the progress of the negotiations to the press in order to purchase the latter's support. There is even a suggestion that, while himself taking the newspapers into his confidence, he is endeavouring to lay the responsibility on Japan's obstructive shoulders. Apparently these tactics are meeting with some success, for there are many journals in America which attach much more importance to personal courtesies offered to their representatives than to the dictates of justice or loyalty. It may be recalled in this context that M. Witte granted an interview to an American newspaper correspondent before he left Europe and that at the head of the report of the interview appeared these words:—

St. Petersburg, July 17.

M. de Witte, the senior Russian peace plenipotentiary, received a correspondent at his villa on Velagin island to-day. In according the interview he said he expressly desired it stated that he had

declined all previous requests of journalists for interviews and would decline all future requests of the character. He authorized the statement that he made an exception in this case of the representative of the press of the United States as he was about to become the temporary guest of the United States and as a mark of sympathy he felt toward that great country. M. de Witte spoke in French. After greetings, the conversation gravitated quickly to the high mission with which the Russian statesman is charged and the disposition of the foreign press to interpret his appointment as an indication that Russia had decided to make peace at any price.

A clear note of policy is here sounded and it is in unison with the course now attributed to the Russian Plenipotentiaries. It appears that at the first meeting of the conference a distinct agreement was arrived at that the proceedings should be kept secret, and if that compact has been thus deliberately violated by the Russians, they will be the losers in the long run.

Another manoeuvre attributed to the Russians is that they themselves suggested the continuance of the conferences on Sundays as well as on week-days, but when M. Witte was questioned on this matter by a reporter, he significantly said "I am a Christian," thus seeking to fix on the Japanese the reproach of belonging to an alien creed. Had the truth been told the public would have known that the Sunday proposal fell through at once and that it emanated originally from the Russian side. Of course the conference did not sit on Sunday, and the answer of the Japanese to this manoeuvre of the other party was that Mr. Takahira and Mr. Takeshita attended afternoon service in the Church. But what a miserable prostitution of Christianity to diplomatic ends this Russian trick represents! We can not but repeat what we have more than once remarked that Russia's attitude throughout this war stamps her as the worst enemy Christianity ever had. Her bigotted prejudices have disgraced the creed; her appeals to religious fanaticism have rendered it almost contemptible, and her conduct on sea and on shore has been a parody of the great principle of charity. As to the Sunday-conference question at Portsmouth, does it not assume an almost ludicrous aspect when we think it out quietly? Do Christians believe that their Deity would be offended because half a dozen diplomats and their staffs stopped away from church in order to hasten the cessation of a terrible war? Imagine that eminently practical religionist, the Nazarene, invited to answer this question, and conceive how he would have torn the sophistry to shreds.

The *Jiji's* information is that the Russian Plenipotentiaries have not accepted the whole of Japan's proposals as a basis of discussion but have merely agreed to examine and discuss them one by one, and to postpone for final conference the two questions of re-imbursement and territorial cession. The first point discussed was that relating to Korea, and, according to the *Jiji's* telegrams, an agreement was arrived at, in the sense that Russia recognises Japan "preponderant influence" (*yuyetsu-ken*) in the Peninsula but stipulates that she herself (Russia) shall not be placed in a worse position than other Powers.

Another and a later telegram to the same journal says that although the views of the Plenipotentiaries differ widely, their tendency is to come together, and on the whole, the prospects are good.

A cablegram to the *Kokumin* alleges that the pessimistic view originally taken by the American newspapers was due mainly to their ignorance of the procedure adopted. In connexion with this Mr. O'Laughlin telegraphs that though both sides show an

equally resolute divergence of views with regard to Saghalien and the re-imbursement question, an impression begins to prevail that they will ultimately come together.

The same authority emphatically denies the rumour that President Roosevelt has urged upon the Japanese Plenipotentiaries the advisability of reducing their terms, or, at any rate, making them as small as possible. President Roosevelt is not in the least degree likely to exercise such interference.

Mr. O'Laughlin further telegraphs that three New York financiers have come to Portsmouth and are conferring with M. Witte, and a similar item of news reaches the *Hochi Shimbun*, with a rider that the transaction relates to finding funds for the re-imbursement. We opine that these are the idlest of rumours. It would be strange diplomacy on the part of the crafty Russian statesman to be on the one hand declaring his resolve not to agree to any monetary payment and, on the other, seeking funds to make such a payment.

The *Hochi Shimbun* and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* both publish telegrams in the sense that the proposal to hold in abeyance the questions of re-imbursement and Saghalien came from Baron Komura, and that the rupture of the conference was thus averted. If that be so, an obvious interpretation suggests itself.

The latest telegram published on the morning of the 16th by the *Hochi* is from New York. It says that although it had been hoped that the meeting on the 14th instant would proceed calmly in view of the great storm having blown over, the discussion, on the contrary, waxed very warm.

London telegraphs that a Council of State has been held in the Palace at St. Petersburg and that it was determined to continue the war rather than to cede any territory or pay any indemnity.

German newspapers are reported to have pronounced favourably on Japan's terms and to be of the opinion that the indemnity question will present less difficulty than the question of Saghalien. This news comes from a German source and a previous telegram had independently conveyed the same news. It has to be observed, however, that the only German journal thus far specifically quoted, namely, the *Tageblatt*, pronounces Japan's terms excessive, and that the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, on the eve of the conference, proposed that Europe warn Japan against preferring extreme demands.

It appears that Russian newspapers are opposed to Japan's terms. The *Bourse Gazette* is quoted by a London telegram as declaring that the question of peace must be decided not in the conference chamber at Portsmouth but on the battle-field. If that appreciation of the attitude of the Russian press be correct, it would follow that the Russian nation, in so far as it is represented by its newspapers, does not want peace unless it is in a position to dictate its own terms. That would be a most important factor in the situation, as suggesting that anything like severe conditions might unite the Russian nation for an effort stronger than any yet made by it. But fuller information is needed.

The French journal *Le Temps* considers (*Jiji Shimpō's* London service) that Japan's proposals constitute a possible basis of negotiation. From the same source we learn that London takes a pessimistic view of the outcome of the negotiations, but Paris is sanguine. All the London journals approve Japan's desire to keep the proceedings of the

conference secret, and *The Times* writes a very strong article on the subject.

It has been stated in foreign telegrams received in Japan that the peace conference was about to be broken up when the Japanese plenipotentiaries prevented the rupture of negotiations by postponing the discussion of two articles relating to the cession of territory and the reimbursement of expenses. But enquiries made at the Foreign Office show that such is not the case. The Plenipotentiaries have not yet met more than three or four times and the conference therefore has not reached a point warranting any surmise concerning a rupture. Therefore there is no truth in the allegation that the Japanese plenipotentiaries prevented the danger of a rupture by postponing the discussion of the above terms.

Thursday, August 17.

All the leading Japanese journals confirm the news that the first three clauses of Japan's conditions have been discussed and decided by the Peace Conference. The first clause relates to Korea: Russia has agreed to recognise Japan's preponderating power there. We judge that "preponderating power" is the term used by the Plenipotentiaries, but it is difficult to be quite certain for some telegraphists translate the original by *soshuken*, which involves an idea of suzerainty, and others use *yuyetsu-ken*, which signifies simply preponderating power. At all events it may be taken for granted that Russia has agreed to definitely recognise Korea as wholly within Japan's sphere of influence. There do not appear to be any reservations. It was alleged at first that M. Witte insisted on a condition in the sense that no forts should be constructed on Korea's frontiers, but if he entertained any such purpose he evidently abandoned it in the conference chamber. This is a very signal concession, for in 1903 Russia's warring contention was that an extensive neutral zone must be created along the Yalu and the Tumen, a zone cutting deeply into Korea. In fact her last position was that it must be a zone wholly within Korea. Her leading journals also wrote that it would be quite intolerable to see Japan installed in a peninsula which, alike by sea and by land, constitutes a partition between the sections of Russia's near-Eastern dominions. The loss of the Liaotung district deprives this last objective of any force, and makes the concession easier for Russia, but these considerations do not diminish the importance of the arrangement from a Japanese point of view.

The second clause settled is the evacuation of Manchuria. Reuter telegraphs on the bare fact, but Tokyo journals add the interesting details that both Powers mutually agree to withdraw, and pledge themselves to maintain the integrity of the Chinese empire the open door also being proclaimed throughout the Three Provinces. If these details be correct, and there is no reason to question them, their importance can scarcely be over-rated. In the first place China is reassured; she need no longer trouble herself about her own prospects in Manchuria. In the second, those that sought to discredit Japan by accusing her of selfish ambitious designs on the neighbouring continent are completely answered. In the third place, a new evidence is afforded Japan's desire to treat her enemy with courtesy and to refrain from demanding savouring of humiliation. Russia, it is true, has to evacuate Manchuria, but that "face" of which she is so blindly precious is saved by Japan's simultaneous engagement

evacuate it also. In the fourth place—and this is not the least striking feature—certain publicists' persistent efforts to create suspicions of Japan's integrity by charging her with the design of monopolizing the trade of the Chinese continent, to the exclusion especially of German interests, are effectually defeated. And in the fifth place Japan shows herself perfectly loyal to the policy which forms the basis of her alliance with England: the policy of preserving China's integrity and the open door.

There is one point which presents some perplexity in connexion with this clause. Reuter says that the abandonment of Russia's rights—presumably he refers to special privileges—in Manchuria has been agreed to, but the Tokyo telegrams say that neither Power is to have any special privileges in Manchuria. The latter version is a little difficult to credit, for it would be only fair that Japan should enjoy the reversion of any privileges enjoyed by Russia in the Three Provinces so long as China's sovereignty was not impaired. Among such privileges is the lease of the Yentai and Fushun coal mines, a matter of great importance to the owner of the East China Railway.

The third point settled is that Russia has agreed to hand over to Japan the railway south of Harbin. That also is highly significant as a guarantee of future peace. Without this railway Russia can not harbour any new designs against Manchuria. In fact she is thrust back to the position she occupied before the leasing of Port Arthur, and is once more deprived of her much coveted exit upon ice-free seas. No fair-minded person can deny that she has a right to struggle against such a limited destiny, and no student of her history can suppose that she will sit down tamely under this great set-back.

The above three conditions were discussed and agreed to at the Conference on the 14th. Still later news says that on the 15th the fourth clause was discussed and agreed to without difficulty. This is alleged to be the clause providing for the transfer of Russia's Jaoutung lease to Japan.

The fifth clause was then taken. This—according to the *Hochi* which has a special correspondent at Portsmouth—was the much talked-of condition that Russia should agree to a limitation of her naval forces in the Far East. This led to a vehement discussion and as no agreement could be come to, it was decided to postpone the question. Accordingly, the sixth clause was taken, namely, that relating to fishing privileges along the coasts of Primorsk and Kamchatka. The Russian Plenipotentiaries are reported to have agreed without difficulty, though we must assume that some reservations were demanded and conceded. In point of fact the main part of the fishing in these northern seas is already carried on by Japanese subjects.

The seventh condition related to the transfer of Russian war-ships now interned in neutral ports. This also led to discussion which had not been terminated when the conference rose on the 15th instant.

The *Kokumin Shimbun's* correspondent says that pessimistic views as to the outcome of the conference are in the ascendant, and that there is no tangible reason for either pessimism or optimism. All that can truly be said is that things are uncertain. As the conference, it is proceeding satisfactorily. The *Iji Shimpō's* correspondent expresses the same view. He says that at present the chances are equal.

A curious statement is telegraphed to the *Gyo Shimpō* from New York, namely,

that M. Martens is no longer allowed to take part in the conference, and that he will not again attend its sittings until the issue is known. One is disposed to infer that he has been showing too much obstructiveness, but the story may be quite baseless.

From the same source we are informed that the armistice question was not brought up because Japan conveyed to M. Witte through President Roosevelt her determination not to accede to an armistice until a peace convention had been actually concluded.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* from London alleges that a newspaper correspondent intimate with M. Witte quotes him as saying that although the conference may seem to be progressing favourably it is not really approaching a satisfactory settlement, since Russia can not possibly agree to either the cession of Saghalien or the payment of money under any name whatever. Unless the Tokyo Government withdraws these terms the continuance of the war is inevitable. From the tone of this statement the correspondent said to be intimate with M. Witte is evidently a partizan of the latter, and we judge him to be the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, for the *Iji Shimpō's* London correspondent quotes the *Daily Telegraph's* man as speaking in almost the same strain. The *Kokumin Shimbun*, in discussing the state of affairs, alludes to the fact that Russia is utilizing not only her own press but also several of the newspapers of foreign countries. One noted London journal represented by a distinguished correspondent publishes messages couched in such a strain that if they be not directly influenced by Russia, they are certainly inspired by unconscious or conscious partizanship of her cause.

As a representative of the most intelligent opinion in France, the utterances of *Le Temps* have aroused much interest in Japan. *Le Temps* divides Japan's demands into three classes: first, demands easy to concede; secondly, demands comparatively hard to accept, to which category belong the payment of an indemnity and the cession of Saghalien; and thirdly, demands which humiliate a great European Power, namely, the limiting of Russia's naval forces in the Far East and the transfer of the interned war-ships. The *Asahi* comments upon this classification. It notes that the *Temps* was prominent among the journals which advocated peace immediately after the battle of Liaoyang. Certainly it is hard to be asked to pay indemnities, but as the renowned economist Paul Leroy Beaulieu remarks, indemnities, though open to some objections, belong to the same class as the costs by the losing party in a law-suit. The principle of justice demand such payments. As to the assertion that Russia would be humiliated by agreeing to hand over her interned ships and to set limits to her naval expansion in the Far East, the *Asahi* reminds its Paris contemporary that Vladivostok remains in Russia's hands and may be made the base of a new big naval programme. What security is there that France herself will not lend Russia money to build up a fresh naval menace to the peace of the East? The interned ships, too, were driven to their present sanctuaries by Japanese menaces. Had they remained at sea they must have been sunk or captured. They may be said to belong already, in part at any rate, to Japan. Such is the gist of the *Asahi's* arguments and it does not at all endorse the suggestion of *Le Temps* that these demands may be cominated by a money payment.

We may mention in this context that the *Nichi Nichi* also writes strongly in favour of

making no concession whatever in the matter of the re-imbursement and the Saghalien questions. It refers to the *Journal* which, although a leading newspaper of France, Russia's ally, recognises that the latter's administration of Saghalien does not warrant her claim of ownership, and it refers also to the *Russ*, Count Lamsdorff's organ, which admits that there is room to discuss the re-imbursement demand. These utterances are significant. Further, the *Nichi Nichi* expresses its valuable opinion that much importance attaches to the continuance of the conference in the face of M. Witte's declarations about the re-imbursement and Saghalien. If the Russian Plenipotentiaries foresaw early that these demands must involve an ultimate rupture, of what use would it be to enter into the detailed discussion now in progress. If the Japanese Plenipotentiaries foresaw that there was no prospect of agreement as to these crucial points, why should they continue the Conference? The *Nichi Nichi* is decidedly optimistic, as is also the *Kokumin*.

It is now stated that there was no special arrangement about postponing the conditions relating to re-imbursement and the cession of Saghalien. These points stood last on the list of Japan's demands and so their discussion comes last in the natural order of things. This explanation is given by the *Asahi Shimbun*. It is supplemented by the *Nichi Nichi*. The latter says that the Russian Plenipotentiaries asked to see the whole of Japan's terms. They were shown the list, whereupon M. Witte declared that Russia could not agree to reimburse Japan's outlays or to cede Saghalien. His objection did not extend, however, to any demand for the immediate discussion of these points or for making the fate of the conference immediately dependent on them. He merely recorded his protest, and the conference then proceeded to examine the terms item by item.

NEW SONGS.

Messrs. Chappell & Co., Ltd., the well-known music publishers of 50, New Bond-st., London, sent us out four new songs, all of which we can heartily recommend to local amateurs. Indeed, in nearly each case, they reach a higher standard than usual. The first, called "Four Jolly Sailors," is a song arranged from the quartette out of "A Princess of Kensington," the words being by Capt. Basil Hood and the music from the clever pen of Mr. Edward German. Needless to say with such a title, the song is of a rollicking nature, and as the compass is not high it would admirably suit the bass singer who fills no unimportant part in local programmes. "Thou little tender flower," words and music by Teresa del Riego, is an excellent number, and quite up to the high level attained by this gifted writer. Two love songs come next under notice. The first is called "For lack and love of you," and the second entitled "World that once was a garden," the words being by Richard Le Gallienne, the music by Hermann Löhr. These are two well-written trifles and the contrast between the first and second being well marked they can be sung in succession with great advantage. The last song in the bundle, "Life's Garden," words by Harold Simpson, music by Ellen Cowdell, is a little disappointing, the music in our opinion not being in exact sympathy with the words.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa are expected to arrive at Kobe on Aug. 23rd.

THE JAPANESE PRESS ON THE CONFERENCE

Friday, August 11.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* observes that there have been many preliminary rumours about this conference, but they seem to have had little foundation, and it is hard to believe that such an affair will end in failure. M. Witte will do everything in his power to render it a success. As for the allegation that the Tsar has instructed M. Witte to refuse the payment of an indemnity under all circumstances, our contemporary questions whether any such statement has been made by the Plenipotentiaries themselves, and is at any rate disposed to regard it in the light of bluff. Even supposing that the Tsar gave such instructions, there is no conclusive reason why he should not modify them. The sentiment of the Japanese nation and the determination of the Japanese Government are not to be shaken. There is not on this side any desire to humiliate Russia, but there is a firm resolve to claim what is rightful and to fight on until Russia concedes it.

Sunday, August 13.

Three newspapers write editorially on the subject of the Conference this morning (13th). The *Hochi* echoes what the *Fiji* has already said, namely, that the chances of peace seem small. Berlin alone takes an optimistic view. All other authorities are pessimistic. Japan must therefore turn her eyes from the conference chamber to the field. The *Fiji* thinks that Russia has never acknowledged to herself her defeat and that her despatch of a plenipotentiary was due to her unsettled internal conditions; these have changed, however, since M. Witte set out. The war party has recovered its influence, and now it is not improbable that in order to clear his own skirts the Russian Plenipotentiary may break off the negotiations and seek to lay the blame upon the severity of Japan's terms. But the world will not err. Public opinion will inevitably fix the responsibility upon Russia. The *Nippon*, however, thinks that Russia is only bargaining. Her declarations as to not ceding any territory or paying any money must be taken *cum grano*. They merely indicate that she wants to get the amounts reduced. But if she persists in refusing to yield, she must be made to yield: that is all.

Monday, August 14.

It is obvious that whatever knowledge the public have of Japan's terms must have been obtained from the Russian side. We know how thoroughly the Japanese can maintain secrecy when they desire to do so, and in this case they not only desire but also have the very strongest reasons for reticence. The question then arises, why have M. Witte and his party been so communicative? A diplomatist, speaking through the columns of the *Fiji Shimpō*, opines that such openness must be attributed to one of two causes: either the plenipotentiaries see no chance of coming to an agreement with Japan and have consequently published the terms in order to clear their own skirts; or, by making known Japan's demands, they hope to alienate from her the sympathy of the nations. But inasmuch as all sound diplomacy refrains from babbling, it is hard to see how the Russian Plenipotentiaries can hope to save their own credit by perpetrating a diplomatic *faux-pas*; and inasmuch as the terms are thoroughly moderate, which fact must be patent to M. Witte, their announcement will win sympathy for Japan rather than provoke antipathy. We are inclined to think, for our own

part, that whatever is known of the terms is due to a different reason, namely, M. Witte's desire to conciliate the American press. He commenced his campaign by an appeal to journalism, and he is well aware that the side which takes the reporter into its confidence is much more likely to earn his goodwill than the side which keeps him at arm's length. But though the Japanese have been silent they have also, we may assume, been perfectly courteous, and the issues at stake are too grave to permit manoeuvres of this kind. At all events what is certain is that at the present moment of writing (Monday morning) a tone of hopefulness is manifest in all quarters. The *Hochi* says plainly that Russia's protests are directed solely to modification of Japan's terms and that the two sides may be confidently expected to come together. Our contemporary predicts a settlement before the end of this month. The *Shogyo Shimpō* takes much the same view, its idea being that Russia's announcement of objections, the prominence recently given to the views of the war party and the despatches of Linevitch are all inspired by the hope of reducing Japan's terms. Different news may come before we go to press.

A diplomatist, quoted by the *Fiji Shimpō*, thinks that in view of Russia's internal conditions and in view of the moderation of Japan's demands, a settlement will be reached. But there will be many "incidents" *en route*, and probably the negotiations will at one time reach within a hair's breadth of rupture. That is what we (*Japan Mail*) have often ventured to predict.

The *Fiji Shimpō* writes editorially in very strong terms about the disclosure of the peace terms, an act which it unhesitatingly ascribes to the Russian plenipotentiaries. It is not quite plain, however, what inference our contemporary draws, for while declaring, on the one hand, that this want of due reticence betrays a conviction of the hopelessness of the conference, on the other it attributes the act to a groping for public sympathy such as shall induce Japan to be more moderate. The *Fiji* thinks, however, that nothing could exceed Japan's moderation as displayed by these terms. They may not be perfectly accurate, but that they are approximately correct cannot be doubted, and their publication by the Russians is an inexcusable breach of diplomatic good faith. At all events in the face of demands so moderate no hesitation should be allowed: a limit of time should be set for Russia's reply.

The *Nichi Nichi* thinks that nothing could exceed the moderation of the terms. They do not display any evidence of triumphant victory or the smallest wish to humiliate Russia. Even M. Witte himself, in his heart of hearts, must recognise that Japan has put the utmost restraint upon herself. It was already no small concession on the part of Japan, the victor, to enter the negotiation hall on equal terms with Russia, the vanquished. Altogether Russia's conduct has resembled what might have been expected from China. Her one thought has been to save her face. All her devices have been addressed to that end. Yet as a reasoning Power she must know well that, having been beaten in war on land and on sea, she can not possibly hope to make terms of peace such as shall cost her nothing in the matter of reputation. Of what use is it for M. Witte to declare in one breath that he will spare no effort to conclude peace, and in the next to say that he will accept no terms hurtful to Russia's honour? It is too late for talk of that kind. Russia must pay something for peace if she

wants it. What Japan asks her to pay is the very smallest price; it is a price remarkable for moderation and conciliatory spirit.

The *Nippon* affirms that from Japan's point of view the terms are too small, whatever they may seem to Russia. They embody several already accomplished facts: the loss of Liaotung is already an accomplished fact; the loss of two-thirds of the East China Railway is already an accomplished fact; the beating of Linevitch and the capture of Vladivostok are questions not of ability but of time. Nothing remains then but the reimbursement of Japan's expenses and Russia is asked to reimburse them by way of immunity from further losses. Unless she consents, it is as sure as anything human can be certain that she will lose some of her continental dominions. And these facts being quite patent to the people, it is their indignation the St. Petersburg Government has to fear if it refuses to agree to a timely settlement.

The *Asahi* writes in very strong terms. It seems to think that Japan has been too moderate. She has asked for less than the world would have endorsed her in demanding. She has even endeavoured to find terms which shall make things easy for her enemy. If Russia does not accept these proposals she will feel the consequences. The Japanese spoke well who recently wrote that it would be incomparably preferable to fight on and even lose his life rather than to have to look forward to fighting ten years hence when he will have a wife and children. Russia can not reconcile herself to surrendering Saghalien, let her be discontented. Let her from her whole of the Maritime Province teach her resignation and to enable her to form a juster estimate of her situation.

The *Chuo Shinbun* is scarcely less severe in its tone. The gist of its writing is that Russia does not like these terms; the best plan is to formulate new ones a year hence. In another twelve-month Vladivostok, the Maritime Province and Kamchatka will stand in the same category with Saghalien. Should Russia shrink from the inevitable now, she is quite welcome to postpone operation for another year.

Tuesday, August 15.

The *Fiji Shimpō* writes editorially in strong terms. It is astonished at the moderation of Japan's conditions and it advises Russia should be required merely to answer yes or no. Had Saghalien been merely a part of Russia's dominions there might have been some sympathy with her reluctance to give it up, but it belonged to Japan thirty years ago, and it is moreover now in Japanese armed possession. Russia can not recede. Her refusal to cede it is at once reasonable and unpractical. She decided also to pay an indemnity, through the universally recognised penalty of de-eliminate the indemnity and the cession of Saghalien and what remains of Japan's demands? The fisheries on the Primorsk are already carried on by her subjects, and the other conditions are in effect already accomplished. As for the value of Saghalien, it is virtually nothing—certainly not in the hands of Russia, who has never developed it nor sought to make more of it a convict station. The *Fiji's* conclusion is that Japan must not abate one jot of her demands, and the *Fiji* is usually one of the most moderate of Japanese journals.

Other newspapers write in a similar strain. The *Yomiuri* even hopes that the conference will fail. It considers that nothing short of the reduction of Vladivostok and the occupation of the Maritime Province will

peace. The condition that would be created were Japan's terms conceded would be comparable to manufacturing a puppet and forgetting to put in the spirit—scotching the snake, in fact. Underlying this utterance of the *Yominri* there is an evident disposition to blame the Government for not asking enough—the first voice of party politics that has thus far been sounded. The *Nippon* also criticises the terms, assuming them to be what rumour represents them. It notes that there is not a word about the disarming of Vladivostok, which had been generally regarded as essential to the preservation of peace. The Japanese nation will not regret the rupture of the conference if success is so intangible. But as for Russia who, having suffered the disgrace of open defeat on sea and on shore, now clamours about saving her face in the conference chamber, her conduct is as short-sighted as it is inconsequential. The *Shogyo Shimpo* (organ of business circles) observes that Russia is not asked to give up anything except Saghalien, which she may be said to have acquired by a trick, and Liaotung, which was wrested from Japan by intimidation. Happily the Japanese Plenipotentiaries are resolute. They will not yield a jot of the irreducible minimum now proposed, and as for the Japanese nation it is fully prepared for either eventuality, peace or the continuance of the war. But the *Shogyo Shimpo* is not pessimistic. It believes that Russia is only talking, and it can not believe that she would have entered the conference at all had her resolve been such as M. Witte now represents it to be.

Wednesday, August 16.

It appears to be the general opinion of the Japanese press that the negotiations are not by any means hopeless. Naturally a great deal of importance is attached to the fact that the discussion of the two most difficult problems has been deferred to a later date. Plainly the inference suggested is that some prospect of dealing successfully with those problems when they come up again in due turn, is seen by the Plenipotentiaries. The *Nichi Nichi*, writing on this phase of the matter, observes that although the proposal for holding these two problems in abeyance seems to have come from Baron Komura and may perhaps be attributed chiefly to a desire on Japan's side to show the utmost possible patience and the most conciliatory spirit, still it is inconceivable that the Plenipotentiaries of this country, who have all the details before them, would have suggested a course which they knew must end in failure. On the other hand, that the Russian Plenipotentiaries fell in with this suggestion is equally significant, though it may be interpreted in one of two ways. It may mean, and does probably mean, that M. Witte detects an avenue of exit from the dilemma; or it may mean that he is merely manoeuvring to throw upon Japan the whole responsibility of the conference's ultimate failure. The *Nichi Nichi's* article has a caption which implies uncertainty as to the final outcome, but the tone of the writing is distinctly hopeful.

The *Kokumin Shimbu* is even more emphatically sanguine. Under the heading of *Tokyo-dayori*—our contemporary's customary caption when conveying its views on various topics—the *Kokumin* plainly expresses the opinion that the conference is proceeding satisfactorily and that a general rupture need not be apprehended. Time will be required for completing the necessarily slow procedure of examining and discussing each condition separately; but, on the other hand, each process of discussion

and each condition disposed of is a distinct step towards the grand finale. Already the Russian Plenipotentiaries have made a concession in accepting the Japanese scheme of procedure, and already they are reported to have agreed to this country's Korean programme. Compliance in the latter respect is very significant, and may be taken to mean that the Saghalien question is not so crucial as rumour implies. The German view that Russia will find the indemnity condition easier to concede than the surrender of Saghalien seems to the *Kokumin* very short-sighted, and as for Russia's own protests that she is prepared to continue the war, our contemporary regards them as so much bluff. The Japanese nation need not, in the *Kokumin's* opinion, feel any uneasiness. In another article our contemporary says that the nation is watching events calmly, being quite reconciled to the idea of continuing the war unless an honorable peace can be procured.

The *Fuji Shimpo*, however, maintains its stalwart tone. It distinctly disapproves of postponing the discussion of the Saghalien and the re-imbursement questions. Remove these, and what remains to be discussed? As a whole Japan's terms are even less than she had a right to expect. Why then put aside their very back-bone as though it were a secondary consideration? Would it not be more straightforward and more statesmanlike to place these crucial problems in the forefront of the discussion and to make the final fate of the conference depend on them? Should the present attempt to restore peace fail because of Russia's inability to recognise or to acknowledge that she is beaten, Japan is perfectly ready to continue the war, but she is not ready to abate anything of her just demands, and that fact can not be made too plain by her Plenipotentiaries.

Thursday, August 17.

The *Kokumin* adheres to its views that Russia's outward attitude does not indicate her real mind. She must have peace. It is not those that talk loudest whose resolution is firmest. Consider the fact that she has agreed to the third of Japan's demands, namely, the total withdrawal from Manchuria. Our contemporary does not elaborate this point so strongly as we have done above, but it observes with justice that even a fraction of such complacency if exercised by Russia in 1903 would have averted war altogether. Baron Rosen, sitting in the conference chamber and recalling the course of the *ante-bellum* negotiations, must have experienced a curious sentiment when he signified his acquiescence in Russia's complete effacement in Manchuria.

A telegram from London to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbu* says that St. Petersburg maintains its high tone, loudly proclaiming that unless Japan abandons her demand for an indemnity and for the cession of Saghalien, the conference will be broken off during the current week, and all the Russian forces will be mobilized. London adds to this the word "bluff" (*kyokatsui*).

Berlin, on the contrary, alleges that the Russian newspapers have changed their note and are now all advocating peace. Berlin has been optimistic throughout and the Germans are generally right. We trust there may be no break in their record this time.

Dr. Morrison telegraphs that the proposal to keep the proceedings secret came in the first place from M. Witte and was agreed to formally by Baron Komura.

THE KAMCHATKA AND OKHOTSK EXPEDITIONS.

Admiral Kataoka naturally does not disclose the exact names of the places whither naval squadrons have been sent. He speaks merely of Kamchatka and the Sea of Okhotsk. But it may fairly be assumed that Petropavlosk is the objective point in the case of Kamchatka. Petropavlosk has a name in history. It is a superb harbour so far as safety and accommodation are concerned, but it labours under the great disadvantage of being ice-bound during 7 months out of 12. Here in August 1854 took place the disastrous Anglo-French attempt to reduce what was then the principal Russian naval station in the Far East. The British commander, Admiral Bruce, shot himself on the eve of the attack, and thenceforward misfortune dogged the doings of the allies. The story has often been told and need not be repeated here, especially as we speak from mere conjecture as to the destination of the Japanese Squadron. Neither do we know what fortifications, if any, exist at Petropavlosk. In 1854 it had received the imprimatur of Muravieff as Russia's chief naval port, but it was ousted subsequently from its pride of place by Nikolaiefsk and the latter in turn yielded the *par* to Vladivostok. It may be that Petropavlosk is now ill-defended. Possibly Okhotsk itself is the objective of the second squadron. Some days are expected to elapse before definite news is reached, but we ourselves doubt whether there will be any such delay. If the authorities had foreseen an interval they would not have published the original news. These attacks upon the Russian coasts can not fail to strengthen the hands of the Japanese Plenipotentiaries.

PRECEDENCE AT THE IMPERIAL COURT.

Some of our readers may be interested to read that the order of precedence in the Imperial Japanese Court is as follows:

- Prince Fushimi (General).
- " Arisugawa (Admiral).
- " Kan'in (Lieut.-General).
- " Higashi Fushimi (Captain of Navy).
- " Fushimi, the Younger, (Lieut.-Commander).
- " Koyo.
- " Kuni (Major).
- " Nashimoto (Major).
- " Kita Shirakawa (Captain of Cavalry).
- Marquis Ito, President of the Privy Council.
- Prince M. Kujo.
- Marquis Yamagata, Chief of the Staff.
- " Oyama, Supreme Commander of the Manchurian Armies.
- Count Katsura, Premier, and temporary Minister for Foreign Affairs.
- " Matsukata.
- " Inouye.
- Marquis Tokudaiji, Grand Chamberlain.
- Viscount Tanaka, Minister for the Imperial Household.
- Baron Yamamoto, Minister for the Navy.
- Viscount Yoshikawa, Minister for Home Affairs.
- Baron Kiyoura, Minister for Agricultural and Commercial Affairs.
- " Sone, Minister for Finance.
- " Komura, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs and now Peace Plenipotentiary.
- General Terauchi, Minister for the Army.
- Mr. K. Hatano, Minister for Justice.
- Mr. K. Oura, Minister for Communications.
- Mr. Y. Kubota, Minister for Education.
- Count Okuma.
- Marquis Saionji.
- Count Hijikata.
- Viscount Enomoto.
- Count Itagaki.
- " Nodzu (General).
- " Kabayama (Admiral).
- Viscount Sakuma (General).
- " Ito (Admiral), Chief of the Naval Staff Office.
- Baron R. Inouye (Vice-Admiral).
- " Kuroki (General).
- " Oku (General).

MANCHURIA.

Friday, August 11.

The Foreign Office publishes another of the cryptic reports for which General Linevitch is becoming famous. We do not imagine that the General himself telegraphs these incomprehensible and inconsequential stories to his Government. The probability is that the despatches pass under a process of obscurity at the hands of official editors. One of the latest telegrams speaks of a Russian force advancing in the Hailungching district towards Manchengchientsz, which is 5 versts north of Nanshangingsz. There on the highlands they found a Japanese outpost which, at 1 p.m., retired without fighting. The Russian force then drove the Japanese from their first line and compelled them to fall back on their fortified position. Next day (3rd instant) this force resumed the offensive, and its artillery defeated an attempt of the Japanese army to envelop the Russian left.

Thus far the story is quite intelligible. But now follows the perplexing sequel:—"When our force had completed its object without loss and began to retire the enemy advanced, but our vehement fire of guns and rifles compelled him at once to retreat." Has anything occurred in the whole course of this war to justify the hypothesis that a Russian force could drive the Japanese from their advanced lines and compel them to fall back on their fortified positions without the assailants suffering any loss? Evidently what happened was that the Japanese tried to draw the Russians on, but the latter at the critical moment made their habitual discovery that their object was accomplished and that the time for retreating had come.

The report proceeds thus:—"On the 1st of August our Cossacks placed men in ambush at several places on the south of the Japanese position and exchanged rifle-fire with their infantry. On the 2nd at dawn our force advanced to Langanchingsz (18 versts south of Taolu) and drove back the enemy." Whatever this "driving back" may have amounted to, it is evident that the opponents are within easy striking distance of each other in northern Manchuria. But so they were for a long time on the Shaho. Still there is every reason for Linevitch to make a supreme effort now if ever.

Linevitch says that on the 5th instant the Japanese having destroyed the buildings at De Castries Bay, withdrew to their ships.

Saturday, August 12.

In the *Jiji Shimbu* there is a telegram saying that a force of the enemy made an essay on the east of Yingepien-mun on the 3rd instant, but were repulsed. On the following day they appeared on the west, where a night attack was directed against them and they were driven back, leaving a Staff Lieut-Colonel among the dead on the field.

Tuesday, August 15.

The *Asahi Shimbu* writes that Linevitch having received intelligence which suggests that two powerful Japanese armies are moving against his left, has transferred his headquarters from Kunchuling to Kirin. The impression produced by the various rumours as to the dispositions of Linevitch is that he is perplexed to know whence the bolt will fall. A short time ago he was concentrating his strength to avert a flanking essay on the part of Nogi's army on the Japanese extreme left. Next we heard of him collecting his forces opposite Kuroki, namely on the right of the original Japanese

Manchurian armies. And now he is preparing to meet an advance from the upper waters of the Yalu and the Tumen. Where in all this can one detect any evidence of the offensive operations which he proclaimed his intention of commencing last month? Was that a mere piece of bluff? Kuropatkin at least did what he said he was going to do, but Linevitch talks and does nothing. Another account depicts him employing 15,000 Chinese on defensive works along the Itungchou-Kunchuling lines. That would be a natural precaution if he anticipated the necessity of drafting forces from his right to strengthen his left, but it does not in any way suggest assuming the offensive. Meanwhile the rainy season has ended and in another week the roads will be passable.

Mr. Hiraoka Kotaro, a well-known member of the Progressists and of the House of Representatives, makes some interesting remarks in the columns of the *Hochi Shimbu* about Manchuria. Assuming that Russia's concessions in Manchuria are transferred to Japan, the latter will have a heavy responsibility and will require considerable capital to develop the resources of the locality. The first question is that of the railway. Unless this can be made profitable it will only be an additional burden, and to make it profitable means that trade will have to be diverted from Yingkow to Tairen (Talien). The former labours under the great disadvantage of being frozen up during nearly four months every year, whereas the latter is always open. But, on the other hand, Yingkow enjoys the marked advantage of being situated at the mouth of the Liao, the great water-way of Manchuria. The junk traffic on the Liao is immense and immemorial, and many shrewd Japanese have thought that Yingkow, as the sea-port of this water-way, defies competition. The same—we may remark *en passant*—used to be said of the Peiho and the railway from Tientsin to Peking, but the railway won the day. Mr. Hiraoka's researches show that the cost of water-carriage by the Liao far exceeds the cost of carriage by the railway, and if that comparison be correct the question is settled, for against the vastly superior celerity of the railway, water carriage usually has the counter-balancing merit of reduced cost. Mr. Hiraoka therefore predicts that the railway will ultimately get 500,000 tons of goods now carried by junks and from that source will obtain a gross income of 3¼ million yen, which must be supplemented by 1 million on account of passenger traffic. Four and three-quarter millions is still a poor figure, however, for a line of 300 miles. But here, comes in the Fushun coal mine. It is put down in Mr. Hiraoka's estimate as easily capable of sending one million tons of mineral along the line annually, which would give an additional income of 3 million yen, the grand total thus becoming 7¼ millions. As to the Fushun mine, Mr. Hiraoka repeats and confirms the optimistic views hitherto expressed. The mine, he says, has veins 50 feet thick and a length of 37 miles (the width is not mentioned) so that 1,200 million tons of coal are in sight. Calculating on a basis of only half that quantity, and supposing that the annual output is equal to that of the Milke mine, namely, 1 million tons, it appears that Fushun has a life of 600 years, and the total value of the mineral should be from 1,200 to 2,000 million yen. Its quality is at least as good as that of the Chikuzen or Buzen coal, and experience shows that fully 80 per cent. is lump coal. Even with the present primitive appliances it can be delivered at the railway for 2 yen a ton, and if it cost 3 yen

to transport to Tairen, its total cost at the latter place will be 5 yen. With improved appliances, however, a yen per ton could be saved and thus the mineral could be delivered at Tairen for 4 yen per ton, which is only 50 sen dearer than Moji coal. These are Mr. Hiraoka's calculations, and he further thinks that the market could easily absorb all the output of the Fushun mine in addition to what it takes at present. He makes a very rosy showing.

Wednesday, August 16.

An officer who is said to have just returned from the front is quoted as saying that on the 5th instant there was a collision of outposts in the neighbourhood of Taolu and that a Japanese non-commissioned officer was missing in the subsequent roll-call. He further states that there was vehement cannonading all day throughout the 9th in the Kaiyuan direction, and he adds that the rainy season having ended the prospect of a general engagement is imminent. This last forecast is not borne out by the *Kokumin*'s information, however. That journal says that everything is absolutely quiet and that there are no signs of large activity. The health of the Japanese troops is excellent. Not more than 2 or 3 per cent. are on the sick list, and their maladies are chiefly light cases of *kakke* not requiring removal from the field hospitals.

The 30th of July was the anniversary of the day when General Nogi's army finally invested Port Arthur, after having already suffered heavy losses. It was determined to celebrate the event, but as the 30th was wet, the celebration was postponed until the 2nd of August. On that day Nogi's officers, to the number of 450, came together from 21 quarters. The General made a speech. He said that this was a day not to be forgotten by the army. It pained him to think how few of those that had gone out from Japan on the great enterprise of reducing Port Arthur were present at this celebration. Already having suffered heavily at Nanshan, they had moved against Port Arthur where a still greater number of their brave comrades had fallen, and from thence they had advanced to the battle-field of Mukden where happily they had been able to render some small service. Since they had received reinforcements which not only made up their losses but even increased their strength, and if they met the enemy again he was confident that they would double the service they had done on that day. Nothing gave him greater satisfaction than to know that in spite of the evil climate the troops were enjoying good health and he conjured them to spare no care so that they might be fully competent to serve their country. The speech, very greatly moved the audience. Subsequently there were sports of various kinds, among them being a dance by men dressed partly in British uniforms and partly in Japanese.

Thursday, August 17.

General Linevitch, according to a Reuter telegram received at the Foreign Office, reports some skirmishes on the 11th and 12th which ended in the Japanese being driven back. On the 11th the scene was in the neighbourhood of the Yangjiling pass. The Russian General simply says that the Japanese in that vicinity assumed the offensive and were driven back. On the 12th he advanced on the west of the Mandarin road and on the west of the railway and reached Yangjiling at 11 a.m., but were thereafter repulsed, and being pursued by the Cossack retired to their advanced position.

It is scarcely necessary to point out that

all these petty skirmishes reported on both sides are in the nature of reconnaissances, the natural result of which is a retreat on the part of the troops sent out on the work. They have no special significance, and very often when Linevitch reports that his men, having achieved their purpose, retired, his language is not really as strange as it sounds in lay ears.

KOREA.

Friday, August 11.

Masampo seems to have suffered severely from the storm of rain in the closing days of July. During 3 consecutive days commencing with the 26th deluges fell such as are said to have been without precedent in recent years. The settlement being surrounded by hills, became a reservoir for the swollen waters pouring down the gullies. An official account says that 2 bridges were swept away and that drains and stone fences suffered considerably. The newly constructed military railway had its baptism of flood. Throughout a length of some ten miles its central section was submerged in waters forming a big lake, and it is expected that some days must elapse before traffic is resumed. Fortunately the rain was not accompanied by wind. No casualties to man or beast are reported. Some shortage of the bean crop in districts adjacent to the river is anticipated, but except in places torn up by floods or buried under debris the rice will not, it is expected, be found to have suffered.

Saturday, August 12.

The news from Seoul indicates something like a crisis. In spite of Mr. Megata's remonstrances the Imperial Household has so far recognised the justice of the merchants' plaint as to grant them accommodation in the amount of 300,000 yen—one sum of 100,000 and one of 200,000. But when the merchants proceeded to cash the cheques at the First Bank and at the offices of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha—presumably in the latter case the Household intended to pay out of the proceeds of the *ginseng* farm—they found that Mr. Megata had been ahead of them, and had asked to have payment suspended. This was a very strong measure on the part of Mr. Megata, but as his agreement distinctly provides that no financial step shall be taken without consulting him, and as in this case he has not been consulted, nay has even been defied, he must not shrink from an effective protest. Only a few months have elapsed since Mr. Megata went to Korea, and already the Koreans are evincing a determination to convert him into a cypher; reduce him to the position of an adviser whose advice is not sought and is ignored when given. The Government of Japan, recognising that the commerce of Korea can never be substantially developed unless sweeping financial reforms are effected so that the country shall have a sound currency, has not only lent to Korea a competent financial expert, but has also lent to her a large sum of money. She appears to have forgotten these things and to be determined to cling to her own old rusty grooves. What is to be done with such a country? How is the fiction of her independence to be preserved without sacrificing her prosperity and her well-being?

Sunday, August 13.

The troubles in Seoul have not by any means been settled. There is still a sharp conflict between the merchants who are seeking extraordinary accommodation and

the Japanese who decline to be a party to any such transaction. Mr. Pak Che-sun, to whom the duty of organizing a new cabinet was entrusted, shrinks from setting about the task, and all the Ministers of the Crown are said to be endeavouring to shirk their duties as much as possible. A violent demonstration against the Home Office had to be quelled by the Japanese gendarmes with drawn swords. There has not been any injury to Japanese enterprises or any rudeness towards foreigners, but the situation is said to be decidedly disquieting, and one of its worst features is that the officials appear to have lost or abandoned all control.

Tuesday, August 15.

Mr. Li Yong-ik alone retains his seat among the Korean Ministers. His alleged reason for not joining them in sending in his resignation is that it is the duty of a Minister to stick to his post and not only administer affairs but also carry out reforms. Meanwhile the Emperor has ordered the other Ministers to withdraw their resignations.

Meanwhile the financial question remains unsettled. The merchants can not profit by the reckless benevolence of the Imperial Household owing to Mr. Megata's opposition.

On the 13th instant the agreement relating to the opening of the Korean coast-wise trade to Japanese subjects was at length signed. Already the actual work was in Japanese hands.

Thursday, August 17.

Li Yong-ik has been removed from the centre of Korean political depression. He has been sent as overseer to a distant provincial district, and calm has been restored in Seoul.

THE RAISED SHIPS.

In the *Yorozu* it is stated that the *Varyag* when she came to the surface had a list to port, but that this will be corrected when four 6-inch guns, two torpedo-tubes and a quantity of coal have been removed. She will then be on an even keel. Several days will be required to effect temporary repairs, and these will be done at Wolmi Island (Chemulpo). The work of raising her seems to have been very arduous and correspondingly costly. The Emperor has thought the occasion worthy of a congratulatory message to Rear-Admiral Arai who had charge of the operations. Chief among the difficulties to be overcome were the swift current prevailing at the place; the heavy rise and fall of tide (30 feet); and the fact that the vessel was lying on her side with only a small portion of her hull showing at low water. The plans for dealing with her were prepared by Rear-Admiral Arai, Captain Ota, Chief-Engineer Shibaoka and Dock-Engineer Hirose. The operations during 1904 did not accomplish more than righting the vessel through an angle of 25° and then winter set in. It was confidently predicted that the attempt must ultimately prove a failure, and indeed there were many occasions when this prediction seemed likely to be realized. But Admiral Arai and his coöperators stuck resolutely to their work.

As to the *Bayan* the *Hochi Shinbun* reports that her fires have been already lit and that she is now undergoing trials.

On the other hand it has been decided that the torpedo-depot ship *Amur*, which lies at the entrance of the Port Arthur dock, can not be raised. Consequently the important parts will be removed and the hull broken up.

The pumping out of the cruiser *Pallada*

(6,731 tons) commenced on the 11th inst., and at 6.25 a.m. on the 12th she emerged. Admiral Togo's report, dated the 18th of December 1904, described the *Pallada* as lying on the bottom with a list of some 5°, her head pointing S. W. ¼ S. At low water her stern deck was above water, and, speaking generally, her condition was the same as that of the *Feresviet*. But latest reports represented the *Pallada* as the most seriously injured of all the Russian vessels, and it was not expected that she would be floated so soon.

Thus far the Russian ships of war raised or captured are as follow:—

	tons.
<i>Peresviet</i> (battle-ship).....	12,674
<i>Poltava</i> (battle-ship).....	10,960
<i>Bayan</i> (cruiser).....	7,726
<i>Varyag</i> (cruiser).....	6,500
<i>Pallada</i> (cruiser).....	6,731
<i>Orel</i> (battle-ship).....	13,516
<i>Nicolai</i> (battle-ship).....	9,700
<i>Seniavine</i>	4,126
<i>Apraksin</i>	4,126
	76,099

There remain the *Retvisan* (battle-ship) of 12,902 tons and the *Pobieda* (battle-ship) 12,674 tons. If these two be successfully raised the total added to the Japanese navy will be 6 battle-ships and 5 cruisers aggregating 101,635 tons.

In the *Hochi Shinbun* we find a very interesting statement with reference to the ships sunk in Port Arthur. Our contemporary says that, in spite of the Russian declarations, these ships were not blown up or sunk by gun-fire. They were sent to the bottom by opening the Kingston valves, and before immersing them the Russians took the precaution of greasing all their machinery or coating it with cement to prevent corrosion. What evidently happened was that after the capture of 203-metre hill the Russians found their ships exposed to a cannonade which must ultimately render them quite unserviceable. They therefore decided to protect the vessels by laying them on the bottom, with all due precautions for their preservation against the effects of sea-water. Doubtless their conviction was that Port Arthur could hold out until the arrival of the Baltic Fleet, or that, even if the fortress fell before that event, a victory by Rojestvensky and the recovery of the command of the sea would compel Japan's withdrawal from Manchuria, which would of course result in Russia's re-instatement at Port Arthur. Then the ships could be comfortably raised from their resting place and the Double-headed Eagle would float over them once more. It is all exceedingly convenient for the Japanese. As the *Hochi* puts it, four battle-ships, an armoured cruiser and a protected cruiser have been presented to her just as rolls of crepe are presented with the proverbial *noshi* attached.

DEATH OF MR. C. L. DUBOIS.

We regret to record the death of Mr. C. L. Dubois (of Messrs. C. and J. Favre-Brandt & Co.) brother of Mr. J. Dubois of the Hotel Geneve, which took place about 5 o'clock on Thursday morning at his residence No. 53 Bluff. Mr. Dubois had been ailing for about a month and was attended by Dr. Reidhaar. Latterly complications developed and the immediate cause of his demise is given as inflammation of the bowels.

The deceased gentleman, who was a native of Switzerland, came to this country about 25 years ago, being then about 20 years of age. He was quiet and reserved in disposition, but none who came in contact with him could fail to appreciate his sterling qualities and his removal will be sincerely mourned.

SAGHALIEN.

Monday, August 14.

It appears that on the occasion of the combined expedition of the army and navy, the intention was to send torpedo-boats as well as steam pinnaces into the inlet, but the depth of water at the entrance proving insufficient, the torpedo-craft had to be given up. On the 9th the pinnaces entered and on the morning of the 10th they bombarded the enemy's position from the front while the military attacked from the flank. After two hours' fire the Russians ran up the white flag. Their casualties had been 16 killed (including the captain in command) and 8 wounded. This Tonnaicha inlet measures 16 miles by 7 and has a depth of 6 fathoms.

It is stated that a small force, of Russians still hold out at Mauka and that altogether there are some 300 to be accounted for. Doubtless they are ignorant that the main body have surrendered.

Tuesday, August 15.

Particulars are now published of the surrender of Liapnoff and his remaining troops. It appears that they were invited to lay down their arms. Their retreat southwards from Rykoff towards Patience Bay indicated a hope of finding some means of escape over-sea to the Maritime Province. No such means were available, inasmuch as the Japanese navy had complete command of the coasts of the island. But Liapnoff might have fruitlessly protracted the war, and General Haraguchi therefore desired to convey to him some clear explanation of the situation. On the 28th of July the Japanese General invited the chief administrative official of the Timovsky division to visit him. He laid before this official the hopelessness of continued resistance on the part of Liapnoff and pointed out that even if the Russian General reached the shore of Patience Bay, he could not get away over-sea unless he had wings. General Haraguchi did not invite M. Sergisogiff (that appears to be the name) to urge surrender: he merely said that if the Russian official considered it advisable in the cause of humanity to convey the facts together with a promise of kindly treatment to the Governor-General, safe conduct should be secured for the messenger carrying the despatch. M. Sergisogiff at once assented. He wrote a despatch which was sent off next day, and in the early morning of the 30th envoys arrived from General Liapnoff conveying the letter whose gist has already been published. General Haraguchi's terms are also known. Other details relate merely to procedure, with one exception, namely, that General Liapnoff declared his inability to hand over the documents relating to the defences of the island as they had already been burned. It appears that General Liapnoff's first letter of agreement was conveyed by a lieutenant who, not being clothed with plenipotentiary powers, had to be sent back *re infecta*. A few hours later a Lieut. Colonel with two other officers arrived, duly qualified to arrange particulars. The correspondents (*Asahi* and *Nippon*) whom we are quoting, say that the number of the surrendering force was 60 officers and 4,319 ranks and file. The original official report said 70 officers and 3,200 rank and file. Probably the more recent account is the more trustworthy. General Liapnoff is described as a man of about 70, white-bearded and white-headed. He and his staff of 5 officers arrived in carriages on the afternoon of the 1st August at 7 o'clock, escorted by

a considerable force of Japanese cavalry with drawn swords. The General proceeded in the first place to his allotted quarters and having removed the traces of the campaign, came to greet his compatriots who were assembled outside. Close by a body of Japanese troops were drawn up singing a war-song. General Liapnoff is said to have been completely overcome by emotion.

Awomori telegraphs that on the morning of the 14th, General Liapnoff with 12 officers and 1000 rank and file reached that place.

Thursday, August 17.

Major-General Naito is to be commander-in-chief of the Saghalien garrison, which means, of course, that the number of Japanese troops now there will be largely reduced. On the 7th there was a celebration to signalize the occupation of the island. The church as Rykoff was the scene. Lieut. General Haraguchi made a short speech congratulating the troops on their conduct and their successes. The entertainment seems to have been of a somewhat meagre nature. Everyone had to bring his own cup and chopsticks.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN TOKYO.

Mr. Amenomiya is the victim of a great deal of hostile criticism in Tokyo newspapers. Two years ago he made himself very conspicuous by bitterly opposing the project of amalgamating the Street Railway Company, of which he was then President, and the Tramcar Company. It was a fight which attracted wide-spread attention and Mr. Amenomiya won the day by posing as champion of the uniform 3-*sen* fare, nominally in the interests of the general public. A few days ago, however, when delegates from the three companies waited on the Home Minister to explain their views with regard to the assignment of proposed extensions and connexions, Mr. Amenomiya astounded the audience by calmly proclaiming himself an advocate of amalgamation, and laying upon the shoulders of the other two companies the blame of division. Mr. Amenomiya is not troubled by puddle morality. His is the broad-lake style which reflects all the changes of its firmament. He is what the Japanese call a *futsugo no otoko*.

This incident is contemporaneous with a revival of the old dispute about uniform fares. Nearly all the directors of the Street Railway Company have apparently come to realize how extremely irrational the *sansen kinisui* system is—a system which ignores the first principle of fairness since it charges all alike for greatly differing degrees of service rendered, and makes one section of the citizens pay a high fare in order that another section may ride cheap. The directors have not indeed fully realized this. Thus far their range of vision appears to be limited to the fact that a uniform charge of 3 *sen* is too small and that it should be raised to 5 *sen*. But if they adopted the 5 *sen* rate as a maximum they would soon be induced to establish a sliding scale of charges. The fact is, however, that they all, including Mr. Amenomiya, came to favour a change to 5-*sen*, but they were prevented from carrying it into operation in the face of public opposition. Thereupon Mr. Amenomiya again displayed his fine indifference to consistency by abandoning his fellow-directors and becoming spokesman of the 3-*sen* multitude. In this context the newspapers call him a *hibin no otoko*, or "sharp fellow," which epithet he certainly merits.

Not the least remarkable point about him is that the shareholders keep him where he is.

We described in a recent issue how Mr. Amenomiya, the most prominent among the directors of the Tokyo Street Electric Railway Company, after resolutely opposing the amalgamation of that company with the Electric Tram Company when amalgamation was feasible, has now made a *volte-face* and represented himself as an advocate of amalgamation. Tokyo journals publish the text of a letter just addressed by him to the Minister of Home Affairs, in which he openly throws upon the shoulders of the two other companies the responsibility of preventing combination, and urges that in view of the pliant attitude of his own company the Minister should extend special treatment to it. Tactics so transparently insincere are not likely to succeed, we should think, but the public will at least recognise Mr. Amenomiya's capacity for creating dissensions and storms.

The Minister of Home Affairs has issued an instruction to the electric railway companies in the capital warning them that they will no longer be allowed to carry on their works of construction in the leisurely manner hitherto practised. They will henceforth be required to fix the date of commencing work and the date of concluding it, and only once will prolongation of period be allowed. We are not at all surprised at the issue of this injunction. Some of the companies behave—one at any rate does—as if the convenience of public traffic were wholly a matter of indifference. We should be afraid to say how long the roads in the vicinity of Tora-no-mon have been in a torn-up condition. The usual daily spectacle is a dozen workmen pottering along with a task which might easily be finished in ten days with a little resolution imparted to the work.

THE RICE CROP.

Although the return of wet and chilly weather causes some uneasiness, apprehensions for the rice crop seem to be largely allayed. The centre of depression recorded a few days ago in the China Sea, approached Japan on the 16th instant and invaded Kyushu, whence it seems to be travelling north. But it is not a deep depression, and though heavy rain will be recorded, there does not appear to be any accompaniment of really violent wind. At all events a typhoon at this season is almost a normal event. As for the rice, its growth had not been bad at any time, but want of genial sunshine was supposed to have weakened the roots. Recent bright days have, however, largely dispelled that fear, and a crop or least up to the average is anticipated.

On this text the *Jiji Shimpō* writes in a very strong strain. It insists that from every point of view Japan can afford to continue the war without apprehension. Her harvest prospects are good; her trade and industries are flourishing; her stock market is firm; her finances are in good order; her people are only too ready to subscribe to her war loans; she has a million of men under arms and her organization provides for an addition of 300,000 annually; the capture of Vladivostok and Harbin is only a question of time. It would be incomparably better to fight on now than to patch up a peace which would not be lasting. To sheathe the sword when its work is only half done and when to draw it again is a more than probable contingency, is not the way of wisdom or of the *bushi*.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

We explained in recent issues that several second-rate journals had been speaking of the extended alliance as an accomplished fact. The *Asahi* now denies that such is the case. Negotiations are still in progress. A question has arisen as to the advisability of secrecy or of publication, and there are also points which demand military investigation. Therefore it is premature to speak as some newspapers have spoken. The conferring of high English Orders, on Count Katsura and Baron Komura can not have been connected with the alliance or Viscount Hayashi also would have been decorated. Altogether the *Asahi's* writing goes to show that while negotiations for a renewal and extension of the alliance are progressing, the end is not yet in sight.

The *Nippon* discusses the suggestion that France, after the restoration of peace, may possibly join the Anglo-Japanese alliance within certain limits. Our contemporary does not endorse any such forecast. It would necessitate either the admission of Russia also to the alliance, which is at present unthinkable, or a break between France and Russia, which is equally unlikely. France has showed very clearly throughout this war how strongly her sympathies are with Russia. One need only mention the treatment extended to Rojstvensky and his Fleet. Japan does not remember these things bitterly since that Fleet has disappeared off the face of the seas, but had the battle of Tsushima ended differently, Japanese feeling towards France would now be very bitter. There is at the base of the Anglo-Japanese agreement a distinct community of interests: both are concerned to prevent Russian aggression in the Far East. And at the base of the Anglo-French *entente* there is a community of interests in Africa. But there is no such community of interests between Japan and France in the East. An alliance might secure the French colonial possessions but what would it effect for Japan? Nothing apparent. The Japanese would of course be glad to walk hand in hand with the French, but such associations must have a solid foundation of some kind. Thus the *Nippon*.

The *Hochi Shimbum* alleges that the publication of the new Anglo-Japanese alliance has been postponed. Our contemporary adheres to the statement that the alliance has been actually completed, but says that diplomatic considerations dictate some postponement of its announcement.

DEATH OF BARON SANNOIYA.

We profoundly regret to state that Baron Sannomiya expired on Monday evening at 15 minutes past 7 o'clock.

The Emperor raised him to the Second Grade of the Second Rank, and messengers were sent on Monday by the Empress and the Prince Imperial to inquire into the distinguished patient's condition.

The death of Baron Sannomiya is a terrible shock to those who saw him little more than a year ago in apparently robust health. It is known, however, that he had suffered for some time from a sore on his tongue which suggested malignant trouble and would doubtless have much sooner disabled a man of less fortitude in the presence of physical pain. To the last moment, the baron remained apparently unconcerned, and on the very day before entering hospital to undergo a most serious operation he entertained a large number of friends at

luncheon. No one could then have suspected for a moment that he was on the eve of such a crisis in his life. The operation was seemingly successful, though it involved much suffering, and when the Baron emerged from hospital, he soon recovered strength sufficient to be able to resume his duties at the Imperial Court. But the cancerous growth had not been fully removed. It spread to the throat, and compelled the sufferer's return to Tokyo on the 6th instant from Nikko, whither he had gone to spend the summer. Thenceforth the disease did its work with terrible rapidity. The hopelessness of the case was soon appreciated, but a fatal termination was not anticipated before the end of the month. It would seem, however, that the intense pain caused by such a disease produced other complications, and on the 12th instant the patient fell into a semi-comatose condition. Thenceforth it was only a question of hours. Though the most skilled surgeons were in attendance and though he was well and tenderly nursed by Baroness Sannomiya and his sister-in-law Miss Hayes, he sank rapidly and expired at 7.15 on the evening of the 14th.

A great deal will be written about Baron Sannomiya's brilliant official career, but it is not so much for the sake of his public successes that his memory will be cherished as for the sake of his noble character. He was a truly representative type of the Japanese gentleman; magnanimous, benevolent, genial, incapable of a mean or mercenary act, and possessing a full measure of that perfect courtesy which shows itself in instinctive respect for the feelings of others. His life was a constant round of duty, his recreation to perform some act of kindness or charity, and not the least of the benefits he conferred on his generation was the high example he set.

DREDGING TOKYO BAY.

So long as our acquaintance with Tokyo has endured, just so long can we remember that the citizens have talked of supplying themselves with an accessible port. Many schemes have been elaborated, but none was put into practical operation, and the only serious step taken was a dredging operation which began in 1887 and continued in a fitful fashion until 1895. The result was that vessels of 300 tons could enter. But since that time no steps have been taken to preserve the avenue, and it has gradually silted up, so that now, according to the *Fiji Shimpo*, the biggest vessel which can enter does not exceed 100 tons, and whereas goods could formerly be transported by water from Yokohama to Tokyo in 6 hours, the voyage now occupies 11; in addition to which the channel is so narrow that it is often necessary to choose between running aground and colliding. Yet the matter deserves attention, for the goods carried over-sea yearly to the mouth of the Sumida aggregate 2,700,000 tons and no less than 76,000 craft of sorts are engaged in the work—steamers, sailing vessels, junks and lighters. If matters are left unattended the river's mouth must silt up altogether in the course of years, for the past decade has shallowed the water by at least 6 inches. The Tokyo Chamber of Commerce has now taken up the subject. At an extraordinary general meeting on the 10th instant the members unanimously adopted a representation to be submitted to the Governor of the city and the Mayor. This document urges that the space

from the mouths of the Sumida as far as the Fourth Fort—a length of 9,000 yards and a width of 80 yards—should be dredged to a depth of 12 feet at low water. Further that the riverine approaches to Kyo-bashi, Nihon-bashi, Honjo and Fukagawa should be dredged to a depth of 11 feet at low water. And, finally, that the work should be completed within 3 years. The cost is estimated at from 2 to 3 million yen, a small sum indeed when the results of the enterprise are considered.

THE OLD DAYS.

A very ancient reminiscence of Yokohama is contained in the following, which appeared in *The Times* of July 8th:—

In *The Times* of September 6, 1904, General Sir Owen Tudor Burne called attention to the relationship between the Japanese army and the Lancashire Fusiliers, and allusion was recently made by several of the senior officers at the regimental dinner. The 2nd battalion of the regiment, then known as the XX Regiment, was sent to Japan from India in 1864, in consequence of an attack on the British Legation at Jeddo; and, on October 20 of that year, a review was held of the troops, British and Indian, forming the Yokohama garrison, under General (then Colonel) Brown, C.B., who commanded the regiment. Some of the Japanese troops took part in the parade; but, as they were clad in chain armour, and as their weapons were swords and bows and arrows, they performed their exercises separately. After this review the Japanese were instructed in drill—Colonels Glenarross and De la Perre Robinson being the officers mainly responsible for their instruction—and they formed rapidly two properly organized well-drilled battalions, with colours, regimental staff, &c. This was the beginning of the Japanese army of to-day; for, before the 2nd battalion left Yokohama in 1866, the two Japanese battalions took part in another review, which was commanded by Colonel Browne. The parade ground of the XX Regiment may thus, with justice, be said to have been the birth-place of the Japanese army. Sir Lees Knowles, M.P., brought this fact to the notice of Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, forwarding him a copy of the "Lancashire Fusiliers' Annual," 1904, edited by Major E. Smyth, in which appears an article upon the subject; and, in acknowledgment, he received the following letter, dated June 23:—

"I am much obliged to you for a copy of the 'Lancashire Fusiliers' Annual' 1904. The article about the Japanese army in the book is very interesting. The reading of the passage about the Japanese officers receiving instruction from the English officers reminds me of some of my old friends who used to go to be instructed in drill. I also well remember witnessing the review of the Japanese battalions commanded by Colonel Browne, as mentioned in the article. I again thank you for your kindly sending me such an interesting book."

It is an interesting fact that Senior Sergeant-Major Arthur Rule, of the King's Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard, who was presented to Prince Arisugawa after the recent inspection, served in the Lancashire Fusiliers, and was sergeant-major of the regiment in Japan in 1864.

The Japanese battalions mentioned here did not long continue to appear on the parade-ground in Yokohama. They were Tokugawa samurai, and when troubles overtook the Shogunate in 1866 they had duty that called them elsewhere. The IXth Regiment succeeded the XXth, but the former, if we remember rightly, did not inherit this particular mantle of its predecessor. Japanese samurai, however, long continued to visit the camp singly or in small parties to watch the drilling of the troops and pick up any scraps of military knowledge that came within their reach. Kagoshima and Shimonoseki had taught them how much there was to learn. There are foreigners now in Yokohama who remember well that early quest for information, but there is not one that ever suspected how far it would lead the questers.

A four hours' speed trial by the American squadron in the Gulf of Pechili on the 30th ult. was won by the U.S.S. *Raleigh* at 30 1/2 knots.

In Memoriam.

BARON SANNOMIYA, DIED AUGUST 14TH, 1905.

He's passed away : prolonged lamentation
Uprises now in sombre woe.
Weep for him who's gone; mourn mighty
nation,
For one more faithful friend laid low.
Mourn for the man, beloved,—enduring,—
kind;
Of gentle, noble influence;
Of loyalty and singleness of mind,
Yet truly rich in golden sense.
Exempt was he from envy's cank'ring
crime;
And surely great,—without pretence.
Fighting with courage,—noble and sublime,
The cruel ills that bore him hence.
Well loved was he, by Emp'r and by
State.
Aye! many are the hearts that mourn.
Grieving we ask why Fate—relentless Fate,
Has summoned him across the bourn?
We weep for him : shrouded that kindly face,
Silent the voice we've loved for years.
But in our hearts, green mem'ry guards a
place,
And on our cheeks are undried tears.
We mourn the courtier calm,—gentle yet
firm :
The art to act,—yet not offend.
The thoughtful courtesy,—the tactful term;
But most of all—we mourn—a Friend!
E. M. d'A.

Kamakura, August 17th, 1905.

A GERMAN CRITIC.

A candid German, described as a long-time resident of Great Britain, has communicated to the *Contemporary* an essay which tears Englishmen to pieces. It is a very clever essay. One can almost see the man reflected in his writings and one is forced to admit that what he says embodies much truth. An excellent and most wholesome thing is it that we should all be taught to see ourselves as others see us, and bitter as is the taste this essay must leave in every Englishman's mouth, it should do a great deal of good. Still the case against the Briton would have seemed much stronger had not Germany herself been perpetually held up as a paragon. The essayist may have a keen faculty of observation and great analytical ability, but he has also a badly swelled head, which is a deformity rather prevalent among his countrymen at present. From the "salt-of-the-earth" harangue to the humble pages of a magazine the same monotone of self-complacency is loudly audible. Nothing appears to shock this German critic so much as England's abhorrence for the system of conscription. He takes it as a conclusive proof of her people's lack of patriotism. But he forgets altogether that one of the signal blessings conferred on England by her geographical position is ability to dispense with a colossal standing army. She does not need conscription and therefore sheeschews it. If Germany were equally fortunate can there be a moment's doubt that Germany too would dispense with conscription and would rejoice fervently to be free of it? It is not England's army that should be pointed to as a typical outcome of her voluntary system. It is her navy. She experiences no lack of sailors; she maintains incomparably the largest fleet in the world, and no one can pretend to think that the personnel of her ships is inferior to the best any

nation can show. Neither can any one doubt that were she situated as Germany and other States of continental Europe are situated, she would remain a twelvemonth without conscription. This critic, in the context of conscription, has much to say about the Boer War. He can not sneer sufficiently at everything connected with that sad page of history. Well we were humiliated ourselves, but when we see Germany's abortive efforts to cope with an incomparably pettier trouble in West Africa, we can not admit that the superiority is so markedly on the side of the German army of conscripts. There is a great deal more to be said about conscription than this critic says. There is, above all, the fact that it imbues a people with a spirit of militarism most unsightly to all lovers of personal liberty. The military man is everywhere in evidence and everything must bow to him. Even the law courts forget to administer justice where the soldier is in question. At this very moment an example has been furnished which is remarkably in point. We quote it from the pages of *The Times* :—

An unpleasant sensation has been caused in Germany by an action tried at Halle on Monday in which Herr Kunert, a Reichstag Deputy, was charged with libelling the officers and soldiers who served with the German East Asiatic force in one of his election addresses. The words complained of were :—"Our soldiers devastated the land and plundered and ravished women." Counsel for the defence requested the permission of the Court to call General von Lessel, who was in command of the brigade, Herr von Brandt, a former German Minister to China, and General von Gossler, ex-Minister of War, to give evidence in support of Herr Kunert's statements, and he also asked that the evidence should be taken on affidavit of Sir Robert Hart and a number of English and other war correspondents. The applications were refused, and the Court proceeded to the hearing of the witnesses present.

A number of former members of the East Asiatic Brigade testified to pillage, the desecration of graves and temples, and the outraging of women by German soldiers, and mention was made of a case in which a man kicked a wounded Chinaman in the face until his spur broke off his boot. Evidence was also given of looting by officers, one witness declaring that a certain company bore the name of "the treasure hunters" on account of their "prowess" in this direction.

Here Kunert was finally sentenced to three months' imprisonment on the ground that the statements complained of were a reflection on the whole German army, while outrages such as had been mentioned in the evidence were bound to occur in warfare.

Only in a country where militarism is rampant can such things happen. They certainly could not happen in England. Is Germany then so perfect that she can afford to cite herself as the paragon of the world, the *ultima Thule* of excellence? We do not pretend that much may not be learned from her, but as to the effects of her military system upon national morality there is more to be said than the critic in the *Contemporary Review* seems to imagine.

AN APPEAL.

The Rev. Walter Weston writes as follows to *The Times* :—

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to endorse, with all possible earnestness, the appeals that have been made through your columns and those of the *National Review* on behalf of the suffering families of so many of the Japanese soldiers now at the seat of war or in hospital?

I have only recently returned from Japan after three years of the closest intercourse with the people, chiefly of the middle and "lower" classes, and since the outbreak of the war have been intimately acquainted with the conditions prevailing among those most seriously affected by it, as a member of the International Committee of the Foreign Residents (of Yokohama) Relief Fund on behalf of the sailors and soldiers' families suffering at this time.

The courage and efficiency of these sailors and soldiers of Japan have justly won the admiration of the world; but a spectacle no less remarkable—to

those privileged to witness it—has been the brain-patience and more than willing readiness on the part of their families in bearing without a murmur the privations that have fallen to the lot of so many.

Very little is done in the way of advertising the trouble and need; for they all feel it a privilege to suffer, in their own way, for the country which they love with a devotion and a loyalty so deep and so passionate.

The subjoined letter I received only last night from a friend in Japan, who is engaged in relief work of private nature in a district far remote from the centres of foreign trade and seldom visited by foreign merchants or travellers. It has suffered almost more than any other province, for one engagement alone its division was stated to have lost, in killed and wounded, no less than nearly 7,000 out of the 8,000 men engaged.

At the present moment we in England are delighted to honour those Imperial representatives of the grateful sentiments of our gallant allies towards the friendly and admiring nation. I feel, however, that we could offer them no more convincing proof of our admiration and respect for the Emperor and the people of Japan than by letting their visit be made by a special effort on our part to alleviate some of the distress felt, especially in the poorer and more remote country districts of the "Land of the Rising Sun."

My correspondent writes as follows, under date May 11 :—

"The war continues to overshadow every other interest here. It is to be the headquarters of another army division, the—th. The city presents the appearance of a large camp, with men drilling in the main streets and all houses filled with soldiers. Twenty thousand men are called out from this section for the new division, and, as they are older men than those called before, almost all of them have families dependent upon them for support, which means destitution and suffering among the women and children. Old men and women who have not worked for years are now working in the fields to support grandchildren whose fathers are at the front. Every means possible is being utilized to provide work for those who are able to work, but there are many aged people and young children who cannot work and must receive assistance. The office is doing what it can to relieve the distress; there are so many families that only a pittance can be given to each, about two yen (4s.) a month for a family of six or eight people. Yesterday we visited one home where there was a wife with five children, the youngest ten days old. The father went to the war last October and the family received two yen. We had given the eldest boy a new kimono, so that he might go to school, and when we went yesterday we found the mother had had to pawn it for 50 sen (1s.) to get necessary articles for the new baby. This is one of many but cases we met with in our relief work. Letters received by us from men at the front express the deepest gratitude for the help given to their families—e.g., from a wounded man in the hospital at Mukden and from elsewhere. It is in the homes in Japan is feeling the strain of this cruel war."

I need hardly add that I would gladly forward help intended for the above object, though I have wish to divert contributions from the funds for appeals have been already made.

Should the peace conference end in failure, this distress of which Mr. Weston speaks will be accentuated, and it will become a question whether a fresh subscription should not be started for the relief of sufferers.

CHINA.

It is now stated that the much-talked-of arrangement with regard to extending the powers of Viceroy Yuan has been effected. His administrative sphere has been widened so as to include not merely the metropolitan province of Chihli, but also the home provinces of Shantung, Shansi and Honan and the Three Eastern Provinces, namely, Manchuria (Fengtien, Kirin and Hailu-ching). Readers may be perplexed to understand how this extended authority of Yuan Shih-kai does not clash with the authority of other Viceroys. The explanation is that the provinces of Shansi, Shantung and Honan have never belonged to a viceroyalty: they have had governors only. Now for the first time they are placed under Viceregal administration. The government of Chang Tseng-yang, Yang Shih-hsiang and

Chen Kuei-lung, will not be over well pleased with the new arrangement, and probably it will not please Germany either.

The principal Chinese officials who are connected with Shantung by office or by birth are reported to have held a meeting and decided that, following the examples set in Kiangsi and Chekiang, the railways in Shantung should be built with Chinese capital and owned by Chinese capitalists. They talk of at once taking in hand the Tsinan-Tiehchow line for which the Germans are seeking to obtain a charter, and they talk also of getting the German charter for the Tsin-Chin line revoked.

The man who was discovered in the Palace in Peking carrying a dagger is found to be a lunatic.

Rumour represents the people of Shantung as growing greatly exasperated at Germany's monopolization of railway and mining enterprises in the province. Steps are being taken to organise a large company which will obtain capital by a reduction of taxes and educational expenses—this part of the despatch is obscure—and will compete for railway and mining concessions. Viceroy Yuan is said to favour the scheme.

Sixty-eight publicists of Chihli are said to have set out for Japan with the object of investigating this country's system of local government.

H. E. Tuan Fang, Governor of Hunan, and one of the four High Commissioners ordered by Imperial edict to go abroad to study foreign governments and political conditions, has recommended to the Central Government the following foreign educated officials to accompany the mission abroad, namely, Taotai Chung Wen-yao, lately Chinese Consul-General at Manila (now in Canton on short leave of absence); Wan Ping-chung, Special Attaché to the Viceroy of the Liangkiang provinces; Wu Kuang-chien, a former Director of the Nanyang College; and Li Wei-kô, an expectant First-class Secretary of one of the Peking Boards. The first two officials are returned American students. Captain Ching, Commanding the Peiyang cruiser *Haiyung*, has also been selected to go as naval attaché.

Commenting on the Anti-American agitation in China, the *North-China Daily News* says:—

Anyone who has observed the progress of the present anti-American agitation cannot fail to be impressed with one thing—the characteristically American manner in which the whole movement is being conducted. Public meetings are being held, speeches made, literature distributed, and delegates elected to attend larger conventions. Young men who have received their training in American missionary schools have taken an important part in the public discussion, and a recent report from Hangechow states that a native evangelist was an influential speaker at a meeting held in that city.

In all this method the influence of American missionaries is distinctly traceable. Trained in their homeland to self-rule and to the direction of public sentiment through organised bodies, these men have perpetuated their institutions on Chinese soil. Their conferences, assemblies, and educational associations, which are so important a part of their church policy, are a constant object lesson in democratic government to Chinese in all parts of the Empire. In their schools the missionaries have instituted debating societies, they have encouraged among their students discussion of public questions, and in this way have unconsciously inspired them with the methods of enlightened government.

Americans cannot, therefore, but feel gratified with the aptitude manifested by their pupils, even though they are perhaps among the first victims of the weapons they have placed in their hands. Few of us approve of the humiliating restrictions to which Chinese who wish to travel in the United States are now subjected. They were never intended by those who negotiated the Exclusion Treaty of 1894, and it is to be hoped that the present agitation may result in their removal. But this is, after all, a minor matter. Far more important is the fact that the objects of this Empire are being taught how they may make themselves felt in their own destiny. A public opinion is being developed and practice is being gained in the methods of organising and directing it. If then, after the present questions are settled,

the Chinese will employ this new-found agency in overcoming a few of the crying abuses in their own political system, American missionaries will not have laboured here in vain.

Gregorio Carlos died of senile decay at Manila on the 27th ult., at the age of 107. He had lived in three centuries.

The report of the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., for the first half of 1905 shows a divisible balance of \$88,064. It is proposed to pay a dividend of \$1 per share or 6 2/3 per cent., and carry forward the balance, \$8,064.

The report of the Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd., Shanghai, for the year ending the 30th of June last shows a divisible balance of \$87,344. The directors propose to pay a dividend of 10 per cent., put \$14,516 to reserve, and carry forward the balance, \$9,828.

Sandow, the strong man, is visiting Shanghai with a troop of acrobats and athletes. The other night some international wrestling was organized by him and in the result India, represented by a man named Harichand, beat Japan, whose representative was named Ito Nishiki. A contemporary says that when the men took the ring it was seen that the Japanese was the taller, heavier, and apparently much more powerfully built, but he was handicapped by a lot of superfluous flesh. Sandow's representative's back and arms particularly, were covered with well-developed muscle. Commander Wilkin, of H.M.S. *Clio*, was Umpire. Continuing, the report runs:—

The men faced each other and the Japanese tried to lift his opponent but the Indian went to his knees and could not be moved for a second, but when he did he had the Japanese pinned: Time 5 secs.

The second bout opened by the Indian again going to his knees but the Japanese forced him half over and he got up. The men played about a good deal and then the Indian went to his knees again and got fixed. The Japanese waited for some seconds but then tried to alter his position, but the moment his muscles were relaxed the Japanese found himself lifted off his feet beautifully and banged down, and the Indian was on him immediately, pinning down his shoulders ere he could turn over: Time 2m. 50 secs.

The Indian thus won and came in for tremendous applause. It was a pure case of science beating weight.

The following night matters did not turn out so happily, the Japanese wrestler creating some disturbance. Sandow is not coming to Japan.

The *North-China Daily News* prints the following:—

PROCLAMATION.

Ch'iao, wearing the brevet second grade red button, an expectant Taotai of Anhui province, and Chief Commissioner of the Wuhu Bureau of Commerce, issues the following proclamation for the information of all concerned:—

On the 13th of July I received a dispatch from His Excellency the Governor, stating that the Waiwupu having received telegrams from Chinese merchants of various ports stating that they had inaugurated a boycott on American goods as a means of protesting against the unjust clauses of the New Exclusion Treaty, and requesting the Waiwupu not to sign the new Treaty as it stood, the said Waiwupu had replied that the draft of the new Treaty had been drawn up by Minister Liang Ching in Washington, who sent the draft to the American Foreign Office, but that it had not yet been settled upon. Furthermore, the U. S. Minister Rockhill, who had arrived in Peking, had in a conference with the Waiwupu regarding the new Treaty spoken in a friendly and affable manner, nor was there any indication of coercing our Government to sign the draft of the new Treaty as it stood. Moreover the said U. S. Minister had also signified his willingness to telegraph to his Government to change for the better any of the objectionable clauses in the proposed new Treaty. It is, however, feared that the Chinese merchants in question may have acted in a moment of impulse, although it is recognised that the step they have taken in unanimously proposing the boycotting of American goods and manufactures either through the columns of the Press, or by Expresses, was inspired by just anger at the treatment of their fellow-countrymen entering the United States. There is cause for apprehension, however, that evil characters may take the opportunity to create disturbances and influence the ignorant masses to break the peace. In view of this, therefore, the Waiwupu states that it is most important that steps be taken to

exhort everyone to be patient and quietly await the result of the said Board's deliberations on the subject. His Excellency the Governor, having sent a reply by telegram to the Waiwupu, now instructs the Bureau of Commerce to issue this proclamation to inform all concerned that as the new treaty is still being deliberated upon by the Waiwupu, and that nothing definite has as yet been decided, all gentry, merchants and literati are exhorted to wait patiently for the instructions of the Waiwupu and cast away all doubts and suspicions, and they are also further asked to exhort the labouring classes and common people amongst them to await the result of the deliberations of the Waiwupu in the same manner, and refrain from listening to the evil influences of the rowdy element, and thereby avoid creating disturbances which will only end to their own detriment. Let all respectfully obey. An important proclamation.

31st year of Kuang Hsi, 28th day of the 6th moon (30th July, 1905).

Mr. Lyell, who accompanied the members of the Mission sent by the Viceroy of Nanking to study the methods of tea cultivation and manufacture in Ceylon and India, in the course of an interview in Colombo, said he was astonished at the enormous quantity of tea grown in Ceylon. China could not possibly compete with this enormous output. In regard to manufacture, Mr. Lyell was impressed with the economy of the rolling machinery as compared with hand labour in China, but thought machine firing raised the leaf to too high a temperature and so affected the delicacy of flavour. He thought the Chinese methods superior as far as results were concerned, but very much more expensive. Machinery had the advantage of uniformity, hand-made tea varying considerably. China could never hope to compete with Ceylon or Indian low priced teas, but the Chinese could compete successfully in high class tea and with proper direction could recover some of the ground lost in Europe. The tea soils in China were much superior to those in Ceylon. The Mission was satisfied with the results of the visit, but had not yet decided whether they will make any recommendations for the introduction of Ceylon methods.

Na Tung has organized a corps of gendarmes for Peking based on Japanese models.

It is stated in mandarin circles that after the resignation of Lu Ch'uan-lin, her Majesty will issue a Rescript commanding that from henceforth no one beyond the age of sixty can be eligible for the post of a Grand Councillor, as the average metropolitan official who gets beyond the sixties is usually so frail and full of bodily infirmities, due perhaps to youthful follies or a strenuous life in the lower grades of officialdom, that they are generally unable to bear long the fatigue and hardship of rising in the small hours of the morning and going through the incessant kneeling and rising, and kneeling again whenever addressed by, or addressing, their Majesties in the Council Room, where members have to be in attendance many hours a day from year's end to year's end.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

It is stated that among 13 Russian prisoners recently sent to Japan by the Yalu Army, having been captured on the 25th, there was one man 56 years of age and a lad of 19. From these facts an inference may be drawn as to the nature of the reliefs that are reaching Linévitch.

Surgeon Major Iwasaki Shujiro had been attached to the Naval Hospital at Sasebo for some months before orders were recently given for his transfer elsewhere. During his time at the Hospital he attended Admiral Rojestvensky and the other Russian officers wounded in the Battle of the Sea of Japan. Apparently he won their friendship and gratitude, for they addressed to him the following letter at the time of his transfer:— "Dear Doctor—We who are at this place can not too strongly express our gratitude and appreciation of the kindness and skill you

Original from

have shown in our treatment. With sorrow we learned that you have been transferred elsewhere and that you are about to leave us. That is a source of profound regret to us. On the occasion of your departure we beg to wish you good health, to pray for your prosperity and to sincerely hope that a future of wide development lies before the professional ability you have so conspicuously displayed hitherto." This letter was signed by Admiral Rojestvensky and a number of Russian officers.

The Paris correspondent of *Commercial Intelligence* writes as follows under date of July 2nd:—

The little band of free-traders in the Chamber of Deputies is making a gallant fight against the proposal to raise the duty on imported pure silks of European origin and on pongees from Japan. Five times has the matter been already debated, and five times has it been adjourned. The contest has settled down to a fight between Paris and Lyons. The protectionists declare that the increased duty on pure silks is indispensable to protect the industry of Lyons against Swiss and Italian competition, and the increase in the duty on pongees to meet Japanese competition in the home market. Some most interesting facts have been revealed during these debates. The advocates of increased protection declare that the silk industry of Lyons is being killed by foreign competition. Their opponents pooh-pooh any such idea, and declare that it is only one branch of the Lyons industry which is suffering—in fact, that certain of the manufactures of Lyons are the victims of fashion. Lighter stuffs, muslins, and tulle have taken the place of heavier silks, and although these latter are dull, France exported last year silk goods valued at 300 million francs. One of the arguments brought forward in favour of increased protection is certainly worth recording. M. Augagneur raised a very old ghost intended to show how the British industry was killed.

The Deputy of Lyons declared that when the silk manufacturers of Great Britain were protected by a duty of 15 per cent, no less than three million kilograms of silk were consumed annually in the country. Forty years after the duty had been abolished, the consumption fell to one sixth of that amount. The silk industry of England was dead. "I can therefore affirm," exclaimed M. Augagneur, "that the British silk manufacture has been killed by French manufacture, because the British manufacturer was not protected against his French competitor." The debate is to be resumed next Wednesday. How it will terminate is very uncertain, but I may mention that the Minister of Commerce and Industry, anxious, no doubt, to avoid the reprisals threatened by Switzerland, has suggested that the matter should receive further consideration, and the decision be postponed until the beginning of next year. Should this proposal be accepted, British crapes, tulle, and muslins will have another respite.

Russian staff officers are said by Japanese newspapers—we do not know on what authority—to have formed the following estimate of the Japanese forces in the field:—

Kuroki's Army	115,000 to 120,000
Oku's Army	110,000 to 115,000
Nogi's Army	85,000 to 90,000
Nogi's Army	45,000 to 50,000
Kawamura's Army	73,000 to 74,000
Hasegawa's Army	?

Altogether they estimate about 600,000 combatants.

We read in the *Hochi* and the *Nichi Nichi* that the workmen at the Hashi-jima mine behaved with considerable truculence on the occasion of the recent tempest. Their houses were partially destroyed, and being cut off from communication with the main-land they suffered from want of water. As usual they were most considerately treated by their employers, the Mitsu Bishi, but about 100 of them are said to have burned their clothes in order to have a claim for new suits.

The *Catholic Herald's* Rome correspondent states that the fourth centenary of the death of Christopher Columbus will be commemorated on May 20, 1906, by the erection of a magnificent monument to him in the Vatican.

Cardinal Richelmy, Archbishop of Turin, has accepted the presidency of an international committee which is being formed in connexion with the anniversary. At the same time steps are being taken to revive the movement for the canonization of Columbus, in favour of which a large number of Archbishops and Bishops present at the Vatican Council 36 years ago signed a petition to the late Pope Pius IX.

There has been another slaughter of Japanese fishermen. Five men were the victims. They belonged to a party of 7 who had landed from the schooner *Ota Maru* (114 tons) near Ozeronai in the Petropaulovsk region, to procure water. On their way back with filled casks a party of Russian soldiers opened fire on them and killed 5 of their number. Two escaped by swimming. The Russians then opened on the schooner which had to cut her cable. This is another Russian victory—the slaughter of unarmed fishermen whose worst offence is poaching.

In the *Chuo Shinbun* we read that this company has abandoned its costly operations of prospecting for oil in Hokkaido, and that it will henceforth confine its attention to Echigo, where comparatively prolific wells have been found. There will presently be some interest for this enterprising company in Saghalien.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. L. E. DAVIS.

The public hearing of the criminal proceedings against Mr. L. E. Davis on charges of embezzling monies belonging to the local branch of the firm of Messrs. Arthur and Bond, of which he acted as Manager, commenced in the Kobe Chihō Saiban-sho on Monday. Public Prosecutor Teruaki conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Matsumoto acted as interpreter. The accused was at once examined by the Court, and this proceeding occupied the whole of the sitting. He admitted that he had made use of money received by the firm without obtaining Mr. Abraham's permission, but contended that he was wholly justified in so doing, as his position in the business was that of a partner. The Court thereupon asked if he spent the money on his own pleasures and in buying furniture for his house, and not in the interests of the company. Mr. Davis said in reply that he expended some of the money in buying furniture and in purchasing articles to be sent to his family at home. He denied spending the money for purposes of pleasure as suggested. He added that he considered that the fourth share in the profits to which he was entitled would fully amount to the yen 2,000 of the company's money which he had made use of.

He said that he gave hard work for the business which was regarded as taking the place of capital. The arrangement was that he should receive a salary as manager and a quarter of the profits. He denied that he made no reference in the books to the yen 2,000 which he had collected. He considered himself now entitled to about yen 3,500 as his share in the profits and to his July salary of yen 200. He had asked Mr. Abraham to settle the matter out of Court but the latter declined. He had all through admitted spending the money, but without evil intent. If he had wished to act wrongfully he might have absconded last August when he was in a position to draw much money from the bank. Last September he asked Mr. Abraham to give him some money out of the profits, but he said that he was unable to do so. Accused consequently took some of the money himself, and he alleged that Mr. Abraham was aware that he did so. After a consultation, the Court decided to adjourn until the 16th, when Mr. Abraham will be examined. At the conclusion of the proceedings, Mr. Davis applied to be released on bail. The application, according to the *Kobe Herald*, is being considered.

YACHTING.

The yachting on Saturday afternoon was very enjoyable, the sun being by no means strong and a fine light-moderate breeze from about south-east prevailing.

Three 39-raters started—*Mary*, *Maid Marian* and the new *Kingfisher*. The two first-named passed out of the harbour entrance together, *Kingfisher* close up, but by the time the *Lightship* was reached *Mary* had drawn out a considerable lead and she was never really in danger of being headed, though *Kingfisher* was only 6 minutes behind in passing the Honmoku Buoy. Thence to the Nagalama Buoy *Mary* increased her advantage, rounding that mark at 3.19.00; *Maid Marian* having overhauled *Kingfisher*, passed at 3.33.30 *Kingfisher* at 3.35.00. They maintained the order all the way home, *Mary* finishing about 11 minutes ahead of the *Maid*. The latter, however, on allowance of 30 minutes wins first prize, the *Wanderer* Cup, second prize going to *Kingfisher* on a 30 minutes allowance.

Three cruisers raced to the Honmoku Buoy and back, *Wanderer* leading all the way round, but *Surprise* overhauled her towards the close and crossed the line only about a minute later. The first prize goes to *Wanderer*.

The 21-raters also had a race. Three boats started—*Edna*, *Aimee* and *Maria Johanna*—the event resolved itself largely into a luffing match between *Edna* and *Aimee*. These two went over the line together, *Maria Johanna* some minutes later. On the way out to the Water Light a luffing spell ended in *Edna* getting into the harbour first. Luffing continued on the way to the Mandarin Buoy mark, which they rounded close together. They maintained their relative positions to the Quarantine Ship, but half past the Tachibana mark *Aimee* got away and rounded first. On the beat back to the Mandarin Buoy mark *Edna* lost ground and *Aimee* got round a second time considerably in the lead. She increased her advantage on the way to the Water Light entrance which she passed through 30 seconds ahead of *Edna* which, however, gained 10 seconds on the beat up the harbour and was 20 seconds ahead of *Edna* on the way to the Water Light. *Maria Johanna* was not well sailed and was early out of the race.

Six Larks started to race around the Mandarin Buoy Quarantine ship. No. 5 won, with No. 3 close up.

The Mosquito Club had a race around the Honmoku Buoy for the *Yugoo* Cup.

Six boats started in this race and *Pele* led the way, winning easily from *Windsor*, the second boat.

YOKOHAMA HARBOUR.

On Friday, the members of the Yokohama City Assembly, the Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly, the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and the Kowa-kwai held a meeting in the assembly hall of the prefectural assembly, in connexion with the improvement of Yokohama harbour. Mr. Ono, President of the Chamber of Commerce, the outset of the conference, explained the necessity for the construction of further harbour facilities. Mr. M. Asada presided at the meeting, the motion of Mr. Kuruu. Mayor Ichikawa delivered a report concerning the investigations made by the city officials into the harbour question. At the conclusion of his speech he proposed organization of the *Kowan Kairo Kisei Kaisha* which society aims to bring about an improvement in Yokohama harbour. The motion was unanimously carried, after which a committee consisting of thirty-seven was elected. The committee was authorized (1) to discuss questions with regard to the object in view and to sit at decisions regarding the problem; (2) to point a special standing committee consisting of twelve; and (3) a special committee was authorized to employ civil engineers to devise harbour schemes, draw up a draft of expenditures, etc.

Fire broke on the night of Aug. 9th in the district of Kami-Niikawa, Toyama prefecture, destroying forty-one buildings. Incendiarism was the cause.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

It is not to be credited that all the demonstrations now taking place in England will lead to nothing more than an intangible *entente* between Great Britain and France. The two Powers have drawn so close together that their union is very likely to take some substantial form. Several Japanese publicists have long predicted this and would doubtless rejoice to see it. For a moment during the months of April and May last there existed in Japan a strong sense of resentment on account of the facilities accorded to Russian ships in French territorial waters. The best international jurists have recorded their opinion that although the French regulations offer a latitude of interpretation not consistent with the most advanced theory of neutral obligations, the action of the French authorities in Indo-China can not be said to have been compatible with either the spirit or the letter of those regulations. But that the Government in Paris sanctioned or understood the licence practised by the local officials in Indo-China, few publicists seem now to believe. It is an open secret that when the French Ambassador in St. Petersburg complained of the lengthy stay of the Russian ships at Madagascar, Count LAMSDORFF assured him that ROJESTVENSKY had been explicitly forbidden to repeat his equivocal action in waters adjacent to the seat of war. The Tsar himself is said to have repeated these assurances to M. BOMPARD, and when the Japanese Minister protested to M. ROUVIER against ROJESTVENSKY's doings in Indo-Chinese seas, the French statesman telegraphed to Saigon instructions which entirely satisfied Mr. MORONO. But whether the French Colonial Authorities observed these instructions in a really practical manner is more than doubtful. At any rate the *fons et origo mali* seems to have been ROJESTVENSKY himself. He is believed to have acted throughout under secret orders from the Grand Duke ALEXANDER, without the knowledge of either the Tsar or Count LAMSDORFF. The Grand Duke's object was plain enough. This had not been his first demonstration of it. He deliberately sought to create complications which would involve other Powers in the struggle and thus avert from Russia the humiliation of defeat at the hands of a nation for which she had always expressed supreme contempt. Happily Japan appreciated this. Her just indignation yielded to the perception that if she took reprisals or called upon England to interfere, she would have been playing Russia's game, or rather the game of the war party in Russia. A crisis which threatened to be very serious was thus tided over, and although the masses of the Japanese people did not perhaps fully appreciate this aspect of the situation at the time, they have since come to see with the eyes of their statesmen, and it may be safely asserted that the soreness

created by the Indo-China incident has been almost completely healed. Japan knows also, knows full well, that England stood by her loyalty in this matter. England had a delicate part to act. She had to be true to her ally in the East and she had to avoid unduly offending her friend in the West. Therefore she never spoke openly of the remonstrances she addressed to Paris at the time, but the Japanese Government is aware what form these remonstrances took and was, we believe, altogether satisfied with them. This, indeed, is only an infinitesimally small fraction of the practical goodwill that Great Britain has uniformly shown towards Japan throughout the present war. In such matters England never advertizes herself and it is not permissible for us to be precise. But we may say with full confidence that, in our belief, Japan would rejoice to see France and England join hands in the manner suggested by the demonstrations now taking place at Portsmouth, although she clearly comprehends that both nations are at one in not desiring to see Russia crushed or even permanently weakened as a factor in the European situation. In a certain sense Japan herself has largely aided to bring England and France together, for their *entente* is dictated not more by natural inclination than by a sense of the necessity of restoring the political equilibrium in Europe which this Empire's victories over Russia have disturbed.

THE BOOKSHELF.

Chinese Art, by S. W. BUSHELL, C.M.G., B.Sc., M.D. Art Handbook of the Victoria and Albert Museum. Vol. I.

This volume was compiled in obedience to a request which, says the author, "I had the honour of receiving from the Board of Education to write a handbook on the art and industries of China." Dr. Bushell resided in Peking for 30 years, as physician to the British Legation in that city. From the earliest days of his residence he seems to have devoted much time to the study of the country's art, and the English-speaking public are greatly indebted to the Board of Education at whose instance this book was written, for Dr. Bushell, like a great many really earnest scholars, seems to have allowed a sense of insufficient research to deter him from authorship, and even in the preface of his present work he is careful to "disclaim any pretension to authority on the subject, and to state his position to be merely that of an inquirer." It may nevertheless be predicted that the book he has given us will long remain a classic. This is only the first volume. It consists of seven chapters, the themes of which are (1) Historical Introduction; (2) Sculpture; (3) Architecture; (4) Bronze; (5) Carving in Wood, Ivory, Horn, &c.; (6) Lacquer; and (7) Carving in Jade and other Hard Stones. There are 104 illustrations and as the volume—without the index—contains only 151 pages, the profuseness of its illustrations will be apparent. They are not coloured illustrations. It would be too much to expect anything of that kind in a book which costs only one shilling and six-pence. Dr. Bushell has amassed a vast quantity of information which he compresses into the

smallest possible compass. By this economy of space he sacrifices something of the attractiveness his work would otherwise possess, but for the purposes of the genuine student his volume has the highest value. The earliest attested monuments of Chinese art are stone drums of the Chou dynasty (B.C. 1122—255). These are reproduced by Dr. Bushell with full descriptions, and they form the foundation of an interesting series of specimens extending to the marble sculptures at Pai Ta Ssu in Peking, and thus covering a period of about thirty centuries. The Chinese can not be said to have attained high rank as sculptors in stone. They resemble the Japanese in that respect. Neither nation at any period of its history seems to have conceived the idea of taking stone or marble as a medium for art expression, as the Greeks did. The fact is sufficiently remarkable but it has never been explained, and Dr. Bushell makes no attempt to explain it. The Chinese, however, practised the sculpture of base reliefs in stone with much greater assiduity than the Japanese did. As for the stone drums mentioned above, they are chiefly notable on account of the testimony they bear to the advanced condition of the Chinese ideograph at a period so remote as the twelfth century before Christ, but relics as old as the 1st century B.C. and the 1st century A.D. show that stone was employed for purposes of historical delineation and also for decorative uses; though in both cases the artistic quality must be described as crude. The mediæval work of the Chinese decorative sculptor in marble stands in a comparatively high category, but is still much below the standard reached by this remarkable nation in other directions. Passing to architecture, Dr. Bushell notes how inevitably every type of building suggested to China by other countries lost in her hands its alien character and received the *cachet* of her own style—a style with little of either the majestic or the graceful to recommend it. Certain isolated objects, as the pagoda and the pavilion, can justly claim the titles of beauty and elegance, but neither the temples nor the palaces of the Middle Kingdom can be classed with those of India, still less with those of Greece or Rome. Even the Japanese, trammelled as they were by seismic restraints, managed in their wooden buildings to elaborate an architecture much superior to that of the Chinese. It is to be regretted, we think, that Dr. Bushell did not supplement his architectural chapter by one on Chinese gardens. That is a subject that remains to be treated, for the landscape gardens of the Chinese belong to them almost as fully as do their porcelains and their bronzes. The chapter on these last is short but full of information, and its illustrations introduce the reader to some of the exquisite shapes which alone would bear full testimony to the artistic genius of the Chinese even though they had achieved nothing else. As in the case of stone sculptures, so in that of bronzes, the earliest surviving examples do not take us farther back than the Chou dynasty, that is to say, some thirty centuries, a sufficiently respectable age nevertheless. Already in that era shapes of considerable beauty had begun to suggest themselves to the Chinese caster, who, as far back as the records go, was acquainted with the *cire perdue* process, a fact which has been often denied by ill-informed students. We may note that Dr. Bushell does not apparently make any reference to the wonderful patina generally ascribed to the *Shunpich* (Japanese *Senoboku*) artists.

Indeed the whole subject of patina, so important in connexion with bronzes, is somewhat cursorily treated by him, though perhaps his limits of space prevented fuller reference. After bronze the next subject is "carving in wood, ivory, etc.," an art which never in Chinese hands rose far above the mechanical or decorative plane, and which consequently does not occupy many pages in Dr. Bushell's work. Something similar may be said of Chinese lacquer. Just as the glyptic achievements of the Japanese in wood and ivory completely overshadow those of the Chinese, so by the side of the splendid lacquers of the former the corresponding productions of the latter lose interest and even value. Yet in one branch of lacquer the Chinese excelled the Japanese, namely in carved red lacquer, the *ni-hung* of one country, the *tsuishu* of the other. We have never learned or conceived any satisfactory reason for the inferiority of the Japanese craftsman in this branch, but the probable explanation is that carved lacquer never appealed to him. It owes indeed any charm it possesses rather to evidences of infinite painstaking than to any artistic feature. The last and not the least interesting chapter in the book is devoted to carving in jade, crystal, nephrite, etc. Dr. Bushell gives many particulars on this subject. He follows the mineral from its original home on the mountain or in the river-bed to its emergence from the carver's hands, but we do not suppose that any appreciation can ever render jade a really popular object among foreign collectors, for beautiful as is the texture and delightfully pure, soft and restful the sheen of this mineral, or at any rate of its choice varieties, it does not admit of really artistic decoration. We have never yet seen an example that suggested truly finished work, and certainly the remark applies to most of the pieces illustrated in Dr. Bushell's work.

We look forward with great interest to Dr. Bushell's next volume, which is to treat of (1) Pottery and Porcelain; (2) Glass; (3) Enamels, etc.; (4) Textile Fabrics and Embroidery; and (5) Pictorial Art. The only criticism we venture to offer is that a fuller index should be compiled. A four-page index is not nearly sufficient for a work abounding in technical and historical details and covering such a wide field, and we have assured ourselves by several references that the index of this first volume is defective.

The "Kokka."

The second number of the English-written *Kokka* has just been issued. There is no descent from the high standard attained in the first number. The letter-press consists of two valuable and interesting essays; one on the "Sculpture of the Tempyo Era," by Mr. Kosaku Hamada; the other (Part II) on "Characteristics of Japanese Painting" by Mr. Seichi Taki. The latter is followed by a short paper (anonymous) on Nomura Ninsei, and the volume concludes with a thesis on "Ancient Chinese Bronzes." All these are illustrated with beautiful and faithful pictures, the titles of the illustrations being:—"Puppies with Convolvulus" (by Okyo); "Grouped Figures in the Pagoda of Horyu-ji"; "Bronze statue of Yakushi in the Kondo of the Yakushi-ji"; "Selections from the Famous Pictorial Scrolls by the Priest Toba"; "A painting by Motonobu Kano"; "A Shrine, by Kiten Miyamoto"; "Flower Painting by Korin Ogata"; "Selections from Chinzan's miniatures"; "Porcelain *Kugikakushi* by Ninsei Nomura"; and "Ancient

Chinese Bronzes." We judge from the contents of this number that it is the intention of the publishers to give a continuous series of essays forming a critical history of Far-Eastern sculpture and painting, with occasional papers on special subjects, all finely illustrated in colour and sepia. If that be the programme and if it be adhered to, the *Kokka* will ultimately be one of the most valuable books of its kind hitherto compiled. Japanese art can not be really understood unless we hear what the Japanese themselves have to say about it.

The Sunset Magazine.

The June and July numbers of *Sunset*, the monthly magazine of the Southern Pacific Railway Passenger Department, come together. They are both interesting, having many fine illustrations and well-written articles. The July number, however, will be read with more attention than the other as it contains special papers with reference to the Great Northwest Centennial (the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland). The frontispiece depicts the opening ceremony on June 1st and the first article is by Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites (editor of "The Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition"). It is entitled "Overland A Century Ago," is illustrated from photographs and original documents in possession of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, and describes, of course, the expedition led by those two explorers in 1804 across the American continent to the Pacific coast and back. Among the contents is a poem by Joaquin Miller—"The Oregon Sierra."

The Christian Movement in its Relation to the New Life in Japan.

Third annual issue, published for the Standing Committee of Co-operating Christian Missions, Tokyo. The Standing Committee of Co-operating Christian Missions have issued their third annual volume—"The Christian Movement in its relation to the New Life in Japan." The work in all respects reflects the greatest credit upon the Editor, Dr. D. C. Greene, and his collaborators. The General Survey which begins the book is a moderate and impartial review of the present situation. In the course of his remarks the Editor (who we presume is the writer) says:—

At first sight it seems a strange commentary upon our much boasted Western civilization that it was only when Japan showed her prowess and strength upon the field of battle that she was able to win adequate recognition of her progress. There is no need, however, to compose jeremiads over the hollowness of our professed altruism. Every healthy mind is impressed by an exhibition of power. It may or may not rejoice in the occasion which gives rise to it, or in the purpose which it executes, but power is in itself impressive and always will be, and there is no reason why we should be ashamed to acknowledge it.

However, in this particular case, it is not simply, nor chiefly, the military strength displayed which has awakened the admiration of the world. No mere power of numbers or of brute force in any form could have called forth the kind of applause which Japan has deservedly won. It is rather the high intellectual and moral qualities that have marked the course of both army and navy which have most deeply moved men's souls. The leaders, availing themselves of the resources of advanced science, have evinced a power of co-ordination, and a patience of detail seldom seen before.

Steadiness of purpose, subordination of all lesser aims to one great object, humanity to friend and foe,—these have characterized the conduct of the war at every stage. An English gentleman in an eulogium upon General Nogi mentioned first of all the delicate sense of honour which led him to postpone his entry into Port Arthur until General Stoessel had sailed away, lest he should add an unnecessary pang to the distress his defeat had brought him. It was not until such qualities of mind and heart compelled attention that the world became profoundly stirred in sympathy with Japan.

The chapter on Domestic Politics consists chiefly of what appears to be a carefully prepared analysis of the Budget which appeared in our columns in December last. That on The Business World is a comprehensive tabulation of figures interspersed with notes. In an article on The

Resources of Japan the writer sees no reason to doubt whether Japan can maintain the rate of progress indicated during the past few years or to suppose for a moment that she has reached the limit of her industrial and commercial expansion. He says:—

Naturally the large number of men called out for military service has, theoretically at least, diminished the productive power of the nation. Assuming that the work of supplying the Army and Navy represents a percentage of the population about equal to the army on the peace footing, including the partial service of the reserves, the additional tax upon the labour of the country due to the war might be roughly estimated at two and a half per cent, that is to say, one in forty of the total population. This is certainly a heavy tax, but it is not nearly so heavy as that which the Northern States sustained during the Civil War in America, and there are certain special reasons why Japan should bear this tax more easily than most Western lands.

In the first place it should be noted that the labour market in Japan has been so far over-stocked that there has been for many years a considerable emigration to Korea, Hawaii, the United States, British Columbia, and elsewhere. These emigrants have been for the most part able-bodied and in proportion of women has been small.

Again, there is in Japan opportunity for largely increasing the efficiency of labor which does not exist in the same degree in Western lands. The Japanese are certainly an industrious people, but their physical powers are often used most wastefully. There is hardly a department of industry in which the number of employes might not be greatly reduced, provided the labor of those who remain could be used with greater economy. Such economy is being gradually secured by the introduction of improved appliances, especially tools and the lighter forms of machinery, like sewing machines, lathes, etc.

Other considerations, such as improved roads and extended railways, the establishment everywhere of agricultural, technical and commercial schools, etc. are also mentioned. There is a thoughtful paper on "The New Life in Japan," deal with which we have not space. We have also to content ourselves with mere mention of the sections devoted to Social Work, Unemployment, National Work, and the very complex department in which Churches and Missions are dealing with. The Missionary Directory is, so far as we can perceive, very full and accurate, as indeed is all the information embodied in this excellent work of only 170 pages.

BASEBALL.

The breeze which prevailed during the whole of Saturday tended to make conditions much more pleasant for baseball players in Yokohama than the reading of the thermometer would lead one to imagine. But even at that the heat was depressing and affected most of the men before the game was finished. It was the third in the series of official games and several changes had been made in the line-up, promising some interesting play. But, as a glance at the score will show, the good-plays came by fits and starts, and a rattled field in the second innings enabled McChesney to make 11 runs in a lurch, while Merriman knotted 6 runs in the second and 5 in the ninth. With the return of cooler weather we shall see better form than this we hope. Let us up!—

McCHESNEY'S TEAM.					MERRIMAN'S TEAM.				
Brown	.....	P	.....	Coner	.....	Coner	.....	Coner	.....
Thompson	.....	C	.....	Thorn	.....	Thorn	.....	Thorn	.....
McChesney	.....	1B	.....	McGowan	.....	McGowan	.....	McGowan	.....
Atkinson	.....	2B	.....	Merriman	.....	Merriman	.....	Merriman	.....
Blake	.....	3B	.....	Wiedeman	.....	Wiedeman	.....	Wiedeman	.....
Jenks	.....	SS	.....	Moller	.....	Moller	.....	Moller	.....
J. H. Heame	.....	RF	.....	Stonebrink	.....	Stonebrink	.....	Stonebrink	.....
H. W. Kilby	.....	LF	.....	Edwards	.....	Edwards	.....	Edwards	.....
Cowan	.....	CF	.....					

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Merriman	1	6	0	0	2	3	0	9	21
McChesney	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	14

Mr. McEwan, Umpire; Mr. C. M. Henning, Scorer.

Owing to the recent storm, many buildings of the Hashima coal mine, near Nagasaki, belonging to the Mitsui Bishi Co., have collapsed. The damage is estimated at a hundred thousand yen.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT IN YOKOHAMA.

At 2 p.m. on Aug. 17th, leading Chinese traders of Yokohama held a meeting in their Chamber of Commerce in connexion with the boycott against American products.

Mr. Shun Lung presided and at the outset made a lengthy speech in which he said that a letter from their countrymen in Shanghai had been received. The message informed them that the Chinese traders had decided not to purchase American products and to put the decision in force on July 18th. This was a natural result of the American attitude against Chinamen. The Shanghai note, of course, should be endorsed by the traders in Yokohama.

Mr. Ming, having referred to the principles of humanity, said that the American Government decided without any special reason to exclude Chinese subjects from their country. In consequence the Shanghai merchants decided to boycott Americans merchants and circulated copies of their decision in all parts of the world where Chinese reside. The speaker concluded by saying that in Yokohama the decision should be endorsed.

Discussion followed as to how the boycott could be enforced, after which Mr. Shun Lung proposed that in Yokohama no formal steps with regard to the boycott should be taken; every one being left to his own moral sense not to purchase or to use American goods, and thus to form a strong and united movement. Chinese merchants, however, are not prohibited from selling Chinese products to Americans. This proposal was unanimously adopted.

The meeting then dispersed.

The local Chinese, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, are carrying on a vigorous campaign against the smoking of American brands of cigarettes. Posters are surreptitiously put up all over the Settlements warning Chinese against them and portraying grotesque representations of men with dog's heads, etc., the result of persisting in using them. The police are doing their best to stop this practice, but it is obvious that it is very easy for an enthusiast to put up placards when no police are in the vicinity.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Seventy-eight sergeants were promoted ensign on Aug. 13th.

Mr. Uchida, Japanese Minister in Peking, left on Aug. 16th for South China.

The Sasebo City Assembly has decided to establish water-works at a cost of yen 19,200.

Another effort was to be made to refloat the *Sully* on the 15th August. The Hongkong-built pontoon is reported in good order.

On Aug. 16th the Emperor presented three thousand yen and the Empress a thousand yen to the family of the late Baron Sannomiya.

Leading tea traders of Yokohama will hold a meeting on Aug. 21st to discuss a proposal to welcome Mr. Taft and party on their way home from Manila.

The steamers *Mazagon* and *Gyanlee* recently purchased by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, have been renamed *Sagami Maru* and *Takeshima Maru* respectively.

Mr. Koidzumi, an official of the Yokohama Customs, will shortly leave for Korea. He is reported to have been employed by the Korean Financial Department.

On Aug. 17th, seven officers and a thousand men captured in Central Saghalien were brought to Awamori. On the 18th and 19th, 1,320 and 1,025 prisoners respectively will arrive at the same city from the island.

In connexion with the fire on board the Dutch steamer *Perlak* at Shanghai the *Kokumin* has a further report that the ship only arrived there on the day of the accident from Sumatra with benzine,

and that the hull was severely damaged as well as the cargo. An engineer and three firemen were injured, and two or three Chinamen of the crew were killed. The bow of the ship is under water.

The Governor of Chiba prefecture reports that forty-one out of ninety-eight houses in the village of Uraga, Unakami, where some cases of plague appeared in July were recently burned and the roofs of forty-six others were also burned.

Mr. Sawada, secretary of the Tokyo-fu, on Aug. 10th, summoned twelve leading curio dealers and manufacturers in Tokyo, and spoke to them of the prospects of business in Manchuria. These businessmen will meet again after a week's interval.

K. Nakanishi (29), a mute, who has been confined in the Negishi Jail, escaped on the evening of Aug. 12th. He was arrested on the same night in Tsurumi where his parents—wealthy farmers—are living. On the following day, he was brought to Yokohama. It may be remembered, that he murdered a woman on Feb. 27th in Tsurumi by stabbing her with a sword, for which crime he was sentenced in the Local Court to five years' confinement in the penitentiary.

S. Kakisaki (22), a mason, on the night of Aug. 13th set fire to a restaurant in the village of Nasuno, Tochigi prefecture. While the occupants were panic-stricken with the fire, he murdered Naka Fujikura (23) a female servant, with a sword, and also killed the proprietor of the tea-house and another man who was present. The murderer committed suicide on the following morning by throwing himself before a train on the railway near the village of Kano. The cause is reported to be jealousy.

It appears that Captain W. B. Barker, U.S. Army Quartermaster at Nagasaki, whose death in a railway accident we reported the other day, was on his way to Unzen. Everything possible was done for him at the Takeo Hospital, whither he was taken, and where he died. At the time of his death Captain Barker was the youngest officer of the American army that had fought in the Civil War; he enlisted in the Confederate Army at the age of 16. He was an exceedingly popular man and much sympathy is publicly expressed for his sisters, who live in Mississippi.

On the evening of Aug. 10th Constable R. Nakamura was attacked by a crowd in Nogemachi, Yokohama, when attempting to take a sergeant to Tobe police. It is reported by the Tobe police that the constable ordered the non-commissioned officer to walk on the left side of the street as the latter was proceeding down the centre. The sergeant, however, did not comply with the order and the bystanders asked the policeman not to take the man to the office; but he refused and the trouble arose. The constable sustained a severe injury to his head from a stone thrown from the crowd.

On the morning of Aug. 16th, the dead body of a man, about 25 years old, was found in the compound of the Shinto temple Sanwo, in the village of Mutsu-ura, near Kanazawa, Kanagawa prefecture. He had been strangled with a hempen cord and his breast was severely injured. He seems to have been murdered elsewhere and removed thither. On Thursday morning, a preliminary examination judge and a public procurator of the Yokohama District Court proceeded to the place, together with Mr. Kato, Superintendent of the Kotobuki-cho Police Office. There is as yet no definite report about the crime.

According to official investigations on Aug. 14th, says the *Nahi Nichi*, Japanese prisoners in Russia are:—Army:—14 officers, 32 non-commissioned officers, 447 men, 4 employees of the medical corps, and one other; Navy:—2 officers, 73 non-commissioned officers, 13 men, 1 paymaster, 1 clerk, and 2 assistant civil engineers. Civilians:—259 merchant sailors, 13 employees of the railway, 2 photographers, 10 passengers, and six others. The foregoing makes a total of 820. Besides, there are some two hundred whose names were communicated by the Russian Prisoners

Intelligence Bureau, but in consequence of imperfect transmission, they have not been identified. Further, over 180 are in Russia whose names are not yet given by the Russian Government, but it is known by their private letters that they are detained as prisoners. The total number of Japanese in Russia is estimated at about twelve hundred.

DETAILED REGULATIONS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE MINING LAW.

(TRANSLATED BY J. E. DE BECKER.)

ORDER NO. 17, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Detailed regulations for the enforcement of the Mining Law are determined and notified as follows. 15th June, 1905.

(BARON) KIOURA KEIGO,
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

DETAILED REGULATIONS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE MINING LAW.

Art. 1.—Petitions (願書), applications (申請書), reports (報告) and maps (圖面) must be drawn up separately for each case, and those for which forms (様式) are prescribed must be prepared in accordance with such forms.

Art. 2.—Papers, maps or samples which have been submitted either to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce or the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office will not be returned if deemed necessary.

Art. 3.—In the case of an order or notice being given in regard to mining, should the domicile of the recipient be unknown, the gist of such order or notice shall be affixed in the notice-board of the Mine Inspection Office for a period of ten (10) days. In this case such order or notice shall be regarded as having been received on the day on which such period has expired.

Art. 4.—All acts of procedure and other acts which have been performed in accordance with these regulations are also binding upon the successors of persons intending to petition for mining, mining petitioners, persons entitled to mining rights, land-owners, or of any persons concerned.

Art. 5.—The provisions of these regulations concerning petitions for mining are applicable *mutatis mutandis* to the correction, increase or decrease, and revision of land in respect to which petition for mining has been made, or of a mining area.

Art. 6.—Should any document or map be found imperfect, the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office may either order it to be corrected or supplemented within a suitable period of time fixed by him.

Art. 7.—Where a document or a map has been forwarded through the post, such shall be regarded as sent in on the date and at the time shown on the cancelling stamp of the post office.

Should it be proved by a receipt for postal matter that the documents were posted on a day and at a time other than marked on the cancelling stamp of the post office, such shall be regarded as sent in on such day and at such time. The same rule applies when, in the case of the absence or undecipherability of the cancellation stamp, the day and time on and at which the documents have been forwarded have been proved by means of a receipt for postal matter.

Art. 8.—Papers or maps which should be sent in to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce must be forwarded through the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office. In this case the day and time on and at which the documents have been handed in to the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office are regarded as the day and time on and at which the same have been duly lodged.

Art. 9.—Persons intending to carry on mining business in respect to two or more kinds of minerals within one and the same area of land must lodge a separate petition for each kind of mineral. Provided, however, that this rule does not apply when the minerals exist within one and the same mineral bed.

Art. 10.—When it is desired to correct the name of the mineral relative to which permission for mining has been granted, a petition must be filed together with a statement of the reasons.

Art. 11.—Persons jointly petitioning for mining must send in together with the petition a jointly signed notice (or report) of the appointing of their representative. Persons jointly petitioning for mining may designate their representative in the petition instead of handing in the notice mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

The provisions of the two preceding paragraphs are applicable *mutatis mutandis* to cases where two or more persons are to become petitioners for mining or persons entitled to mining rights owing to

the change of petitioners or the creation or transfer of the mining rights.

Art. 12.—When persons jointly petitioning for mining or persons jointly entitled to mining rights have changed their representative, the fact must be promptly reported under their joint signatures.

Art. 13.—When the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office has appointed a representative in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 7 of the Mining Law, the fact must be notified to the persons jointly petitioning for mining or persons jointly entitled to mining rights.

Art. 14.—In the case of persons petitioning for mining withdrawing their petitions, petitioning for the increase or decrease of areas, or filing a notice of change of petitioners through their representative, a written resolution in respect thereto, or an equivalent document, must be attached to the petition or notice.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph are applicable *mutatis mutandis* to cases where the increase or decrease, amalgamation or partition of mining areas are petitioned for through a representative.

Art. 15.—In the case of a petition concerning mining in respect to land (relative to which the petition is made) and a mining area the superficial area of which exceeds a million (1,000,000) *tsubo* for the protection of mining interests or for the convenience of the division of mining areas, a statement of reasons must be attached to the petition.

Art. 16.—Should the land relating to which petition for mining is made be a place mentioned in Paragraph 2 of Article 10 of the Mining Law, a written permission from the competent authorities, or a document showing the fact that such permission has been obtained, or a document proving the fact that application has been lodged for such permission, must be handed in within thirty days from the date of filing the petition.

Art. 17.—When the shape of the land relative to which petition has been made is deemed unsuitable for carrying on mining business, the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office may, upon obtaining the sanction of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, order an increase or decrease of the land (relative to which petition has been made) to be made within a suitable period of time fixed by him.

Art. 18.—When a petitioner for mining desires to fix his mining area adjacent to a mining area belonging to another person, a distance of over 10 *ken* (60 feet) must be kept between the mining areas, but this rule does not apply when the consent of the neighbouring concessionaire has been obtained, or when petition for mining is made within the limit of a prospecting area.

Should it be considered necessary to extend or reduce the distance mentioned in the preceding paragraph for the control of the mining business, or for the protection of mining interests, the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office may, upon obtaining the sanction of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, order the increase or decrease of the land (relative to which petition has been made) to be made within a suitable period of time fixed by him.

Art. 19.—Maps to be attached to petitions for mining must be prepared in accordance with form No. 14, and the following particulars must be clearly stated therein:—

- (1) Name and classification of the land relative to which petition is made;
- (2) Area of the land relative to which petition is made;
- (3) Meridian line (南北線);
- (4) Scale;
- (5) More than two immovable basic points, and their names and special marks;
- (6) Point of survey forming each corner of the land relative to which petition is made, and its serial number;
- (7) Boundary line and the direction and distance (calculated in *ken*)* between the points of survey connected with the basic points;
- (8) Relations with other concessions situated within 50 *ken* (300 feet) of the land relative to which petition is made;
- (9) Outcrop (apex) of the mineral formation within the land relative to which petition is made or in its neighbourhood, and its direction and incline;
- (10) Shape of the land relative to which petition is made, or of its neighbouring land, and other particulars mentioned in Articles 10 or 11 of the Mining Law.

Maps mentioned in the preceding Paragraph must be signed and sealed by the surveyor who has actually surveyed the land relative to which petition is made; but this does not apply where the maps correspond to those actually surveyed by the Mine Inspection Office.

Art. 20.—Petitioners for mining (採掘) must attach to their petitions a written explanation con-

* *Ken*, 6 ft. English.

cerning the mineral formations of the ores which they intend to mine.

Art. 21.—Petitions for the increase or decrease of a mining area, or land relative to which petition for mining is made, must be forwarded through registered post.

In the case of the preceding paragraph, a receipt containing the date and time of its acceptance, must be demanded and obtained from the Post Office at which same has been posted.

Art. 22.—The Chief of the Mine Inspection Office may order the petitioner to produce a written specification relative to the preparations for mining works within a suitable period of time to be specified by him.

Art. 23.—When it is deemed necessary for the recognition of the facts concerning the actual survey of the land relative to which petition is made, the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office may order the petitioner to produce, within a suitable period of time to be fixed by him (the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office), the original map, field-book (野帳), or a copy thereof signed and sealed by the surveyor, and other documents proving the fact of the survey.

Art. 24.—When an actual inspection is deemed to be necessary relative to a petition concerning mining or to mining areas, the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office may designate and appoint the matters relative to which inspection is to be made, and the time of the inspection, and order the petitioner or concessionaire to be present. Should it not be feasible to appoint a time for inspection, the probable time shall be approximately determined by him, and as to the finally appointed time, it shall be directed that the official despatched shall designate the same.

When the official despatched designates the fixed time, a notice thereof shall be given at least three (3) days previously; but this does not apply when the applicant, or the person entitled to a mining right, entertains no objections.

Art. 25.—Notice of the alteration of the petitioner for mining must be jointly signed both by the former and new petitioners.

Art. 26.—Persons who have become petitioners for mining on account of succession, or petitioners for mining who have changed their surnames personal names or appellation (氏名, 名稱), or their domiciles, must report the fact to the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office within 14 days from the day on which notice has been given to the Census Registrar, or from the date of registration. Papers proving the fact must be attached to the notice.

Art. 27.—When any one of the joint petitioners for mining has retired from his position, the representative must report the fact to the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office within ten (10) days from the date of such retirement. The report must be accompanied by a paper proving the cause of retirement.

Art. 28.—Application for correction of the land relative to which petition for mining (採掘) has been made must be accompanied by a document giving reasons for such correction.

Art. 29.—In a map which is to be attached to an application for the correction of land relative to which petition for mining (採掘) is made or for the increase or decrease of land relative to which petition for mining business (鑛業) is made, must be clearly shown the relation of the former and new land under petition.

Art. 30.—The drawing of lots to be made according to the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 33 of the Mining Law shall be carried on by the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office in the presence of the petitioners for mining concerned.

The Chief of the Mine Inspection Office shall fix a time for drawing lots, and notice thereof shall be given to the petitioners for mining concerned at least fourteen (14) days previously.

Should the petitioners for mining who have received the notice mentioned in the preceding paragraph not be present at the time of drawing lots, the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office shall carry it on in the presence of two or more officials of the said Office.

Art. 31.—Petitions for the amalgamation or partition of a mining area shall be accompanied by a written statement of reasons; and in a map to be attached thereto must be clearly shown the relations of the areas to be amalgamated or partitioned. Provided that maps to be attached to a petition for partition must be prepared separately for each area.

The written consent of the mortgagee and a written arrangement concerning the order of the right of mortgage, both of which are to be made according to Paragraph 2 of Article 35 of the Mining Law, must be attached to petitions for amalgamation or partition.

Art. 32.—Petitions for the correction of a mining area to be made according to the provisions of Article 35 of the Mining Law shall be accompanied by a map of the mineral bed, a written explanation thereof, a written consent of the neighbouring persons entitled to mining rights, or a paper which can be substituted for the same.

Art. 33.—With regard to petitions for the correction of a mining area, the provisions of Article 28 shall be applied *mutatis mutandis* thereto.

Art. 34.—With regard to petitions for the correction, increase or decrease, or revision of a mining area, the provisions of Article 29 are applicable thereto *mutatis mutandis*.

Art. 35.—Petitions for the reduction or increase and decrease of mining areas to be made according to the provisions of Paragraph 3 of Article 37 of the Mining Law must be handed in accompanied by the written consent of the mortgagee.

Art. 36.—When it is decided that an application for mining be granted, the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office shall notify the petitioner.

The petitioner must apply for registration (登録) within 30 days from the day on which he has received the notice mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

The provisions of the preceding two paragraphs are applicable *mutatis mutandis* to applications mentioned in Article 10.

Art. 37.—Should it have been found that the boundaries or extent of a mining area differ from the map of the mining area, the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office may order the designation of the mining right (鑛業權ノ表示) to be changed within a suitable time fixed by him. In this case the order shall be accompanied by a map which is prepared after actual inspection (調査圖).

Art. 38.—In any of the following cases the chief of the Mine Inspection Office shall accept neither petitions (願書, 申請書) nor notices:—

- (1) When the whole of the land relative to which petition for prospecting (試掘) or mining (採掘) has been made is not situated within the district governed by the Mine Inspection Office having jurisdiction;
- (2) When the mineral ores relative to which petition has been made do not come under the provisions contemplated in Article 2 of the Mining Law;
- (3) When no maps have been attached to a petition for mining;
- (4) When fees are not duly paid;
- (5) When, contrary to the provisions of Articles 10, 15, 28, 31 or 33, no statement of reasons has been attached;
- (6) When, contrary to the provisions of Article 14, neither written resolutions nor papers corresponding thereto have been attached;
- (7) When contrary to the provisions of Article 21, documents have not been forwarded under registered cover;
- (8) When, contrary to the provisions of Article 25, the documents have not been jointly signed both by the former and new petitioners;
- (9) When, contrary to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 31, no written consent and arrangement have been attached;
- (10) When, contrary to the provisions of Articles 32 or 35, neither written consent nor papers which can be substituted for the same have been attached.

Art. 39.—In any of the following cases petitions (願書) or reports (報告) shall be rejected:—

- (1) When, in the case of actual inspection (實地調査), the petitioner is unable to clearly show the district relative to which petition has been made, or when he is unable to give explanations of the matters designated to be examined (指定シタル調査事項) in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 24;
- (2) When the district pointed out by the petitioner differs substantially from the map attached to the petition;
- (3) When neither correction nor supplement has been made within the time of the order issued in accordance with the provisions of Article 6;
- (3) When neither permission nor certificate has been submitted within the term specified in Article 16;
- (5) When no application for the increase or decrease of the area has been lodged within the term specified in the order issued in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 or paragraph 2 of Article 18;
- (6) When no specification has been submitted within the term specified in the order issued in accordance with the provisions of Article 22;
- (7) When neither original map, field-book (野帳) nor a copy thereof, nor documents proving the fact of the survey, have been sent within the term specified in the order issued in accordance with the provisions of Article 23;
- (8) When the applicant has failed to appear the time appointed in accordance with the provisions of Article 24;
- (9) When application for registration (登録申請書) has been neither lodged nor posted within the term specified in Article 36;
- (10) When no written arrangement has been

lodged within the term specified in the order issued in accordance with the provisions of Article 79.

Art. 40.—Persons who have become entitled to mining rights on account of succession, or persons entitled to mining rights who have changed their surnames, personal names, or appellations, (氏名・名稱) or their domiciles must apply for the registration (登録) thereof within fourteen (14) days from the day on which the fact has been reported to the Mining Registrar, or from the date of the registration (記).

Art. 41.—When a person entitled to a mining right commences the mining business, his mining office shall be promptly established at the seat of the mining area or in its neighbourhood, and a report thereof shall be given to the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office.

Art. 42.—Persons entitled to a right of prospecting shall keep at their mining offices a map of the prospecting area and a statement of the progress of the prospecting works (試掘工程表); and a person entitled to a right of mining (掘權者) shall keep a map of the mining area (掘權區圖) and the programme of the scheme of the mining operations (礦業施業案) in addition to a map of the actual survey of the shafts (坑內實圖) and books relating to the mining business.

Art. 43.—When a person entitled to a mining right does not commence his business within six (6) months from the day on which the creation or transfer of the mining right has been registered, or when he desires to suspend his business for upwards of six (6) months, notice thereof shall be given to the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office stating the reasons in detail.

When business has been commenced within the term of suspension, the fact must be promptly reported to the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office.

Art. 44.—The programme of the mining scheme must contain the following matters, and must be filed within 30 days from the day on which the mining business has been commenced, accompanied by a map for the purpose of elucidating same.

(1) *Matters relating to Mineral beds.*

Position, width (or thickness) direction and inclination of the principal mineral beds, the position of the principal "faults" and their influence upon the mineral beds; The class and quality of the principal mineral ore and subsidiary (allied) mineral ores; the class and nature of the "mother-rock" (mother lode?) and especially its influence upon the excavation, support, and other works.

(2) *Matters relating to exploring for minerals and opening shafts.*

The location of the subjective mineral bed and the order and method of mining the ores;

The position, direction, size, length, time of completion, manner and object of excavation of new perpendicular, slanting, or horizontal shafts, and new structures at the mouths of the said shafts;

Manner of ventilation, drainage, and transportation;

Number of persons employed and the motive-power;

Presence or absence of danger in the workings from water, gas, rock, etc., and precautionary measures in respect thereto.

(3) *Matters relating to mining.*

Location and name of the subjective mineral bed, order and method of working, amount of mineral ore, and the minimum and average quality;

Amounts of water (in the shafts) and stones run away, their quality and (the manner of their) disposal;

Manner of ventilation, drainage and transportation;

Number of persons employed and the motive-power;

Presence or absence of danger from water, gas, rock, etc., and precautionary measures in respect thereto.

(4) *Matters relating to cobbing.*

Order and method of cobbing;

Class, amount, and fineness of the refined ore and the amount of rough ore;

Amount, nature and disposal of tail water and slags;

Number of persons employed and the motive-power.

(5) *Matters relating to refining.*

Order and method of refining;

Amount of refined ore and the class and amount of the products;

Volume and nature of smoke, tail waters and sand disposal thereof;

Number of persons employed and the motive-power.

Should any of the provisions of the preceding paragraph be inapplicable according to the classification or state of the mining operations, the matters to be described in accordance with the said paragraph may be either increased or decreased, clearly stating the reason for such variation.

Art. 45.—The Chief of the Mine Inspection Office shall specify a period of at least upwards of 30 days when he orders a programme of a mining scheme to be changed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 45 of the Mining Law.

Art. 46.—To the petition for alteration to be made according to the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 45 of the Mining Law, must be attached a fresh programme of the mining scheme and a document giving full particulars of the reasons for such alteration.

Art. 47.—Maps of actual survey of the interior of shafts must be two—*videlicet*, a plane and sectional map. The state of the progress of the workings must be surveyed at least once at the end of each and every month and the maps must be prepared during the following month.

Duplicate maps of the actual survey of the interior of shafts must be handed in at the end of August for those up to the end of June of each year, and at the end of February for those up to the end of December of each year. Provided that should it be deemed necessary according to the state of the mine, the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office may, upon obtaining the sanction of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, change the time or number of times at which the maps are to be handed in.

The duplicate maps of the actual survey of the interior of a shaft which were handed in on the preceding occasion will be returned upon demand.

Art. 48.—In the mining book must be entered the amount of the mining products, the quantity sold, and the price thereof, the number of working days, and the number of labourers.

Duplicate copies of the mining book must be handed in at the end of July for those up to the end of June of each year and at the end of January for those up to the end of December.

Art. 49.—In the case of the extinction or transfer of a right of mining, the documents or maps which are to be either prepared or handed in according to the provisions of the preceding two articles must be prepared and handed in within 30 days from the day on which recording thereof has been effected by the persons who were entitled to the right of mining.

Art. 50.—With regard to the statement of particulars of mining, it shall be handed in before the end of January of every year, making entries of the quantity of the mining products during the previous year, quantity sold, the selling price thereof, the number of working days, and the number of labourers.

Art. 51.—In the case of either extinction or transfer of a mining right, the documents which are to be filed according to the provisions of the preceding Article shall be sent in within 30 days from the date of recording in respect thereto by the persons who were entitled to the mining right.

Art. 52.—In the case of a map of the actual survey of the interior of a shaft, duplicate copy of a mining book, or statement of particulars of mining operations to be filed according to the provisions of the preceding five articles, should there be no matters to be stated, the fact shall be reported to the proper authorities.

Art. 53.—In the case of carrying on a joint working in respect to two or upwards of two mining areas, the documents or maps mentioned in Article 44 and Articles 46 to 51 may be jointly prepared.

Art. 54.—When a person who is entitled to a mining right does not manage the mining operations in person, a mining representative must be appointed, and the appointment notified to the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office.

The representative mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be deemed to be authorized to perform all procedure and other acts in respect to the management of mining operations which are to be performed by the person who is entitled to the mining right according to the provisions of the Mining Law, and of orders concerning the operation of the Mining Law. Provided that if the person who is entitled to the mining right, has restricted such powers this must be promptly notified.

Art. 55.—Persons who are entitled to the right of prospecting must prepare a statement of the progress of prospecting operations, making monthly entries therein of the state relating to the opening of shafts, quantity of the mining products, the number of working days, and the number of labourers employed.

Art. 56.—When it is desired to dispose of the mining products turned out in the course of prospecting operations, application must be made to the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office stating the manner in which the products are to be disposed of and the quantity.

Art. 57.—To the application for actual inspection to be made according to the provisions of Article 49 of the Mining Law must be attached documents

giving full particulars of the district to be inspected and the reasons thereof.

Should the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office consider it necessary to make an inspection, he shall prepare an estimate in writing of the number of days, and labourers and things required for such inspection and deliver the same to the petitioner.

The petitioner must make preparations of labourers and things and attend to witness the proceedings at the actual scene of the inspection.

Art. 58.—Persons desirous of making either a survey or inspection by entering upon land belonging to another party in accordance with the provisions of Article 52 of the Mining Law must file a petition stating the name and class of the land and the object thereof.

Art. 59.—Persons desirous to remove any object forming an obstacle in accordance with the provisions of Article 53 of the Mining Law must file a petition stating the class, name, place of existence, the name of the owner and possessor and the estimated value of the object forming such obstacle.

Art. 60.—Persons intending to enter upon or use land belonging to other parties in accordance with the provisions of Article 54 of the Mining Law, shall lodge a petition stating the name of the land, the name of the possessor, and the object thereof.

The application mentioned in the preceding paragraph may be made by telegraph.

Persons who are desirous to obtain an official order (指令) by telegraph in respect to the petition specified in this Article must pay in advance telegraph charges for putting down the name of the land, name of the possessor, and the object of either entering upon or using the land.

Art. 61.—Persons intending to enter upon or use land belonging to another person, or to remove an object forming an obstacle, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 52 to 54 of the Mining Law shall carry with them a certificate of permission from the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office.

Art. 62.—Persons desirous to use land belonging to another person in accordance with the provisions of Article 56 of the Mining Law must file a petition specifying the name and class of the land, name and domicile of the owner and the object, time and term of use, together with a copy of the land registration, map of the actual survey of the land in question and a written specification of the work.

Art. 63.—When a right concerning land belonging to another person has been acquired in accordance with the provisions of the Mining Law, when the use has commenced, when the use has finished, or when the land has ceased to be used, the person entitled to the mining right must immediately send in a report to the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office.

In the report concerning the acquisition of a right mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the name and class of the land, the name and domicile of the owner, and the object, time and term of the use must be stated.

Art. 64.—The regulations concerning the employment of mine labourers and labour, which are to be determined in accordance with the provisions of Article 75 of the Mining Law, must specify the following matter or matters corresponding thereto, and shall be produced for official approval 30 days previous to the commencement of the mining operations. The same applies when any alteration has been made:—

- (1) Class and grade of work;
- (2) Hire and discharge;
- (3) Wages for each class and grade;
- (4) Time of payment of wages;
- (5) Working hours of each class and the system of shifts;
- (6) Holidays and other matters relating to resting from work;
- (7) Restrictions concerning age and female and child labour;
- (8) When there are any provisions re rewards and punishments, such matters.

Art. 65.—A Mine-Labourers Register (礦夫名簿) shall be prepared within 30 days from the day on which the mining operations have been commenced, and entries shall be made therein of the name, date of birth, registered place (住所),* gist of previous record, class and grade of work, dates of hire and discharge, and the term of employment of each mine-labourer.

When changes have occurred in matters specified in the preceding paragraph, entries thereof shall be made forthwith.

Art. 66.—With regard to relief to be granted according to the provisions of Article 80 of the Mining Law, regulations relating to relief shall be determined upon the following basis, and produced 30 days prior to the date of the commencement of the mining operations for the approval of the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office:—

- (1) With regard to doctors' fees and other medical expenses, the actual cost;
- (2) During rest from work while receiving

* Permanent registry.

medical treatment, one-third or upwards of the amount of wages proportioned to the number of the days;

(3) With regard to funeral expenses to *ven* (or upwards);

(4) With regard to relief to be granted to surviving relatives, such sum of money as corresponds to 100 days' wages (or upwards) usually received by the deceased;

(5) With regard to relief to be granted to maimed and crippled persons, such sum of money as corresponds to 100 days' wages.

In the case of wages being fixed according to the amount of work, the wages mentioned in Nos. 2, 4 and 5 of the preceding paragraph shall be determined according to the average work done during the preceding 30 days.

Art. 67.—Persons entitled to a mining right must by convenient means inform their mine labourers of the provisions of the Mining Law relative to mine labourers, of the Regulations relating to the employment and work of mine labourers and Regulations relating to Relief.

Art. 68.—The applications to be made in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 90 or Paragraph 1 of Article 92 of the Mining Law shall specify the following matters, and maps showing the relation of the work or mineral bed (as the case may be) at the land relative to which the request is made, and a statement of the particulars of the negotiations with the owner or persons concerned, or with neighbouring concessionaires, shall be attached thereto:—

- (1) Name and domicile of the applicant;
- (2) Names and domiciles of the owner and persons concerned, or of neighbouring concessionaires;
- (3) Serial number of the recording of the mining right;
- (4) Object and reasons of the application.

When the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office has accepted the application mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the same shall be delivered to the owner and persons concerned or to the neighbouring concessionaires.

The owner and persons concerned, or the neighbouring concessionaires, shall file a reply (rejoinder) thereto within 14 days from the day on which the delivery of the application has been received.

Should the owner and persons concerned, or the neighbouring concessionaires, fail to file a reply within the period of time specified in the preceding paragraph, the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office may give a decision according to the application only.

Should the applicant fail to correct or supplement within the period of time specified in the order given in accordance with the provisions of Article 6, the application shall be dismissed.

The decision shall contain reasons and shall be delivered by the chief of the Mine Inspection Office to the applicant, the owner and persons concerned, and the neighbouring concessionaires.

Art. 69.—Petitions to the Minister (*sogwan* 所願) to be filed according to the provisions of either Paragraph 2 of Article 90 or Paragraph 2 of Article 92 of the Mining Law must be handed in together with a copy of the decision given by the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office.

The provisions of the preceding Article are applicable *mutatis mutandis* to the petition mentioned in the preceding Paragraph.

Article 70.—Persons who have filed a petition or an administrative suit according to the provisions of Article 89, Paragraph 2 of Article 90, Article 91 and Paragraph 2 of Article 92 of the Mining Law must notify the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office within 7 days.

Art. 71.—Publication of either a disposition or a decision founded upon the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 93 of the Mining Law shall be effected by means of the *Official Gazette*, but with regard to dismissal in accordance with the provisions of Article 39, publication shall be effected by posting a notice upon the bulletin-board of the Mine Inspection Office.

Art. 72.—Persons who have infringed the provisions of Articles 26, 27, 40 to 43, 49, 51, 52, 55, 61, 63, 67, 70, 81, 86 and 87; persons who have neither appeared at the time appointed according to the provisions of Article 24 nor made explanation of the matters to be investigated; persons who have failed to apply for recording within the time specified according to the provisions of Article 37; or persons who have failed to hand in regulations relating to relief to be made according to the provisions of Articles 66 and 90, or to revise regulations relating to relief according to the provisions of Article 89 shall be punished by a fine not exceeding 25 *yen*.

Art. 73.—In the case of a mining representative being appointed according to the provisions of Article 54, the penal provisions of these regulations which are applicable to persons entitled to mining rights, legal representatives or juridical persons shall be applied to such mining representative.

Art. 74.—These regulations, with the exception of the provisions of Article 72, are applicable *mutatis*

mutandis to the mining operations carried on by the State.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

Art. 75.—These regulations shall be put into force from the 1st July, 1905.

Art. 76.—The Order and Notification of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce concerning the enforcement of the Mining Regulations (鑛業條例) shall be repealed from the day on which these regulations come into force.

Art. 77.—With regard to any procedure and other acts which have been performed in accordance with the Order and Notification of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce concerning the enforcement of the Mining Regulations, such shall be regarded as having been performed in accordance with these regulations so far as there are provisions in these regulations corresponding thereto.

Art. 78.—With regard to any procedure or other acts which have been performed prior to the enforcement of these regulations, should there be no special provisions in the Mining Law and these regulations, the provisions of the Order and Notification of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce concerning the enforcement of the Mining Regulations shall be applied thereto.

Art. 79.—With regard to a petition which has been made in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 46 of the Mining Regulations, should the written consent of the mortgagee have been attached thereto the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office may order a written arrangement as to the rank of the right of mortgage to be produced, specifying a suitable period of time.

Art. 80.—Persons who have, prior to the enforcement of these regulations, been regarded as mining representatives according to the provisions of Order No. 3 of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of 1899 shall be regarded as representatives appointed in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

Art. 81.—Persons who have been engaged in the mining business continuously from prior to the enforcement of these regulations shall, within 10 days from the day on which these regulations come into force fix their mining offices at the localities where their mining areas exist or in their neighbourhood, and notify the same to the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office.

Art. 82.—With regard to persons who have procured permission for prospecting or privileges for mining prior to the enforcement of these regulations, the term specified in Article 43 shall be calculated from the day on which these regulations come into force.

Art. 83.—Persons who have been carrying on mining work continuously from prior to the enforcement of these regulations must, before the end of November, 1905, file their programme of the mining scheme duly prepared in accordance with the provisions of Article 44.

Art. 84.—A mining representative appointed in accordance with the provisions of Order No. 3 of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in 1899, shall be regarded to have been granted the same powers as a mining representative appointed in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

Art. 85.—Persons who are using land belonging to others according to the provisions of Article 48 of the Mining Regulations must, within 90 days from the day on which these regulations come into force, file a report specifying the name, class, and object of the use of the land, together with map of the actual survey of the land concerned, specification of the work and a document proving the right of use.

Art. 86.—With regard to the Regulations relating to the Employment of Mine Labourers relative to which sanction has been obtained in accordance with Paragraph 2 of Article 64 of the Mining Regulations, if there be any different provisions in regard to the matters specified in Article 64, the persons entitled to a right of mining must revise the same within 30 days from the day on which these regulations shall come into force and sanction shall be applied for in respect thereto.

Art. 87.—With regard to the Mine Labourers Register prepared in accordance with the provisions of Article 70 of the Mining Regulations, should there be any different provisions in regard to the matters specified in Article 65, such must be revised within 60 days from the day on which these regulations become operative.

Art. 88.—Persons who have been engaged in prospecting continuously from prior to the enforcement of the regulations must prepare a Mine-Labourers Register in accordance with the provisions of Article 65 within 30 days from the day on which these regulations become operative.

Art. 89.—With regard to the Regulations relating to Relief granted to Mine-Labourers sanctioned in accordance with the provisions of Article 72 of the Mining Regulations, should there be any different provisions in regard to the matters specified in Article 66, the person entitled to a right of mining must

revise such provisions within 30 days from the day on which these regulations become operative, and sanction must be obtained in respect thereto. Provided that where it is necessary to give relief before such revision is effected, the sum of money to be granted may not be less than the minimum specified in Article 66.

Art. 90.—Persons who have been engaged in prospecting continuously from the enforcement of these regulations must produce, for official sanction, the regulations relating to relief according to the provisions of Article 66 within 30 days from the day on which these regulations come into force.

Art. 91.—Petitions to be made in accordance with the provisions of Article 119 of the Mining Law must be accompanied by the following documents:—

- (1) Documents stating in detail the present actual state of the business;
- (2) Documents proving the fact that the person in regard to which application is made have been selected continuously from prior to the 31st December 1904.

Here follow the forms (18 in all).

METHODS OF THE RUSSIAN BUREAUCRACY.

The following document has been sent us:—

The world is kept well-informed concerning the methods employed in Russia by those who disapprove of the existing form of government. The Russian Bureaucracy is at pains to advertise the information such as dare oppose its despotic will. What is understood outside Russia is the desperate length to which the Bureaucracy is now prepared to go in its bitter struggle against all the principles of political freedom. The following document tells its own tale. In its original form it is a broadside of the kind known in Russia as "Proclamations." Any persons or even suspected of distributing "proclamations" advocating the aims of any of the "opposing" parties of Russia, are summarily dealt with: authorities, imprisoned, exiled, and otherwise maltreated as "malcontents." The distribution of this document is left untouched by the censorship of the bureaucracy. No newspapers dare print in Russia any proclamation emanating from these parties, but the following document, raised "loyal," has been printed with impunity by a Moscow evening paper, which throws a shadow upon the hopes of the party therein named in the absence of the punishment, by administrative process without any form of law, which speedily follows upon the publication of anything exposed to the authorities it must be taken that this extraordinary document has the tacit approval of the Bureaucracy, in whose interests it appeals to the lowest ranks of the population of Russia. The following is a faithful translation of the original "Proclamation."

"PROCLAMATION.

"May 6/19, 1905.

"Peasants, town-dwellers, working men, be what the gentlefolk are planning. In the Zemstvos, and in the large towns the lawyers, priests, students, schoolmasters, ruined landowners, ex-merchants and other such gentry, calling them the *intelligentsia*,* want to reorganize our Russia such wise that instead of the Czar they themselves shall rule the Empire. In pursuit of the gentlefolk are creating all kinds of disorders: the professors and students have ceased to teach or be taught; the lawyers,—those of the law-courts,—are insolently demanding meetings constitutions, that is to say, are declaring that the Czar shall yield his autocratic powers selected from among the gentlefolk in the schools, instructed by their fathers stopped learning, in some of the towns have been going about the streets crying out, 'Away with the Government! Czar!'; the gentlefolk, in order to seize the power from the Czar by terror, are killing the Duke Sergius, who was nowise to blame, killed the Czar-Liberator. Side by side the gentlefolk are co-operating also the *zem-*

*The Russian word is merely the Latin *gentilia* in Russian letters; in significant collective noun, and the nearest equivalent is "the brains" as distinguished from the hands of the country. The word came into the seventies of last century, and has no suggestion of disparagement, rather, the contrary. Its practical value is about the popular use of "Esquire" in England, or self by the labour of his hands, belongs in the "intelligentsia."—V.E.M.

among the Jews, Poles, and Armenians, demanding likewise constitutions, in order to lord it over us, Russians born. That highly placed leader of sedition, the President of the present Committee of Ministers, Witte, continues to still further encourage aliens, promising to use his best endeavours in their behalf, especially for the Jews, and this is not surprising for ("passage omitted as too personal, the case being: 'A Jew can buy anybody'). In striking a friendship with Jews and other aliens, the desire of the *intelligentsia* is to rob the Czar of his power, or rather to tear the power out of the hands of the government, and to seize into their own hands the treasury chest. The Czar, yielding to the gentleness, is already sanctioned the summoning of trustworthy acted persons, but the gentry demand that the acted should be themselves only, and not the peasants, not town-dwellers, for these in State matters will only express an opinion, but will leave the decision to the Czar as autocrat. The gentry, on the other hand, desire themselves to have the decision of State affairs, and to make the Czar, together with the people, obey their decisions. If the gentleness by their audacity, their terrorism and assassinations, should succeed in this, little brothers, you then refuse to recognise them as the authority of the government, tear them in pieces, show them in the Empire you are the power, that there are a hundred millions of you, and of the *intelligentsia* there'll not be even five millions. The elect of the Czar must you be; you must tell me your views. Remember the saying: 'It is for the people to hold opinion, but for the Czar to give decision.' The opinions of the gentry be always in their own favour. We see every day how the gentry lord it in the towns and the Zemstvos, squeezing the Zemstvo taxes out of the peasants. Often enough they sell you last for these taxes. The children demand milk of mother, and the unhappy mother only cries woe. Or take for example the Moscow Municipal Council, which consists of festering *intelligentsia*. The Mayor, Prince Golitsin, receives by appointment of the members of the Municipal Council a salary of thirty thousand roubles a year. The town engineers receive tens of thousands, then there are besides the contracts, taxes, public works, out of which they all make money. Or take for example the Zemstvo-member, known in Russia, of the Province of Tver, Petevich, who made a fortune for himself out of the land of a Zemstvo hospital; the same thing would in the Kursk Zemstvo with its president, Askaniy. Almost all Zemstvo and municipal bodies are gangs of thieves in the interests of the gentry. It is the seditious gentry that have brought into the country disorder and rebellion; it is they that deny the Czar because they want to stand in his place; they deny the Orthodox Faith because they do not believe in God at all; they deny their fatherland because they are co-operating with the enemies of their fatherland, with Jews, Poles, and other aliens, who are slaying their own brothers, the servants of the Czar, and destroying the Empire. Long enough we have endured this *intelligentsia*. Let us turn ourselves into clubs, let us draw up lists of all rebels and rioters in towns and villages, and we smash them, each as he best can and with the finds most convenient, by night from a corner, or through their windows. Against these rascals all means are good.

"THE UNION OF THE PEOPLE."

This extraordinary appeal to the lowest depths of ignorance is issued anonymously. Its tone and even individual phrases are to be found in the columns of the *Moscow Gazette*, a discredited Government organ, and the *Russkoe Delo*, by Messrs. Gringmut and Sharapov recently. Typographic experts declare that there is doubt the leaflet was printed on the presses of the *Moscow Gazette*. The anonymous "Union of the People" is thus clearly connected with the Monarchical Party, whose avowed aim is the restoration of the status quo ante bellum, which, if practicable, can only mean a return to the days of the Iron Nicholas of half a century ago. The leaders of this party are professedly the late notorious Minister of the Interior, Plehve, "executed" by the revolutionaries twelve months ago. The members are mostly oldsters under the Bureau of together with a few of sincere, if misguided, *laudatores temerarii*.

The word should be called to the mention of "the word used in Russian equally signifying 'rascals':" if this proclamation were to have the effect of exciting a mob of peasantry to make any distinction between foreigners and Russian aliens. Therefore there seems to be anticipating danger to the lives of foreign residents in outlying parts of the Empire, small and rural districts. In the larger towns it is the teaching of this "Union" will fail owing to the superior strength of the work-

men, who are better informed than to credit such statements as the above "Proclamation" makes about the educated classes.

The calculation of the party ultimately responsible for the policy advocated in this appeal to the ignorant is, in Russia, both simple and practical. It is hoped to rouse the proletariat and utilise them to cow the educated superior classes, the Government meanwhile standing aside, playing Gallo, in convenient ignorance of passing events. This eminently Russian method was illustrated not long ago during the Jewish Massacres at Kishinev, and still more recently at Baku. On a smaller scale it is being illustrated almost daily in one or other of the smaller centres of European Russia. When the common herd of the ignorant have terrorised the *intelligentsia* the Bureaucracy in the natural course of things Russian, will send in the military to "restore order," killing freely in the name of outraged justice. The outer world of civilisation, to whose comments the Russian is peculiarly sensitive, must approve even the most drastic methods of punishment for those guilty of brutally maltreating their betters. It is, of course, hoped that Europe will never know (and if suspecting she will never be in a position to prove culpability) the secret springs which have set the proletariat in motion. The above "Proclamation" exhibits pretty plainly some of the secret movements of the machinery: for which reasons it should be given the widest publicity outside the Russian Empire.

VICTOR E. MARSDEN, M.A.

50, Tverskoy Boulevard, Moscow,
May 26th, 1905.

THE LAW COURTS.

A LEASE CASE.

JUDGMENT.

JEAN LEMARÉCHAL, French, No. 80, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama City.
RYU-JO-KEN, Chinese, No. 185, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama City.

In the matter of a case between the above parties wherein the plaintiff demands the pulling down of houses, vacation, delivery of land and the payment of damages (Case No. 308 (wa) for the year 1904 of this Court), this District Court has limited the proceedings to the question as to whether the plaintiff is entitled to the right of perpetual lease or not, and hereby renders judgment as follows:—

FORMAL ADJUDICATION.

It is hereby ruled, ordered and adjudged that:—

- (1) The plaintiff's claim is hereby dismissed;
- (2) The costs of the Court shall be borne by the plaintiff.

FACTS.

The process-attorney for the plaintiff prays for a judgment to be given to the effect that the defendant shall pull down (1) one two-storied brick building with tiled roof containing 64 *tsubo* 9 *go* 6 *seki* 5 *sai* in both down and up-stairs respectively; (2) one brick bungalow with tiled roof containing 30 *tsubo*; (3) one brick bungalow with tiled roof containing 21 *tsubo*; (4) one brick two-storied building with tiled roof containing 86 *tsubo* 1 *go* in both down and up-stairs respectively; (5) one brick two-storied building with tiled roof containing 30 *tsubo* 8 *go* in both down and up-stairs respectively; and (6) one brick two-storied building with tiled roof containing 91 *tsubo* 9 *go* 9 *seki* 8 *sai* and 76 *tsubo* 6 *go* 6 *seki* 5 *sai* in both down and up-stairs respectively all standing upon the government owned land at No. 185 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama City, containing 536 *tsubo*, and vacate and deliver up to the plaintiff the site of the buildings; that the defendant shall pay to the plaintiff damages in regard to the land calculated at the rate of *yen* 900 per annum from the 6th Oct., 1904, until the completion of the execution of the judgment to be given in this case; and that the costs of the court shall be borne by the defendant. He also asks the Court to declare the judgment to be provisionally executory subject to the deposit of security. For the ground of the claim, it is alleged by the plaintiff's attorney as follows:—The plaintiff acquired the right of perpetual lease in respect to the government-owned land situate at No. 185, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama City, containing 536 *tsubo* on the 6th October, 1904, but the defendant unlawfully occupied that portion of the said land where the one two-storied brick building with tiled roof containing 64 *tsubo* 9 *go* 6 *seki* 5 *sai* in both down and upstairs respectively and other 5 buildings are now standing, and has failed to comply with the plaintiff's demand that he should vacate the land, all to the great annoyance of the plaintiff. The plaintiff therefore demands the pulling down of the said buildings and the vacation and delivery of the site thereof and further sues for the recovery of the damages inflicted upon him owing to the unlawful occupation which has obstructed the utilization of the land in question by the plaintiff. He has produced Exhibits Nos. 1 to 3 (A) and admitted the existence of Exhibits B, reference being made for his benefit to 1 and 2 of Exhibits B.

The process-attorney for the defendant asks for a judgment dismissing the plaintiff's claim with costs. The gist of the allegation found in his plea is as follows:—With regard to the land in question, the Catholic Mission of France held the right of perpetual lease up to the middle of 1904, and the said Mission is not a juridical person according to the new Civil Code subsequent to the revision of the treaties. As Jean N. Guérin and the plaintiff could not have acquired the said right of perpetual lease from the said mission which is not a juridical person, the plaintiff has absolutely no title to the right of perpetual lease in respect to the land in question. Under these circumstances, the defendant asks the Court to limit the proceedings to the question as to whether the plaintiff is entitled to the right of perpetual lease or not. As proofs, the defendant has produced Exhibit No. 1-B, and 1 and 2 of Exhibit No. 2-B. Reference has been made to Exhibits No. 1 and 2-A and judgment given in both first and second instances (all from among the records ordered to be submitted at the instance of the defendant). The defendant has also admitted the existence of each of Exhibits A, and referred to Exhibit No. 3-A.

GROUND.

In considering the above: According to the copy of the registration book (Exhibit No. 1-A), it is stated that:

"On the 6th July, 1904, the acquisition of the right of perpetual lease by conveyance dated 2nd August, 1890, has been registered in favour of Jean N. Guérin, a French citizen, residing at No. 80 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama City," and that "on the 14th October, 1904, the acquisition of the right of perpetual lease by conveyance dated 6th October, 1904, has been registered in favour of Jean Lemaréchal, a French citizen residing at No. 80 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama City."

The plaintiff is therefore nominally entitled to the right of perpetual lease, but according to the extract of the Land Register of the Kanagawa Prefectural Office (Exhibit No. 1B), it can be seen that on the 14th March, 1903, the lessee of the land in question belonged to the Catholic Mission. It is also seen by the original of the judgment in the first instance (pronounced on the 16th October, 1903) and the copy of the judgment in second instance (pronounced on the 10th March, 1904) (all from among the records ordered to be submitted), that Jean N. Guérin claimed as representative of *La Mission Catholique de Japon* the right of perpetual lease in respect to the land in question. Therefore it is quite proper to recognize that during 1903, the person entitled to the right of perpetual lease in question was *La Mission Catholique de Japon*. And as to the fact that the said mission is a foreign juridical person, but has been neither recognized by the Japanese Government as such nor registered as a juridical person in Japan, it is clear from the assertion made by the process-attorney of the said mission, which is seen in the judgments of both first and second instances (all from the record ordered to be submitted), the existence of a foreign juridical person cannot be admitted except as a State, administrative division of a State, or a commercial company, as provided in Article 36 of the Civil Code. Furthermore there being no special provisions in the Franco-Japanese Treaty and the Laws of the Japanese Empire, which recognize that the said Mission is a juridical person, it cannot be admitted as having a personality under the Japanese law. This being so it of course could not have transferred the right held by it, and the right of perpetual lease in respect to the land in question could not have been transferred to any person after 1903. Accordingly the plaintiff cannot be entitled to the right of perpetual lease. Consequently it is considered that this point is sufficient to destroy the entire claim of the plaintiff, and with regard to the costs of the Court, Paragraph 1 of Article 72 of the Code of Civil Procedure being applied thereto, judgment is hereby given as shown in the Formal Adjudication hereinbefore mentioned.

Yokohama District Court, First Civil Division.

Judge President,

YASUDA KYUZABURO.

Judge Associate,

MATSUYAMA KYUTA.

JEIRI KORETAKA.

This exemplification has been prepared in accordance with the original of the judgment.

1st August, 1905.



At the same Court,
ONOGAWA SHINKICHI,
Clerk of the Court.

On Aug. 10th, the Emperor distributed port wine and other presents among the Ministers of State and other high officials and the officers of the Navy and Army as a mark of appreciation of their hard work during the present hot weather.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DAMAGE TO MAILS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR:—I beg to inform you with regret that according to information from the General Post Office in London the mail bags for London despatched from this office per S. S. *Kanagawa Maru* on the 19th May last were received by the office of destination in a wet condition, apparently by immersion in sea water. The registered articles and ordinary letters were, after treatment, delivered to the addressees, not much damaged, but some articles at the lower rate were damaged beyond recognition. Also, similar information is to hand from the Post Office, Wien, Austria, as regards the dispatch from Yokohama and Kobe by the same mail.

As the mails mentioned above were delivered here on board the *Kanagawa Maru* in good and perfect condition, it is believed that they might have been dropped into water when landed at Seattle or any other place in the way of transmission. The matter is now under the necessary investigation of the Post Offices concerned.

Yours sincerely,

T. AONUMA.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

London, August 10.

The Envoys are staying at the same hotel. They proceeded to the Naval Yard in separate parties. This time the Russians were given the precedence. Each Envoy was saluted by 19 guns. Rear-Admiral Meade received them and conducted them to the Naval buildings where they inspected the arrangements for the conference. They then lunched and afterwards returned to the hotel.

M. de Witte said in an interview that he would leave nothing unattempted to conclude peace, but all would depend on Japan's demands. In case of failure the world would judge who was responsible.

The Envoys have met. Their credentials were found satisfactory. English and French are to be jointly used. A minute will be recorded in both languages.

Later.

It has been arranged that the Envoys will sit for three hours every morning and for 2½ hours in the afternoon.

London, August 11.

The conviction is gaining ground that the peace conference will fail on account of the indemnity question, with regard to which it is believed the Russian instructions admit no concession.

Baron Komura has handed M. Witte the Japanese terms in writing. The Russian Plenipotentiaries will study the question and answer in writing as soon as possible. In the meantime the Conference stands adjourned.

London, August 12.

A Portsmouth correspondent wires that the re-imbursement of war expenses, the amount whereof is left for future determination, and the cession of Saghalien are the main features of the Japanese demands. The word "indemnity" is avoided.

Later.

The other terms are the cession of Russian leases in the Liaotung peninsula; the evacuation of the whole of Manchuria; the cession to Japan of the whole of the railroad south of Harbin, the northern portion remaining in Russian possession; a Japanese protectorate of Korea; the limitation of Russia's Naval strength in the Far East; the retrocession to China of any Russian privileges in Manchuria; the grant of fishery rights to Japanese on the Siberian littoral, from Vladivostok to Behring Sea; the relinquishment of Russia's interned warships.

It is learnt at Portsmouth that Russia accepts all the Japanese proposals as a basis of discussion, excepting the payment of an indemnity and the cession of Saghalien.

London, August 13.

With the exception of the *Daily News*, which considers that the demand for fishing rights and the relinquishment of the interned warships might be waived, the English press considers that the Japanese terms are entirely reasonable and legitimate.

London, August 14.

Portsmouth confirms that the Russian reply rejects the demand for an indemnity and the cession of territory and declares that Russia is undaunted though she has suffered reverses. But she is not obliged to accept peace at any cost and she throws the responsibility of the war on Japan.

London, August 15.

At Portsmouth the discussion of the first clause of the peace conditions lasted all Saturday afternoon and was adjourned, but the two main points of the negotiations, viz., the indemnity and the cession of Saghalien are temporarily in abeyance.

Saturday's conference at Portsmouth was inconclusive. The plenipotentiaries discussed the recognition of Japan's preponderating position in Korea.

London, August 16.

The peace plenipotentiaries reassembled on Monday and disposed of the clause relating to the status of Korea.

London, August 16.

Reuter's Portsmouth correspondent wires that Articles II. and III. were settled on Tuesday. They relate to the evacuation of Manchuria, with the abandonment of Russia's rights there, and the cession of the Chinese Eastern Railroad south of Harbin.

London, August 17.

It appears that the Chinese railroad clause in the Japanese peace terms was not settled yesterday. The clause comes later. The restoration of Chinese administration in Manchuria has been settled.

THE ALIENS BILL.

London, August 10.

The House of Lords has read the Aliens Bill.

CONCESSIONS IN CHINA.

The Pierpont Morgan Company is negotiating for the sale of the Hankow-Canton Railway through China. The offer of the various European syndicates has been considered.

THE FRENCH FLEET.

The French fleet entered Portsmouth—an unprecedented honour to a foreign fleet. The ships anchored amid the wildest enthusiasm.

LORD CURZON'S RESIGNATION.

There are vague rumours that Lord Curzon is about to resign.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

A new internal loan of 20 millions sterling at 5 per cent. has been announced in St. Petersburg.

THE FRENCH NAVAL VISIT TO LONDON.

London, August 11.

Admiral Caillard and eighty French naval officers were entertained at luncheon at the Guildhall, London, yesterday. There was a scene of remarkable enthusiasm in the streets. The visitors dined with Lord Lansdowne, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, last night.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

London, August 15.

The Norwegian plebiscite practically unanimously approves of dissolution.

KING EDWARD.

London, August 16.

King Edward has gone to Marienbad.

THE FRENCH FLEET.

The French fleet has left Portsmouth. It had an enthusiastic reception in England which culminated in a historic celebration in Westminster Hall, which created a profound impression in France.

THE BALTIC CRUISE.

London, August 17.

The Channel cruising squadron of the British Navy, consisting of 11 battleships and 8 cruisers has left Portsmouth for a cruise in the Baltic.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters; 11th inst.)

OPERATIONS IN SAGHALIEN.

On the 8th instant the enemy in the Naioso region, numbering 118, including officers came in and surrendered.

(It will be remembered that on the 7th instant following telegram was received at the Military Head Quarters:—"According to General Knoff, 2 officers and a hundred men had been sent out to Naioso. He has telegraphed to this department to come to Onoru and surrender." Does the telegram received on the 10th indicate the result of that order.—Ed. J.M.)

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on afternoon of the 11th. From the Officer commanding the Saghalien Army).

On the 10th a detachment sent out by co-operating with the navy, attacked the remnants of the enemy who occupied the south-east shore of Tonnaicha Lake, thus called Tonnaicha" "by the military authorities.—Ed. J.M.") and made 120 prisoners.

(Received at the Naval Head Quarters at 10.20 a.m. the 11th instant from Admiral Katoaka.)

The naval and military forces co-operating set out on the 7th instant for the purpose of driving the enemy from Gunaicha Lake, which is on the east coast of Saghalien, 20 nautical miles east of Korsakoff (called Kushunkotan). According to a telegram despatched from the ships at 11 p.m. on the 10th a squadron of pickets carrying guns attacked from the lake at 6.30 a.m. on that day while the troops operated along the east shore of the lake. There was a two hours' artillery fight in which the enemy raised the white flag and surrendered.

They numbered 123. The troops also took possession of their camp.

[This "Gunaicha" has hitherto been called "naicha."—Ed. J.M.]

(Received at the Imperial Naval Department SAGHALIEN.

[Report from Admiral Katoaka, 14th instant p.m.]

Lieutenant Harada, in command of destroyer, sent out to operate on east coast of Karafuto, reports that on morning of the 13th the destroyer fired on a remnant of the enemy's troops the telegraph office at Naoro (on the coast of Patience Bay), and took the prisoners to the number of 18. Their arms and the telegraphic apparatus were captured.

ON THE MAINLAND.

[Report from Admiral Katoaka received on the 15th instant.]

On the 13th some of the enemy's troops were observed at Lazareff Point the Mamiya Strait. (Lazareff Point the continent opposite Pogobi. These points the strait is narrowed J.M.). After firing on them a party from the ships, when it was suddenly upon hotly by the enemy from the a neighbouring forest. One of the party was killed and 4 were wounded.

they drove back the enemy and destroyed the telegraph station.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters: on the p.m. 15th instant)

MANCHURIA.

Early on the morning of the 14th a battalion of the enemy's infantry with 2 sotnias of cavalry, 8 field-pieces and 6 quick-fires advanced against our position at Sushilipan, but they were driven back at once with a loss of about 35 killed and wounded, our casualties being one wounded.

About the same time 3 companies of his infantry with 2 sotnias of cavalry advanced against our position some 7½ miles north-west of Changtu. At 2.30 p.m. we completely repulsed them. They left 10 killed and wounded, and retired northward in disorder.

Small bodies of the enemy made attacks in the Weiyanpaumon direction also, but all were repulsed.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

At a meeting of the Plenipotentiaries on the 10th the question of credentials was disposed of without any special difficulty. The commissions of the Russian Plenipotentiaries were complete in every respect, and all preliminaries essential to opening the conference were settled satisfactorily. The Japanese Plenipotentiaries then handed in a written statement of the conditions of peace, and the Russian Plenipotentiaries decided to commence examining them at once and to reply as soon as possible in writing.

On the 12th instant the Plenipotentiaries of Japan and Russia had their second meeting. On this occasion M. Witte handed in a written answer to the conditions of peace submitted by our plenipotentiaries at the first meeting.

It is reported by some that the Plenipotentiaries met on the 13th but the statement is baseless. In official quarters the news is that there was no meeting on the 13th and that they were to come together again on the 14th. No news has yet been received of the result of the latter meeting.

(RECEIVED BY THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

Under date of the 10th Berlin telegraphs that the prospects of peace have finally become good. The conference has been most courteous and the details of the vital questions have been committed to writing.

M. Witte is consulting with capitalists to procure means of defraying the indemnity.

London under date of the 10th telegraphs that the credentials of the Plenipotentiaries have been examined. Baron Komura saw M. Witte's commission, but M. Witte did not ask to see Baron Komura's.

"I" (the *Asahi's* correspondent) "must gain repeat what I believe to be the case. Russia will not consent to cede Saghalien or to pay an indemnity. She regards these things as impossible from a military point of view, from the point of view of her material envelopment and from the point of view of her national honour. By obtaining Saghalien Japan would render it impossible for Russia to have a fleet hereafter in the Far East. Russia, however, will not hesitate to agree to the following:—

1. That Korea should be under Japan's protection on condition that Japan does not fortify the frontiers.

2. That Port Arthur, Dalny and the part of Manchuria now occupied by Oyama's armies should be ceded to Japan. This could include the railway but Japan would have to confer with China about it.

3. That fishing privileges should be granted to Japanese subjects on the Saghalien coasts (and probably elsewhere) as well as in the rivers.

Some other trifling concessions.

Portsmouth, August 13.

From an early hour this morning the Russians proceeded to the Conference Hall and considered the Japanese terms. It seems that if Japan withdraws her demands for the cession of territory, Russia will not refuse to pay a larger indemnity than Japan has asked for. It is apparently true that Japan has not fixed the amount of the indemnity, but has only asked for the payment of actual expenses. The whole of her terms were communicated to Russia in accordance with the latter's desire.

Portsmouth, August 11.

It has been learnt that Russia's answer to Japan's demands will be given to-morrow, the 12th inst., at 9.30 a.m. M. Witte has written the reply with his own hands and it has only to be translated into French and English.

Washington, August 12.

On the 12th instant M. Witte handed to the Japanese Plenipotentiaries his answer. He totally refuses the payment of an indemnity or the cession of Saghalien. He accepts the other demands conditionally as bases of discussion. The next meeting is to be on Monday (14th). On that day the fate of the Conference will be decided. The Plenipotentiaries believe that the Conference will fail.

In St. Petersburg Japan's terms are considered too severe, and the war party is again urging continuance of the conflict.

Portsmouth, August 12.

No. 1.—The Conference has not been broken off. The meetings will be continued. Particulars later on.

No. 2.—At ¼ past 9 o'clock this morning our peace plenipotentiaries received the Russian answer and will make their reply to it either at 3 o'clock this afternoon or at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

No. 3.—The Japanese reply was given to-day. The Russian plenipotentiaries and their Secretaries, who had returned to their hotel, repaired to the Conference Chamber at 3 o'clock and at the present time, 4.30 p.m., no one has left the Chamber. Apparently a discussion is going on. At present it is not possible to say whether the conference will eventuate satisfactorily or not.

Portsmouth, August 12.

The Japanese plenipotentiaries returned to their hotel at half-past 7 in the evening, the Russian plenipotentiaries at 8 o'clock. The result of to-day's conference is not yet clear, but the discussion of the first clause of Japan's demands is said to have lasted until the evening. This report was given out by the Secretary of the Russian plenipotentiaries after the meeting to the newspaper reporters. One clause is to be discussed daily. Peace is practically certain.

Later.

M. Witte, in answer to some newspaper correspondents, who insisted on seeing him on the 12th inst., said that the Japanese demands were 12 in number, and that the first related to Korea. This had been discussed on that day, but the discussion had not been concluded. Japan demanded that Korea should be recognised as within her sphere of influence. Probably each demand would take about 2 days to discuss, but the more important and complicated ones would require three days, so that the whole time of the conference will probably extend over 30 days. People say,

observed M. Witte, that I asked Baron Komura for an armistice, but I declare, in the name of Russia, that I did nothing of the kind. I have come here to conclude peace and I will do my best to achieve that end, but should the conference fail, I am afraid that Russia will unite to continue the war.

Portsmouth, August 15.

At the third meeting of the Plenipotentiaries the Russian attitude was comparatively strong, but the Plenipotentiaries finally agreed to recognise Japan's preponderant power in Korea, Russia also receiving some advantages. In the sequel of the meeting it was decided that Russia should surrender all her special privileges in Manchuria, that she should withdraw from Manchuria and that Japan should throw open Manchuria.

Portsmouth, August 15.

To-day the IVth clause of the Japanese demands was settled, but the Vth led to an argument lasting three hours, with the result that the gist of the clause alone was settled, and the details of its practical operation are to be committed to writing for future deliberation. The Vth clause was then taken and agreed to. To-morrow the VIth clause will be discussed.

[Note.—There is great confusion as to the nature of these various clauses and we cannot attempt to clear up the question.—Ed. J.M.]

London, August 15.

According to a telegram from a credible quarter the future of the Conference is dark. The conference has settled the questions relating to Korea, Manchuria, Port Arthur and Liaotung. The next clauses to be discussed relate to the limitation of Russia's naval force in the Far East and the surrender of the interned ships. Russia is determined not to yield on either point.

(Note.—These London telegrams of the *Asahi Shimbun* are to be received with great reserve.—Ed. J.M.)

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

London, August 12.

It is certain that the cession of Saghalien and the payment of Japan's expenses were included in her demands. Russia will refuse both these terms. Probably at the meeting to-morrow M. Witte will formulate Russia's counter proposals. Of course it is not expected that there will be any immediate prospect of a rupture of the negotiations. Special attention is drawn to the fact that no mention of indemnity occurs in the Japanese terms, the word reimbursement is used. No exact intelligence is obtainable of the nature of her demands. The list of demands published by the newspapers to-day is purely conjectural. A friend of mine who is present at the place of convention wires that it is 7 chances to 3 in favour of peace being restored.

(PUBLISHED BY THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

According to the latest news received in a trustworthy quarter the condition of affairs is bad. It was expected that the Russian Plenipotentiaries would give their answer on the 14th instant, but they presented it on the 12th, and not only did it peremptorily refuse any cession of territory or payment of indemnity, but also it materially cut into the provision with regard to Korea and other terms. It would seem that this document had been prepared in Russia before the Plenipotentiaries set out.

Our Plenipotentiaries asked for a meeting on the 13th to submit their reply to the Russian proposals. This reply was handed in (the *Asahi* and the *Jiji* says that it was presented on the afternoon of the 12th.—Ed. J.M.) It emphatically refused to make any abatement in Japan's demands, and as

the Russian Plenipotentiaries were equally stubborn the negotiations made no progress. It is presumed that an agreement can scarcely be reached. Still both sides are patient and circumspect. They are expected to meet again on the 15th.

(RECEIVED BY THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")
MANCHURIA.

According to a Reuter's telegram General Linévitch reports:—"Our troops began to operate in the district of the East Mandaling road. On the 5th they advanced towards the defile of Shilago (35 versts south of Taolu). The enemy assumed the offensive and threatened to outflank us on both wings so that we were obliged to retire northwards. Near the gorge of Mandaling the enemy pressed close on our troops. There was a vehement interchange of rifle-fire, after which the enemy withdrew to the south of Hailungching and, in the sequel of a skirmish, our troops occupied Langutz."

(Received at the Naval Department.)
CAPTURE OF AN EAGLE.

On the 28th of July our torpedo-destroyers organized a landing party, in accordance with instructions, in the Viyafuto district of the Alexandrofska division, to reconnoitre the northern part of Saghalien, Lieutenant Hakkaku Saburo was the leader. When they landed they captured a large eagle which arrived to-day at the Naval Department.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)
THE ARISUGAWAS.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa arrived in Singapore by the steamer *Preussen* at 10.30 a.m. on the 11th inst., and landed publicly at noon. They proceeded by carriage to the Governor's house and lunched there. At 4 p.m. they left Government House and visited the places of interest, and at 5 they returned to the ship. The Governor received them with the greatest courtesy and the people welcomed them heartily. The steamer left Hongkong at 6 p.m. for Singapore.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa arrived in Hongkong at 6 a.m. on the 16th instant, and landing at 1 p.m., lunched with the Governor. At 5 p.m. they returned to the ship, which sailed for Shanghai at 6 p.m.

The resignation of the Dutch Cabinet, which in June was defeated in the general elections, has now been accepted, and on the 15th instant a new Liberal Cabinet was formed. De Meester becomes President of the Council and Minister of Finance, and the portfolio of Foreign Affairs falls to the Dutch Representative in Berlin, Dr. van Tets van Goudriaan.

GERMANY ON JAPAN'S DEMANDS.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says:—"Japan's demands are now known to the world. They can not be called light, but they are what Japan as the victor considers proper. The surrender of Russia's lease of Liaotung, the restoration of her special privileges in Manchuria, the acknowledgement of the policy of the open door and the recognition of Japan's protectorate over Korea—there is no room to question the propriety of these demands, for they relate to matters which were the direct causes of the war. As for the demands that the interned war-vessels should be handed over and that limits should be imposed on Russia's naval force in the Far East, they are questions of political rather than military necessity. For Russia has no longer any appreciable fleet and many years must elapse before she is able to despatch a strong squadron to the Far East. These

facts render it inevitable that her power in Eastern Asia should be broken. Concerning the cession of Saghalien, it ought not to cost Russia a pang, and with regard to the re-imbursement question, it must be pronounced very wise on Japan's part not to have named any large sum. Had she done so she would have alarmed the Russian nation, would have invigorated the war party and would have brought about the rejection of the peace terms *in toto*. Russia must now give a positive or negative answer to Japan's demands. There is extremely little prospect of the campaign hereafter going in her favour, and if it goes against her she will ultimately have to accept heavier terms.

CONTINENTAL PRESS ON THE OUTLOOK.

According to Reuter the Russian reply to Japan's demands has been published by the Austrian newspapers. They speak in a more or less pessimistic strain, but on the whole they do not anticipate a rupture of the Conference. They consider that the celerity of Witte's answer indicates a desire to expedite the negotiations.

The Berlin *Tageblatt* says that Japan's demands are severe and that the Russian Plenipotentiaries naturally find difficulty in conceding them. Moreover it will be hard to make them a basis of negotiation. M. Witte desires to do all in his power to avert a rupture of the negotiations, and it may be hoped that the President of the United States will lend his powerful assistance to bring about a favourable result. The same paper further says:—"Russia in her answer disavows responsibility for the outbreak of war, but it may be doubted whether that is a proper allegation. Unquestionably the first blow was struck from Japan's side, but the whole world knows well that the true cause of the contest was Russia's conduct. Therefore unless both parties come to an agreement on this point by way of preliminary there is scarcely any hope of the negotiation ending happily.

French newspapers discuss the terms of peace as communicated by a Havas telegram. The *Journal*, the *Temps* and the *Debat*s find the conditions severe but consider that there is no reason why they should not form a basis of negotiation.

The *Journal* says that the terms do not affect Russia's vital interests or her Amur territory inasmuch as she is not asked to withdraw from Vladivostok. The only heavy items among the condition are those relating to the cession of Saghalien and the payment of an indemnity. As to Saghalien, however, since it fell into Russia's hands in 1875, she has neglected it and even to-day the place can scarcely be recognised as her territory. It is observable that the term "re-imbursement" has been substituted for "indemnity." This question will lead to much discussion, but it can not be denied that the choice of terms has a great advantage in saving Russia's honour.

The *Temps* divides the terms into three classes:—(1) Terms that will not involve any hazardous discussion. These are the withdrawal from Manchuria; the surrender of the Liaotung lease; the transfer of the Port Arthur-Harbin Railway to Japan, and the recognition of Japan's protectorate over Korea. (2) Terms more difficult than those in the first category, namely, the cession of Saghalien and the indemnity question. To settle these two points satisfactorily there must be some mutual concessions. (3) To this category belong the limitations of Russia's naval forces in the Far East and the surrender of the interned war-ships. These terms are humiliating to the great

European Power, Russia, and, at the same time, are not necessary for the preservation of future peace in the Far East. Therefore we hope that Japan will consent to some alternative terms, perhaps pecuniary. The *Temps* does not discuss the fishery-privilege term.

Popular journals like *La Patrie* regard these terms as insulting to Russia.

The *Journal des Debats* maintains that if Russia desires to retain secure possession of the Vladivostok Railway and its branch lines, she must accept the terms of peace. To that end it will not be wrong for her to sacrifice Saghalien, to pay an indemnity and to agree to limitations of her naval power in the Far East. For so long as she does not entertain aggressive designs in East Asia, she has no occasion for a fleet there. But the present is not a time for her to harbour such designs.

The German newspaper *National Zeitung* writes:—"A considerable time has passed since the war broke out and Russia has suffered heavy losses on sea and on shore. Yet her Manchurian army is not only still in existence but also is receiving re-inforcements. Moreover the fact that Japan set foot on Russian soil for the first time when she invaded Saghalien must tend to render Russia obstinate in the matter of peace and must furnish a basis for contending *vis-à-vis* her own people that she is not crushed and that there is no reason to cede territory or to pay an indemnity. Japan is not satisfied with what Russia is willing to concede. Relying on her successes she seeks to gain an advantage and to deprive Russia of the power of seeking revenge for many years to come. Shall Russia then refuse to make peace? If so she will witness a renewal of domestic disturbances for it will be necessary for her to demand fresh sacrifices from her people. On the other hand the Japanese people are united in their love of country and they possess unlimited command of the sea. Even though they be defeated in Manchuria they will not lose their unity, nor is there any fear that they will abandon their plans against Kamchatka and Vladivostok. Japan's peace terms can not certainly be called light and among them are several that must hurt Russia's *amour propre*. But these terms do not represent the last word. They are only a basis for negotiations, and there is nothing to make us abandon hope of seeing peace restored.

RUSSIAN OPINIONS.

The view taken by the Russian newspapers is that rather than accept terms insulting to Russia it would be better to continue the war. They affirm that under no circumstances can Russia consent to the cession of Saghalien or the payment of an indemnity.

Count Lansdorff's organ, the *Russ*, says:—"Japan's peace terms far exceed expectations. Up to a certain point there is room to discuss the question of re-imbursement of war-expenses but Russia can not possibly agree to the demands for limiting her naval forces in the Far East, for handing over her war-ships interned in neutral waters and for ceding Saghalien. Unless Japan is prepared to withdraw these demands it may be considered that the conference terminates here." The same journal further writes:—"What can have been Japan's reason in insisting that she could not make known the terms until her Plenipotentiaries met those of Russia? Surely this differed from communicating them through the hands of a third Power? It seems to us beyond doubt that her object in taking such a line was to gain time for the purpose of raising her last foreign loan."

Prince Ouktomsky's organ the *Rassvet* says:—"Japan's demands are severe and insulting to Russia. Russia is not in a position obliging

her to pay an indemnity. M. Witte should at once reject these demands and decline to proceed with the conference."

Only the liberal and extremist journals insist on peace. They say that Russia, being defeated, can not escape making some concessions. If she is not prepared to do so there was no reason for her to open a conference. It is to be hoped, these papers argue, that instead of occupying herself with the question of her reputation alone, she will consider the true interests of her people.

ITALIAN VIEWS.

In spite of M. Witte's denials the Italian journals hold that the terms of peace which have found their way into print were disclosed from the Russian side. Further, the principal journals argue that Japan's terms can not be called excessive either in their nature or in their results.

The *Tribuna* says:—"M. Witte alleges, it is said, that Russia did not wish for war and that Japan began the fighting. But looking at the documentary evidence that is diametrically opposed to the facts. One can only say that when M. Witte advanced such a contention he merely sought to extend the limits of the controversy. But apart from the question of who brought on the war, no one can deny that victory has rested with Japan in every fight. Further, that Japan does not wish to humiliate her adversary is clearly proved by her avoidance of the word indemnity and substitution of the term re-imbursement. As for the cession of Saghalien it must be described rather as a restoration of Japan's territory than an alienation of Russia's. Undoubtedly it can not be said that either in a financial or a military sense Russia's resources are exhausted, but her fleet has been annihilated, her finances have lost recuperative power, and her troops though they know how to retreat do not know how to advance. Therefore rupture of the negotiations would be a calamity for Russia. There does not appear to be any truth in the theory that Japan's finances will not bear the strain of continuing the war, and, regarded from a military point of view, Russia, though she continue the fight, has no hope of obtaining better results than hitherto, nor can she expect thus to quiet her domestic troubles."

AMERICAN OBSERVATIONS.

The *New York Tribune*, discussing Japan's terms of peace, says:—"At the time of the Franco-Russian war what France regarded as a national humiliation and what she never for the long space of 34 years has lost her wish to avenge, was not the indemnity of 5,000 millions of francs he had to pay but the loss of two provinces. Therefore though Japan may demand a big indemnity, she can not be said to either insult or humiliate Russia."

The *Sun* says:—"Japan has just reasons for making her demands, and it would be better for her to continue the war than to abandon her terms. Japan has spent a large sum in the discharge of her international duty, namely, the duty of obliging Russia to make good her promise of evacuating Manchuria. Therefore though Russia now withdraw under compulsion, the mere act of withdrawal will not sufficiently compensate Japan for the great sacrifices of life and treasure she has made. That is a just contention on Japan's part. Japan must be considered as standing in the place of plaintiff representing the treaty Powers in a law suit for the recovery of a piece of land, and it is therefore proper that Russia, who has lost the suit, should pay the costs."

The *New York Herald* says:—"Russia has no reason to agree to the same terms as France did to accept after the Franco-Prussian war, for whereas Germany had occupied the French capital, Japan is not yet even on her way to St. Petersburg. Nevertheless Russia must at this critical juncture carefully study the history of Europe. Among all the States of Europe there is not one that has not at some time had to bear the humiliation of paying an indemnity or ceding territory. Yet the fact has not prevented them from attaining their present good fortune, namely, to be respected and even envied by their neighbours. France has paid an indemnity and has ceded territory, yet for the past twenty years her tangible strength and her in-

tangible political influence have increased. Russia sought her alliance; England deems it advantageous to establish an *entente* with her. This actual example should induce Russia to divest herself of her needless anxiety about so-called humiliation and should teach her to consider her real interests."

The *New York Daily Tribune* says:—"It is perfectly right that Japan should hold Saghalien. But there is room to doubt the propriety of her attempt to set limits to Russia's naval strength in the Far East, for such a condition must long continue to be a source of umbrage to Russia. Moreover, with such an immense interval as now exists between the strengths of the two navies, there is no reason for Japan to apprehend Russian rivalry."

The *Boston Herald* says:—"Japan's demands do not exceed the expectations of all thoughtful persons. The indemnity is in strict accord with the modern custom in such circumstances. Unless Russia by successes in war can obtain better terms for herself, she will have to accept much worse hereafter."

The *Tribune* of the 13th instant says:—"That Russia should find Japan's terms hard and should oppose them is natural. That Japan should consider her terms moderate and light is equally natural. That England's views should coincide with those of Japan, who is her close ally, is equally natural. But despite the fact that France is as close an ally of Russia as England is of Japan, France's views differ in some respect from Russia's. For France, although she regards the terms as more or less severe, considers at the same time that they are not impracticable and that they do not prevent an understanding. Again Germany, which is not an ally of either belligerent, and which stands nominally in the position of neutral, considers Japan's demands reasonable and just, and holds that Russia in the end will have to agree to them. Italy also in neutral yet she too thinks that Russia must give in, and that the reimbursement of the Japanese war expenses and the cession of Saghalien are not sufficient to injure her prestige. The surrender of Saghalien is said to be one of the chief points about which an agreement will not be reached. Many people regard a loss of territory as a particularly lamentable and humiliating condition of peace, yet far the most usual term in the sequel of a war is the cession of territory rather than the payment of a ready money indemnity. Nor is this all. There are special reasons why the cession of Saghalien should not be regarded by Russia as such a hardship. We call it a "cession" but in point of fact the question is not whether Russia ought to give up the island to Japan but whether Japan ought to give it up to Russia, for Japan has already taken it from Russia in war, is in actual occupation of it and is administering its affairs. Saghalien has become Japan's by right of conquest."

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Samara, British steamer, 1,790, W. Lewis, 11th Aug.,—Muroan, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Tyr, Norwegian steamer, 1,417, Danielson, 11th Aug.,—Moj, Coal.—Drabble & Co.
Oro, British steamer, 2,147, W. Ransome Coleman, 11th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Unda, Norwegian steamer, 879, A. Hansen, 12th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Corn Exchange, British steamer, 2,476, H. C. Barcham, 12th Aug.,—London via Suez and ports, and Singapore, 29th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Isleworth, British steamer, 1,716, Cox, 13th Aug.,—Hankow, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Prins Eitel Friedrich, German steamer, 5,001, E. Prehn, 13th Aug.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Selun, Norwegian steamer, 865, E. Fingalsen, 12th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Breconshire, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, 14th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, J. Arakawa, 14th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Pawnee, British steamer, 1,167, Cartwright, 14th Aug.,—Middlesbro. via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Benwick, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 14th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Belgian King, British steamer, 2,153, Hayton, 14th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Skamstad, Norwegian steamer, 860, O. Hansen, 15th Aug.,—Moj, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Grnd, Norwegian steamer, 750, N. Chr. Halvorsen, 15th Aug.,—Kamaishi, Iron.—S. Tanaka.
Grafton, British steamer, 1,977, J. Seaborne, 15th Aug.,—London via ports, and Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Auchenblae, British steamer, 2,597, Geo. Mair, 15th Aug.,—New York via Suez and ports, and Kobe, 13th Aug., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Armand Behic, French steamer, 2,819, Guionnet, 17th Aug.,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe 16th Aug., Mails and General.—M. M. S. S. Co.
Cairo, Norwegian steamer, 1,381, Hansen, 18th Aug.,—Anping, Sugar.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Bogor, Dutch steamer, 2,306, J. Werkhoven, 18th Aug.,—Batavia via ports and Moj, General.—Ed. L. Van Nierop & Co.
Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 18th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Windsor, British steamer, 1,853, John B. Booth, 18th Aug.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, Wm. Thompson, 18th Aug.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Jaga, Norwegian steamer, 577, O. A. Spinnau, 10th Aug.,—Moj, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.
Dunearn, British barque, 1,633, Arthur Hackland, 11th Aug.,—Royal Roads, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 11th Aug.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Braid, Norwegian steamer, 645, J. Folkman, 11th Aug.,—Kuchino, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.
Aragoia, German steamer, 3,324, Schult, 11th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S. S. Co.
Sydney, French steamer, 1,853, Combe, 12th Aug.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S. S. Co.
Richmond, British steamer, 2,050, F. T. Nicolle, 13th Aug.,—Muroan, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Deckmont, British ship, 1,642, C. Heinrichs, 14th Aug.,—Chernais, Vancouver Island, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.
Unda, Norwegian steamer, 879, A. Hansen, 13th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Cape Corrientes, British steamer, 1,660, Jas Isbester, 13th Aug.,—Ujina, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Selun, Norwegian steamer, 865, E. Fingalsen, 13th Aug.,—Moj, Ballast.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Oro, British steamer, 2,147, W. Ransome Coleman, 14th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Thyra, British steamer, 2,244, A. Bainbridge, 14th Aug.,—Kuchino, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Malacca, British steamer, 2,616, G. W. Babot, 15th Aug.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Duwich, British steamer, 2,111, F. Dudley, 16th Aug.,—Otaru, Ballast.—Yamashita.
Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, T. Arakawa, 16th Aug.,—Hakodate via Oginohama, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Albenga, German steamer, 2,769, W. Petersen, 16th Aug.,—New York via ports and Suez, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Tyr, Norwegian steamer, 1,417, Danielson, 16th Aug.,—Otaru, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.
Rhenania, German steamer, 4,056, Foerch, 17th Aug.,—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Belgian King, British steamer, 2,153, Hayton, 17th Aug.,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Norma, Norwegian steamer, 808, S. W. Marcussen, 17th Aug.,—Moj, Ballast.—Misaki Co.
Highlander, British steamer, 1,595, Jno. Sinclair, 17th Aug.,—Kobe, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Auchenarden, British steamer, 2,351, Crowder, 18th Aug.,—Moj, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	27.00 to 27.25
Indian Brogab...	25.50 to 26.00
Chinese ...	24.00 to 26.50

METALS.

No change in the market and little doing.

Round and square $\frac{3}{16}$ inch and upward...	4.00 to 4.20
Iron Plates, assorted ...	4.35 to 4.65
Sheet Iron ...	4.70 to 6.95
Galvanized iron sheets ...	10.05 to 10.95
Wire Nails, assorted ...	6.85 to 7.15
Pin Plates, per box ...	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 2 ...	2.40
Scrap Iron ($\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch) ...	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

Market dull and unchanged.

American ...	\$3.00 to 3.26
Russian ...	3.14
Singhai ...	2.94

SUGAR.

The usual demand has not set in this year owing to the coolness of the weather and the heavy rainfall; the market is therefore inactive. On Aug. 6th only 1,900 bags were sold by auction at the Tokyo refinery, prices being unchanged.

Brown Takao ...	9.40 to 9.80
Brown Manila ...	10.10 to 11.10
Brown Daikong ...	7.80 to 8.00
Brown Canton ...	10.00 to 12.10
White Java and Penang ...	12.80 to 13.80
White Refined ...	14.40 to 17.20

INDIGO.

There is a fair demand for stock lots.

va, Medium to best ...	190.00 to 240.00
alcutta, Medium to best ...	140.00 to 200.00
adras (Arunachal), Medium to best ...	90.00 to 120.00
adras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...	—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Arrivals from the interior continue to be limited, which fact assists in maintaining prices. At the close the market is steady at quotations.

QUOTATIONS.

atures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	1,100 to 1,120
atures—Extra, Fine ...	—
atures—Extra, Coarse ...	1,070 to 1,080
atures—No. 1, Fine ...	—
atures—No. 1, Coarse ...	1,035 to 1,050
atures—No. 1½, Fine ...	1,070 to 1,090
atures—No. 1½, Coarse ...	1,015 to 1,020
atures—No. 2, Fine ...	1,050 to 1,055
atures—No. 2, Coarse ...	—
mmom—Coarse ...	—
reels—Extra ...	—
reels—No. 1 ...	1,040 to 1,045
reels—No. 1½ ...	1,010 to 1,020
reels—No. 2 ...	990 to 995
kedas—Extra ...	1,010 to 1,020
kedas—No. 1 ...	990 to 995
kedas—No. 1½ ...	970 to 975
kedas—No. 2 ...	950 to 955
kedas—No. 2½ ...	925 to 930

WASTE SILK.

The market is quiet, foreign buyers finding rates high.

QUOTATIONS.

hi—Filatures, Best ...	—
hi—Filatures, Good ...	—
hi—Oshiu, Best ...	—
hi—Oshiu, Good ...	—
hi—Oshiu, Medium ...	—
hi—Shinshu, Best ...	—
hi—Shinshu, Good ...	—
hi—Bushi, Best ...	—
hi—Bushi, Good ...	—
hi—Bushi, Medium ...	—
hi—Joshiu, Best ...	—
hi—Joshiu, Good ...	—
so—Filatures, Extra ...	—
so—Filatures, Best ...	—
so—Filatures, Second ...	—
so—Joshiu, Good ...	—
so—Bushi, Fair ...	—

TEA.

Business transacted is still moderate and prices in firm especially for the better kinds. Movements from May 1st to Aug. 15th amounted to 200 piculs against 156,000 piculs at the corresponding date last year.

QUOTATIONS.

best ...	Y. 51 and upwards
2nd ...	43 to 50
3rd ...	38 to 44
4th ...	33 to 37
5th ...	30 to 32
6th ...	25 to 29
Common ...	23 to 24
Low ...	18 to 21

SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of Cuticura Soap and Light Dressings of Cuticura.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, and for all the purposes of the toilet, as well as by millions of women in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sensitive, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers.

COMPLETE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE BATH is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 37-38, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. PUTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS

(Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated Liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alternative, antiseptic, tonic, digestive, and the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical of blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, August 17.

London silver $\frac{1}{4}$ higher and China sterling quotations $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ higher have caused local rates on China to decline correspondingly, but all other rates remain steady.

London Bank T.T. ...	1/0 1/2
— Bills on demand ...	2/0 1/2
— 4 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
— 6 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
Paris & Lyons Bank sight ...	255
— Private 4 months' sight ...	259 1/2
— 6 months' sight ...	260 1/2
Canton Bank sight ...	95 1/2
— Private to Aug 1st sight do. ...	93 1/2
Hankow Bank sight ...	74 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight ...	76 1/2
India Bank sight ...	153 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight ...	153 1/2
Mecca Bank sight ...	48 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight ...	49 1/2
Private 4 months' sight ...	50 1/2
San Francisco Bank sight ...	207 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	211
Bar Silver (London) ...	27 1/2

* Nominal.

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, August 18, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

Provincial Exchequer Bonds Yen. per cent. Yen.	
1st Issue ...	100 90.50
2nd Issue ...	100 87.50
Exchequer Bonds 3rd Issue ...	100 86.00
Exchequer Bonds 4th Issue ...	80 83.00
Exchequer Bonds 5th Issue ...	30 32.90
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ...	100 82.80
War Bonds (Gumji) ...	100 82.80

5% Imperial Bonds (Goburi) ...	100 5 80.70
Navy Bonds (Kaigun) ...	100 5 80.60
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds ...	100 6 94.30
Y'hama Water-works Bonds ...	100 6 93.00
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds ...	100 6 91.20
Osaka Harbour Bonds ...	100 6 88.00
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd ...	100 6 86.00
Sanyo Railway ...	50 10 70.20
Kyushu Railway ...	50 8 60.00
Hokkaido Colliery Railway ...	50 12.5 88.30
Sobu Railway ...	50 8.50 63.40
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha) ...	50 11 76.30
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai) ...	50 11.04 78.80
Tokyo Street Railway new ...	12.50 11.04 29.25
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki) ...	50 3.5 61.90
Tokyo Electric Railway, new ...	40 3.5 40.40
Yokohama Electric Railway ...	30 49.50
Odawara Electric Car ...	50 3 24.00
Keihin Electric Railway ...	50 8 69.80
Keihin Electric Railway, new ...	12.50 8 30.10
Tokyo Marine Insurance ...	12.50 15 36.00
Yokohama Fire Insurance ...	12.50 10 16.90
Tokyo Fire Insurance ...	12.50 12 23.40
Kanagafuchi Spinning ...	50 16 85.50
Fuji Cotton Spinning ...	50 15 70.50
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning ...	50 10 71.50
Yokohama Dock ...	33 12 50.50
Yokohama Electric Light ...	50 15 96.00
Tokyo Electric Light ...	50 12 76.00
Tokyo Electric Light, new ...	12.50 12 40.50
Osaka Electric Light ...	50 20 93.40
Kobe Electric Light ...	45 15.6 82.80
Tokyo Gas ...	50 15 90.50
Tokyo Gas, new ...	25 15 41.00
Osaka Gas new ...	25 — 42.70
Tokyo Rope Manufacture ...	50 20 105.00
Tokyo Rope, new ...	43.50 20 95.00
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refined ...	50 20 109.70
Nippon Sugar Refined new ...	12.50 20 59.10
Nippon (Osaka) Sugar Refining ...	45 20 100.00
Nippon Beer Brewery (Yebisu) ...	50 20 121.00
Nippon Beer Brewery, new ...	25 20 86.00
Japan Beer Brewery (Kirin) ...	50 — 80.00
Osaka (Asahi) Beer Brewery ...	50 9 64.50
Marusan Beer Brewery ...	50 — 11.50
Y'hama Chujo Godown ...	50 15 68.50
Yokohama Boeki Godown ...	20 13 27.00

* Ex dividend.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



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Milk

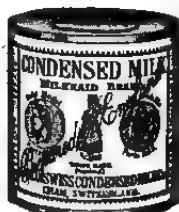
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Glandular Swellings,
Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps,
Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

**AND EVERY
FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.**

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London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Taking

BOVRIL

means fortifying
yourself against
disease.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and
18th every month, at Noon, the "NAGATO MARU."
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th
every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."
—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe,
Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo,
and Port Said, Aug. 18th, at Noon, the "BARA-
LONG."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Van-
couver, B.C., Aug. 19th, the "ATHENIAN."—Can-
adian Pacific Railway Co.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Aug. 19th, at
9 a.m., the "PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH."—H.
Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 19th,
the "KEEMUN."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about
Aug. 20th, the "LYRA."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For TAKAO, via Ujina, Moji, Nagasaki, Keelung,
Pescadore and Amping, Aug. 20th, the "FUSAN
MARU."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki,
and Manila, about Aug. 22nd, the "CORTIC."—
O. & O. S.S. Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Aug. 22nd, the
"DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Aug.
22nd, the "TREMONT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Aug.
23rd, at 2 p.m., the "CHENAN."—Nippon Yusen
Kaisha.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Aug. 25th, at
Daylight, the "PAKLING."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki,
and Shanghai, about Aug. 26th, the "TARTAR."—
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Aug.
26th, at 7 a.m., the "ARMAND BEHC."—M. M.
S.S. Co.

For PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 26th, the "ARABIA."—
P. & A. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki,
and Shanghai, about Aug. 28th, the "EMPERESS OF
JAPAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Aug. 29th, at
3 p.m., the "MANCHURIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Aug. 29th,
the "EASTERN."—Cornes & Co.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe,
Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port
Said, Aug. 29th, at Daylight, the "CANDIA."—P.
& O. S.N. Co.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Aug.
31st, at Daylight, the "SCANDIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Van-
couver, B.C., Sept. 1st, at Noon, the "EMPERESS
OF INDIA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and
Manila, Sept. 1st, the "MINNESOTA."—Nippon
Yusen Kaisha.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore,
Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez,
Port Said, and Fiume, about September 4th, the
"PERSIA."—Heller Bros.

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發行兼印刷人 ユーピーアラオン

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NOTES ON THE CONFERENCE.

Friday, August 18.

Uncertainty still exists as to the exact nature of the clauses hitherto discussed at the Peace Conference. A New York telegram to the *Jiji Shimpō* says that the fifth clause relates to the sovereignty of Saghalien. The fifth clause is the one alleged to have been discussed for 3 hours without any decision being reached, whereupon the Plenipotentiaries recorded their views and separated for the day. But according to other accounts the clause relates to the transfer of the Harbin-Port Arthur Railway, and according to still others its purport is the limitation of Russia's naval strength in the Far East. It seems useless in the present state of our knowledge to make any attempt to distinguish between these reports. The *Jiji Shimpō*, however, gives the following list:—

- 1.—Japan's preponderating influence in Korea.
- 2.—Russia's Evacuation of Manchuria.
- 3.—Japan's Evacuation of Manchuria, with the exception of Liaotung.

As to this third clause, however, another version is that it relates to the surrender of Russia's special privileges in Manchuria.

- 4.—The opening of Manchuria.
- 5.—The cession of Saghalien, or the surrender of the Railway.
- 6.—The transfer of Russia's lease of Liaotung.

Among these six clauses all but the fifth have been settled.

It will be observed that should this classification prove correct, the division of the clauses is more minute than was at first reported and their number will consequently be found larger.

Mr. O'Laughlin's telegrams to the *Kokumin* indicate that clause 5 relates to the transfer of the Railway, and, on the whole, this appears to be the most probable version. For it is supplemented by a detailed statement that while the Russian Plenipotentiaries are willing to concede the principle of the Railway's transfer, they advance the difficulty that it not wholly State property, being owned in part by the Russo-Chinese Bank, to which the St. Petersburg Government will consequently render itself liable if it makes over the line to Japan. This difficulty would explain the postponement of the matter for maturer examination, and would also be in accord with the proceedings recently attributed by the rumour to Russian agents, who were said to be manœuvring so as to materialize some private lien upon the Railway. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* puts the same interpretation upon the clause, and thinks that the attitude of Russia has for motive the setting off of this concession against other Japanese demands. But the latest accounts seem to indicate that Russia has surrendered the line.

The balance of intelligence with regard to the Korean clause is that the status of Japan has been recognised as one of "preponderating power" (*yuyetsuken*) not one of suzerainty (*soshuken*). There are some evidences of Japanese dissatisfaction with this terminology.

The next point reached by the conference is supposed to have been the handing over of the interned ships. This then would be the 7th clause. The *Kokumin* has a telegram that the 7th clause came up on the 15th but was not decided in the forenoon and the discussion was to be resumed in the afternoon. One is puzzled to understand, however, how this condition can have involved such long discussion. It is a simple proposition, and the Russian Plenipotentiaries

can scarcely have found 3 hours insufficient to formulate their assent or dissent.

The *Jiji Shimpō* has a telegram from Newcastle saying that the Japanese terms include a demand for commercial privileges at Vladivostok.

Another telegram to the same journal from the same place says that *The Times*, in its issue of the 15th instant, has an editorial severely criticising M. Witte's petty expedients and approving Japan's policy of reticence. On the same morning the American journals took a similar line, giving evidence of entire sympathy with Japan and showing that what the telegram describes as the "Witte fever" has subsided.

Saturday, August 19th, a.m.

It would appear that the Japanese plenipotentiaries did not ask for the railway up to Harbin. So, at least, says the correspondent of the *Kokumin Shimbun*. They asked for it to a point 10 miles south of Harbin, and the Russians agreed, but demanded in turn that this interval of 10 miles should be neutral territory. To that the Japanese Plenipotentiaries objected, and the point was postponed for further consideration.

The above constituted Article 7. Then followed the discussion of Art. 8, which provides that Russia shall not use the Manchurian section of her Trans-Asian Railway for military purposes, and to this the Russian Plenipotentiaries agreed.

The above two Articles were disposed of on the 16th inst.

On the 17th the Plenipotentiaries had their sixth meeting. The question for discussion was the 9th Article, namely, that relating to the re-imbursement of Japan's outlays. No agreement could be reached on this point and the further discussion of it was postponed, and the conference proceeded in the afternoon to Articles 10 and 11 but these two were not settled on that day.

As things now stand the 5th Article, namely, the cession of Saghalien, has been postponed. So also has the 9th Article, namely, that relating to re-imbursement of expenses. Art. 10 asks for the surrender of the interned ships; Article 11 proposes that limitations be set on Russia's naval forces in the Far East, and Art. 12 demands fishery privileges. It could thus be seen that the Conference entered upon the really arduous part of its labours on the 16th and 17th inst. The discussion of Art. 11 was to be resumed on the 18th, Articles 9 and 10 having been put aside for fuller examination.

A favourable impression prevailed at Portsmouth until mid-day on the 17th, but in the afternoon pessimism seems to have re-asserted itself. A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpō* despatched at 9.30 p.m., says that the Russian Plenipotentiaries are alleged to have handed in a written intimation that they declined altogether to discuss the question of re-imbursement. But this information is difficult to reconcile with the previously received intelligence, namely, that the Article relating to re-imbursement of expenses was under discussion throughout the forenoon of the 17th. Had the Russian Plenipotentiaries intended to take any such decisive step as that now attributed to them, it seems probable that they would have done so before the discussion of this Article commenced.

The rumour that pressure was to be brought to bear on Japan by the Powers to compel her to abandon her claim for re-imbursement is justly regarded as emanating from Russian sources. England and America would certainly not associate themselves with any such measure, and if they stood

aloof what Powers remain? The circulation of such rumours is rather a hopeful sign.

A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpō*—despatched before it was observed, before the outlook began to be cloudy—says that M. Witte, speaking to his own countrymen, had expressed his desire to arrive at a settlement, and adds that the difficulty about the cession of Saghalien was generally supposed to be inspired by a hope of treating this matter as a set-off. It was further believed at the time that the reimbursement problem would take the form of a mere discussion of amount. But if it be true that the Russian Plenipotentiaries have handed in a document declining all further discussion of this question, the horizon is as dark as it could be. Of course if such a document was transmitted the meeting of the Conference on the morning after its receipt, namely the 18th, would have been exceedingly problematical.

The *Asahi Shimbun* publishes a version that Russia has ceased to despatch troops eastward. That would be very significant indeed, for she must know well that rupture of this Conference would mean immediate resumption of hostilities on a large scale.

The Portsmouth correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph* continues to write a very strong strain. He declares that unless Japan abandon her demand for the cession of Saghalien, there is no hope whatever of peace.

Dr. Morrison takes the view that even though this Conference fail, it will have served a useful end by preparing the way for the next Conference, which will certainly be successful.

The Chinese Representative in St. Petersburg is said to have telegraphed to his Government that peace is essential to Russia. Her internal and financial troubles are much greater than is generally supposed, and her censorship of telegrams is so strict that the facts do not get abroad. Everywhere there is dangerous agitation, and the troops cannot be trusted to quell it. Moreover, the nation is thoroughly dispirited. It must, therefore, be taken as assured that the Russian Plenipotentiaries will yield to Japan's demands and make peace. All talk about Russia not being beaten, about her determination to continue the war rather than accept any dishonourable terms, is about the strong position of Linvitch, merely a device to obtain a lightening of terms.

Did Mr. Hu send this telegram? And he did, is it likely that the supremely cautious and timid Wai-wu-pu would have allowed it to be given to the Chinese newspapers?

A telegram to the *Nichi Nichi* in Peking alleges that so soon as peace is restored China will send an ambassador to Japan to discuss the Manchurian problem and adds that in diplomatic circles the outcome of the Conference is viewed with hope.

Some of the minor journals of Tokyo show impatience at the delays in the negotiations and contend that Russia should be invited only to say "yes" or "no." This sort of writing has its significance but the procedure it indicates is not within the range of practical diplomacy. On the part of the leading papers there is no such play of impatience.

Berlin continues to be optimistic.

M. Clemenceau and the French press generally are reported to be speaking of Japan's demands as natural and just.

The world may now be said to be ranged itself on Japan's side. If M. Witte expected that by departing from the reticence invariably deemed essential to the success of diplomatic negotiations, he would win

Russia the sympathy of the nations, he erred. But it must be admitted that M. Witte's situation is extremely difficult.

Saturday, August 19th, p.m.

The *Kokumin's* news from Portsmouth, dated the afternoon of the 17th and published in Tokyo on the afternoon of the 19th says that in spite of many pessimistic rumours the prevailing idea is hopeful. On the 18th the Articles relating to limitation of Russia's naval forces in the Far East and to fishing privileges along the coast of the Maritime Province were to be discussed and it was expected that they would be settled early in the afternoon of that day. Then the really difficult questions alone would remain. The Plenipotentiaries were to seek fresh instructions by telegraph from their Governments in Tokyo and St. Petersburg with regard to these questions.

The same paper has a telegram despatched from Portsmouth on the 18th to the effect that the Japanese Plenipotentiaries have shown a disposition to abandon the clauses relating to limitation of Russia's naval forces and surrender of the interned ships if Russia agrees to the cession of Saghalien and the re-imbursement terms.

August 19th, night.

Washington telegraphs to the *Asahi Shimbun* under date of the 18th that the Conference with regard to the re-imbursement clause has altogether failed to reach a settlement. Russia refuses to pay anything and Japan insists that she must pay.

The question of the interned ships is not yet settled.

The Conference may be broken off on Monday (21st). On the side of the Russians no hope is entertained as to the future of the discussion. They loudly proclaim that the only possible mutual concession is that Russia should yield as to Saghalien and Japan as to re-imbursement.

The London *Daily News* advises Japan to yield in the matter of the re-imbursement.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and the *Hochi Shimbun* have telegrams in precisely the same sense. In short at this moment the Conference seems to be on the point of rupture, but it is hard to believe that peace will not be purchased at the price of a few hundreds of millions of yen.

The latest news published in Tokyo on the 19th appeared in an *Asahi* extra containing two telegrams despatched from Portsmouth on the afternoon of the 18th. The first said:—"From 9 o'clock this morning (18th) the Conference sat. It discussed the 11th article but could not come to a decision. A recess was taken at noon and from 3 p.m. the same Article was considered." The second telegram said:—"The newspapers in general take a pessimistic view, but the attitude of the Japanese is firm and from to-day the Russian attitude has begun to weaken. To-morrow (19th) and the 21st will be the most important days."

The above, it will be observed, contradicts previously received intelligence which predicted that no meeting of the Conference would take place on Friday or Saturday in order to afford time for the Plenipotentiaries to confer telegraphically with their Governments.

Sunday, August 20th, a.m.

This morning the news is that the 12th Article was discussed and settled at the Conference on the 18th instant. This 12th Article is said to be that relating to fishing privileges. Apparently the scope of these privileges is very large. We gather that it extends along the whole coast from Vladiv-

stock to the mouth of the Amur and thence northwards to the Behring Sea.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* and the *Asahi Shimbun* say that the Conference has been postponed until Tuesday the 22nd instant. Mr. Olaughlin telegraphs that at this meeting M. Witte proposes to submit to writing all the points of agreement and disagreement. He further says that if peace can not be arranged it may be necessary to summon an international conference. But that, of course, must be regarded as a mere threat. Another telegram represents the Russians as having disclosed that they hope to effect a settlement by mutual concessions.

The American Assistant-Secretary is stated to be very hopeful, almost confident, of a satisfactory conclusion. He points out that everything except the points of crucial difficulty has been settled, and that an arrangement with regard to these may be anticipated. The Plenipotentiaries will have plenty of time to consult their home Governments before Tuesday, and the fact that they have agreed to continue their conferences on that day indicates that they see room for amicable discussion.

M. Martens, who is understood to have been excluded from the conference, though there is no confirmation of the fact, is using very decided language about the re-imbursement question. He declares that Russian diplomacy must be moribund if anything of the kind is agreed to. Russia has never paid an indemnity.

London telegraphs that the surrender of the East Chinese Railway to Japan is regarded in England as a very great concession on Russia's part, and that there is a belief that Japan must be about to yield on the question of re-imbursement.

August 20, night.

The latest intelligence indicates that the Conference is believed to have come to a deadlock. It is stated that President Roosevelt sent a private letter to the Russian Plenipotentiaries on the night of the 19th and on the 20th Baron Rosen left Portsmouth, doubtless to confer with the President. M. Witte remained and was despatching to and receiving telegrams from Russia.

On the 19th instant a meeting of statesmen took place at Marquis Ito's house in Tokyo. An extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet was held on the 20th. Subsequently Count Katsura proceeded to the Palace and reported to the Emperor Baron Komura's telegrams and the result of the above meetings. It is rumoured in Tokyo that the decision came to at the meetings was that Japan should yield nothing of her demands.

Monday, August 21, a.m.

New York telegraphs to the *Jiji Shimpō* that although there is an apparent deadlock over the two questions of re-imbursement and the session of Saghalien, the situation is not without a practicable exit. But what that exit is this telegram does not state. Probably the idea is that the President will act as intermediary. The telegrams this morning suggest that the President, having been kept fully informed throughout as to the course of the negotiations, announced on the evening of the 18th a desire to meet and confer with Baron Rosen, who proceeded on the 19th to Oyster Bay. These dates, it will be observed, are different from those previously reported. The first account said that a letter from the President was received at Portsmouth on the 19th and that Baron Rosen's journey was undertaken on the 20th, but the dates now telegraphed seem more likely inasmuch as there was no meeting of

the conference on the 19th. Mr. Olaughlin wires to the *Kokumin Shimbun* that M. Witte also was to leave Portsmouth on the 19th for the purpose of visiting the President and explaining that he himself had left nothing undone to secure peace. M. Witte is represented as saying that there will be no change in the Russian attitude when the Conference next meets. If that be so, the war must go on. Rumours have reached London that Japan has yielded in the matter of the indemnity, but this is strenuously denied. London also telegraphs to the *Jiji* that President Roosevelt has again appeared upon the stage.

A cablegram to the *Asahi* from Portsmouth suggests that the President is using Baron Kaneko as an intermediary with the Japanese Plenipotentiaries and Mr. Pierce as a means of communication with the Russian. This cablegram also speaks of M. Witte proceeding to Oyster Bay to meet the President, and declares that the attitude of the Japanese Plenipotentiaries is immovable.

The American newspapers of the 19th regard the situation as hopeless unless the President intervenes, for the Plenipotentiaries on each side maintain an unyielding attitude. Dr. Morrison, interviewed by the *Asahi's* correspondent, takes a pessimistic view as to the outcome of the Conference, but expresses grave doubts as to whether Russia's domestic condition will allow her to continue the war. There is an idea that the Conference will confine itself on the 22nd to signing a protocol of the business thus far done, and that the discussion will be resumed on the 23rd, but this is uncertain.

The *Chuo Shimbun* publishes a telegram differing essentially from the news received by all its contemporaries. The message is sent from Newcastle and is dated the 19th. It describes the prospect as good and predicts that everything will be settled within a week.

The *Nichi Nichi's* news from Washington, dated the 19th, is that on the evening of the 18th the Japanese Plenipotentiaries declared their determination not to yield and foresaw that the meeting of the conference on the 22nd would be the end.

A long visit paid by Sir Claude MacDonald on Sunday to Count Katsura has attracted considerable attention and provoked some conjecture. The *Nichi Nichi* combats the idea that the business discussed can have been connected with the alliance, for the alliance problem no longer demands lengthy debate. Therefore our contemporary thinks that the meeting had something to do with the peace negotiations.

August 21, p.m.

This morning the shares of the Tokyo Stock Exchange rose 9 yen and those of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha 3 yen. This fluctuation was owing to a generally credited rumour that the Japanese Government had decided to abandon the demand for the cession of Saghalien in consideration of Russia agreeing to re-imburse Japan's war expenses. There has been no confirmation of this rumour.

In the evening the *Asahi Shimbun* published the following telegram: "President Roosevelt, in order to avert a rupture of negotiations, invited Baron Rosen to Oyster Bay as a last resort, and after a consultation lasting several hours transferred to him a measure for reconciling the disputants. The nature of this measure is not yet known, but it is believed to afford a hope of peace."

Later.

At 8.30 p.m. the *Asahi* published the following telegram:

Original from

Portsmouth, 20, a.m.

President Roosevelt, acting through Baron Kaneko, counselled Japan to yield, but she maintained a firm attitude, and declined to make any concessions except some of a nominal character. The President therefore ceased to counsel Japan.

It is commonly reported that on the 19th instant Baron Rosen and Prince Koudacheff left Portsmouth by the 7.20 train for Oyster Bay and arrived there at 5 in the afternoon. They were immediately received by the President, who suggested to Baron Rosen that Russia should change her attitude and make a material concession. Baron Rosen promised to telegraph on his return to Portsmouth, to the Tsar, and said he would be guided by His Majesty's reply.

Tuesday, August 22, a.m.

This morning the problem of peace may be said to be in abeyance. Some accounts say that the President's intervention has smoothed the way, and that a gradual rapprochement is in sight, though not even the most optimistic venture to assert that the deadlock has been entirely removed. But others, among whom is the *Kokumin's* correspondent, Mr. Carl Olaughlin, affirm that the President's mediation is believed to have been in the nature merely of a friendly endeavour to improve the relations between the Plenipotentiaries, and that M. Witte, on learning what Mr. Roosevelt said to Baron Rosen, decided that no further steps could be taken on the Russian side. Nevertheless a rumour is generally current that a compromise will be effected. On the other hand, the intelligence published by the *Nichi Nichi* and the *Hochi* confirms the news received by the *Asahi* on Monday night, namely, that Baron Rosen and Prince Koudacheff carried away from their interview with the President a draft compromise which will probably be accepted by M. Witte. This statement comes from New York and it goes so far as to allege the certainty of a settlement. The fact is that, as might be expected, the nature of Baron Rosen's interview with the President is not clearly known. According to telegrams sent to the *Jiji Shunpo* there is a theory that the President merely received from the Baron a statement of the Russian views; but there is also another theory that he urged the advisability of making peace. In these accounts no mention occurs of a draft compromise. It is added, however, that the Japanese deny the rumour of Baron Kaneko's services having been utilized by President Roosevelt. The denial was scarcely necessary.

Dr. Morrison has made to the *Asahi's* correspondent a statement of Japan's terms ascertained by him. They differ somewhat from statements hitherto published in so far as concerns the railway question, but as there is some obscurity we need not perplex our readers by entering into details. Moreover, the main facts concerning the railway concession stand as previously reported.

August 22nd, p.m.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* published an extra on Tuesday afternoon saying that a telegram in the following sense had been received at a certain quarter in Tokyo:—

The Russo-Japanese Protocol will be signed on the 22nd or the 23rd by the Plenipotentiaries. Russia is to re-imburse Japan's expenses to the extent of 1,500 million yen (a larger sum is named but is doubtful) and to agree to the occupation of Saghalien. Japan on her side concedes 3 or 4 demands, the most important of which is the limiting of Russia's naval forces in the east and the surrender of the interned ships.

(It will be observed that the above is vague.—Ed. J.M.)

August 22nd, evening.

The *Asahi* published a telegram this evening to the effect that the President's suggestion, that Russia should yield on the cardinal points, having been submitted to the Tsar, was rejected by him.

The *Hochi Shimbun's* information is that the President's suggestion that the two questions of the cession of Saghalien and of re-imbursement of expenses be submitted to the Hague Tribunal was rejected by the Tsar.

Reports from General Linevitch strongly objecting to peace are influencing the Tsar.

A telegram from New York says it is expected that the Conference will take a recess for a week.

Wednesday, August 23, a.m.

It may well be supposed that little credence is placed in the rumour of the President having suggested that the cardinal points of Japan's demands be submitted to a court of arbitration. Such a step would be equivalent to Japan's abandonment of her position as victor. She would thus place herself on an equality with Russia and would forfeit whatever potency attaches to her title as conqueror. The report seems to have been set on foot by the newspapers alone; newspapers which failed to give due consideration to their own canard. It may be taken for granted that the President did not suggest anything of the kind, and indeed the latest reports say that the story has been denied by Prince Koudacheff and M. Witte.

As to Reuter's news that England, Germany and France have thrown their influence into the scale—upon which side it is not quite clear—the thing is incredible. Three such Powers can not arrange to co-ordinate their international movements at a moment's notice, even supposing that they saw the expediency of doing so, and it is more than doubtful whether such expediency would suggest itself to them in this case. What may be regarded as certain is that England, at all events, would never join a combination designed to subject Japan to pressure, and that France would be equally reluctant to show any semblance of unfaithfulness to her ally, Russia. This tale of a combination of Powers may therefore be dismissed as a canard, and we are astonished at the confident tone adopted by Reuter in publishing it.

The *Times'* correspondent at Portsmouth wires that at a council held in the Palace in St. Petersburg it was definitely decided not to cede any territory or reimburse any expenses.

Rumours of the most conflicting character are current. One is that while Russia will not pay anything under the name of re-imbursement or indemnity, she is willing to offer some money on three accounts, namely, the price obtained by selling the East Chinese Railway to China—this we do not understand—the value of the interned ships, and the cost of supporting the prisoners. These three sums would total about five hundred million yen.

The only thing that can be confidently asserted is that neither side shows any symptom of yielding at present. Nevertheless it is not probable that the Conference will be broken off immediately. Both of the disputants will be anxious to postpone the crisis, each trusting that the other may weaken, and there are ways of postponing the final without actually discussing the crucial points. For example, it is more than probable, in view of the rapidity with

which eight out of the twelve articles were disposed of, that the protocols relating to them have not yet been duly prepared and signed. That operation might be made to cover some days. At the same time each side will be equally careful not to suggest by its attitude that it is deliberately seeking to prolong the Conference, and out of that carefulness a conclusion may be forced at any moment. The Japanese Plenipotentiaries are not talking. Rumour is so far accurate that it does not attribute a word to them. The Russians are talking. Everything that the public hears comes from their side. Were other nationals in question there would be no difficulty in drawing an inference from this difference. But silence is habitual with the Japanese and constitutionally impossible to the Russians. Some authorities seem to be persuaded that the end will be reached by the 26th instant. M. Martens speaks of the 23rd. It is all conjecture. Evidently, however, the tinge of optimism that rumour showed two days ago has faded.

August 23rd, p.m.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* publishes the following telegram dated at Portsmouth on the afternoon of the 21st:—"All the newspapers report that the President will mediate an endeavour to bring about an understanding, but this is not true. Some people think that the meeting between the President and the Russian Plenipotentiaries will furnish a motive for changing the situation but these conversant with the facts deny this. The state of affairs continues unsettled. Mutual concessions constitute the only route to peace. It is generally agreed that hope has not entirely disappeared. The solution of the question depends on the meeting to-morrow (Tuesday)."

The *Hochi Shimbun* has a later telegram from New York, dated the 22nd instant:—"The Tsar is said to have rejected the demands for re-imbursement and the cession of Saghalien, and to have decided that the war shall be continued for two years. There has been an important meeting between the President and Baron Kaneko. The President is earnestly endeavouring to avert a rupture of the negotiations."

Another telegram to the same journal (*Hochi*) from Washington, dated the 22nd, says:—"The President has proposed a draft with reference to the questions of re-imbursement and Saghalien which has brought the peace Conference to a standstill, and the Russian Plenipotentiaries have submitted it to the Tsar. No reply has been received. The issue of the conference which meets at 3 p.m. to-day can not foreseen."

The *Hochi's* New-York cablegram quoted above is evidently a replica of the St. Petersburg telegram sent by the *Times'* correspondent from Portsmouth. It is obvious that the Tsar can not have fixed 2 years as the period for continuing the war. Even a bluff such an announcement would be incredibly clumsy.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* news from Portsmouth dated 8 p.m. 21st instant, is this: "It is alleged that the explanations offered by Baron Rosen at his interview with President satisfied the latter. It is further asserted that there will be no rupture of conference at to-morrow's meeting and the negotiations will continue without intermission. On both sides all the documents preliminary necessary for to-morrow's meeting have been prepared. There is not for it but to wait until 3 p.m. to-morrow. Such being the case, our Plenipotentiaries together with the correspondents have

photographed to-day in front of their hotel. It is observable that of the newspapers which until to-day adopted a pessimistic tone, several have become optimistic since the meeting between the President and Baron Rosen."

In the same journal's extra appears a telegram despatched from Washington on the 22nd:—"The Russian Plenipotentiaries at Portsmouth declare that all hope of peace is gone, owing to the greed and obstinacy of Japan. The Tsar has sent to M. Witte a telegram from General Linevitch in which the latter advocates continuing the war. The Tsar has refused to cede Saghalien or to pay an indemnity. Baron Kaneko has had a meeting with the President, in consequence of which an important telegram has been despatched from Baron Komura."

London, telegraphing to the *Asahi* on the 22nd, denies totally that the President proposed to submit to the Hague Tribunal the questions of re-imbursement and Saghalien; all that the President is seeking to do is to prevent a sudden rupture of the Conference and to secure its continuance. All hope is now at an end, but it is not likely that the conference on the 22nd will arrive at a final decision.

August 23, Evening.

The latest news is that the meeting of the Conference which was to have been held on the 22nd was postponed until the 23rd in order to avoid a rupture. The Russian Plenipotentiaries, in spite of the President's advice have not changed their attitude at all.

Thursday, August 24, a.m.

The news this morning is confirmatory of that received on the evening of the 23rd, namely, that the meeting of the Conference, which was to have taken place on the 22nd, was postponed until the 23rd at 9 a.m., and the reason assigned for this postponement remains unchanged, namely, that a meeting on the 22nd must have involved a rupture as neither side had shown any disposition to yield on the cardinal points. Of course no such reason could be definitely stated. Some plausible excuse had to be found, and it was found by the Russian Plenipotentiaries in the pretext that they had not yet completed the memoranda which would have to be submitted to the Conference at its proposed meeting on the 22nd. We thus learn that the idea of postponement came from the side of the Russians, and a reference is suggested that their reluctance to precipitate final failure is more active than that of the Japanese. But in that context it has to be remembered that whatever influence President Roosevelt is exercising appears to be brought to bear on the Russian plenipotentiaries, and that this delay may be nothing more than a concession to the President's kind offices. We do not mean to suggest for a moment that the President is in any way throwing his weight on the Japanese scale. He has doubtless assured himself positively as to the extreme limits of Japan's possible yielding, and recognising that unless Russia abates nothing of her obduracy the situation is useless, he is applying his strength to push on the Russian partition. It is rumoured, indeed, that a special envoy from the President reached Portsmouth on the afternoon of the 22nd and immediately repaired to the presence of the Russian Plenipotentiaries, with whom he was closeted at the time of the despatch of this news (*Asahi Shimbun*). Therefore, on all accounts, it will be safer to assume that the postponement resulted indirectly from the President's action than to deduce from it a symptom of Russia yielding. Mean-

time M. Witte and Baron Rosen are represented as persistently maintaining that Japan's demands are excessive and that their acceptance is quite out of the question. In short, there are absolutely no indications of the opening of a path to settlement and the public must reconcile itself to pass a few more anxious hours.

Telegrams from Portsmouth (*Fiji Shimpō* and *Asahi Shimbun*) allege that the correspondents of English journals and persons whose sympathies are with the Japanese strongly counsel the maintenance of an unflinching attitude. They say, what must be evident to all and what is certainly evident to the Japanese, that although to continue the war would be a sad calamity from the point of view of humanity, it were the worst possible statesmanship to forfeit this opportunity of making such terms as shall establish Japan's position in Asia and secure the preservation of peace in the Far East for many years to come. The effort required to reach the point at which Japan now stands has been too costly to permit the sacrifice of any of its results. It is a case of the old Chinese proverb of the one load of earth needed to complete the mountain. If Japan's demands were in any respect excessive, all her friends would counsel her to yield, but as she has formulated an unquestionably moderate programme, the responsibility of renewing the fight will rest solely on Russia, who will thus forfeit the world's sympathy more completely than ever.

To us the interesting and suggestive feature of the discussion is the island of Saghalien. Russia will not surrender Saghalien, she says. What is meant by that? She has already lost Saghalien. She can never hope to recover it until she places in East-Asian waters a fleet strong enough to crush the Japanese navy. But that must at best be a matter of many years, if not of eternity. Does she then contemplate an everlasting war like those that States waged in ancient times, when nothing interrupted a contest except the belligerents' need of rest to renew the fight? She can not possibly entertain such a programme. If she is to recover Saghalien it must be by negotiation, and if by negotiation, then she must pay for it. Is that the aim she has in view when she shows this obdurate front?

Mr. O'Laughlin wires that M. Witte has abandoned all hope of a peaceful effort, and that he has been instructed from St. Petersburg not to yield a jot in the matters of re-imbursement and Saghalien. The same correspondent repeats a rumour current at Portsmouth that Japan is prepared to abandon her claims as to Saghalien, the surrender of the interned ships and the limitation of Russia's naval forces.

Again the rumour is repeated that Russia announces her intention of carrying on the war for two years. Is Russia, then, so omnipotent, so almighty, that she can thus fix times and seasons at her own sweet will? She has devoted nearly two whole years to most unsuccessful attempts to conquer the Japanese. Nothing has resulted but her own signal discomfiture. Yet she talks of two years more as though the future and all its incidents were under her control and within her ken. We do not credit this two years' touch.

Before we go to press the result of Wednesday's meeting should be known. Meanwhile the *Kokumin Shimbun* preserves its optimistic tones. It attaches much importance to the fact that the application for postponement came from the Russian side, and although the ground assigned was an uncompleted state of the memoranda our

contemporary regards that as a mere pretext. The points of difference have now been reduced to two—from which we infer that Japan has abandoned her claims as to the interned ships and the limitation of Russia's naval force—and even these two are not so difficult of adjustment as people imagine. It is inconceivable that Russia would have entered the Conference had she been resolved not to do anything in the way of re-imbursement or cession of territory.

We record these unvarying views of the *Kokumin* because, if the Conference ends successfully, our contemporary will merit corresponding applause for perspicacity. Our own hope is in President Roosevelt, whom we have always regarded as the *deus ex machina*.

Berlin has abandoned its optimistic view. The press of the German capital was full of hope at first, but the present view seems to be that the Plenipotentiaries will leave Portsmouth *re infecta* before the end of the present week. This, however, seems to be rather a reflection of San-Francisco and New York news than an expression of Berlin opinion.

The political parties have been bestirring themselves in Tokyo. Mr. Hara Kei on behalf of the *Seiyun-kai* appears to have waited more than once on the Premier and expressed the views of his Party, which views are not publicly stated, though we gather that they were emphatically stalwart. Subsequently Mr. Hara was invited by Mr. Oishi on behalf of the Progressists to visit the Premier and denounce all idea of yielding, but Mr. Hara suggested that as he had already acted, Mr. Oishi had better proceed alone. We do not learn whether Mr. Oishi has yet taken this step. Meanwhile the non-parliamentary members of both parties have combined to hold a meeting at which they denounced the Cabinet's procedure, first in agreeing to a Conference without previously ascertaining whether Russia was in earnest, and next in postponing the discussion of the crucial questions until the close of the negotiations.

August 24, p.m.

Under date of the 22nd p.m. Carl O'Laughlin telegraphs to the *Kokumin* that the situation has undergone a change owing to an earnest suggestion from the President that the points in dispute should be left for decision by a tribunal of 5 distinguished personages. We are very incredulous as to such advice having been given.

At the same time and from the same place Mr. Hamada, the *Kokumin's* special correspondent, wires that, according to American local journals a compromise will be effected on the lines of Japan abandoning her demands for the surrender of the interned ships and the limitation of Russia's naval forces, while Russia will agree to the indemnity and Saghalien.

A telegram to the *Hochi* from Washington dated the 23rd says that the Tsar has refused to consent to re-imbursement or cession of territory, and that the meeting of the Conference which was to have taken place on the 23rd has been postponed till the 26th at the request of the Russian Plenipotentiaries.

The latest news received in Tokyo up to 4 p.m. on the 24th was despatched to the *Kokumin* by Mr. Hamada from Portsmouth on the 23rd. It said that the American newspapers, on the morning of the 23rd, had suddenly changed from pessimism to optimism, and announced that there was full hope of peace being restored on a basis of mutual compromise.

Latest.
The latest news is an official telegram saying that the meeting of the Conference, which was to have taken place at 8 a.m. on the 23rd has been postponed to the 26th.

LINEVITCH'S DISPOSITIONS.

The Russian *Official Gazette* of the 15th July contains the following order issued by Linevitch and transmitted to the Foreign Office in Tokyo by telegram:—

1. The regiments of the Second and Eighth East Siberia Rifle Divisions shall henceforth consist of 4 battalions each.
[This doubles the strength of the two Divisions concerned.—Ed. J.M.]
2. The 41st East Siberia Regiment shall be organized.
[This is a new force.—Ed. J.M.]
3. A new Tenth East Siberia Rifle Division shall be formed from the 37th, 38th, 39th and 40th Rifle Regiments, each consisting of 4 battalions.
4. The First and Second Battalions of Saghalien Infantry shall be formed; and further two independent infantry battalions shall be formed at Dui and Toimoff.
5. A new battalion of infantry shall be formed for Kamchatka.
6. The reserve battalion at Khabarovsk is given up, and in its place a regiment of artillery consisting of 4 battalions and an independent battalion of infantry are formed.
7. The regiment forming the Nikolaievsk garrison will hereafter consist of 4 battalions.
8. The Blagovestchensk reserve battalion is given up and an infantry regiment consisting of 4 battalions as well as an independent battalion are formed in its place.
9. At Novokiefskoe a land-transport regiment of 3 battalions is newly formed.

From this order we gather that in the middle of July Linevitch had begun to appreciate the contingencies resulting from the almost complete extinction of Russia's naval forces in the Far East. He understood that at any moment Saghalien and the Amur region might be exposed to attack and he adopted measures accordingly. Indeed when this Order was published in the *St. Petersburg Official Gazette* a week had already elapsed since the first Japanese landing in Saghalien, namely, near Korsakoff, so that Linevitch had facts to guide him, not forecasts. Did he then imagine that the Japanese, after making a lodgement in the south of the island and having free access to all its coast line, would refrain from any immediate operations against the capital in the north-west? So it would seem, since with the south of the island actually in Japanese possession, he nevertheless orders four new battalions to be organized and directs that two of them shall be placed at Dui and Toimoff. It would be very interesting to know whether this order was carried out and if so what were the means adopted. We can scarcely suppose that these four battalions were raised in Saghalien; nor is it easy to conceive that they were transported thither from either the mouth of the Amur or De Castries Bay. Apparently this is a veritable case of shutting the stable-door after the horse has flown, for in all probability if these 4 battalions were ever organized they came into existence just as Saghalien had passed completely into Japanese possession. The incident proves one of two things: either that Linevitch is singularly afflicted with short sight or that he can not spare a soldier from Manchuria. If he did not know that from last April Saghalien was in imminent danger and that from the moment of Rojestvensky's annihilation the question of climatic conditions alone stood between the island and invasion, he must be one of the worst informed generals that ever directed a campaign. If, on the other hand, knowing all

this, he could not take any steps to avert the danger, then he must be either exceedingly incompetent or curiously straitened in resources. There are at least four score of steamers in the Amur that could negotiate the channels at the river's estuary and might have been used throughout June to throw a division into Alexandrovsk. Such a force, if resolutely led, could have rendered the task of the invaders very arduous. Why did not Linevitch adopt a precaution so obvious instead of waiting till the enemy was actually knocking at the gates and then ordering battalions to be organized? It is a flagrant example of ineptitude or impotence.

The new Kamchatka battalion spoken of in the order is intended presumably for garrisoning Petropavlovsk. Perhaps it was carried thither in the transport *Australia* which the Japanese captured in Avacha Bay a few days ago. This very curt announcement of the seizure of a transport is all that the naval authorities have vouchsafed to tell the public thus far about the operations at Petropavlovsk, and Linevitch is silent. In fact Linevitch is effectually cut off from all information about Avacha Bay.

It will be observed that Nikolaievsk, Khabarovsk and Blagovestchensk are sources of anxiety to Linevitch. He has doubled—or ordered to be doubled—the regiment at Nikolaievsk, thus giving to the place a garrison of from three to four thousand men. He assigns four battalions of artillery and one of infantry to Khabarovsk, and he puts five battalions of infantry at Blagovestchensk. Nikolaievsk is within the estuary of the Amur River. It has batteries to defend it, but its best defence consists in the great difficulty of navigating the tortuous and narrow channels at the mouth of the river. That obstacle once passed the Amur is easily navigable, but we should be surprised to learn that the Japanese had attempted to enter it. Khabarovsk is at the junction of the Ussuri and the Amur, being thus 400 miles from the mouth of the river, and Blagovestchensk lies 450 miles further up at the junction of the Amur and the Zeya. These two places would of course be endangered if a Japanese flotilla went up the Amur, but to make preparations for that contingency after leaving Saghalien to its fate seems to indicate a somewhat fine fear on the part of Linevitch.

Novokiefskoe is on Possiet Bay. The organization of a land-transport regiment at that place suggests that the officer commanding at Vladivostock is provisioning his Tumen force by sea, in part at any rate. If so he is making a dangerous experiment. There is a fairly good road along the coast from Novokiefskoe and Novorogod to the Vladivostock Railway but the distance is nearly 100 miles and to provision a large force on the Tumen by this route is an arduous undertaking compared with sea-carriage of some 80 miles from Vladivostock. Should the Portsmouth conference end in a rupture, Possiet Bay and the Tumen will soon become interesting.

A FALSE STATEMENT.

From telegrams received in Tokyo it appears that the *Shanghai Times*, in its issue of the 15th instant, published in its editorial columns an alleged translation of a public telegram sent to the Foreign Office in Tokyo by the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai under date of the 2nd instant. This message represented that some conference had taken place between the Consul-General and Mr. Wang Kwangnien, editor of the *Chung-*

wai Jihpao, with reference to the Chekiang railway. It appears that this so-called message is wholly erroneous. It was contradicted at once by the acting Consul-General, and the contradiction appeared in the *Shanghai Times* of the 16th inst.

Later intelligence alleges that the Russians have obtained control of an English paper in Shanghai and are arranging for the publication of a Chinese paper also. However that may be—and there is certainly no reason why the Russians should not have their own organs if they please—the *Shanghai Times* has been unfortunate in making a bad break at this juncture. It published a despatch purporting to have been sent by Mr. Matsuoka, Vice-Consul at Shanghai, the object of the publication being to create the impression that Japan was scheming to get possession of the Chekiang railway to the detriment of its American projectors. The despatch was a shameless forgery. Mr. Matsuoka at once employed Mr. Drummond to communicate with the newspaper, and the latter published Mr. Drummond's note but described it as a diplomatic denial. This brought another note of a peremptory nature, and the *Shanghai Times* had now to acknowledge plain that the despatch was a forgery. We may assume that the editor of the newspaper imposed upon by the forgers.

THE CAPTURED SHIPS.

Among the 55 merchant vessels, transports, etc., captured by the Japanese since the war commenced, the following have been finally adjudicated prizes of war and have received new names as indicated in the list:—

Old Name.	New Name.	Tonnage.	Nation.
Angara	.....Anegawa Maru	1,700	Russ
Kazan	.....Kasada Maru	—	Russ
Sungari	.....Matsuyue Maru	—	Russ
Ekaterinoslav	.....Karasaki Maru	5,671	Russ
Russia	.....Seishu Maru	2,312	Russ
Argun	.....Rashu Maru	2,458	Russ
Manchuria	.....Kwanto Maru	6,193	Russ
Manchuria	.....Manshu Maru	2,937	Russ
Fuhping	.....Chozan Maru	1,393	Russ
George	.....Rotetsu Maru	179	Russ
Severus	.....Shibetoro Maru	3,307	Russ
Alexander	.....Rekizan Maru	261	Russ
Mukden	.....Hoten Maru	1,567	Russ
Nagatan	.....Nagara Maru	—	Russ
Koti	.....Hokuyo Maru	399	Russ
Veieran	.....Yaura Maru	1,199	Russ
Ningta	.....Ikuta Maru	—	Russ

Vessels marked with an asterisk were captured but were raised at Port Arthur or Chemulpo. It will be understood that the ships are now catalogued as having been registered as Japanese property. And the remaining 38 vessels 33 have been declared lawful prizes but have not yet been publicly advertised as on the Japanese register.

With regard to the nationality of the vessels, the following list is published:—

Nationality.	Number of ships.	Total Tons.
British	.....22	65,821
Russian	.....16	33,337
German	.....7	12,144
Austrian	.....2	6,231
Norwegian	.....3	5,411
Dutch	.....3	4,177
French	.....1	2,381
American	.....1	2,381
Total	.....55	134,402

Notification No. 458 of the Department of Communications says that, the Fog Signal Kinkazan Lighthouse, Province of Rikkyu Miyagi Prefecture, which has been temporarily for repairs will be sounded again after the 21st August, 1905.

PRESS COMMENTS ON THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Friday, August 18.

The correspondents of London journals still hold the view that there will be a rupture of the conference over the question of re-imbursement and the cession of Saghalien. In connexion with this we may mention that the *Niroku Shimbun* has two telegrams. One is said to have been received by the *Asia-shokai* (Asiatic Trading Association). It is to the effect that the fishery question, which presently comes up for discussion, includes the opening of the Amur and a part of Siberia as well as the coast of the Maritime Province and Vladivostock, and that if this question can be settled the re-imbursement and the Saghalien problem are not expected to cause any insuperable difficulty. The second telegram is to the effect that the Tsar has wired emphatic instructions to M. Witte, ordering him to reject 5 of Japan's terms, namely, re-imbursement, cession of Saghalien, limitation of Russia's naval forces, surrender of the interned ships and one other demand which is not specified in the telegram. In spite of these instructions, concludes the message, the conference goes on.

The *Niroku* make some very large statements about the value of the fishery privileges in question, but objects that they would be of little practical value unless accompanied by the right of owning land for fishing stations.

The *Hochi Shimbun* is persuaded that the conference has reached a deadlock, inasmuch as the Russian Plenipotentiaries utterly decline to concede six of Japan's demands, namely, the fishery privileges, the transfer of the Railway, the limitation of Russia's naval forces in the East, the surrender of the interned ships, the re-imbursement of expenses and the cession of Saghalien. It is not conceivable, says our contemporary, that the Russian Government can have expected to conclude peace on the conditions that remain after the above six are eliminated. They will make some concessions for the sake of appearances. But there is little prospect of their complete agreement, and once Japan will not give in, a rupture seems inevitable. To account for this action on Russia's part we must assume that she has something in the background, and it can only be the hope of a victory by Linevitch.

The *Fiji*, however, thinks that Witte's sign is to yield readily on the two questions which constituted the cause of the war, namely, Manchuria and Korea, but to decline anything suggestive of Russia's complete feat. He thus hopes to fix upon Japan a responsibility of continuing the war. But all manoeuvres will have no weight with the world. If Russia yields to-day on the questions Manchuria and Korea, that will be an open acknowledgement that she yields because she is beaten, for it is certain that had she yielded in 1903 there would not have been any war. She thus tacitly admits her responsibility for bringing on the war, yet declines to pay the normal penalty of reimbursing the outlays which her obstinacy compelled Japan to make.

Sunday, August 20.

The *Fiji Shimpō* retains its firm tone as to questions of cession of territory and the reimbursement of expenses. Apparently contemporary finds it advisable to repeat the notion that as the object of the war was to obtain Manchuria and Korea, therefore the cession of Saghalien and the re-payment of Japan's expenses are secondary questions.

In point of fact Saghalien is already in Japan's possession, and by acknowledging the accomplished fact Russia would not be yielding more than she has already yielded in the case of Korea and Manchuria. Reimbursement of expenses, too, is simply what a victor has a right to expect at the hands of the vanquished. Japan's terms, as originally formulated, were the irreducible minimum and she must have them. In another article the *Fiji* urges the necessity of immediately resuming military operations in Manchuria. Evidently Russia's obstinacy is due to faith in Linevitch's power and in his professions. His signal defeat would entirely change the situation. If Japan can not obtain re-imbursement, she must indemnify herself by seizing territory on the mainland.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is equally insistent. It declares that even as they stand Japan's demands are regarded with discontent by the nation as being inadequate, and there can not now be any question of further concessions. The *Nichi Nichi* further thinks that since Russia made known from the first her objections to re-imbursement and cession of territory and since these are the cardinal concessions required of her, the Japanese Plenipotentiaries would not have continued the conference unless they had foreseen that Russia would yield. They must obey that conviction throughout. There can be only one alternative to Russia's obduracy.

The *Nippon* thinks that it is all a question of degree. Russia must know perfectly well that Saghalien is lost to her for ever. If, then, she declines to acknowledge the obvious fact, it must be simply because she wants to find a make-weight in other directions—wants to bargain, in short. Bargaining is a performance where diplomacy can display its talent, and Japan looks to her diplomatists for success.

The *Chuo Shimbun* regards Russia's loud talk as largely due to her sense of difficulty. The darkest hour comes before the dawn. Russia is in a very strait place and is clamouring proportionately. She has to be careful, however, lest she create an irremediable position; lest she render it impossible for herself to climb down. The rainy season is over in Manchuria and the armies are free to re-commence operations. There is not much time to avert another spilling of blood.

Monday, August 21.

It is denied that Baron Komura has applied to Tokyo for final instructions. There is no question of final instructions. Japan can not yield on the most essential points of her demands and Baron Komura has no occasion to be re-assured as to that. The Japanese Government is not going to order its Plenipotentiaries to commit diplomatic suicide. Unless Russia shows some sign of yielding when the conference meets on the 22nd, the negotiations must be broken off. The meetings of the Elder Statesmen and Cabinet Ministers decided not to budge an inch. We should state that this paragraph contains the gist of statements made by the *Miyako Shimbun* and the *Niroku Shimpō* only. All the leading journals are silent as to the results of the above meetings in Tokyo: they merely record the fact of the meetings and the communication of the results to the Emperor. We are disposed to think, however, that the *Miyako* and the *Niroku* do not err in their interpretations.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes an epitome of the views entertained by the leaders of the *Seiyu-Kai*. They say that

Japan can not possibly yield, but that it does not follow that there is no hope of a settlement. No one could expect that Russia would accept Japan's terms *en bloc*. She was bound to make a fight for some reduction and that is what she is now doing. But if she insists on a compromise which will either render the permanence of peace problematical or reduce the amount of the re-imbursement so as to subject Japan to heavy loss, it would be far better to continue the war.

It will be evident from the above that the leaders of the *Seiyu-Kai*, if they are rightly represented by the *Nichi Nichi*—which may be taken for granted—regard the problem now as one of degree. They recognise the desirability of a compromise, but they insist that the limits of concession shall not be large.

A few newspapers discuss the question editorially. The *Nichi Nichi* takes the view that the provision limiting Russia's naval forces in the east is precisely analogous to that retaining the use of the Trans-Manchuria Railway for military purposes. In the interests of permanent peace Japan desires to adopt the same precautions on sea as she has already adopted on shore. Farther, the record of the Russian Navy in this war shows that such a limitation is most desirable in the general interests of trade and tranquillity. Russian ships have distinguished themselves by their flagrant disregard of international law, sinking neutral vessels and treating non-combatants without the least consideration. As for the interned ships, they escaped to neutral ports because, in the first place, their officers and men failed to do their duty by fighting to the last, and, in the second, they had no ports of their own to enter. From either point of view their surrender is imperative. There is nothing for it but that Russia should yield. Japan assuredly can not: she has already yielded as much as she possibly can. The *Hochi* is another journal which speaks editorially. It maintains that what Russia may be said to have hitherto yielded is simply the fishery concession. All the other terms to which she has agreed represent merely a reversion to the *status quo ante*; that is to say, the mere abandonment of things to which she possessed no valid title. She is endeavouring nevertheless to create an impression that as she has yielded 8 Articles, it is now Japan's turn to yield 4. If Japan having fought this great war successfully is prepared to be content with obtaining certain fishery privileges for her subjects, well and good. Does any one imagine anything of the kind? The *Hochi* makes also the new point that Russia's naval strength in Europe is already subject to limitations, and thus there is a precedent for Japan's demand.

The *Nippon* sees no reason to regret the failure of the Conference if it does fail inasmuch as Russia would then be clearly convicted of a resolve not to abandon her ambitious designs in East Asia. A year and a half's fighting has sufficed to establish Japan's self-defensive capacity. The next period would see her seated in Harbin and Vladivostock. She does not want fighting but she does not shrink from it, and if peace is not yet attainable, it is not Japan that will be the chief sufferer.

Tuesday, August 22.

The *Kokumin*, in its *Tokyo-dayori* column, expresses the opinion that a compromise has been effected, or is about to be effected, on the lines of Japan abandoning the two clauses relating to the surrender of the interned

ships and the limitation of Russia's naval forces in East Asia, while Russia agrees to the cession of Saghalien and the re-imbursement of Japan's expenses. Our contemporary considers that a knowledge of this compromise reached certain quarters in Tokyo on Sunday evening, and was responsible for the upward leap made on the stock market when the Exchange shares rose 9 *yen* and the shares of the Yusen Kaisha 3 *yen*.

The Conference was to re-assemble at 3 p.m. on the 22nd. No definite news of its result can reach Tokyo before about noon of the 23rd, but at any moment some conclusive intelligence may indicate what is to be expected. At present it would seem that the President has succeeded in removing the deadlock.

The *Fiji Shimpō* alone discusses the question editorially this morning. It maintains its familiar ground, namely, that Japan has asked for her irreducible minimum and that she can not possibly make any concessions. If Russia declines to agree, there is nothing for it but to take off our hats to her Plenipotentiaries and say "Good-bye, gentlemen. We shall meet again." One point, however, in the *Fiji's* article is worth special notice. It says that had Russia approached Japan on the score of exhaustion; had she pleaded that her treasury was empty and that ability to make further payments did not exist, Japan might have listened to her, and might have been willing to accept some substitute for money, Vladivostok and Primorsk for example. But Russia has taken a false route and must face the consequences.

Wednesday, August 23.

Perhaps it is not necessary to say that journals like the *Niroku* and the *Yoroku* continue to publish striking tales, quite indifferent to the fact that their previous stories have proved altogether untrustworthy. The *Niroku*, for example, alleges that an agreement has been reached on the basis of Japan abandoning her claims as to the interned ships and the limitations of Russia's East-Asian naval force, while Russia consents to the tenure of Saghalien and reimburses Japan in a sum which the President will fix. The *Yoroku* gives the same basis of compromise but omits the item as to the President adjudicating the amount, and adds that the proposal was telegraphed on the 20th to the Tsar, who has not yet replied. Our contemporary adds also that President Roosevelt is acting very strenuously, and that, in the event of the disputants not agreeing to compromise, he will address a circular note to the Powers inviting them to cooperate in the cause of humanity. We should be inclined to class these statements as either forecasts or conjectures.

The most optimistic report is published by the *Nippon*. Its information, founded on the habitually vague "a certain quarter's telegram," is that the questions of re-imbursement and cession of territory do not constitute crucial difficulties and that an agreement will be reached immediately. We should like to think so, but from no source available to ourselves do we gather such an idea.

On all sides it is agreed that Japan has no intention of yielding. That is the universal view taken of the result of the meetings of Elder Statesmen and Cabinet Ministers recently held. Indeed it appears to be generally believed that those meetings were not convened to consider any application for instructions on Baron Komura's part. Their

purpose was merely to consult about his reports.

It should be noted that the Conference was to re-assemble at 3 p.m. on the 22nd, which would correspond to a late hour at night in Japan, and consequently the result can not be known here until the evening of the 23rd at soonest. But we do not look for any decisive result as yet.

The tone of the Japanese press is very strong. There is not the least symptom of yielding. Even the organ of the business world insists that it must be renewal of the war or compliance with Japan's demands. Russia appears to be now again unfortunately labouring under misapprehensions such as those that precipitated the war in the first instance. If so, there is nothing for it but to dispel her illusions by a rude process.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

News has been received of the sinking of the transport *Kinjo Maru*, a Nagoya steamer (2,278 tons). She left Moji on the 22nd with a body of troops returning from the front—presumably invalids—and at 10 p.m. on the same day, while en route for Kobe, she came into collision with the British steamer *Barralong* in Himejima Oki. The *Kinjo Maru* went to the bottom and it is stated that 126 men, including Major Kohori, are missing. Twenty-one were picked up by the *Barralong*, and twenty of them were transferred to the steamer *Goldmouth* which was on her way to Kobe. There is some confusion as to the destination of the two British steamers. It is stated that Lieut. Matsuda, having been severely hurt, could not be transferred to the *Goldmouth* and had to remain on the *Barralong*. The accident is very shocking and we can only hope sincerely that all those missing even were not lost, but it is possible that many of them were not in a condition to help themselves.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN AMERICA.

In an address before the graduating class of the Yale law school, on June 26th, Secretary Taft severely criticized the administration of criminal law in the United States, saying in part:—

"I grieve for my country to say that the administration of the criminal law in all the states of the union (there may be one or two exceptions) is a disgrace to our civilization. We are now reaching an age when we can not plead youth, sparse civilization, or newness of country, as a cause for laxity in the enforcement of law.

"What makes the difference between the administration of the criminal law in England and in this country? In the first place, while the jury has always been a sacred and untouched part of the tribunal constituted to try crime in England, the judges have always taken and maintained their part at common law in the trial of every defendant, and that part has been, first, the retention of complete control over the method by which counsel try the case, restraining them to the points at issue, and, second, the power to aid the jury by advising them how to consider the evidence and expressing an opinion upon the evidence, leaving, however, to the jury the ultimate decision. Another reason why English justice still maintains its reputation for certainty of punishment is the fact that there are no appeals allowed from the trial in the first court unless the judge presiding shall deem certain questions of law of sufficient importance and doubt to reserve them to a court of crown cases reserved.

"How is it in our own country? We find that these constitutional limitations, adopted centuries ago in tenderness to the defendant, have been elaborated in their scope and operation not only by the courts but also by the legislatures, because thought to be in the interest of liberty. And this has made them greater obstacles to the conviction of the guilty. The institution of trial by jury has come to be regarded as

a fetish to such an extent that state legislatures have exalted the power of the jury and diminished the power of the court in the hearing of criminal cases. And now what has been the result in this country? Since 1885 in the United States there have been 131,951 murders and homicides, and there have been 2,286 executions. In 1885, the number of murders was 1,808. In 1904 it had increased to 8,482. The number of executions in 1885 was 108. In 1904 the number was 116. This startling increase in the number of murders and homicides as compared with the number of executions tells the story.

"The cure for this growing cancer in the body politic may be found in statutory amendments. Laws could be passed either abolishing the right of criminal appeal and leaving to the pardoning power as it is in England, the correction of judicial error, or, instead of that, if appeals must be allowed, the provision of law could be enacted by which judgment of the court below should be reversed except for an error which the court after re-examination of the entire evidence can affirmatively say would have led to a different verdict, ninety-nine per cent out of one hundred under the present system would be avoided. Second, if the powers of the court by statute to advise the jury, to comment on the evidence, and to express its opinion to the jury upon the facts in the criminal case could be restored, and if the state of the defendant were both deprived of peremptory challenges in the selection of a jury, twenty-five per cent of those trials which are now miscarriages of justice would result in the conviction of the defendant, and that which has become a menace in which the defendant's counsel play with the dice would resume its office of a serious judicial investigation."

The newspaper comment is in the major part of cases confined to summarizing and agreeing the points made by Secretary Taft in the *Brooklyn Citizen*, avoiding the issues in dispute, comes to the defence of the jury system as it operates in America.

"Judge Taft speaks of the scandal of our administration, but he fails to distinguish between the parts of the scandal which are due to error on the part of juries, and the much more serious parts which are chargeable upon incompetent, over-technical members of the judiciary. As a matter of fact, the juries everywhere in this country act promptly as the judges will permit, and it is in degree their fault that, after they have rendered their verdicts, an almost interminable series of appeals and appeals are sanctioned by the judges. Had the judge given more thought to this branch of his address, we might have had from him some useful suggestions for the correction of judicial law, rather than an attack upon laymen who are very rarely to blame. The right of trial by jury has long been regarded by the whole English-speaking people as one of their greatest securities against tyranny. If they are not likely to change their mind because anything contained in the address before us."

THE "SILNI"

It is not clear whether this destroyer sunk by Japanese shells or whether Kingston valves were opened. A letter from a Russian naval officer—according to *Asahi*—stated that on the 4th of November she received serious injury from a Japanese projectile but she certainly was not sunk then, and from the ease with which she has been raised the inference is that she was to the bottom without suffering any very serious injury.

The *Peresviet* (now the *Sagami*) is reported to have reached Sascho on the 23rd at 3:30 p.m., having made the voyage from Port Arthur with her own machinery. Apparently it was erroneous to state that the *Bayan*, the *Peresviet*, the *Pallada* and the *Pallada* were to leave Port Arthur on the 17th instant. None of them can have left at that date.

The *Korea Daily News* of August 12th reports the death of Mr. Uchiyama Rosetsu. The particulars were to hand. The deceased was well known in Yokohama, where he resided many years. He was of Dutch extraction, but was an American citizen when he came to this country, and he became a Japanese subject about twenty years ago. Mr. Uchiyama was married to a daughter of the late Mr. E. B.

MANCHURIA.

Friday, August 19.

Yingkow telegraphs that there are signs of a general engagement commencing, but so far as we can decipher it would seem that this view is based upon the skirmishes connected with the Russian reconnaissances on the 14th instant, which have already been officially reported. It is certain, however, that the rains have ceased, and if either side contemplates a decisive blow, the time is at hand. Meanwhile much activity is reported on the part of the Hungtuts, but their raids appear to be now directed against the Japanese. The millet being now high enough to afford cover such enterprises are encouraged.

An officer who has just returned from the front says that the troops are much discontented at the talk of peace. They think that the Army has been more or less eclipsed by the Navy, and that Linevitch ought to share the fate of Rojestvensky. Besides, the boastful language of Linevitch is exasperated them much and they are "spoiling for a fight." As for the health and fitness of the troops they are excellent. Even the men in the trenches are in a most robust condition. Much of this is doubtless attributable to good sanitary arrangements, but it would also seem that the climate of Manchuria is well suited to the Japanese constitution, and that the Russian predictions as to the effects of the great cold and the great heat were quite unfounded. The Russians themselves are suffering much from disease. They have as many as five or six hundred fresh patients daily and all the stations are crowded with invalids waiting to be sent to the rear. Elsewhere we find it mentioned that owing to the cleanly habits of the Japanese and their careful sanitation the plague of flies, which at first proved a terrible affliction, has been largely diminished.

Saturday, August 19.

General Linevitch reports various small engagements in the west of the field but we not identify his place names. He claims have inflicted a loss of 200 on the Japanese in one instance, having himself only 22 casualties.

He also reports that the Russian troops in North-Eastern Korea have recovered Koryu-san, driving back the Japanese, who were leaving their killed and wounded and abandoning arms and ammunition.

An account from the *Nippon's* correspondent shows that the advance made by Japanese from Susong to Pulyong on 24th of July and following days is extremely arduous owing to constant rain.

Day after day the downpour was easing, and such floods resulted that the Russian advance guard was cut off from the main body, in which isolated position it had to last several hours and ending in complete repulse of the enemy. The Russian did not clear until the 29th and the Japanese suffered much from want of provisions. As far as we can follow the movements in the quarter, Ko-Phungsan was never occupied by the Japanese and consequently Linevitch's report of its capture is insignificant.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says that according to the latest reports Russia has 80,000 troops posted on the left bank of the Tumen. It says as though the next big battle would be fought in this region.

Tuesday, August 22.

Telegram to the *Fiji Shimpō* from the

front says that Linevitch has disturbed the calm of the past few days. On the 20th instant he put in motion a force of 4,000 infantry and cavalry with 4 guns. They made their appearance at Sumiaotsz in the Yingepienmun district. The Japanese advanced to meet them and a fight ensued. At 4 p.m. the Russians began to retire and when this message was put on the wires the Japanese were in pursuit.

We shall probably receive presently a very different account of this affair from Russian sources. A Japanese officer, speaking through the columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, says that up to the end of May the reports sent by Linevitch to St. Petersburg were generally accurate and truthful, but that from the time of the destruction of the Baltic Fleet he suddenly developed a strange faculty of exaggeration. The retirement of a Japanese reconnoitering party, which never had any intention of fighting, figured thenceforth in Linevitch's records as a Russian triumph, and if a couple of rifles were found on the field beside dead or wounded Japanese soldiers, the Russian General did not fail to announce a capture of arms and ammunition. It is impossible to escape the conviction that this sudden disposition to magnify trifles was prompted by ulterior motives, and one has no difficulty in understanding that those motives were political. But the hard fact remains on record that all Linevitch's announcements and promises of assuming the offensive and winning a great victory have dwindled down to a few fitful and petty skirmishes. No clearer proof could be afforded of his impotence.

The Military Expert of *The Times* published at the end of June an estimate of Russia's forces in Manchuria. His calculation was this:—

Infantry	434 battalions.
Cavalry	187 squadrons.
Artillery	203 batteries.
Machine guns	22 "
Special Troops	102 battalions.

Allowing an average of 880 men per battalion, this would mean:—

Infantry	380,000
Cavalry	27,000
Artillery	1,520 guns.
Total	450,000 of all arms.

The Expert further assumed that an additional 40,000 would reach Manchuria before hostilities re-commenced, thus bringing the total to 490,000. But this estimate is disputed by the *Kokumin Shimbun*. It says that according to Japanese officers the Russian battalion, owing to sickness and casualties, does not average more than 700 men on the most liberal calculation, so that the total force is thus reduced to 410,000.

The *Kokumin* further states that the Russian Second Army is on the right, southwest of Fenghuwa, its advanced lines being at Pamienching and its commander is General Kaulbars. Mischenko's cavalry forms a screen on the right of Kaulbars. The Third Army under Bachanoff forms the Russian centre and has its headquarters at Fenghuwa. The First Army under Kuropatkin is on the left, and its lines extend from Fenghuwa to Itungchau. Renankamp's forces have their headquarters at Hailungching and form the extreme left of the Russian army. Very strong reserves are posted at Changchung. The advanced lines in the east of the field are from Luiho-ching via Nanshanhintsz and Taolu to Changtu.

Wednesday, August 23.

When publishing the last Japanese report of a skirmish in the vicinity of Sumiaotsz near Hailungching we expressed the anticipation

that a different story would come from the Russian side. It has come. Linevitch reports that on the 15th a party of his troops moved out and attacked the Japanese, who speedily retired, firing as they went. This divergence between Japanese reports and Russian reports is becoming very marked. At one time it was confined to tales told by Pflougs and their congeners, who did not fully represent official authority, but now Linevitch himself seems to be treading in the rut of these romancists. Of course these incidents are not of cardinal importance in themselves, but they afford an interesting illustration of the Russian method of reconnoitering. They seem—as the *Fiji Shimpō* remarks—to labour under the necessity of always making reconnaissances in force. One account says that they sent out four thousand men for the purposes of this Sumiaotsz affair; another speaks of a whole brigade. Whichever account be correct the same inference is suggested, namely, that Linevitch has to entrust to large bodies of men duties which can be much better performed by a subaltern's or a sergeant's command.

The Russians appear to have abandoned, temporarily at all events, their some-time design of turning the Japanese left. No other essay stands to General Linevitch's credit since he assumed the command-in-chief except Mischenko's ride southward to outflank Nogi, a ride which had for issue the destruction of a Japanese field-hospital and some stores. This exploit tended to place the military operations in the same category as the naval, but as an evidence of the great achievements Linevitch has been promising, it seems miserably insignificant. Mischenko and the infantry force supporting him appear—according to *Asahi* correspondence—to have withdrawn to the Liaoyangwopien lines where, in common with the Russian right, they are drawing ample supplies from Mongolia, and where the rainy season has been utilized for throwing up strong entrenchments. The Russians in the Pamienching region are said to be not by any means so well furnished with provisions, as indeed may easily be conjectured. Now that the wet season is over, it is difficult to imagine that two great armies can lie much longer inactive within easy striking distance of each other.

We may refer here to a telegram in the *Nichi Nichi* from London. It says that the military correspondent of *The Times* estimates the Russian forces in the field at 550,000 of all arms, but believes the Japanese to have an army far in excess of anything previously put into the field by them, and predicts that they will inflict on the Russians a blow for which the latter are not prepared.

THE BANK OF JAPAN.

The 46th semi-annual meeting of the Bank of Japan was held at 1 p.m. on Aug. 19th. The accounts for the first half-year were as follows:—

	Yen
Net profit	2,603,745
Balance brought forward from the previous account	462,814
	3,066,559
From the foregoing the following allotments were made:—	
	Yen
First dividend	900,000
Second dividend	900,000
Reserve	650,000
Bonus to employees, etc.	170,000

The remainder, yen 446,559 was carried forward to the next account. The net profits for the corresponding periods in 1903 and 1904 were yen 2,023,627 and yen 2,195,476 respectively.

SAGHALIEN.

Saturday, August 19.

It is stated that small bodies of soldiers still continue to defy Japanese authority. They are without refuge and without provisions, but the forests supply the former and they obtain the latter by robbery. To lay hands on them is a matter of great difficulty.

Very possibly these so-called soldiers are in reality the *brodyagi*, of whom we read so much in that interesting book "The Uttermost East." The Russian authorities never managed to keep these semi-outlaws in control, and now that the island has passed into the hands of people probably without records as to the numbers and localities of the *brodyagi*, who, further, have probably received a large accession of strength, in the shape of recently escaped convicts a difficult situation has been created.

Three transports have reached Awomori having on board 3,450 prisoners.

Colonel Koizumi, who has just returned from Saghalien to Awomori, is quoted (*Asahi Shimbun*) as saying that there was nothing like real fighting in the island. The Russians had sufficient force to make a much more obstinate resistance, but General Liapoff does not appear to be a man of war and his staff officers did not seem to render him much aid. Colonel Tarasenko, who commanded at Alexandrofska, was the only really effective leader on the Russian side. The criminals, with the exception of about 120 who were undergoing light sentences, escaped from the jails, or were released, at the time of the attack. Many of them returned and gave themselves up when they learned how their comrades were treated by the Japanese. A number of the convicts offered resistance at first and were all killed, which was perhaps a fortunate result. When the Russians found that prisoners received a kindly welcome from the victors, surrenders became frequent, and a common saying when a patrol went out was that it would catch some human fish before its return. There remain about 1,200 non-combatants who wish to be sent home. The original idea was to send these people over to the Maritime Province, but as there would be little opportunity for them to make their way thence to Russia, that project has been abandoned and no decision has yet been taken. The Japanese are employing the services of Russian officials, as the latter's knowledge of local conditions is most useful.

Monday, August 21.

Colonel Koizumi says that the Russians, at the time of their surrender southward of Rykoff, asked that all the officers should be allowed to retain their swords. This was refused, the Japanese considering that such a privilege should be granted to the senior officers only. Some disposition was shown by the Russians to demur. They claimed treatment similar to that accorded to the Port Arthur garrison. But it was pointed out that the circumstances were entirely different. The Port Arthur garrison had resisted to the bitter end whereas the Saghalien troops had done little more than retreat. To this view the Russians had to bow. Asked how many were prepared to surrender, they answered, some three thousand; a reply, says Colonel Koizumi, which astonished us, for the force sent in pursuit was much less than 3,000 and if the Russians had fought resolutely they might have made a formidable resistance. Altogether it was calculated that they had ten thousand men under arms on the island, and the poor fight they put up seems almost as though it were

attributable to previous conviction of defeat. Fortune certainly favoured the Japanese. They had eight consecutive days of fine weather after landing. Their plan of attack, too, completely disconcerted the Russian scheme of defence. The Russians, expecting the brunt of the assault at Alexandrofska, posted their main force there and sent only a detachment to Alkowa. But the Japanese directed their main force to Alkowa and sent a detachment to Alexandrofska. The result was that the Russians were practically taken in the rear. None the less they made a very inadequate showing. It was found, the Colonel continues, that nearly all the principal buildings in Alexandrofska, Dui and Rykoff were government property, which greatly facilitated matters for the invaders. Several of the settlers—convict settlers presumably—came in and announced their desire to remain in the island. They are now rendering valuable assistance to the Japanese. The Colonel relates that the waters teem with fish to an extent beyond anything previously reported. The soldiers catch salmon in the rivers without difficulty and these make a notable addition to their rations. Potatoes grow in a manner not witnessed anywhere in Japan, and oats and apples do splendidly. There is no *kakke* among the natives. The fact that the Japanese troops suffered from it seems to be due to their having been exposed to wet in landing and in wading rivers.

The question of how to dispose of the convicts appears to be still unsettled. So far as our reading goes there were practically only two classes of inhabitants in the island when the Japanese landed, namely officials and convicts. We are not speaking, of course, of the Giljak, the Orochon, the Ainu, the Tungu and the Yakut. These aborigines, a very scanty number, would naturally remain undisturbed. But the Russian section of the population, whether in the position of actual prisoners, of "free commands" (ticket-of-leave men), or "exile settlers," are all convicts or ex-convicts. As to the proportion of political prisoners, statistics show that out of a total of 7,080 men and women engaged in hard labour on the island in 1898, only 76 were under punishment for political offences. The rest were all criminals of the worst type, and the same was true of the "free commands and exile settlers" who lived outside the prisons. It may be noted here that according to the Russian system, a convict, even after the expiration of his original term of punishment, has to spend six years on the island before he is permitted to cross to the continent, and must undergo a further term of six years' probation on the continent before he is allowed to return to Russia. All accounts agree that the state of morality on the island was of the very worst. Murders and robberies were perpetual, and crimes of a nameless character reached almost incredible proportions. This is the state of affairs to which the Japanese have succeeded. The ex-prison population, too, must be now larger than ever, for it is stated that nearly the whole of the convicts under confinement at the time of the invasion either were released or broke out of jail, and it is obviously impossible for the Japanese to re-arrest these fugitives since they can not be distinguished from the members of the free commands and exile settlers. The *Asahi Shimbun* is very insistent that not a moment should be lost in deporting the whole of this convict population, but it is evidently a big problem, not to be lightly taken in hand. The

mere transport of some thirty thousand persons to the mainland is a great undertaking, and they can not be dumped down on the shores of Primorsk without arrangements for their subsequent fate. Evidently it is essential that they should be handed over to duly constituted authority and one does not see where such authority can be found. Russian official co-operation is essential, but Russian official co-operation will certainly not be given so long as the future ownership of the island is in question.

THE RUSSIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Wolf's News Agency telegraphs (Foreign Office) that on the 19th instant an Ukase was issued in Russia of which the following is the prologue:—"Unity and agreement between ruler and ruled is the great material force which preserves the independence of the Empire, secures its prosperity and gives it strength. By a proclamation on the 26th of February, 1903, and other notifications I endeavoured to strengthen the foundations of the State and to bring the elective local bodies in accord with the existing Government departments, inasmuch as dissensions between them had inflicted great misfortune upon the Empire. My ancestors also pursued an autocratic policy made their great object. But now in pursuing that purpose, the time has come to nominate representatives who will have a permanent share in enacting laws. Thus I propose to form a special consultative machine and shall draft laws and discuss them, and shall revise the budget. In order to carry out this purpose, I, while preserving the fundamental law of autocratic authority, consider it opportune to create a national assembly and to sanction rules for its constitution. The application of these rules shall be extended to all parts of the Empire with the exception of certain regions where the conditions do not permit such a measure. With regard to the participation of the representatives of Finland in the business of the national assembly no arrangements will be made. The Ministry of Home Affairs will be instructed to compile and submit election laws. I hope to see the national assembly opened at latest by the middle of January, 1906, during the existence of the assembly necessity arises for changing its organization in consequence of the demands of the Empire or the prosperity of the Empire, I shall whatever orders the occasion may require."

The subsequent part of the Ukase contains the following clause:—

"I am fully persuaded that the representatives betraying the confidence I place in them, in order to promote the unity of the Empire and the interests of the people's prosperity and tranquility, will be in full accord with the existing bureaucratic system and will obey that principle."

The Ukase relating to the national assembly contains 63 Articles, of which the following seem to be the most important:—

(a) The assembly will be competent with regard to the undermentioned matters:—

- (1) Questions relating to the enacting of new laws or the amendment and abolition of existing laws.
- (2) The budget of each Department of State and the expenditures included in the budget.
- (3) Reports of financial auditors with regard to the operation of the budget.
- (4) Questions relating to the abandonment of part of the State income.
- (5) The national wealth.
- (6) The building of railways.
- (7) The establishment of joint-stock companies. That is to say, in cases only where the law applies for exemption from the existing laws.
- (8) The assembly will have power to propose drafts of law relating to the abolition or amendment of existing laws. Provided that these draft

shall not conflict with the bases of public order determined by the fundamental law of the State. A draft of law which has been adopted by the assembly shall be submitted to the Imperial Council and shall then be offered for the Emperor's approval. If the Council can not agree with a resolution of the assembly, such resolution shall be submitted for discussion by a committee consisting of equal numbers of the Council and the assembly; and if this committee can not agree, the measure shall be again submitted to the Council.

(c) The assembly shall be competent to address questions to the Departments of State. Further, the period of membership shall be 5 years; the members shall enjoy freedom of speech; shall have the right not to be arrested for absence, and their liberty shall not be curtailed by sentence of a law court.

This Ukase seems to be regarded with dissatisfaction on all sides. Professor Reussler, writing in the *New Free Press*, says that the system proposed is altogether wrong, and that it is a mere sham constitution. It will not satisfy a single unit of the liberal opposition, and there can be no question of the attitude they will adopt towards it. The conservatives will doubtless combine with the advocates of the existing system and the minority in the local assemblies to utilize this new constitution as a means of creating dissension among the revolutionists, and endeavouring to contrive the organization of a national assembly which will do as the autocracy desires. The moderates will offer a passive resistance and the liberals will attack the measure vehemently.

The German newspapers, for the most part, while regarding the Rescript as a step towards the establishment of a constitutional system, contend that the new assembly will be nothing more than a consultative body. Thus the *Vossische Zeitung* says that the Tsar's views have not undergone any change, and that he still regards himself as almighty. It will be strongly argued that the proposed assembly's powers of introducing bills, asking questions and revising the budget are mere pretences, but nothing of which the Emperor disapproves will be carried out. Telegrams from St. Petersburg published in Berlin say that the Russian newspapers are obliged to print praises of the Tsar's benevolent administration, but this new system is very far from satisfying the people's hopes. They looked at least for freedom of speech, pen and public meeting.

In Vienna the journals take the same line. The *New Free Press* declares that neither the disasters which his forces have suffered by land and by sea nor the sufferings of his subjects have taught the Tsar anything. The people regard the bureaucracy as the origin of all abuses, but the new assembly will be simply a consultative machine, to whose utterances the Tsar need not pay any attention and which will not produce any effect upon the bureaucracy. Indeed, so far from dealing a blow to the bureaucrats, it is to them and not to the national assembly that His Majesty has left the task of carrying out reforms. The Ukase declares that the autocratic system must be preserved as a law of the State, but the only thing preserved will be the rotten bureaucracy. Nevertheless these journals hope that the measure now enacted may prove the first step towards a liberal policy.

PETROPAYLOVSK.

The meagre telegram published by the Naval Authorities to the effect that a detached naval squadron has captured the Russian transport *Australia* in Petropavlovsk harbour, leaves much to be conjectured. We are unable to determine whether a landing was effected or whether the place is now in Japanese hands. Petropavlovsk was the first port on the Pacific occupied by Russia.

It stands on the Bay of Avacha, which has been described as surpassing in beauty and grandeur the celebrated harbours of Rio Janeiro and Sydney. It encloses numbers of islands, is protected on three sides by high volcanic mountains, being open only on the east, and has water sufficiently deep to allow vessels to unload at the quays. When it was attacked by an Anglo-French squadron in 1854, Petropavlovsk had 7 batteries mounting 39 guns, but of its present strength we have no certain information. Probably, however, the Japanese did not find it strongly protected for the place ceased to be considered important after Nikolaievsk, near the mouth of the Amur, became the Russian chief town in the Far East. Nikolaievsk shared the same fate when Vladivostok was established, and Vladivostok would doubtless have fared similarly had Dalny remained in Russian hands. It is scarcely likely that the Japanese have landed any troops on the shores of Avacha Bay. In two months from now the harbour will begin to be blocked with ice, and an isolated detachment of troops posted there among such circumstances, would be most troublesome to maintain throughout the winter. Probably, therefore, what has occurred is merely a naval operation without the cooperation of troops, but inasmuch as the place was supposed to be fortified the details will be interesting. When the despatch of a naval detachment in the Kamchatka direction was announced some time ago, an idea prevailed that Nikolaievsk might be its destination. But the approaches to Nikolaievsk by the Amur estuary are exceedingly tortuous and difficult. Moreover, the place is fortified and doubtless there is a pretty strong garrison or, at any rate, there ought to be, unless Linevitch has singularly neglected obvious precautions.

Japanese journals say that the steamer *Australia*, captured in the harbour of Petropavlovsk, is probably a vessel of 2,000 tons, which is known in these seas.

YOKOHAMA AND TOKYO.

The two problems of dredging the approaches to the Sumida river in Tokyo and improving Yokohama harbour seem to be attracting a considerable share of public attention. We read in the *Fiji Shimpō* that on the 12th instant a meeting to discuss the latter subject was held in the chamber of the Prefectural Assembly. Members of that Assembly, of the Town Council, and of the Chamber of Commerce attended, to the number of about 80. The Mayor of Yokohama, Mr. Ichihara, addressed the meeting. He pointed out that the officials of the Government, as well as Count Okuma, fully recognised the necessity of improving the harbour. Count Okuma, indeed, had said that a time of war was particularly favourable for inaugurating such enterprises, as men's minds were in an expansive and daring condition. The Mayor therefore urged that the citizens of Yokohama should lose no time in completing their investigations. The result was the election of a special committee of eleven. Referring to this incident the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* writes editorially. It notes the extraordinary development of the Japanese mercantile marine in recent years. In 1895 the number of vessels borne on the Japanese register was 528 steamers of 331,000 tons and 173 sailing ships of 29,000 tons; or a total of 701 ships and 360,000 tons. But the latest statistics show that the steamers have increased to 1,309 representing 882,000 tons, and the sailing ships to 3,564, representing 323,000 tons, or a total of 4,873 vessels and 1,205,000 tons.

In ten years there has been more than a three-fold increase. At the same time, the country's foreign trade having developed largely, there has been a corresponding growth of foreign vessels entering Japanese ports. In 1895 the number of such vessels was 1,142 and their tonnage 2,210,000 tons, but in 1904 the corresponding figures were 4,504 ships and 10,270,000 tons. In the face of such statistics the necessity of harbour improvement becomes imperative. In the whole of Japan—we still quote the *Nichi Nichi*—there is not one harbour that can be called perfect. At Osaka harbour works are in progress to which the State has contributed 5 million yen and the city 15 millions, but a further expenditure of 10 millions will be required, and the enterprise is only half way towards completion. Some years ago a large measure of State aid was given to Yokohama. The harbour was dredged and breakwaters were built, but since that time virtually nothing has been done. For twenty years Tokyo harbour has been one of the questions of the day, but when a beginning of actual work will be made, it is hard to tell. Even the expenditure of a paltry 2 million yen on dredging the approaches to the Sumida River seems to be counted a serious undertaking. It is a poor state of affairs when we remember that Japan is a maritime country. When peace will be restored no one can tell, but when it is restored trade will certainly receive a great impetus and this question of harbours will become more pressing than ever. It is a question with which Tokyo and Yokohama are intimately connected, and now that the Yokohama citizens seem to be waking up, it is high time for Tokyo to open its eyes.

FUNERAL OF BARON SANNOMIYA.

The funeral of Baron Sannomiya took place on the 18th instant, the cortege leaving the residence of the deceased nobleman in Takanawa at 3.30 p.m., and proceeding to the Hongwan-ji in Tsukiji, which was reached at 5.15. In anticipation of the very large number of mourners who would certainly attend to pay the last tribute to one so widely loved and respected, it had been suggested that instead of repairing in the first place to Takanawa, where the available space is naturally restricted, the Hongwan-ji Temple should be the place of assembly. The public obeyed this suggestion, and thus though the spacious enclosure of the Tsukiji edifice was crowded to overflowing, not more than thirty carriages actually followed the bier on its way thither. The Hongwan-ji is an immense building. Probably some fifteen hundred seats were ranged on either side of the aisle, yet vast spaces remained unoccupied. Large bodies of troops, a battalion in all, marched at the head and in rear of the procession and the floral offerings were countless. The service was Buddhist. It consisted simply of the chanting of some verses from the Sūtras by a numerous band of richly robed priests, after which incense was burned and a word of prayer whispered before the bier first by the relatives of the deceased and then by the whole body of mourners. To write any list of those present would be quite impossible without devoting a whole column to the task. It will be sufficient to say that most of the Ministers of State and all the foreign *Chefs de Mission* now in Tokyo, as well as an innumerable concourse of the capital's leading residents, official and private, were present.

KOREA.

Our readers have observed, doubtless, that from time to time statements were heard as to the probability that Korea's coast-wise carrying trade would be thrown open to Japanese vessels, and if to Japanese vessels, then also to the vessels of Powers having the most-favoured-nation clause in their treaties. Korea has now had a space of 30 years to develop and organize a mercantile marine of her own, were she so minded, and had she showed any serious disposition to do so, Japan would doubtless have made no attempt to prevent her from imposing on the competition of foreign vessels such restrictions as all Powers have considered essential in the early stages of their development. The Koreans, however, seem wholly indifferent to such questions. Sometimes they are visited by fitful impulses of patriotism which prompt them to turn from the supposed exactions of one foreign State to the ambitious egotism of another, but the idea of putting their own shoulders to the wheel and working out their own salvation seems to be hopelessly strange to them. Meanwhile the interests of other Powers, especially Japan, require that facilities should be provided for maritime carriage along the coasts and in the inland waters of the peninsula, and thus finally, after considerable delay, the convention above alluded to has been concluded. It seems to have received a great deal of hesitating thought from Korea's statesmen and opposition at the hands of the anti-Japanese section. The terms of the convention are simple. It provides that Japanese vessels may ply for trade purposes along the coasts and in the inland waters of Korea, not calling, however, at places other than the open ports. For that purpose they are required to furnish various information to the Japanese Consul and to receive permits once a year from the Korean Customs authorities. In exchange for these permits tonnage dues have to be paid at the following rates:—For a vessel (foreign style or Japanese) up to 100 tons, 15 yen; for a vessel from 100 to 500 tons, 50 yen; from 500 to 1,000 tons, 100 yen, and over 1,000 tons, 150 yen. The permits must always be carried and must be produced whenever demanded by Customs or local officials. Owners of Japanese ships are to be entitled to rent land, build store-houses and (with the approval of the Customs authorities) construct wharves at the ports of call. Penalties are set forth for violations of the Convention, and its period of validity is fixed at 15 years. But there is a provision that, in the event of future development of Korea's mercantile marine, the convention may be replaced by another even before the expiration of that period.

The Cabinet Ministers have not resumed the duties of their offices in Seoul in spite of the relegation of Mr. Li Yong-ik to a provincial post. It was expected that Mr. Hayashi would seek audience of the Emperor on the 19th, and would address His Majesty very plainly on the subject of this dead-lock.

Mr. Li Keun-thaik, Minister of Finance, the great opponent of Li Yong-ik, has also been relieved of office, on the principle of impartiality doubtless. But this has not mended matters. Confusion still reigns supreme. It is a fertile soil in which to sow the seeds of reform, forsooth!

The merchants are not yet tranquillized. Having failed to get the Household Department's cheques cashed, they have again

closed their stores and reverted to their original demand, a loan of 3 million yen without interest, without security and for an indefinite period.

In the *Korea Review* for July there is an article entitled "Japanese Plans for Korea." The writer is the editor of the magazine. We quote a few extracts:—

With a desire to state both sides of the case with perfect fairness we have made careful inquiries as to the attitude of Japanese officials here towards the unlawful acts of their nationals and also as to what steps are being taken in Tokyo to meet these conditions. The result has been a pleasant surprise to us, and while time alone will tell whether our optimism is justified we feel inclined to set down in black and white the reasons for the hope we have that the night is nearly over."

We are informed that the authorities in Tokyo consider it of prime importance that there should be established in many places in Korea courts of appeal, where all cases between Koreans and Japanese can be attended to fairly and promptly. * * * For this purpose 24 men have been appointed, all of them specially selected for their fitness for the work. * * *

It goes without saying that the Korean Government puts every possible obstacle in the way of every such action, on the ground that it impairs the independence of the country. * * * The Korean prefects are either absolutely supine or are in league with the worst elements of the Japanese. * * * There is every reason to believe that some if not many of the Koreans' complaints are grossly exaggerated. They have all to be looked into very carefully, and we all know that the Korean is not likely to look at his grievance through the big end of the telescope. * * *

"While we strongly advocate the preservation of Korea's independence it must be apparent to every one that unless very radical reforms are instituted such independence will be of no value at all to the Korean people. * * * Her officials ought to know by this time that their only hope is to fall in line with the plans for reform which Japan is preparing. They may rest assured that they will lose the sympathy of all the Powers unless they begin to show a different spirit towards reorganization from that which they have recently shown. * * * If such senseless opposition is to continue and genuine reforms are to be held off indefinitely we shall be the first to welcome a Japanese protectorate."

This writing indicates a wholesale change in the outlook of the *Korea Review*, and we congratulate that magazine on its receptivity to evidence controverting its previous criticisms. At the same time we can not forget that this evidence has been always accessible, and that it might have been sooner consulted with advantage.

There is a statement from Seoul that a sum of 900,000 yen has been found in the residence of Li Yong-ik, whose removal from the central government to a provincial post was recently announced. Accounts differ about this money, but the most credible story seems to be that a sum of 930,000 yen in 50-sen silver pieces was handed over by Mr. Hayashi to the Korean Finance Department, and that it found its way to the residence of the Minister of War, Li Yong-ik, but whether as a mere matter of convenience of deposit or with some ulterior motive there is no certainty. Rumour says that Li made some attempt to remove the 400 boxes containing the metal, but that he was prevented by Japanese gendarmes. Li himself is said to have disappeared. He has not taken up his provincial appointment, but is hiding somewhere. The strong probability is that nothing dishonest was contemplated in connexion with this money.

Mr. Hayashi is said to be urging the organization of a cabinet which shall at least have the character of a united body. We do not clearly discern that anything definite has yet been accomplished in that direction.

Simultaneously with the publication in the Japanese *Official Gazette* of the new convention opening Korea's cabotage, news comes

that a Korean patriot, deeming this an injury to his country, broke into the residence of Mr. Li Hwa-yong, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Seoul, and administered a beating to His Excellency. The ruffian was immediately arrested.

Rumour says that many Koreans are now turning to Christianity as a refuge from the perils of the time.

It is expected that the Seoul-Wiju Railway will be opened for general traffic next month. The construction of this road, 300 miles long, has been quite an engineering feat when we consider the remarkably short time required for the work.

The first number of the resuscitated *Korea Daily News* appeared on Aug. 11th.

Seoul can now boast of two newspapers—a daily and a weekly—the former edited and published by Mr. E. T. Bethell, the latter issued by the Seoul Press, Hodge & Co.

Let the Government, says the *Seoul Weekly Press*, if it wishes to be considered a Government, indeed, listen to the well-meant advice of Japan to thoroughly reform its present system of so-called "justice," which to the common people only too often spells "Injustice!"

On Monday, Aug. 14th, the *Korea Daily News* had the following paragraph:—"We learn from a Chemulpo correspondent that the funeral of the late Mr. Uchiyama Rossetsu took place at 5 p.m. yesterday, the Rev. G. A. Bridle conducting the ceremonies. Practically all the residents of Chemulpo attended and numerous wreaths covered the coffin. Our sympathies go out to Mrs. Uchiyama Rossetsu in her affliction. Mr. Uchiyama Rossetsu had many friends and no enemies."

Mr. Megata, the Financial Adviser to the Korean Government, has presented a memorial to the Emperor with regard to the recent loss given to the Korean merchants by his Majesty, a which he impeaches the Minister of Finance for having acted arbitrarily in the matter. Mr. Megata states that the Minister relieved the merchants under pressure. Secondly he expresses his disapproval of the Emperor's conduct in thus ordering his Minister to deal with financial matters without first referring to him in the matter, whose peculiar province it is. At the same time Mr. Megata sent a remonstrance to the Vice-President of the State Council stating his disapproval, and hoping that in future, his consent and signature will be requested before the signing of any official documents be agreed upon.

Seoul papers report that on Aug. 9th a large crowd, estimated at about 2,000, assembled at the Home Office in Seoul for the purpose of seeking redress in consequence of the appropriation of land in what is known as the "Five Rivers" district by the Japanese military authorities. Japanese gendarmes endeavoured to disperse the crowd but had to wound several persons with their swords before they could attain that end. One of the contemporaries said on Aug. 12th:—"We have just been informed that yesterday the Japanese Military Authorities intended to put up a notice containing a map of the land in question and a proclamation stating that 'it is necessary for us to occupy the land indicated in this map for military purposes, and ample compensation will be paid to the Korean Home Office for the same. The people who own houses and property within the space indicated must remove them after having received their share of the compensation if not we shall remove them ourselves.'"

J. Onda (49) on the night of Aug. 19 attempted to murder a widow, Yoshi Fujii (44), inflicting severe injuries on her head with a cooking knife. The affair took place in the dwelling of the woman at Tamachi, Asakusa, Tokyo. The culprit was arrested on Sunday morning. The cause is reported by the Shitaya police to be jealousy.

THE "JIJI" ON SAGHALIEN.

The *Jiji Shimpō* has a strong and eloquent article on the subject of Saghalien. Nothing is more repugnant to our contemporary than the idea of surrendering the island. Its loss thirty years ago made a distinct flaw in the golden vessel of the Empire's existence—here the *Jiji* quotes an ancient Chinese proverb—and the nation feels that in recovering the island, something has been obtained which can be laid with gratification on the ancestral tombs. It is not a question of large or small. It is a question of honour. The *Jiji's* own programme would have been to continue the war until not only Saghalien but also Vladivostok and Primorsk fell into Japanese possession: not because this country suffers from any earth fever, but because the lessons of the past have shown that if all menace from the northern quarter is to be averted, if peace is to be permanent, Japan must be complete mistress of Japanese seas. Before that solid result could be secured, proposals of peace intervened and now Japan's aims must be limited to seating herself in such a position that the seas washing her western and north-western shores shall be virtually a Japanese lake. That is accomplished by the tenure of Saghalien. Saghalien in Japanese possession means that Vladivostok is deprived of half its value as a naval port, and Russia's aggressive potentialities, if not completely destroyed, are at least checked.

Reading between the lines of this article and considering the time of its publication we incline to think that our contemporary detects a disposition to sacrifice Saghalien on the altar of peace.

POLITICIANS AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Japanese, as has been their wont in every phase of this great war, have remained remarkably undemonstrative in the presence of the peace conference and the conditions formulated by the Government. We noted in the recent issue that the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, a moderate and well edited journal closely connected with the Progressists, had sounded a note very like discontent with regard to the terms, and had even gone so far as to say that, in view of these terms, the Japanese nation would not be disappointed though the conference came to naught. On the whole, however, it must be admitted that the press has been wonderfully quiet and undemonstrative. Outside its columns too, reticence has been the *mot d'ordre*. Daily we have been expecting to hear from Mr. Oishi Masami, Viscount Tani or some other stalwart. Nothing like a clamour was raised, however, until the 17th when a meeting of fellow-thinkers (*Doshu-Kai*) was held in Tokyo. When we say that the most prominent figure was Mr. Kono Hironaka, our readers will at once be in a position to infer the quality of the gathering. The first resolution passed was to the effect that the conditions of peace formulated by the Government were already too considerate, and that if any reduction were made the remainder would not suffice to re-establish tranquillity as a permanency. The second resolution reads something like reflection on the inactivity of the army. Mr. Kono and his friends think that the army should not stay its hand for a moment, and that the success of the conference can be best secured by an object,

lesson in the shape of striking military operations. Finally the meeting decided to send a telegram to Baron Komura urging him to make no concession whatever. This is a kind of counter-blast to the warlike petition addressed by the popes to the Tsar. We have not had, on the Japanese side, anything corresponding to the bellicose memorial of Linevitch and his Generals. There is a rumour that such a document has been addressed to the Mikado by the commanding officers in the field, but we have no definite information. We can only say that if such a document has been sent in, it remains a secret. Talking is not a Japanese propensity.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

There seems to be no doubt that M. Witte is holding conferences with the leading Jewish bankers of New York and Chicago, though it is denied that these meetings have had any relation to financial affairs. The plea is that they relate merely to the status and treatment of the Jews in Russia, a question which reflects indelible disgrace on Russian civilization. Much has been written about the *bund*, a self-defensive association organized by the Jews to protect themselves against the pogroms, and some publicists have endeavoured to show that as the *bund* is in open sympathy with the liberals and revolutionists it brings upon the Jews an access of official antipathy instead of averting the shocking inhumanities perpetrated against this much-suffering people. But if the Jews have been driven into the revolutionary camp by the terrible barbarities of which they are the victims, that fact does not for one instant justify the continued perpetration of such barbarities. M. Witte, as an enlightened and liberal statesman, must ardently desire to correct a state of affairs so disgraceful to his country, and therefore there is ample reason for his conference with the leading Jews of New York and Chicago. The public, however, choose to be suspicious and to regard any promises of assistance he may give to the Jews as preludes to financial aid for Russia on their side. That too is likely enough.

The Naval Department has published the following list of casualties in the Navy from the beginning of the war up to the 15th of August, exclusive of those in the Northern (Kataoka's) Squadron:—

EVENTS.		CASUALTIES.			
		Killed.	Wounded.	Totals.	
Port Arthur, 9 Feb. 1904 ...		3	69	72	
Battle of Yellow Sea, 10 Aug. 1904		65	161	226	
Battle of Ulsan, 14 Aug. 1904		36	96	132	
Naval Brigade Port Arthur, 26 June to 31 Dec. 1904		30	313	343	
Battle in Sea of Japan, 27 and 28 of May 1905		88	611	699	
Various small operations ...		1,669	541	2,210	
Totals		1,891	1,791	3,682	
WOUNDED, DETAIL.					
EVENTS.		Deaths from wounds.			
		Died from wounds.	Re-converted from service.	Released from service.	Still in service.
Port Arthur, 9 Feb. 1904 ...		6	59	3	1
Battle of Yellow Sea, 10 Aug. 1904		6	133	17	5
Battle of Ulsan, 14 Aug. 1904		10	80	3	3
Naval Brigade Port Arthur, 26 June to 31 Dec. 1904		27	258	20	8
Battle in Sea of Japan, 27 and 28 of May 1905		29	470	—	112
Various small operations ...		39	470	30	3
Totals		117	1,470	73	131

Bishop Isaac W. Joyce, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his home in Minneapolis at 1.20 o'clock on the morning

of July 28, from cerebral hemorrhage following a stroke of paralysis. He was preaching at the Red Rock, Minn., camp meeting on July 2nd when he was first stricken. Bishop Joyce, who was 69 years of age, was presiding Bishop in China and Japan about six years ago, and had been a very extensive traveller.

The Naval Authorities announce that the Russian war-ships raised at Port Arthur and Chemulpo have been re-named as follows:—

Old Name.	New Name.
<i>Peresviet</i>	<i>Sagami</i>
<i>Poltava</i>	<i>Tango</i>
<i>Boyan</i>	<i>Aso</i>
<i>Pallada</i>	<i>Tsugaru</i>
<i>Varyag</i>	<i>Soya</i>

Two centres of depression are moving about Japan, one in the west, the other in the east. Neither is deep, and there are no apprehensions of strong wind, but wet hard weather is anticipated, and the effect upon the rice crop can not be wholesome.

Lieut.-General Okihara and 190 officers proceeded to the Palace on the 22nd instant and were received in audience by the Emperor. Among the officers were Major-Generals Ota and Matsunaga. The two Major-Generals recently received their promotion from the rank of Colonel. The *Jiji Shimpō* publishes photographs of the Lieut.-General and the two Major-Generals.

There is some talk of a State monopoly of sugar being added to the other official undertakings. It is understood that the matter is under consideration, and that sufficient information has not yet been obtained as to whether the revenue of the State would derive greater benefit from a monopoly or from an increased tax. The Government aims at deriving an addition of 20 million *yen* to the Treasury's income from this source, and our readers doubtless remember that the matter received some consideration at the time of the last budget's compilation. Those directly interested in the industry of sugar-refining appear to think that a surer and less troublesome result, involving no initial outlay of capital, would be to add 3 *sen* per catty to the present consumption tax. They are represented as saying that such an addition would not seriously inconvenience consumers, and as the quantity consumed in 1903 was 657,324,000 catties, an additional tax of 3 *sen* would produce nearly 20 million *yen*. Probably most people will be of opinion that the establishment of another State monopoly should be avoided if possible. The system of State monopolies is essentially bad, and ought to be eschewed except in the presence of dire necessity.

According to a London telegram received at the Foreign Office, on August 22nd quotations for Japanese bonds are as follows:—

4 per cent.	£88.10.0	Stationary.
War 4 per cent.	£103.6.9	do
5 per cent.	£103.9.2	25h. 7d. fall.
6 per cent.	£104.0.0	Stationary.
New 6 per cent.	£103.0.0	3/4 fall.
4 1/2 per cent.	£92.15.0	1/4 fall.
do (prem.)	1 1/2%	Stationary.

The message adds that the price of 4 per cent. Russian bonds was at £89, which shows a fall of 10 shillings.

A submarine cable has been laid from Alexandrofska to Soya where it communicates with the Japanese land-line via Hakodate and Awamori.

The great ceramic factory of Doulton has succeeded in producing a monochrome glaze which very closely imitates the celebrated

Lang-yao of China. Nothing can be said against the colour. It is very fine, and for decorative purposes the ware should be highly satisfactory. Yet it falls short of its great original. There is a lack of depth and restfulness, qualities for which every connoisseur looks alike in the sang-de-bœuf, the liquid-dawn and the bean-blossom monochromes of China. We believe that it is a question of process. The English keramist applies his glazing material to the *pâte déglazée*; a practically easy method, for the porcelain then takes up just the right quantity of glaze and the latter can then be fixed at a comparatively low temperature. Moreover, the *pâte*, already hardened in the oven before the glazing process, can be readily manipulated. But the Chinese keramist applied his glazing material to the raw paste, and subjected both *pâte* and glaze to the same temperature in the kiln. Probably he thus obtained a more intimate association of the two, though the difficulties of handling and the risks of failure were largely increased. At all events, whether this difference of process be accountable or whether there be some other hitherto unexplained cause. Messrs. Doulton and Company's monochrome, beautiful as it is, falls short of its Chinese original, not in point of colour, for it is as near the cherry-red of King-te-ching as need be, but in the subtle qualities which make the Chinese ware incomparable. Nevertheless the Doulton achievement is signal. It suggests that we are on the threshold of a new departure in English ceramics.

The *Asahi Shinbun* announces in big type that a landslide caused by the recent rains has disclosed a stratum of fine coal at Port Arthur and that there is every indication of an abundant supply. The locality is about 2½ miles from Pigeon Bay so that no difficulties of transport present themselves. If this intelligence prove correct the discovery is highly important. Port Arthur will be invested with largely increased value.

A STORY OF KARUIZAWA.

O dewy shadows on the soft green grass,
O English lanes where white thorn bursts
in May,
O distant church-spires pointing up to God
Out of the sleeping fields and murky streets.
Sorely I miss you in this Eastern land.
Here, where I stand among old Temple trees
And gaze on yonder far grey mountain-tops
Melting into the blueness of the sky.
Much in there here of beauty, but my heart
Yearns for a glimpse of English fields again,
Seen from the grassy slope of some small hill,
Where nestling lambs look white like Easter
flowers.
The hills around me rear their heads on high
Proudly and grandly, like to old-time Kings,
And yet I can not love them, like to those
Small swelling hillocks, where I wandered free,
And searched for primroses and violets,
Or yellow cowslips, with faint breath as sweet
As that of little children when they kiss.
Beauty without association brings
A sense of vague unrestfulness and pain.
I can not say these mountain tops were viewed
And loved by my own people long ago.
They never saw the yellow sun ball sink
Behind the pine trees crowning yonder ridge,
They never heard the Eastern nightingale
Sing night and morning with unwearied throat.
If I could say some poet loved these woods,
And murmured silvery sonnets to this stream,
Or loved the voices of the cicada,
Breaking upon the stillness of the air,
As though God wound the clocks of life by night,
I might see beauty and feel satisfied.
Yet there are legends of these very woods,

And ghosts of ancient lineage frighten still
The errand boy belated on his task.
And even now the nervous villagers
Would rather walk an extra mile or two
Than pass these rustling chestnuts after dark.
And there are tales of bygone mighty kings
Who passed this village in their journeyings,
With cavalades of ancient Samurai.
They never pass it now.—The engine's shriek
A mile or more across the flower'd plain
Would frighten them.—Poor ancient Samurai.
If one walks to the top of Usui pass
One comes upon a village, once the spot
Where old time pilgrims halted for the view.
There rise black rugged mountains, range on
range,
With sea-like clouds breaking about their feet.
And sleeping silver rivers, noiselessly
Winding among the nearer greener hills.
There is a temple in this village street.
To reach it one must climb a flight of steps;
From which there is the finest view of all.
The temple's self is old but little worth.
A Shinto temple with a looking glass
Made out of polished metal, and a bell
Which people ring who wish to say their
prayers.
Upon the right side of the temple gate
There is a stone upon another stone,
A moss-grown monument of rude design,
With characters too old and worn to read.
About this monument the legend runs—
There lived in ancient times a warrior king,
Who won the wrath of some malicious god
Who thereupon decreed that he should die—
Just in the way that gods were wont to do.
But in a fit of mercy, so they say,
He qualified his sentence partially,
By saying if the king could find a friend
To die in place of him—that death would serve.
Admetos-like this ancient warrior king
Besought his comrades one by one to die.
Not that he was himself afraid of death
But that he thought his life was needed most.
And though his comrades were brave men at
arms
Vicarious death seems little to their taste.
The king then full of sorrow made lament
And as he wept his queen beheld his tears,
And asked of him the reason of his grief.
And hearing, sorrowed that her lord should die.
But humbly bade him make the most of life
And grace a feast she had prepared for him.
The royal tents were pitched near to a cliff
Which overhangs the clear far stretching sea.
Musicians sang sweet wailful melodies
And wrestler giants showed their mighty skill,
And silken banners fluttered on the breeze.
The queen sat by her lord all fitly dressed
In stiff brocade brodered with cherry flowers
And golden peacocks and blue water-falls.
And in her hair she wore a golden comb.
And when the revelry was at its height,
And all the lacquered tables richly spread
With dried persimmons, bean-paste and strange
sweets
Shaped like to gay chrysanthemums and stars,
And he her lord quaffed saké merrily,
Slowly she rose, and unseen slipped away.
She reached the top of the tall mantling cliff
And there in rapture gazed towards the sea
And slowly sinking, Midas-fingered sun.
'Twas then perhaps she shed a tear or two,
Because the sun was fair to look upon
Or that her lord should sorrow at her death.
Her women missed her from their master's side
And sought her by the cliffs along the sea
But found her not. But when the sun rode high
Above the purple hill-tops in the east,
They found a golden comb upon the sands.
Then when her lord knew that his queen was
dead
He mourned for her for many weary days.
And started on a sacred pilgrimage.
And when he reached the top of Usui pass
Where all the beauties of a realm are seen,
He had these stones erected in her name
Placing beneath the golden comb they found.
And on the stones they wrote in golden dust
The faithful story of her queen-like death.
The characters are now defaced by age
And generations of fierce mountain rain,

But still her story lives in people's hearts.
And when the softest summer breezes blow
Across the wide green plain and mountain
slopes,
It were as though her gentle spirit, breathed
Some fragrant benediction from the past.

M. K.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

A Shanghai telegram says that the Viceroy and Taotai are endeavouring to conciliate the anti-American boycotters, so that the movement can be put down before it assumes serious proportions. Native merchants, however, still refuse to touch American products. The *Kokumin* has a telegram from Peking that Mr. W. W. Rockhill, American Minister in Peking, is in communication with the Chinese Foreign Office in connexion with the boycott. The *Asahi* reports that the consular corps in Shanghai has asked the Taotai to convene a conference with a view to settle the dispute.

A Shanghai telegram to the *Kokumin* says that the Viceroy and Taotai are hoping to suppress the anti-American movement in China. Consequently it is generally believed that affairs will have quieted down before the arrival of Mr. E. H. Conger, ex-American Minister to Peking, who is commissioned to pacify the Chinese merchants, and is now on his way to China. Foreign merchants in Shanghai intend to institute action against the Chinese for damages sustained in their business by the placards notifying the natives to boycott American products.

Viceroy Yuan Shih Kai has presented a memorial to the Government to suppress the anti-American movements in Shanghai. It is said that business in Shanghai is very greatly impeded.

In connection with the Chinese anti-American movements, the American Minister in Peking, says a Shanghai correspondent of the *Asahi*, has presented a note to the Chinese Government in which the American Government authorities declare they will hereafter receive Chinese merchants, students, travellers, etc., and not examine them in the sheds in the compound of the Customs as hitherto; the Customs officials are strictly ordered not to treat the Chinamen with rudeness; and the American Government will introduce in the next session of Congress a bill amending the regulations with regard to the entry of Chinamen and will endeavour to pass it.

The *Ta Kung Pao* (*L'Impartiale*), of Tientsin, which was trying to incite the Chinese merchants to boycott American goods, has been suppressed by order of the Chinese Government.

CUSTOMS PROTESTS.

Mr. Minakami, Director of the Yokohama Customs, delivered a decision on Aug. 19th on a protest filed by Messrs. Heller Bros., No. 175, Yamashita-cho. The firm imported aventurine glass, on which the appraisers imposed 30 per cent *ad valorem* duty in accordance with No. 472 of the tariff and 10 per cent *ad valorem* extraordinary tax. The importers contended that the goods should be dealt with under No. 495 of the same tariff which provides "all articles, raw or unmanufactured," and 10 per cent duty. The protest, however, was dismissed on the ground that the goods in dispute are included in "imitation of precious stones and pearls," classified in No. 470.

On Aug. 21st, another decision was given in a protest instituted by Messrs. Sale and Frazar Ltd., No. 167, Yamashita-cho. They imported steel wire (or steel ribbon) for making umbrellas, on which the appraiser fixed duty at the rate of yen 1.819 per 100 *kin* under No. 243 of the tariff. The importers held that the wire should come under No. 496 and the duty should be at 10 per cent *ad valorem*. The protest was sustained.

Convicts and those undergoing examination throughout Japan were estimated at 53,000 in August. At the end of last year, the number was over sixty thousand.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

PROBABLY our readers are somewhat confused as to what has been accomplished by the Conference and what remains to be settled. According to the various telegrams the position stood thus on the evening of the 18th:—

SETTLED BY RUSSIA AGREEING.

- Art. I.—Recognition of Japan's preponderant power in Korea.
- Art. II.—Withdrawal of Russia's forces from Manchuria.
- Art. III.—Withdrawal of Japan's forces from Manchuria.
- Art. IV.—Opening of Manchuria to foreign trade.
- Art. VI.—Surrender of Russia's Liaotung lease to Japan.
- Art. VII.—Surrender of the East China Railway to Japan.
- Art. VIII.—Engagement on Russia's part not to use for military purposes the section of the Trans-Asian Railway running through Manchuria, Japan giving a similar engagement with regard to the East China Railway.
- Art. XII.—Granting of fishery privileges along the coast from Vladivostok to the Behring Sea.

NOT YET SETTLED.

- Art. V.—Cession of Saghalien.
- Art. IX.—Reimbursement of Japan's expenses.
- Art. X.—Surrender of the interned ships.
- Art. XI.—Limitation of Russia's naval forces in the Far East.

It seems plain that M. WITTE's policy has been to concede as much as he could conveniently concede, thus creating the impression that Russia is sincerely anxious for peace, and that if a deadlock comes, the responsibility is Japan's. It must be admitted that he has not been altogether unsuccessful. But it must also be admitted that his concessions amount to a unqualified confession of Russia's original sin. She has given up everything for which she fought. A small fraction of her present concessions, if made in 1903, could have averted war altogether. It must be a bitter retrospect for her. Think what her position would now be had she agreed with her enemy quickly while she was still on the way with him. She would be in possession of Liaotung and in virtual occupation of Manchuria. Her navy would be intact; her armies unshattered; her great scheme of Far-Eastern development in full progress; her magnificent position in Europe and the world still unchallenged. Never did fate lead to unwisdom a more striking lesson.

KOREA.

AN ERROR has been committed, apparently, with regard to the origin of the large sum of money found in the house of Li YONG-IL after his departure from the capital. Theasure did not consist of 50-sen silver pieces looted over by the Japanese for purposes of coinage. It consisted of old Korean silver coins, the proceeds of taxation. There is no definite suggestion, so far as we can gather, that Li intended to appropriate the money for his own uses, though it must be confessed the margin is very small between actual embezzlement and the theory put forward, namely, that he was holding the money with cognisance of his SOVEREIGN as a kind of secret-service fund applicable to purposes of intrigue. The fact that a large amount of revenue had not been passed into the

State chest was pretty generally known in official circles in Seoul. Some assessed the figure as high as 4 million yen; others put it at from 2 to 3 millions; the amount actually found is reported to have been nine hundred and thirty thousand. There may have been more originally, but whatever the exact figure the money seems accurately describable as an anti-progress fund. LI YONG-IL, while this reserve, large from a Korean point of view, was reposing in his residence, represented the Treasury as absolutely *à sec*. He was Minister of War. That is an important element of the story, for the War Department in Seoul enjoys almost complete immunity from the nuisance of rendering accounts or the inconvenience of auditors' scrutiny. Probably no other department of State would have been so handy a depository. Li, it appears to us, represented another of the unsuccessful experiments made by Japanese reformers in Korea: the experiment of attempting to accomplish useful ends with Korean tools. Having passed many years in Japan he ought to have acquired some knowledge of men and things as they exist in the world of actual work outside the bounds of formula-ridden, effete and crookedly-thinking Korea. But credible accounts indicate that his residence abroad brought no illumination to his benighted intelligence, and that he did not stand far, if at all, above the incredibly thick mists of ignorance that permeate every corner of the average Korean official's brain-space. Nevertheless the Japanese appear to have placed some faith in his perspicacity and some confidence in his sincerity, for they helped him into the chair of Minister of War in consideration of his declarations that he understood the necessity of reducing the Korean army and would apply himself vigorously to the task. If he really understood, then his action is all the more reprehensible for instead of at least co-operating in the task of reduction, he actually did what he could to thwart it. Similar was his attitude towards all the reforms promoted by the Japanese: he obstructed them by every secret method, not excluding the underground employment of State funds diverted from the Treasury to his custody. He is by no means the first Korean tool that has pierced the hands of its Japanese users. Yet what is to be done? With what instruments are the Japanese to work in Korea if not with Korean instruments? Their critics are impatient because signal results are not speedily obtained, and would be clamorous if the administration were taken out of native hands and put into Japanese. In such conditions the only feasible course was the course chosen by the Tokyo Government, namely, to give to Korea advisers competent to work out her salvation if their advice were followed. But even the measure of intelligence required for obeying wise counsels seems to be lacking among Korean officials. What kind of revolution is needed to shake this country out of its immemorial rut one hesitates to conjecture.

THE BOOKSHELF.

"Navy Record Society."

We have before us the Council's Report read at the twelfth annual general meeting of the above Society on the 5th of July last, and as it is possible that many Britons in the Far East may be ignorant of even the existence of such a society, we say a word about the matter here. One of the main objects of the Society is to print and distribute among members books containing matter which, though of the greatest interest to all who concern themselves about things connected with the Royal Navy, and therefore with the history of the British nation, is difficult of access if not quite inaccessible for ordinary individuals. The nature of these publications is suggested by the following extract from the Council's Report:—

Since the date of the last general meeting the Society has issued,

For 1904

Vol. XXVII. *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Naval Manuscripts in the Pepysian Library* (Vol. II.). Edited by Mr. J. Tanner.

Vol. XXVIII. *The Correspondence of Admiral John Markham, a Lord of the Admiralty, 1801-7*. Edited by Sir Clements R. Markham.

For 1905.

Vol. XXIX. *The Fighting Instructions, 1530-1816*. Edited by Mr. Julian S. Corbett.

It is proposed also to issue, during the present year, *The First Dutch War* (Vol. III.). Edited by Mr. C. T. Atkinson.

Another book now in preparation is a volume of contemporary plans or bird's-eye views of the battles of Sole bay (28th May, 1672) and of the Texel, or more properly Kijkduin (11th August, 1673). These views are reproductions of sketches drawn for the first Lord Dartmouth which have been placed at the disposal of the Society by the present Earl. The subscription is only a guinea a year and it appears to us that such a Society's publications ought to be specially interesting to British subjects in distant lands. We note that persons desirous of joining have to apply to the Secretary, Professor Laughton, 9 Pepys Road, Wimbledon, S.W.

Indian Love, by LAURENCE HOPE: London, W. Heinemann.

A little more than a year ago news came from India that the writer whose passion-blanced lyrics were given to the world over the pen name of "Laurence Hope," had voluntarily broken through the meshes of the web of life and passed to "where, beyond these voices, there is peace." The present slim volume of 92 well-spaced pages may therefore be taken as her swan-song. The sensuous, pagan, voluptuous imagery which distinguished the "Garden of Kama" and "Stars of the Desert" is the dominant note which throbs unceasingly through "Indian Love." But why should these poems be so labelled? They no more represent the poetry of India as written by the thousand and one races of the Peninsula than Longfellow's "Hiawatha" represents the poetry of the Iroquois. The scenery, the place-names, the flowers, the moonlit nights and liquid dawns belong to India, it is true, but the literary touch, the intellectual environment belongs to a mind steeped in the erotic atmosphere of the later Greek poetry after it had been brought into demoralizing contact with the material animalism of decadent Rome. We can imagine a Phryne who had dallied in the frigidarium with the Freedman Petronius writing some of the verses in this book, but not a daughter of any of the races of India. Yet we shall no doubt read in serious London critical reviews that "Laurence

Hope" has once more introduced us to "a region of native feeling and imagination never yet fully explored"—*vide the Athenaeum*.

A portrait of "Laurence Hope" adorns the book and it gives one a clue to much that is puzzling in her writing. Gazing at the heavy, tired eyes, one reads the lesson of hopeless weariness which satiety brings in its train; the lower half of the face explains much of the sensuous outlook on life which must have been an essential part of her existence and which finds expression in verse after verse of her poetry. Only a woman with a face like this, and dominated by the poetical brain which was her dower, could have so rudely drawn away the veil from life's deepest mysteries and wantonly thrown them open for the casual passer-by to mock or wonder at. Many of the lyrics in the present volume will long linger in the ear for their beauty of form and delicate, elusive imagery, but others will be gladly forgotten, for they savour of the forbidden fruit which turns to dust and ashes in the mouth. Putting the book down after a second perusal and a final glance at the writer's face, one can but pray that "after life's fitful fever she sleeps well."

Charles Lever's inimitable novels are to be issued by the Grolier Society in the form now becoming so fashionable, namely, a complete set limited in number of copies and offering three forms for choice, from an *édition de luxe* costing sixty-five guineas to a work-a-day edition in cloth costing twelve guineas. From the prospectus we judge that the book will be beautifully printed, and the publishers promise all the original steel-engravings and etchings by Cruikshank and a number of wood engravings and special illustrations. This will be a very tempting offer to many.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

We find in the *Shinjin*, Mr. Ebina Danjō's organ, an interesting article on the Dōshisha, which we proceed to epitomize as follows:—Among all the Mission Schools that have been established in this country the Dōshisha stands first in rank, and there was a time when it promised to prove a formidable rival to the Tōkyō Imperial University itself. Its initial success had its origin in the character of the late Dr. Nijijima, and in the zeal of that remarkable band of Christians from the Kumamoto Oriental School known as "The Kumamoto prophets." When the Dōshisha came into existence high class education of the European type was still in its infancy. There were no High Schools anywhere. No first-class Normal Schools, even. The Tokyo University then bore the name of the Kaiseigakkō. The attitude of that institution towards religion was antagonistic or indifferent. In the conception of the Professors science was all-sufficient. Mr. Fukuzawa's famous school set itself to attack the evils of feudalism and preached ultra-utilitarianism. So it may be said that higher educational thought was all anti-Christian. Dr. Nijijima and his fellow-workers resolved to bring about a change, and for a while they were wonderfully successful. The students from Kumamoto, who formed the nucleus of the Dōshisha, were only about 30 in number. But their influence was paramount in the school. The earnestness of these young men was intense. They studied hard during the term and when the summer holidays came they assumed the rôle of evangelists and travelled East and West, North and South, preaching as no Japanese had ever preached a message that was new to all their hearers and attracted serious attention from not a few. This had the effect of turning the eyes

of the whole nation to the institution from which these young men issued. Making a skilful use of public feeling, Dr. Nijijima took steps for changing the status of the school and making it a University. But, in 1890, before his plans had been half carried out, Dr. Nijijima was called away. To us it seemed that the death of the man who created the Dōshisha would involve the death sooner or later of the institution itself. Under the Rev. H. Kozaki the Dōshisha did no more than live on the after-effects of energy the source of which no longer remained. There was no progress of any kind. The superintendence of the school passed into the hands of Dr. Yokoi, but there was no material improvement. In the meantime high-class education throughout the country had made rapid strides. High Schools had sprung up here and there. The Keiōgijuku and the Waseda Semmon Gakkō had been created Universities and enjoyed immense popularity. And, moreover, a strong anti-foreign current of thought set in, which had the effect of raising doubts as to the superiority of Christianity to Oriental religions and systems of morality. In education the feeling among Christians now is that the Dōshisha has been left behind. Dr. Yokoi tried his best to prevent this; but the response he met with was enough to discourage any one. The general opinion seem to have been that the Dōshisha had fulfilled its mission and was needed no more. But two special causes hastened the downfall of the institution created by Nijijima. One was the unprogressiveness of the theology taught in the school; the other was the excessive dependence of the school on money supplied by the American Board of Foreign Missions. Theological thought in Japan had been going ahead during the 10 years that followed Nijijima's death, but the teaching in the Dōshisha took no cognizance of this fact. Then the respect for independence had been growing in Japan, and a school that owed its very existence to foreign help was regarded in an unfavourable light by educationists and the general public. It would seem as though God had no more use for the Dōshisha and as though its continuance were undesirable. The services of its best graduates were not retained for the institution. They found higher spheres of usefulness in one of the Imperial Universities or in the Waseda University. Had they remained in the school its tone might have been kept up. The Dōshisha has in past years, through the various schools organized by it, supplied to higher institutions about 170 of their graduates, distributed as follows:—Imperial Universities, 10; High Schools, 25; High Commercial Schools (Tōkyō, Ōsaka and Kōbe), 15; High Normal Schools (Tōkyō and Hiroshima), 7; High Commercial and Industrial Schools (Sapporo and Tōkyō), 10; Medical Schools, 20; Private Universities, 10. Though various schools connected with the Kumiai Churches annually send up some 200 students to higher institutions, the central institution in Kyōto has ceased to be patronized to any extent by any but theological students. The students who graduate in other subjects there only amount to 10 or 12 per year. The Science, Politics and Law Departments can hardly be continued much longer and the girl graduates in the institution do not now exceed about 15 per annum. Under these circumstances these seems to be no need for the further existence of the institution. (*Kore ni yotte kore wo mireba, Dōshisha no sonzai suru hitsuyō wo nitomuru koto hanahada nanji nari.*) The spirit of the institution departed along with the spirit of the late Dr. Nijijima. All attempts to revive that spirit have signally failed. Of what use is it to retain the tabernacle when its glory has gone?

The course we recommend, continues Mr. Ebina, is that the whole Dōshisha property, movable and immovable, be sold, that the money demanded by the American Board of Foreign Missions be paid off, and that with the remainder the Kumiai Church should establish missions in Korea and China. This would be carrying out the wishes of the founders of the institution. To allow the school to remain as it is now is a course that is quite indefensible. Just as the great Buddhist Hongwanji has been on the edge of extinction by corruption so is the Dōshisha in danger of passing into the fossil stage. There is not much

to choose between downright decay and the loss of all the chief properties by which an institution has been known. The only way to perpetuate the memory of the school is to found something vital on its ruins.

The *Shinjin* announces that it purposes publishing a special number of the magazine for the use of the troops at the front. It will be called the *Iwan-gō* (Comfort Number). Contributions to this number are earnestly solicited, specially from women who, the *Shinjin* says, excel in the kind of writing desired.

A Mr. Misawa, now residing in America, contributes a long article to the *Shinjin* entitled "The Reasons for the Decrease of Theological Students in America and the Future of Christianity." The numerous facts that he quotes are mostly taken from a very elaborate and exhaustive essay, the subject by Mr. Alfred Terry, which appears in the *Homiletic Review*, published in Ohio. Mr. Perry sent questions bearing on the number of candidates for the ministry to all the chief colleges and universities of the United States. A remarkable decrease in the number of theological students all over the country has been demonstrated by Mr. Terry beyond a doubt. Mr. Misawa quotes some striking facts from the report of Mr. Tomlinson on this topic. Mr. Tomlinson says that at the Yale University, whereas in 1850 to 1855 the candidates for the ministry were about 22 per cent. of the total number of graduates, in the years 1890-1895 they fell to 10 per cent. According to the President of Chicago University, among the total number of graduates at the Yale, Harvard, Columbia and Princetown Universities in 1904, (1,200), more than 30 were candidates for the ministry. The causes alleged by Messrs. Terry and Tomlinson for this state of things, as quoted by Mr. Misawa are seven in number:

- (1) The rôle of materialism in the home and in society.
- (2) The coldness and disregard, in the mental and things material, which society shows towards ministers of the Gospel.
- (3) An apprehension on the part of young men that in the ministry they would not enjoy freedom of action and liberty of thought.
- (4) The gradual relinquishment of the idea that there is any sacredness about the Christian ministry.
- (5) The contempt with which theological students are regarded by other students.
- (6) The low rank occupied by ministers on the social scale and the passive character of their work.
- (7) Mr. Misawa in a long essay, the whole of which has not yet appeared, discusses this question from a Japanese point of view. He rightly maintains that the state of things in the religious world of America will certainly affect Japanese Christians in a variety of ways.

The Roman Catholic organ, the *Kōye*, continues to publish the questions of converts along with the answers supplied by the editorial staff. Some of these questions refer to ceremonies and observance of feast days and fast days, but others are concerned with doctrinal difficulties. In June number a Kōbe Christian asks what is the fate of those persons who have never heard of Christ? If, says the interrogator, God is perfectly just and all powerful, He cannot permit people for not observing precepts of which they have never heard. The reply is that what may be the fate of the non-Christian is not their concern; they certainly will not be sent to hell, whether they can obtain the same amount of happiness as will be enjoyed by Christians is a question on which the *Kōye* does not care to pronounce a decided opinion. Another question inquires the best methods of preventing the interference of prayer by wandering thought. The answer displayed considerable discernment and common sense. The *Kōye* lays itself out to reply to reasonable and to some unreasonable objections to Christianity. The July number takes charge that Roman Catholic Christians are not allowed by the Church to read anti-Catholic books and that hence they gradually get

the age. Such restrictions, it is affirmed, are contrary to the religious liberty which in this country is secured to all Japanese citizens by the Constitution. The *Koye* denies that the liberty of Roman Catholic converts is curtailed in the way indicated above. On the contrary, says the *Koye*, extensive reading is encouraged in the case of such converts as are educated and have moral balance. It is only over certain weaklings that the Church endeavours to exercise a certain amount of control. For very ill-informed minds to hear a number of puzzling questions bearing on their belief, to which they are not able to reply, is anything but advisable. In certain cases this has led to apostasy. Surely if public bodies and Governments place restrictions on the books to be placed in circulation, such a select body as the Church cannot afford to ignore the subject altogether. But the Church is interested in developing the intelligence of Christians as much as possible. If its teachers consider that certain books had better be left unread, they are not afraid to say so. Beyond this they cannot go. To strictly forbid the reading of any current literature is not their practice. Those who bring forward this objection with so much gusto and clamour about "liberty of belief, liberty of discussion, and the liberty of the press" have not taken the trouble to find out what is the actual policy of the Church in this matter.

The articles which we epitomized from the *Fukui Shimpō* in our last Summary have naturally attracted much attention among Japanese Christians. The *Koye* published a very full summary of the discussion a few weeks ago, observing that considerable importance is to be attached to it and that it is an indication of the tendency of thought among all Protestant Christians.

The *Koye* has a note on the growth of heresy in Berlin, where a large section of Protestants have openly denied the Divinity of Christ, and have maintained their right to do so as members of the German Protestant Church. The *Koye* says that most of the teachers of divinity in German Universities are rationalistic, and that a large number of the Protestant ministers in that country are Christian in name only, that is, they are practically Unitarians.

The *Seikyō Shimpō* (Greek Church) has a notice erring to the scholarly and painstaking work Mr. Albert J. Edmonds, who for the last thirty years has been studying as a preparation for his at work *Buddhist and Christian Gospels*, the last of which has now been given to the public. There is a Japanese edition of this book now issued in Tokyo under the editorship of Dr. Izaki. The chapter on "The Possibility of Infection between Christianity and Buddhism" is said to be full of interest and to draw attention hitherto unobserved facts. Dr. Anezaki has in many years been working with Mr. Edmonds in preparation of this book. The text on which Edmonds bases his comparison is the Pali. Pali Buddhist Gospels have been translated English afresh by him. The English work is for sale at the Yūhōkwan, Hongō, 4 chōme, rō, at 1 yen 30 sen and 2 yen a copy according to binding. Mr. Yamada Matsujū's articles contributed lately to the *Seikyō Shimpō* are well worth noting. Under the title of *Jihyō* (Words for the day) he treats in a very fresh and earnest manner of religious questions of considerable importance. We give below a few specimens of his writing. Under the heading "Faith in the Culture of Feeling" he says:—Our men to-day are perplexed by a thousand things as to the truth of Christianity, and our states are at a loss how to deal effectually with such minds. In trying to account for the religious scepticism and indifference to religion are some that affirm that the fault lies with evangelists themselves. They are, it is not thoroughly equipped for the work which they are engaged. Their learning is inefficient; their arguments are shallow; instead of attracting inquirers they repel them. This may be to a certain extent true, but another cause for the want of success of many evangelists complained. They appeal on too much and to feeling too little.

With a great many people the idea seems to prevail that religion must be principally based on logic. Even our evangelists seem to preach with this notion in their heads. They pile up arguments in favour of the acceptance of Christianity, and in many cases they succeed in making converts by this means. But subsequently it often happens that young men whose connection with the Church is dependent on argument alone are argued out of the Church by skillful logicians just as they have been argued into it by Christian pastors. To base belief on argument alone is a dangerous course to follow. The doctrine of the all-sufficiency of reason destroys much of the happiness of mankind and deprives human life of not a little of its charm. Do human feelings count for nothing? How great is the power they exercise in controlling men's actions the world over! What in religion is finer than the love and respect felt for the holy men and women who in past ages devoted their lives to a noble cause? Take the loyalty and patriotism whose presence in the hearts of our soldiers has contributed so much towards our success in this war. Are these sentiments dependent on reason? Are they not rather noble feelings instilled into the hearts of our sons and daughters from childhood? What is there that sublime emotions will not accomplish? (*Yūbi ni shite Kōshō naru Kanjō wa subete no Chikara wo yūsu. Kirisutokkyō no bokusha nanzo Shinkō no jōku* (情育) *nisutome zaru*?) Why do not Christian pastors endeavour to cultivate belief as an emotion of the heart?

On "Christianity and Literature" Mr. Yamada writes: The day has passed for using the teaching of language as a means of propagating Christianity. The teaching of foreign languages has now become general and Japanese linguists swarm. But Christians who have studied foreign languages can utilize their knowledge in a highly beneficial way if they will but take to translating European and American Christian books. Japanese Christian literature has still to be created. Unfortunately we have hitherto had few good Christian writers, but there is no reason why they should not be forthcoming in the near future.

Writing on "The Creation of Great Men," Mr. Yamada says:—Great men are not always the product of one age, but are the result of a long series of political, social and physical occurrences. In the upward progress of nations the occasional appearance of geniuses is most common. How far various forms of despotism interfere with individual development it is difficult to determine. The question of the limits to the power of States over individual action, though frequently discussed, is still left unsettled. No individual is under an obligation to act in defiance of his or her innermost convictions in order to please the State. The State has not unlimited power over the individual by any means. There are sacrifices that are too great to be made even for the State. All wise States must recognize that there are limits to their authority over individual action.

The talk about blending Eastern and Western civilisation Mr. Yamada takes to be all moonshine. In the material parts of the two systems there may be a mixture but seeing that in their fundamental principles the two systems are antagonistic, their working in harmony is impossible. The Japanese principle is intensely altruistic—all must be sacrificed for the family and the State; the Western principle is egoistic—the individual and his rights override all other considerations. Modern Japanese must make a choice between the Eastern and the Western ideal, between freedom and slavery.

The *Dai Nihon* comments in the following tones on the independence and self-support of Christian Churches. What is the meaning of this cry for independence? Is it independence to receive money from our fellow-countrymen instead of from foreigners? Is Japanese money pure and foreign money impure? Is Japanese sympathy to be received with gratitude and foreign sympathy to be rejected with contempt? Does foreign money only enslave? Has Japanese money no such effect on the recipients of it? The clamour for independence seems to

us to ignore certain great principles of Christianity—the universal brotherhood of mankind, the abolition of national and class distinctions, and world-wide charity. If it is servile to accept donations to Christian work made by foreigners as a result of earnest conviction, then is it less servile to accept donations made by Japanese Christians from the same cause? Is work carried on in connection with Foreign Mission Boards calculated to corrupt or debase in any way the workers more than work conducted under the superintendence of Japanese Missions? Why all this talk about difference of nationality? Is it not worldly? Is it not far more noble as well as far more Christian to eliminate as much as possible the element of nationality and to try and make the qualities and powers of Japanese and foreigners complement each other in the great work which all alike are anxious to further? The magnifying of unimportant distinctions brings dishonour on the Christian name and tends to weaken the Church of Christ in Japan, says the *Dai Nihon*.

Writing on equality and inequality in society generally, the *Fukui Shimpō* affirms that the tendency of modern civilisation is all in the direction of breaking down class distinctions. There is no such equalizer as education. By means of this not a few members of communities succeed in overcoming many of the disadvantages attendant on low birth. Equality, says the *Fukui Shimpō*, seems to be favoured by Heaven. Light and air and all the beauties of nature are bestowed with a lavish hand on all alike. The circumstances and experiences that go to make the whole world of human beings akin are far more powerful than the influences that tend to separate man from man. But education as an equalizer may be carried too far. It may suppress and crush out a number of fine individual traits and turn out a number of boys and girls so like each other that to know one is to know all. There are educational systems that work like the factories that turn out articles by the thousand, all of precisely the same shape. Equalization carried thus far is a hindrance to human progress, which depends largely on originality, on the unfettered development of the special mental powers of each individual mind.

We read in the *Kirisutokkyō Sekai* that for the past seven or eight years the Christian summer schools have yielded poor results, the reason being, according to this organ, that they have been run on too narrow lines. There has been manifest a deliberate resolve to keep out lectures of unorthodox views. But this year a lecture has been made, and even Mr. Ebina Danjō has been asked to lecture. The proposal to invite him to co-operate met with considerable opposition. Certain young men connected with the Yokohama Baptist Mission took a very strong opposition attitude, says the *Kirisutokkyō Sekai*. But the committee which controls the arrangements was able to overrule all opposition and duly appointed Mr. Ebina as a lecturer. They wisely resolved that in future the chief aim should be to obtain men of power and influence in the Church whatever their special views might be; the object of the schools being to impart Christian knowledge, to strengthen faith, to stimulate the mind of evangelists and others. Mr. Ebina is, says the *Kirisutokkyō Sekai*, eminently qualified for this kind of work and his exclusion in past years has been a mistake.

A series of letters from a Japanese Christian in America, a Mr. T. Yamada, are appearing in the *Gokyo* (Melchiodist). No. 2 of these letters records Mr. Yamada's impressions on board ship and on his arrival in San Francisco. In Hawaii a rough set of passengers seems to have joined the ship. The greediness with which they devoured their food, the utter lack of politeness and consideration for others shown draw from Mr. Yamada the remark that while in Japan he had supposed that all Occidentals were gentlemen, but these passengers acted more like wild beasts. He has much to say about the arbitrariness and harshness with which the Chinese passengers are treated on American ships. Signs that he witnessed moved him

to pity. On arrival in San Francisco, the Chinese were detained two weeks on board before being allowed to land. Referring to the Japanese proverb, *jigoku no satama kane shidai*, Mr. Yamada says that this is as true of America as of hell—all depends on money. After commenting on the many beauties of the great Californian port, Mr. Yamada passes on to write about the churches he visited and the impression they made on him. Among church buildings those of the Jew and the Roman Catholics struck him as the most imposing. As he entered these buildings he was conscious of a spirit of awe and solemnity that conduce to devotion. The Roman Catholic churches he always found open, and not a few persons of both sexes, he says, may be seen at their devotions in these buildings at all hours of the day. He realized as he looked around these grand edifices how great is the power of architecture, sculpture and painting over certain minds. In the Protestant churches that he attended two things specially struck him: one was the beauty of the music and the other the extreme commonplaceness of the sermons preached. No intelligent Japanese Christian would want to go a second time to hear such preachers, says Mr. Yamada. But Americans do not keep away from church on account of the ordinariness of the sermons. (*Sekkyō wa inada kampakuri suru hodo no mono wo kikiaru koto kore nashi. Jaire mo tanjun mo ohanashi nomi mite, Nihonjin naraba kanarazu nido to wa kili ni mairanu koto uketai naredo, Beijin ni wa sono yō na koto naku, kanarazu Kōkai ni shusseki suru no wa, warerano manabubekiten to sonji sōrō*.) The architecture of the Protestant Churches I attended, says Mr. Yamada, struck me as lacking in imposing elements, and as having nothing distinctly religious in it. While in San Francisco I was present at a Pastors' Weekly Conference, which was attended by some 34 pastors. After reports of the work of the previous week have been made, one of their number is in the habit of reading a paper on a given topic, which is followed by comments made by the ministers present. The discourse to which I listened contained nothing at all that was new to me. It was as simple as simple could be. But to my surprise it called forth the praise of a number of learned listeners. Nobody criticized. They all praised. (*Shōsei ni wa mimi atarashiki tokoro sukoshi mo naku, jutsu ni heitai donbon no rambun narishi ga, Beijin ni wa yahodo kondō wo atayataru mono to miye, rippa maru bakase ri ga mina soroute kore wo home mashi sōrō, jutsu ni fushigi naru koto ni gona sōrō*.)

Mr. Yamada thinks that the practice of holding Pastors' Conferences weekly might with profit be followed in this country. Whether one agrees with the writer or not, such letters as those Mr. Yamada is sending to the *Gokyo* seem to me worthy of attention. He is evidently a very devout and open-minded Christian.

YACHTING.

The wind for the early part of Saturday afternoon was very light and uncertain, but later on a nice sailing breeze came up. The Cruising Class started at 1 p.m., their course being to the Nagahama buoy and back. They had rather a puzzling beat to the Honmoku Lightship, but from that mark the easterly wind enabled them to sail round the course with sheets free. Times at the finish :—

	Handicap.	Corrected on handicap.
<i>Nina</i>.....4. 1.27	scratch.	4. 1.27
<i>Surprise</i> ....4. 5.34	30 mins.	3.35.34 wins <i>Kathleen Cup.</i>
<i>Wanderer</i> ...4. 6.27	27 mins.	3.39.27
<i>Asagai</i>.....4. 7.42	30 mins.	3.37.42 2nd prize.
<i>Kathleen</i> ....4.20.16	30 mins.	3.50.16

Eight boats of the 21 Rater Class started, finishing in the following order:—

	Handicap.	on handicap.	Corrected
<i>Aimée</i>	3.57.16	scratch	3.57.16
<i>Fele</i>	3.58.58	scratch	3.58.58
<i>Edna</i>	4. 0 3 mins.		3.57. 6
<i>Walsome</i>	4. 4. 9	scratch	4. 4. 9
<i>Sienbach</i>	4. 5.15 mins.		3.49.51 First prize.
<i>Almar Johanna</i>	4.12. 8 15 mins.		3.57. 8
<i>Lily</i>	4.31.15 35 mins.		3.56.15 Second prize.
<i>Witch</i>	Gave up.		

Five Larks started, and made a close finish in the following order:—

No. 11	3-43-01	First prize.
13	3-43-44	Second prize.
4	3-43-48	
5	3-44-03	
1	3-44-46	

BRITISH NAVAL SHOOTING

The *Fleet* gives the following summary of the best individual shots in the British Navy for last year :—

Name and Rating.	Ship.	Fleet.	Gun.	Pts.
A. Stewart, P. O. 1.....	Venerable.....	Med'n.....	12-in. M. IX.....	38.11
H. H. Valentine, P. O. 1.....	Industrious.....	Channel.....	12-in. M. VIII.....	68.53
W. J. Aspell, P. O. 1.....	Majestic.....	Channel.....	12-in. M. VIII.....	68.53
F. R. Bragg, P. O. 1.....	Victorious.....	Channel.....	12-in. M. VIII.....	68.53
T. Brown, P. O. 1.....	Exmouth.....	Home.....	12-in. M. IX.....	68.53
W. C. Wall, R. M. A. „	Cesar.....	Channel.....	6-in. Q. F.....	37.6
C. Fenness, A. B.....	Majestic.....	Channel.....	6-in. Q. F.....	78.84
R. R. Evans, P. O. 1.....	Formidable.....	Med'n.....	6-in. Q. F.....	76.24
T. McDonald, R. M. A., P. of Wales.....	„	Med'n.....	6-in. Q. F.....	76.24
I. Wood, R. M. A. „	London.....	Med'n.....	6-in. Q. F.....	76.24
Belcher, P. O. 1.....	Fearless.....	China.....	47 Q. F.....	37.05

The best shooting ship was H.M.S. *Cæsar*: total points, 94.42. The worst shooting ship was the *Persens*: total points, 6.42.

CRICKET.

A low temperature and overcast skies on Saturday made things very pleasant for Yokohama cricketers and there was consequently a little more life thrown into the match Under Thirty v. Over Thirty, than one usually associates with cricket in the month of August in these latitudes. The Under Thirty team went to bat first and knocked up 184 for seven wickets, when the Captain of the side, Mr. H. W. Kilby, declared the innings closed. Piggott, the top-scorer, gave an excellent display with the bat and only offered one chance, just as he reached the half century; the next best score was made by H. W. Kilby, 58, and he was missed once. The fielding on the whole was loose. The Over Thirty lost their first man, Dr. Moon, for ten, but after that Abbott and Emerson made a stand and took the score to 41 before Abbott succumbed to a ball from Cooper. Seven runs later Emerson was caught by T. W. Kilby. Johnstone McClure was partnered by E. W. Maitland and the former hitting out freely kept the field employed till time was called, when the score stood at 110 for three wickets. Score :—

UNDER THIRTY.

O. Strome, b. Moon	0
W. S. Moss, b. Moon	4
J. T. Dixon, c. Duff, b. Emerson	13
F. S. G. Piggott, c. Momban, b. McClure	23
H. Kingdon, c. Momban, b. Brady	61
H. W. Kilby, not out	58
A. E. Cooper, st. Duff, b. Brady	1
G. W. Hawkins, b. Emerson	1
V. A. Hearne, not out	11
T. W. Kilby, did not bat.	0
Extras	0

DOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Dr. Moon	90	56	2	3
Dr. Emerson	78	55	3	2
J. McClure...	43	27	1	1
W. D. S. Edwards ..	30	22	—	—
G. G. Brady	24	15	1	2

Brady bowled one wide

OVER THIRTY.

Dr. Moon, b. Figgott	.....
Dr. Emerson, c. T. W. Kilby, b. Cooper	.....
F. J. Abbott, b. Cooper	.....
J. McClure, not out	.....
E. W. Mailand, not out	.....
W. D. S. Edwards	.....
C. M. Duff	.....
G. G. Brady	.....
J. E. Holmes	.....
A. J. McClure	.....
C. T. Mayes	.....
Extras	.....

did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.
F. S. G. Piggott	18	14	0
J. T. Dixon	48	25	3
A. E. Cooper	36	19	1
H. W. Kilby	18	16	—
O. Sirore	12	15	—
T. W. Kilby	6	8	—
B. C. Foster	6	7	—

Cooper bowled two wides, Sturme two and T. Kilby one. Foster was no-balled once.

THE TEST MATCH.

The final Test Match was continued at the Oval in dull weather, before an enormous crowd. The Australian wicket was playing queerly, but the Aussies managed to make a draw of the game. Jock MacGill declared when England had scored 261 for the loss of six wickets, and were therefore 328 on. For the remainder of the match the Australians were disposed of for 117, but Armstrong and Darling then played out time. Duff is suffering with influenza. Full score:—

ENGLAND.

	1st Innings	2nd Innings
A. C. Madaren (Lancs.)	6	0
Hayward (Surrey)	59	0
Tyldesley (Lancs.)	16	not out
C. B. Fry (Saxsex)	144	0
F. S. Jackson (Yorks.) Capt.	76	0
R. H. Spooner (Lancs.)	0	0
Arnold (Worcester)	40	0
Rhodes (Yorks.)	36	0
Hirst (Yorks.)	5	0
Lilley (Warwick)	17	0
W. Blearley (Lancs.)	11	0
Extras	20	0

Total.....430 (6 wks) 26

AUSTRALIA

	1st	2nd
	Innings	Runs
V. Trumper (N.S.W.)	4	
C. Hill (S. Australia)	18	
R. A. Duff (N.S.W.)	146	
M. A. Noble (N.S.W.)	25	
W. W. Armstrong (Victoria)	18	not out
J. Darling (S. Australia)	57	not out
A. J. Hopkins (N.S.W.)	1	
C. E. McLeod (Victoria)	0	
J. J. Kelly (N.S.W.)	42	
A. Cotter (N.S.W.)	6	
F. Laver (Victoria) not out	15	
Extras	31	

Total.....362 (4 wks)

BOWLING ANALYSIS

ENGLAND.		
1st Innings.		Runs.
Cotter	.....	148
Laver	.....	41
Hopkins	.....	32
Noble	.....	51
Armstrong	.....	76
McLeod	.....	47
Duff	.....	15
2nd Innings.		
Cotter	.....	73
Armstrong	.....	61
Noble	.....	56
McLeod	.....	27
Laver	.....	18
Hopkins	.....	11

AUSTRALIA

	Runs.
Brearley	110
Hirst	86
Jackson	27
Arnold	50
Rhodes	59

CHINA.

The disturbance in Shansi seems to be of formidable dimensions. It is stated that the troops sent to quell it have not been heard of since they set out.

According to a Hongkong telegram to the *Kokumin*, the Chinese movement there in connexion with the boycott against American products is being attended with curious results. The Chinese participations show a disorderly attitude; they are breaking the law and threatening to commit murder. Their meetings, therefore, are forbidden.

The Chinese paper *Takungpao*, of Tientsin, has been suppressed by Viceroy Yuan on a charge of having published a violent article in connexion with the anti-American movement.

Shanghai papers declare that the hopes aroused by the Indian criticisms of the Bandmann Opera Company have been more than realised. Mr. D. Munro, who first came out to the Far East with the original London Lyric Company of twelve years ago, is among the company.

A Chinaman who was known as Lika Bax, or Kadar Bakhat, was murdered in Shanghai on Aug. 15th. The deceased, we learn from a contemporary, had an interesting career. At the time of the Taiping rebellion he was a small lad, and somehow or other he was brought to the notice of a British officer of an Indian native regiment who picked him up from the streets, as it were, and took care of him. The exact place where the lad was found is not known, but it was in the vicinity of Shanghai, and is generally thought to have been Minghong. As soon as the boy was big enough he began to receive instruction, and when he was of sufficient age was put on the strength of the regiment as a member of the band. Lika was taken to India and he remained there serving in the British army until he was pensioned. The deceased adopted the Mohammedan religion, and of course, was a British subject. On his return to Shanghai he joined the Municipal band, and was a member of it until about two months ago. The deceased was a wealthy man for his class, and seems to have led a very respectable life since his return to China. A Chinaman has been arrested and on his own confession charged with the murder.

In spite of the placards posted by certain persons in the province calling upon natives of Shantung not to go to South Africa on account of the ill treatment given to Chinese labourers at the Rand, there has been no stoppage in the number of coolies enlisting for South Africa; no less than 3,000 odd having left Chefoo for the Rand last month.

The *Takungpao*, published in Tientsin, states that it has received news from Shantung to the effect that there is a rumour of a wide-spread conspiracy on foot in that province to rise against the Germans, the date set being the 18th day of the 8th moon (16th September next). It is alleged that each family is to provide one fighting man, whose equipments are to be paid by public subscription. Rumours of this kind are hardly occasional in China, remarks the *North China Daily News*.

It is reported that the net half-yearly profits of the Imperial Chinese Railways for the six months ending March 1st, 1905, amount to a little over £375,000, and that if this rate of progress is maintained, as is confidently expected, the year's profits will, even after paying interest on the loan and providing the stipulated sum for amortisation, amount to over £600,000. With this sum the Chinese Government has already commenced the construction of the 120-mile line to Kaigan. Experts believe that even after the war, which has helped the railway, the development of trade in Manchuria will continue to such an extent that his profit will remain undiminished.

Elgin Avenue, as seen from the mud wall road, the *P. S. Times* says, promises to be one of the most picturesque roads of Tientsin presently.

Perhaps the silent influences of Mr. Jeanrenaud's well known Swiss chalet may have some effect on neighbouring buildings, but they seem certainly less uniform than usual both in design and colouring, and seen in the light of the setting sun even the village on the other bank of the canal is not lacking in picturesqueness, with its fringe of willows along the water's edge. The last few evenings the distances have been a vivid blue against an orange horizon, temporarily lending a positive beauty to our little mud flat north.

A madman was arrested in Tai Ho Hall of the Imperial Palace on the 8th inst., sitting on the Imperial couch smoking a cigarette. The guard on duty saw him through the window by which he had evidently entered, and as it is prohibited for them to enter the Hall, they caught him by means of poles with hooks on the end, by which they dragged the man out, and then found he was mad. He proves to be a printer by trade about 30 years of age. He had a small bag with him, and a sword and a knife and it is stated that he cut the window with the sword. The guard was of the plain white banner troops and they cannot say how the man got in, so there is great consternation among all the officials that were on duty that day.—*P. S. Times*.

The *North China Daily News* gives some particulars concerning the fire which broke out on board the Dutch Petroleum Company's steamer *Perlaton* on August 12, when she was laying at Wosung. The fire was in the foremost hold of the vessel, which was full of benzine in tins, and blazing fiercely, frequent explosions taking place and rendering the work of the firemen very difficult and dangerous. As it was the benzine was doomed from the beginning and efforts had to be mainly directed to checking the flames at that end as far as possible and saving the hull and the rest of the cargo, consisting of cargo oil in bulk, which was separated from the benzine by a double bulkhead filled with water. As the result of one of the explosions three firemen were rather badly injured and had to be brought up to the Shanghai General Hospital for treatment. Messrs. W. E. Keay, Weinberg, and J. C. Beckhoff were serving streams near a hatch when the explosion took place below and they had the worst of it. It carried them off their feet and they sustained nasty burns about the face, but luckily no bones were broken and they should be about again, not much the worse, in a few days. Less fortunate was a Chinese, who was blown up by an explosion, and fell through a hatch into the furnace beneath. In a few seconds nothing remained of the poor fellow. Another Chinese who went to the forepeak to pay out chain was never seen again. One of the foreign engineers of the ship was severely burnt and was removed to hospital at Shanghai. Before midnight the fire was extinguished and the vessel and the bulk of her cargo saved.

Mr. A. E. Harvey, barrister, formerly of the British Consular service, in China, has been appointed Professor of English and International Law in the Peking University. He retired from the Consular service on a pension in 1898.

The report of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., for the first half of 1905 shows a divisible balance of \$815,739. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 12 per cent, write off \$14,407 from the value of Kowloon Docks, and carry forward the balance, \$501,332.

A very sad occurrence is reported in the *North China Daily News*. On Aug. 13 a party went to Minghong on the steam launch *Marguerite* at 10 in the morning, and everything went along satisfactorily until about half-way back when between 4 and 5 o'clock Mr. Joseph Hicks, of Messrs. Llewellyn & Co., was found to be missing. From the facts to hand it appears that the party were in the cabin trying to rid themselves of some of the mud which they had on their clothing—caused by the heavy downpour when they were on shore—when Mr. Hicks went on deck, took a bucket, and giving the rope a turn or two round his wrist, dropped it into the water. The launch was travelling at a speed of from eight to nine

knots at the time, and when the bucket filled the strain on the rope was so great as to pull the deceased overboard. Mr. Hicks could not swim and was drowned before anyone knew what had occurred; a Chinese making the report that one master had fallen into the river. Every endeavour was made to recover the body, but without success. Mr. Hicks was about 25 years of age and only arrived in Shanghai from home about four months ago. He was a Scotsman of a studious, retiring disposition and his death is a great shock to his friends.

Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai has received a dispatch from the Prince and High Commissioners of the Army Reorganisation Department, informing his Excellency that they propose to attend the Grand Autumn Manoeuvres of the Peiyang Army in Hochienfu on the 22nd October next, and asking that arrangements should be made for the accommodation of Ministers of Powers who have been invited to be present at the Manoeuvres with their respective suites.

The German-Asiatic Bank at Berlin and Shanghai states that the business results in 1904 were influenced by the Russo-Japanese war, particularly as regards the traffic of goods to the north of China. Later on, however, an improvement set in as soon as the coast ports became clear of the war difficulties. The branch firms of the bank operated successfully, and especially Hongkong and Calcutta have been favourably developed. In April a branch was opened at Tainanfu, the capital of the province of Shantung. The total income amounts to Tls. 1,064,652, out of which after paying all expenses, a net profit remains to the amount of Tls. 823,782. A dividend of 10 per cent, is paid, the same as in the previous year.

It is stated from Peking, says the writer of "Notes on Native Affairs," that certain high officials of the Great Boards of the Capital have drawn up a memorial to the Throne in their joint names recommending among other much-needed reforms: (1) the publication of an Imperial Edict doing away for ever with all race distinctions, making those of Chinese descent eligible for the highest rank or posts hitherto the sole privilege for those of the Manchu race; (2) that civil and military grades be looked upon as equal with one another; (3) that if a man be found thoroughly fitted for any post he should be appointed to fill it irrespective of the official rank he may be holding at the moment. Apropos of No. 2—this reform if granted will certainly have the most important influence on the future of the people of China. Hitherto for centuries, no scion of a good family would willingly enter upon a military life owing to the fact that the military officer is without exception beneath the Civil official. A Civil mandarin, for instance, of the 5th rank may easily order a military officer holding the same step (5th) in rank or even higher to be bamboozed or otherwise punished for a slight offence, whilst no person possessing a civil rank, however low in the official scale, may be bamboozed unless he be first reported to the Throne and cashiered and reduced to the rank of a commoner. Even a "Ti-tu," which title belongs to both a General and an Admiral, if found guilty of some fault may suffer the bamboo penalty at the hands of the Viceroy or Governor of a province. A man with military rank is looked down upon and liable to suffer the bamboo penalty at any moment, for which reason no person of decent family willingly takes up the profession, and only illiterates are found in its ranks. An Admiral or a General engages the services of a Secretary, to hold the pen for him, and who is substantially the General or Admiral but without the risks of being bamboozed, which punishment hangs like the sword of Damocles over the head of every present-day Chinese military or naval officer. Hence a man must be a civil mandarin first and then he may take up a military or naval appointment without danger of being despised, and free from the risk of the bamboo. This has been the curse of China, and she has so far been weak and unable to rise up to her proper status, simply because the military and naval officer is despised while the civil official is raised up out of all proportion over the

heads of the former. Once China reforms this custom, and puts the military, naval, and civil professions on a par, and requires every military and naval officer to have the education of a gentleman like a civil official, we shall find youthful scions of the best families only too eager to enter the Army or Navy, for, like the young men of other countries, they are attracted by the brilliant trappings of the military officer coupled with the sense of power in being at the head of a body of fighters not possessed by the civil official.

Many old China residents will learn with regret, of the death of Dr. Alfred Bowyer Barton, M.D., F.R.C.S., in his 80th year. He was for some years a surgeon of the Royal West India Mail Company, and the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and was after resident in China. With Major-General Sarel, C.B., and Captain Blakiston, R.A., he explored the Yangtze in 1861, the result being given in Captain Blakiston's interesting volume.

The following is a translation of a pamphlet being circulated in Canton:—

CANTONESE, READ THE FOLLOWING.

The United States is a country known for its great wealth, and its citizens are lavish in spending money. Should American travellers, who visit Canton, refuse on account of the present boycott, to patronise the Jade stone, Curio, Silk and other shops, would this not be a great loss to the Chinese shop keepers?

Further, if Americans should refuse to continue to buy matting, silk, firecrackers and other articles of native manufacture—which can be bought in other countries—would this not prove very disastrous to the interests of the Chinese merchants? If this boycott continues there is no telling what may happen!

Let our people consider this!

Issued by a fair-minded Chinese merchant.

It appears that some friction has arisen among the promoters of the Swatow-Chiu-chou railway. The directors of the Company have been impeached before the Viceroy by some influential gentry. The grounds of the impeachment seem to be that whilst no names of foreigners appear on the list of shareholders, they hold in reality some of the shares. This impeachment on the other hand has been attributed to private maliciousness. The Viceroy replies that provisions were made in the Company's regulations that foreigners should be employed in the construction of the line, and also to teach the Chinese how to use the machinery. Afterwards their services would be gradually dispensed with. The malcontents are therefore advised not to seek to interfere with the Company's prerogatives to manage their own affairs, and not to impede the progress of the work. Meanwhile, the Chamber of Commerce has taken the matter in hand, and has sent out thither as their representative Wai Chiu Ka, to personally examine into the whole affair, and having ascertained the facts, to take steps for the furtherance of the work and its effectual protection.

The following, remarks the *N.-C. Daily News*, may throw some light on the to frequent disappearance of Europeans and others at Shanghai, the last traces of whom show that they took a sampan to cross the river or go out to some vessel. Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday night a local Scotsman, who lives at Pootung, hired an unnumbered sampan from the native city to take him to the other bank of the river. On the way across, the two Chinese in charge of the boat demanded money and being refused attacked the European with choppers, but they found their passenger too big a handful and after a fight, in which the sampan narrowly escaped being capsized, they took to the water. Left alone in the boat the Britisher yulohed as best he could to Pootung, arriving about 3.30 a.m. He now has the sampan as a memento of his trip.

The *N.-C. Daily News* reports the death of Mr. Kita, engineer at the Shanghai Cotton Spinning Mill, which took place as a result of a fall from a pony. It appears that on the afternoon of the 10th inst. the deceased went out for a ride along the Yangtseepoo Road, when the pony bolted, and one of the reins breaking, the rider fell, receiving terrible injuries to his head, causing the brain to protrude. He was conveyed to Dr.

Sasaki's hospital and attended to but died the same night. The deceased was a reserve Japanese cavalry-man and had been for some time in Shanghai as engineer at the Cotton Spinning mill.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Major-General Hayashi will shortly leave for Korea.

Colonel K. Watanabe was promoted to Major-General on Aug. 20th.

The Yusen Kaisha has decided to open a regular service between Hakodate and Saghalien.

The Formosan government intends to present some Wulong tea to Russian officers in Japan.

Lieut.-General Okihara and 190 officers under his command had audience of the Emperor on Aug. 22nd.

The Italian cruiser *Marco Polo* arrived on Aug. 20th at Miyatsu. She will make a stay of three days.

Prince Nashimoto, now at the front, who had been ill for some days past, is reported to have recovered.

A Yaniagata telegram says that dysentery is raging in the districts of Kitayama, Atsumi and West Oshitama.

A man was run over at 5.30 a.m. on Aug. 23rd by a freight train at Kawasaki station. Apparently he committed suicide.

Tokyo papers report that the battleship *Sagami* (formerly *Peresent*) arrived at 3.50 p.m. on Aug. 23rd at Saseho under her own steam.

The Emperor of Korea has decorated Major-General Usakawa, Director of the Bureau of Military Affairs, with the first insignia of merit.

On the morning of Aug. 23rd, a floating dock was launched at Tsintao, Kiaotchou. It is 125 metres in length and can admit a vessel of sixteen thousand tons.

Mr. William Bruce Dick, founder of the electrical engineering firm of Messrs. Dick, Kerr, and Co., died suddenly on July 10th at Sevenoaks, in his seventy-sixth year.

The death is announced of Mr. J. Inouye, a representative in the Diet for Kagawa prefecture. The funeral will take place at 1 p.m. on Aug. 24th at the Zojoji, Shiba, Tokyo.

A New York telegram to the *Hochi* says that the *Australia*, which was recently captured by the Japanese in Petropavlovsk, is an American ship and not a Russian transport.

An American transport arrived on Aug. 20th at Nagasaki. According to a report brought here, the Hon. W. Taft and party will leave Manila about Sept. 10th for Japan.

The *Hochi* has a telegram under date of Aug. 23rd from Washington that the subscription for the new Russian domestic loan of a hundred million roubles has been closed with bids for only ten millions.

The steamer *Mukden* has been renamed the *Hoten Maru* and attached to the Saseho Naval Station. She was captured on Feb. 6th, 1904, in the neighbourhood of Fusan, Korea. She is of 1,567 gross tonnage.

The Japanese Consul at Bombay reports that the cotton market is very quiet and there is no change. The price for future delivery has advanced remarkably. "Fine Bengal" for January delivery is quoted at 212 rupees.

Major-General McArthur and Captain West, of the American army, arrived on Aug. 22nd at Moji from the front. They put up at the Sanyo Hotel. They will pay a visit to Korea, after which they will leave for home.

About fifteen hundred civilians in Saghalien have applied to the Japanese military authorities

for permission to leave for Europe. They will shortly be brought to Awomori, and thence to Yokohama to be delivered to the French Consul.

According to investigations made up to Dec. 31st, 1903, by the Statistics Bureau, the population of the Japanese Empire was 48,542,736—males, 24,632,462; females 23,910,274. Deaths numbered 8,725,093. Formosa is included.

According to Japanese journals, the Russia warships which have been floated at Chemulpo and Port Arthur have the following values: the *Prevel*, yen 13,000,000; *Poltava*, yen 10,000,000; *Bayan*, yen 8,000,000; *Pallada*, yen 6,000,000 and *Varyag*, yen 6,000,000. On floating them about seven million yen was spent.

I. Soyeda (32), ex-employee of the Tokyo branch of the Vacuum Oil Company, was prosecuted on Aug. 22nd in the Tokyo District Court. The *Nichi Nichi* says that he made a contract with Y. Inouye, a drug merchant, residing in Saiki-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo, to sell him used oil and received three thousand yen in bargain money. The accused, however, did not deliver the goods to the merchant.

The funeral of Mr. C. L. Dubois took place at the Yokohama Cemetery on Friday, the Rev. S. Booth officiating. The chief mourner was the deceased's brother, M. Jules Dubois, who was followed by his uncles, Messrs. C. and J. Faur Brandt. The pall-bearers were Messrs. B. Baumgartner, J. Mizaino, Soia, Schellenberg, and Schoeninger. There was a large attendance testifying to the esteem in which the deceased was held.

On Aug. 22nd, the standing Committee of the Central Tea Guild met in Tokyo. They decided (1) to welcome the Hon. W. Taft and his party when they visit this country on their way back from Manila; (2) to present a petition to the Government for a subsidy to develop the tea business abroad; (3) to ask the Government to make a Commercial Treaty with Russia after the peace, which will exempt Japanese tea from duty in Siberia; and (4) to pay a subsidy for competitive exhibition of tea raised in normal gardens throughout the Empire.

A soldier named K. Natsume (24) attempted to commit suicide on the morning of Aug. 23rd by throwing himself into the canal near Negishi Prison. He was saved by a policeman of the Isezaki-cho Station and removed to the office. It is said that the man sustained severe wounds to his left arm on Nov. 30th at the attack on 235 metre Hill, Port Arthur, and in March this year was released from service. Since then he has been temporarily supported by an aunt, a poor widow, residing at Kawasaki, as he is unable to work.

On Aug. 20th a swimming race was held under the patronage of the Osaka *Mainichi Shimbun*. It consisted of a championship race of ten miles—from the breakwater to Uwosaki point. The race attracted twenty-eight champions. The first man in was Mr. Y. Sugimura (22), a student of the Imperial College of Law, and first son of Y. Sugimura, Minister to Brazil; the second was Mr. S. Sawada (18), a son of a swimming expert in Osaka; the third was Mr. S. Kaneko (19), employee of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; and fourth was Mr. K. Shinoda (19), a student of the First Kyoto Academy.

S. Namiki, a foreign rice merchant of Masu-cho, Yokohama, was arrested on Aug. 22nd, by the Isezaki-cho police on a charge of fraud removed on the following day to the Yokohama District Court. According to the police, he obtained yen 2,650 on April 21st and yen 2,190.80 on May 3rd from the 35th Honcho-dori, by fraud. On Aug. 18, he obtained 102 bags of beans and 295 bags of the staple from Cheong-Yuen and Tung Hsing Lu Chinese traders in Yamashita-cho, and received yen 1,340 from the 3rd Bank, Bentendori, offering the goods as security for a loan. At this he ran away without paying the Chinamen.

MUSIC AT KARUIZAWA.

On Friday evening, August 18th, the Union Church at Karuizawa was crowded to the very doors when the Cantata entitled "The Rose Maiden" was rendered under the able direction of the Rev. B. C. Haworth, D.D. of Tokyo. For the past few weeks twenty-six ladies and gentlemen have laboured earnestly to prepare and rehearse the music for this Cantata, but they were amply repaid for their earnest work by the storm of applause which greeted every one who took part on this occasion.

The programme for the evening was opened with two cornet solos by the Rev. J. Monroe Stick, of Sendai, who every beautifully and artistically rendered (a) "Old Uncle Ned," with variations and a brilliant cadenza, (b) "Cujus Animam," from the Stabat Mater, by Rossini. Mr. Stick has delighted Karuizawa audiences all summer with his splendid cornet playing and has very much aided the Sunday services by accompanying the hymns and rendering cornet and mellophone solos. Indeed, he has proved himself an artist of parts and he deserves the hearty thanks of the entire Karuizawa community whose pleasure it was to hear him play. Following the cornet solos and prior to the opening Chorus, Dr. Haworth gave a detailed synopsis of the Cantata for the benefit of the children and for all who had never heard of the very interesting story of the "Rose Maiden." His remarks were much appreciated and throughout the entire evening Dr. Haworth proved himself an able director of music, and well earned the hearty applause and three cheers which greeted him. The following sang the duets in the order named:—Rev. McNair and Mrs. Cowen, Miss Wygal and Mrs. Cowen, Rev. Haworth and Mrs. Cowen.

The duet work was very well done and great credit reflected on the performers. Their voices blended beautifully and their enunciation was very clear, thus making it easy to follow the story. Mrs. Cowen, being leading soprano, took the part of "The Rose Maiden" and rendered all her solos in her usual excellent and artistic manner. The other soloists of the evening were,—Mr. Pedley, bass solo; Messrs. Peek, Elwin, and Iglehart, tenor solos. It would be very difficult to say who excelled in the solo and duet work, as all did exceedingly well and rendered their selections with great confidence, clearness and tact. Special mention, however, must be made of the solo by Rev. Peek who sang with such earnestness and soul as to move visibly the hearts of the audience, and the tenor solo in the grand finale by Rev. Iglehart added greatly to the splendid ending.

The chorus throughout the whole Cantata was good and at no time was there any timidity or ear exhibited. Dr. Haworth had his singers under control and both singers and Director deserve great credit.

Prof. Edward Gauntlett presided at the Organ. Those taking part in the Cantata were: Soprano Voices:—Mrs. Cowen, Mrs. Stick, Mrs. McCoy, Miss Gibbons, Miss Ward, Miss Hayashi, Miss Cowen.

Alto Voices:—Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Hagen, Mrs. Buncome, Miss Wygal, Miss Mumah, Miss Cowen.

Tenor Voices:—Rev. Elwin, of China, Rev. Dr. Lasalle, of China, Rev. Peek, Rev. Iglehart, Rev. Logan, Rev. Scott.

Bass Voices:—Rev. Pedley, Rev. Dr. Davidson, Rev. McNair, Rev. Erdman, Prof. Boynton, Prof. Ross, Prof. Grover.

At the close of the evening's entertainment Prof. Sharp proposed a special vote of thanks to Dr. Haworth, Rev. M. Stick, Prof. Gauntlett and all who took part in the Cantata, to which the entire audience most heartily responded; this was followed by three cheers bringing a pleasant evening to a close.

The Cantata was given as a benefit for the Tokyo School for Foreign Children, and judging from the crowded condition of the Church it is safe to say that a nice little sum was realised for most worthy object.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Under the title "The Wild Huntsman: A Legend of the Hartz," Messrs. Putnam are preparing an illustrated translation of the poem by Julius Wolff which has already gone through twenty-seven editions in Germany. The translation (by Mr. Ralph Davidson) is believed to be the first appearance in English of Wolff's most successful work.

"Angelique of Port Royal" is the title of an anonymous biography, which Messrs. Skeffington have in preparation, of one of the leaders of the band of nuns and hermits of the seventeenth century whose self-devotion won for them the bitter antagonism of the Jesuits. Angelique's brother Antoine and many other scholarly recluses—Pascal and Nicole among them—are closely bound up with her life.

It is odd, but the fact has a certain curious interest, that the mutiny of a twentieth century Russian battleship should recall the life's vicissitudes of the author of the "Metamorphoses," Kusteni, to which port the *Kniaz Potemkin* was steered after leaving Odessa, stands on the site of the ancient Roman colonial town of Tomi, to which Ovid was exiled, and where he passed the last years of his life.

Soon after the death of Miss Charlotte Yonge, the novelist, a fund was started for the purpose of erecting a suitable memorial to her genius and her piety. It is now more than a year since the first part of the memorial decided on by the committee was erected in Otterbourne Church and dedicated by the Bishop of Guildford. On July 3rd the second part of the memorial was dedicated by the same prelate in Winchester Cathedral. It takes the form of an elaborate reredos in the Lady Chapel of the Cathedral, its subject being the Annunciation.

Mr. Murray, who published Dr. J. W. Gregory's narrative of his scientific exploration in British East Africa—"The Great Rift Valley"—in 1896, has another book in preparation by the same author, giving an account of his experiences as head of the Lake Eyre Expedition in 1901-2, when he was Professor of Geology at Melbourne University. The work is entitled "In the Dead Heart of Australia: A Journey around Lake Eyre in the Summer of 1901-1902; with an account of the Lake Eyre Basin and the flowing well of Central Australia."

The next three volumes arranged for Messrs. Putnam's "Heroes of the Reformation" series is "The Satirists and Satires of the Reformation, both Protestant and Roman Catholic," by Mr. Oliphant Smeaton, whose "English Satires and Satirists" in the Warwick Library appeared in 1899; "John Calvin: The Founder of Reformed Protestantism," by Dr. Williston Walker, Professor of Germanic and Western Church History at the Theological Seminary, Hartford, Conn.; and a volume which is to be shared by the Rev. Alexander Gordon, Principal of the Unitarian Theological College, Manchester—who deals with Lælius Socinus and his nephew Faustus, "the founders of the Unitarian movement"—and Dr. Henry C. Vedder, Professor of Church History at the Crozer Theological Seminary, who gives the life of Balthasar Hubmaier, the theologian of the early Baptists.

There has been no lack of Lives of John Wesley. The great preacher forms, of course, a very attractive subject, and few prominent men have had careers that are more intimately or more widely known. The Rev. Richard Green's "John Wesley, Evangelist" (just issued by the Religious Tract Society) differs somewhat, as will be gathered from the title, from the ordinary biography. Mr. Green's aim, first of all, was to describe fully Wesley's earlier career, giving prominence to those events and circumstances which in "so remarkable a way prepared him for his great work"; and, secondly, to set forth his evangelistic appeal to the heart and conscience of the nation. While acknowledging his indebtedness to the labours of earlier biographers, Mr. Green gives

an original study—clear, vigorous, and striking. He does not hesitate to differ from other writers on Wesley when he thinks they fail in accuracy or in justice to their subject. Mr. Green's pen is that of a ready writer, his style is crisp and effective, and his book, both for its matter and manner, deserves to take a high place among the many works devoted to Wesley. There are a number of illustrations, and a very full and excellent index.

M. Elisée Reclus, the eminent French geographer, revolutionist, and philosopher died at Thourout, near Bruges, from heart disease, in his 76th year, on July 5th. Reclus travelled widely in his youth and early took an active part in politics. He was the first French writer to lend support to President Lincoln in the great struggle of the North against the South; and so highly was this appreciated that the American Minister offered Elisée Reclus a large sum of money, which, as might have been expected, was indignantly refused. During the sixties Reclus published various geographical works, the most important of these being "La Terre, Description de la Vie du Globe" (two volumes, 1867-68), afterwards translated into English under the title of "The Earth." This may be regarded as an introduction to the great work which occupied most of his later years, his "Nouvelle Géographie Universelle." He afterwards published a companion volume to "The Earth" under the title of "The Ocean." When the Franco-Prussian war broke out and Paris was besieged, Reclus served in the National Guard and in the company of Aeronauts under M. Nadar. His convictions led him later to side with the Communists, though he did his best to restrain their violence and vandalism. He was taken prisoner in a skirmish on the plateau of Chatillon and was confined for some months in Brest, where he taught his fellow-prisoners mathematics. In November, 1871, he was condemned by the Council of War to transportation, but on the representation of distinguished men of science of various nationalities, including Darwin, Wallace, Carpenter, and other Englishmen, this was commuted into perpetual banishment (January, 1872). Later he was allowed to return to Paris, but after some years he went to Brussels as Professor of Geography in the Université Libre. The *Times* concludes its obituary notice in these words:—

A small man, of extremely spare habit, his health must have suffered under the hardships he had to endure during the period of the Commune. His habits were almost ascetic; he was practically a vegetarian. His manners were of the sweetest and gentlest; his eyes brimmed over with humanity. It was this intense human sympathy, probably, more than any reasoned-out political creed, that led Elisée Reclus into the Anarchist camp. He was a man of the most generous disposition; in his later years he was almost in poverty, mainly through his lavish liberality to his fellow Communists. Mistaken though his political creed may have been, he was a man actuated only by the loftiest, purest, and most unselfish motives. He had many dear friends in England among all classes. In his "Last Word" to the "Universal Geography" he says:—"I have sought to depict clearly the lands I have described as if I really had them before my eyes, and studied the inhabitants as if I were living in their midst. Everywhere I have found myself at home, in my own country, among men who are my brothers. I believe that I have never been inspired by any feeling but one of sympathy and respect for all the inhabitants of the great fatherland. On this ball revolving so rapidly in space, a grain of sand in the midst of infinity, is it worth while to hate one another?"

KOREAN PROBLEMS OF THE DAY.

"Esson Third," sends the following letter to the *North-China Daily News*, under date Seoul, July 27th:—

There has been much written of late with regard to Korea and her responsibility as to the war, and I regret to say that much of what has been written will mislead the Koreans and do them a wrong. It will also alienate the sympathy of the Japanese from the very people whom we desire most of all to help in their time of need.

To the ignorant people of this country, the responsibility for the war rests, heaven knows where, they know not and care not. All they see is an

invasion of Japanese pouring into the land; a railway of theirs running the whole length of it; ring-straked and spotted coolies from the Island Empire butting into them on the streets. When the Korean gets in the way with his long pipe, fan, and patriarchal look at wonder, he is frequently awakened by a cuff or a kick to exclaim, "Under heaven and among men where am I?" He does not wish to awaken to the fact that a pipe so long on a jostling street now-a-days is out of order, and that if he stands and gazes he will assuredly be run over by the electric cars or upset by some beast or other into no end of *deshabille*.

This same Korean talks over the wrongs he suffers at the hands of the Japanese. He was kicked. He has been kicked before for his stupidity, we are sorry to say, by a missionary, but that is not the question now. It is these Japanese. What matter to him if three hundred and sixty thousand, or half a million of them are among the dead, wounded, or missing on the battle-field, this is his land to do as he pleases in, and he calls on the gods to back him up in it. He absolves himself from all responsibility for the war, and unfortunately much that is written encourages him in the absolution.

Many of the more enlightened Koreans talk in an equally short-sighted way. "This is no fault of ours; this state of affairs is our Government's fault." They also fail to recognise that down through the ages peoples are held responsible for their government, that for the sins of King Manasseh Israel went into exile; and that in the trail of grasping Cassinis, Pavlovs, and Alexeifs are the blood drops of half a million poor Russian peasants. "But what of that?" say they, "we must be free to waste the eternal ages as we please. This is no fault of ours; 'tis the sin of the Palace."

These Koreans do not remember that not they themselves, but General Hasegawa held off, this year, an invasion of Cossacks by way of Ham-Kyung, an invasion that would have done incalculably more mischief than many years of the Japanese. You ask them about it and they say: "Why, yes, that is something to be thankful for, we never thought of that before."

The Korean is not an unfair man or unkind, but he does not think. He has no view of the world in proper perspective. His sight extends just to his own limits, front yard and gate, and ends there, and has to do with empty form more than reality and truth.

There is another group of Koreans, however, who say: "This war serves us jolly well right. We have been lazy, good-for-nothing, sinful, deceitful, indifferent to all reform, unwilling to learn, and this is our day of judgment. Let us confess our sins and awaken to the lesson."

These men do not accept the theory that they are not responsible. They are terribly responsible; and yet as one of them remarked the other day: "We have got off scot-free in comparison with others. Our little wrongs are not to be compared with the sufferings through which Japan, Russia and Manchuria are passing." These are the Koreans that one can rest his hopes on and feel assured that they will yet do much for their country.

Japan, meanwhile, is being soundly rated by the ignorant classes and by some foreigners for her whole course of action during the past year. She is threatening a protectorate, we are told. But what of that? We have had a protectorate ever since the treaty was signed and since war broke out. As to what a protectorate is let the "Century Dictionary" answer:

"A relation assumed by a strong nation toward a weak one, whereby the former protects the latter from hostile invasion or dictation, and interferes more or less in its domestic concerns."

However, Japan's wrong-doings do seem to stand out on the face of things, no-question about it.

One is that she has not removed from the palace the corrupt, lying, lazy, ignorant officials, who have brought the country to this pass, the friends of Russia, who would sell the land to-morrow if they had their way. Does Japan think she has won these men over? Not at all. Is she ignorant of their inner natures? By no means. Then why does she not at once oust them from power and institute real reform? That might seem a very easy matter to an onlooker, but it is by no means so. To inaugurate any such radical change, at the present time, would please a few reformers only; it would alienate His Majesty more than ever, and would stir up a hornet's nest, that might be very embarrassing indeed at this point when a great war is on her hands. Korea has of her own free will kept these men in office for the last twenty years, and it seems hardly fair that Japan should be ordered to house-clean some one else's neglect and disorder, when she is confronted by half a hundred problems at home and half a million of Russians abroad. It surely is wisdom on her part to keep Korea as quiet as possible till her hands are free.

Again it is stated that the Japanese Government

allows her people to come in great numbers and settle anywhere.

This is evidently true, though a close watch is being kept on the landings at Fusan, and in some cases objectionable parties are being turned back, yet great numbers are coming in. It is unfortunate, but it cannot be held up as a piece of bad faith. The right to land and live anywhere in Korea has been contended for and established, first by the missionaries, the French Fathers, then the Americans, and lastly the English. A right that missionaries have claimed and secured the Japanese may surely have a share in.

It is said again that they are securing land in unfair ways and that their Government abets them. In refutation of this we would state that it is just the other day that the Japanese Government made one of their most powerful banking companies restore a large property in Songdo on the demand of the Koreans, because the title to the same did not seem clear.

We know that Japanese subjects are in some cases very objectionable, and that they are beyond the reach of law and do as they please among the Koreans. This too is a situation following in the wake of war, and one that we hope to see rectified in due time, certainly as soon as peace is proclaimed, if not before. But the Japanese cannot possibly, on a moment's notice, provide police to safe-guard Koreans against all tramps from their own country, and so it seems unfair in this time of their struggle with the mightiest on earth to hold them responsible for every act of violence perpetrated by their private citizens.

As Dr. Morrison, correspondent of the *Times*, says: "Seoul is policed by the Japanese." This is perfectly true, and the city has been quiet and orderly since. True there are Korean police everywhere, but of what use are they? Before the outbreak of the war, there were just as many as there are to-day, and yet private citizens were thugged and violated until they had at last in the interests of common safety, to provide a man for every five houses to patrol the streets and shout off the robbers. Suffice it to say that there is no longer need of patrols in civilian dress, or men with rattling sticks to go howling about the streets at night.

Korea is no easy task to deal with, even though the people are kind, trustworthy, and lovable. Westerners have in the past attempted more than one small change with this easy-going people, silk-culture, paper-making, army training, glass manufacture, education, and they have all failed; not because the foreigners in charge were failures, but because the Korean mind does not yet move along any of these lines. There is no scientific silk-raising as yet, no present-day paper-making, no army worth the name, no glass, and no thoroughly educated men from the schools of Seoul, though they have had first-class teachers.

Much force, much compulsion, and alas, many bitter days are in store for them ere they emerge into intelligence, industry, and honesty.

Of all countries in the world your correspondent desires first the weal of this peninsula, but at present he cannot see it apart from Japan. If there was no protectorate and the country was allowed to continue on its way, it would return as speedily as possible to the condition of ten years ago, and the Palace would be run once more by sorcerers, fakirs, banishes, goblins, that have constituted the real Cabinet in the past. There would be no reform, and no desire for reform, and men like Yim Chi-ho, and Yi Sang-ja, and others who are true men and intelligent, would be imprisoned, paddled, tortured, exiled, and beheaded. There is no hope for Korea alone, none; Japan must do the work. We trust that she will act the part of a great and true protector. As yet we see no reason to think otherwise of her. It is too early in the day to hold up irrelevant things as evidence and pass judgment. When Korea has suffered as Japan, and Manchuria, and Russia; and when all the hills are marked with her blood from a war that she is equally responsible for having brought about, then Israel's sighing will surely be heard and Moses the deliverer will come.

In a word the bane of Korea to-day is not the Japanese, but the Palace, where ignorance, superstition, and cruelty hold sway. So short-sighted is this country! She ought to hail the day with joy when there will be no more slaughtering of men like Chang Ho-ik, Cho Tak-hyun, and Kim Hong-jin, whose sin was a desire to clean out the Augean stable and revive the land. Let Korea accept of the present, set to, learn her lesson, and trust God for the future. To the fullest extent of her territory and influence, she stands responsible for the war. In the blood and sweat and suffering of it she has shared nothing. Let us help her to see her faults, her sins, her good-for-nothingness, help her to awake to an earnest, diligent, honest life, and it will be time enough then to declaim against a protectorate and the high-handedness of the Japanese.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A RECTIFICATION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—In the monthly Summary of the *Rejoice*, Press I read the following *résumé* of an article in the *Kyoe* referring to questions and answers published by that Review:—

"In the June number a Kobe Christian asks what will be the fate of those persons who have not heard of Christ? If, says the interrogator, God is perfectly just and all-powerful, He cannot punish people for not observing precepts of which they have never heard. The reply is that whatever may be the fate of the non-Christian nations, they certainly will not be sent to hell. Whether they can obtain the same amount of happiness as will be enjoyed by Christians is a point on which the *Kyoe* does not care to pronounce an opinion."

If I had not read in the *Kyoe* the article in question I confess that the writer of this article, and of other *résumés* in the summaries of the *Rejoice* Press, would appear to me to be a sort of *Platypus* who meets the questions submitted to be after the fashion of those who offer to shake their over the matter. I very well understand that it is difficult to sum up in six lines a reply which covers more than two pages of the *Kyoe*. As it seems to me that in a few lines it is possible to give the ruling ideas of the reply, which are these:—God does not punish non-culpable ignorants. According to St. Paul, those who have not known the law shall be judged without the law, that is, say, according to their conscience. God may use mysterious means of procuring the supernatural happiness of souls to whom the ordinary means are not accessible. Apart from this supposition, which is perfectly just, could not fail to reward in a which is unknown to us, the virtuous lives of heathen pagans.

This *résumé* will not doubtless occupy a large space materially than the summary of 22nd July, and it will have the advantage of being 20% exact.

A READER OF THE "KOE"

Tokyo, August 22nd, 1905.

"THE NIGHTLESS CITY"

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—In your issue of the 21st inst. I noted that you had a short paragraph in which you stated the fact that another edition of the "Nightless City" was being announced. You then state that because it is "unsavory," and that, in consequence, "many people prefer to close their eyes altogether to the existence of such institutions and their inmates."

Apropos of your remarks, I desire to state that subsequent to the anonymous publication of the 1st edition of "Nightless City" in 1899, I was entrusted with the task by certain unctuous persons in writing a work which lays bare a phase of Japanese social phenomena before which all writers of the notable exception of Mr. Henry Norman have studiously drawn a veil. To this class of persons neither owed, nor offered, an apology; but to obviate any misunderstanding of my motives, may be well to explain the *raison d'être* of the work.

The voluminous data on which is based the science of Medical Jurisprudence, the records of Courts, and the experience and common knowledge of mankind, prove the universal existence of a "social evil" to be a present and undeniable fact.

History shows that from the earliest ages man was never free from the devastating influences of a vice which arises from an apparently inextinguishable natural impulse inherent alike in human beings in the lower creation. Wrap ourselves up in a mantle of prudery, refuse to acknowledge the evil, it is still there, and, like the pest, it will probably "be with us always."

We can no more hope to eradicate or suppress than to control an earthquake or harness a wave! Its existence being thus palpable, far wiser to frankly recognise and investigate a phenomenon with a view to control, by regulations, the current of the vice and direct it into channels where it may be, to a certain extent, grappled with and arrested, than to foolishly cover our eyes and refuse to discuss the subject on a cowardly plea that we may possibly disturb "conventionalities" by publicity and fully investigate the evils of prostitution.

I utterly deny the proposition that there can be any impropriety in enquiring into the facts of a malady which virtually affects, either directly or indirectly, the whole community; on the other hand, I feel that much may be done by collecting facts and statistics which may prove of value to the legislator, the philanthropist, and the clergy. Without such data how can we ever hope to devise measures preventive or ameliorative to nature, and how can such data be obtained if we are all to be de-

from necessary investigations by the mawkish sensibility of Mrs. Grundy?

Legislators of all nations, at different times, have apparently endeavored to crush out or control prostitution, and by various high-handed methods sought to single out and distinguish, for the alleged protection of the public, women known to be guilty of leading a professionally abandoned life. Moses, the great Jewish law-giver, hurled cruel and oppressive edicts against improper unions among the children of Israel. Greece made the *Disternads* wear a distinguishing costume, and, branding these women with infamy, made regulations by which they were subjected to the control of the municipal police, and were forbidden to offend the public by open indecency. Rome required the registration of its prostitutes, who, under the directions of the *Edile*, were forced to wear special garments and to dye their hair to a certain colour. Mediæval Europe tried (among other gentle (?) measures) sumptuary laws, banishment, scourging, branding, the stake, the gibbet, the dock, outlawry; while the spiritual (*sic*) powers anathematized against prostitution all the terrors of religious anathema, threatening physical torment and strict communication in this world, and in the world to come everlasting damnation!

Modern Europe, while outwardly wearing a spotless garment of professed self-righteousness, and turning up its goggling eyeballs in sanctimonious error at the bare suggestion of anything being amiss with its morality, knows well enough that its various governments are secretly struggling with the problem through their police, and that the latter have found a satisfactory solution of the matter notwithstanding many serious essays.

Thousands of miles away from Europe, and practically cut off from all intercourse with the rest of the world at large, the Japanese found themselves confronted with the same problem, and, after various attempts at control, they endeavored to solve the question in a manner far more practical than that of Europe. They were stout enough to see that human passions could not be changed by human legislation, and instead of attempting impossibilities they started in to limit and control what they knew they had not the power to prevent; so, with the object of rendering the evil as inoffensive as possible, the authorities decided upon setting aside certain areas within which prostitutes were allowed to pursue their calling subject to various stringent laws.

These quarters were fenced in and mortared, their exit gateways carefully guarded, and so successful did the system prove in many respects that it has been maintained (with certain modifications) to the present day.

Human nature is fixed and immutable, is, always as, and ever will be the same; and while race, environment, and education may affect its outward form, the *animal* is essentially the same throughout the entire globe. This being so, it is evident at the experience of one nation or country may often be of considerable value to other peoples if accepted and applied *mutatis mutandis* to the circumstances and needs of the latter; and it is always well to investigate the results of institutions foreign to our own in a candid and receptive frame of mind before concluding that we possess a monopoly of wisdom in our own home lands. Moreover, human nature is so constituted that when a separate community is established in such a manner as to be practically unaffected by pressure from the outside, its units are sure to co-operate, never unconsciously in moulding new customs and habits and even superstitions, which gradually crystallize into time-honoured precedents by immemorial usage.

The Yoshiwara, during its three centuries of existence, proved no exception to the rule, and in the course of years its inhabitants became slaves to numberless precedents, with the result that some extraordinary customs were developed and even linger on in a modified form.

A consideration of these facts induced me to believe that it would be of value to students of sociology throughout Europe and America to be provided with all available data as to the ins and outs and the working of this unique and purely Japanese system of control—a system of which the westerners have had no experience whatever.

The result of my labours was "The Nightless Y," and as this work treats, in a sober frame of mind, of a subject co-existent with the human race, respectfully submit that it is an essentially practical work which should neither, in a spirit of prudery, be named as "unsavory," nor put aside as unfit for serious consideration.

Yours faithfully,
J. E. DE BECKER
Fuiga-hama, Kamakura, August 22nd, 1905.

W. C. T. U.

A conference (the tenth in succession) of the ladies belonging to the Foreign Auxiliary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Japan, was held in Karuizawa on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th days of August.

It was a matter of sincere thankfulness that Miss Smart, too seriously indisposed to be present at last summer's meetings, was able to attend those of this year, and to contribute, besides the inspiration of her presence, her valuable remarks and advice concerning the important and ever-increasing work of Temperance in all its branches.

Each of the four sessions of the Conference was opened with devotional exercises, after which business was promptly discussed under the supervision of the President, Miss M. A. Spencer.

This business related, in the main, to work among Japanese, in all parts of the country, supervised by American and European ladies, and comprising twenty-one different departments; it was part of the work of this Conference to add three new branches, as will be seen below, as well as to sub-divide an old one. The reports of work were, on the whole, better filled out and more promising, than on any previous occasion.

The subjects specially calling out the interest of all assembled were "The Loyal Temperance Legion," referring to the hopeful enlistment of Japanese children in the good cause, "Physical Education," referring to the true care of the body, especially among Japanese school-girls, "Medal Contests," especially introduced to strengthen the principles of aspiring rhetoricians, "Rescue Work and Social Parity," and "Work among Soldiers and Sailors."

The last two departments named, indeed, were found to be of such vital importance that special extra meetings beyond the bounds of the Conference were voted as necessary for their consideration. The usual election of officers resulted in the retention of all those who had served during the past year, viz:

President Miss M. A. Spencer.
Vice-Pres. Mrs. H. H. Guy.
Cor. Sec. Miss E. Griffin.
Rec. Sec. Miss S. M. Longstrech.
Treasurer, Miss I. M. Blackmore.

The attendance of members and friends was especially encouraging, while the visitors included Miss MacDonald, of the Y. W. C. A.; the Rev. J. Soper, Vice-President of the National Temperance League; Mr. Oshima, of Nagoya; Mrs. and Miss Holbrook of New York; Dr. and Miss McLean of St. Louis, and Dr. Newell of Shanghai.

The Conference passed the following resolutions: "We, the Foreign Auxiliary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Japan, in this our Tenth Annual Conference assembled, reverently thank God for the achievements of the past year, and render unto Him all the praise.

"We emphasize anew our unwavering loyalty to the basic principles of our organization—total abstinence for the individual, prohibition for the nation, and equal purity for both sexes—and it shall continue to be our earnest endeavor to further these principles so important to the welfare of humanity.

"We invite all earnest women who are like-minded with us to join our organization, put on the White Ribbon, and become soldiers in our peaceful war.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

"Because only self-governed individuals can make a self-governed nation; because alcoholic drink debases individual judgment and will and sovereignty; because science, morals, religion and business are unitedly warning of its dangers and discriminating against its users, we pledge ourselves to place greater emphasis upon this fundamental principle, in all our work for the ensuing year. We urge upon our Japanese sisterhood a closer adherence to this principle, and a strict observance and enforcement of the Total Abstinence Pledge among the membership of their Society.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE.

"Whereas the Japanese Diet, at a recent session of that body, failed to pass as a law the bill providing for the prohibition of the use of alcoholic liquors by minors, and the sale of the same to them, stating that this was 'a question which must be left to education and morals,' therefore be it Resolved: That we push with vigor, during the coming year, the work of our department of Scientific Temperance instruction; and that we endeavor to interest the Government Educational Department and leading educators of this country in the adoption, for their government schools, of a course of study in Physiology and Hygiene, which shall give instruction in regard to the effects of alcohol and narcotics, similar to the course of study pursued so beneficially for many years in the United States, and now being adopted by Great Britain and Germany.

YOUNG WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

"Resolved: That greater efforts than ever before be made to organize 'Y' societies in educational institutions and among young women in social life; that we emphasize the importance of pushing the work

among the children, through the formation of Loyal Temperance Legions and otherwise, not only teaching them the evil effects of alcoholic liquors and narcotics, but training them to be skilled temperance workers.

AIDS TO EFFECTUAL WORK.

"We strongly urge upon each member the importance of acquiring a broader knowledge of our organization, its rules of order, and its fundamental principles, and recommend, as aids to the securing of this knowledge, a careful study of our Declaration of Principles, W.C.T.U. Catechism, the Hand-book, "Do Everything," National and Local Constitution, Departmental Plans of Work, and Robert's Rules of Order.

"We also urge the importance of subscribing for and of reading the official papers of the Society, viz: the *Union Signal*, the *Japan Evangelist* (in which we have a department), the *Woman's Herald*, (in Japanese) and the *Kuni no Hikari*.

LAWS.

"Because the laws of a country affect, in large measure, the life of its women and children, and are so often a hindrance to their highest and best development, Resolved: That we endeavor to secure copies of all laws that in any way affect women and children, especially such as relate to the liquor traffic, gambling, impurity, marriage, divorce, and child-labor; and that we urge upon our members and our Japanese co-workers the importance of a knowledge of these laws and a careful study of the same.

PEACE AND ARBITRATION.

"As the tendency of the times is towards militarism, and an ever-increasing army and navy among the nations of the world, we, as an organization realizing the horrors of war, and believing in the Golden Rule of Christ, affirm our belief in the principles of Peace and Arbitration, and pledge ourselves to do all we can to counteract this tendency towards militarism, and to teach the better way of settling all controversies by arbitration.

PURITY.

"Divine revelation, enlightened science and individual experience agree in the fact that a pure life is conducive to the highest mental, moral and physical force. Therefore, we will continue to work for the highest standard of purity for both men and women; we will more faithfully investigate methods of moral education, and will endeavor to prepare ourselves to be wise counsellors to all who apply to us for advice and instruction in regard to the training of the young in principles of self-control and purity.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

"Whereas we learn that the universal World's Temperance Sunday is not generally observed in this country we will do our utmost to secure a more general and special observance of this day (the third Sunday of November), in all churches and Sunday schools throughout this Empire. We request our Department Superintendent to prepare, as speedily as possible, special helps for use of Sunday Schools in the observance of this day.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

"1st. Whereas there is serious desecration of the Sabbath on the part of many Christians, and, whereas, in many instances, they are unconscious of their sin,

"Resolved: That we request all heads of departments and all other members of this Union who live in places where there are local or native Unions, to use all of their influence to get them to carry out the plans of work suggested by the Sabbath Observance Committee, and to inaugurate such additional plans as they deem practical in their respective fields.

"2nd. In places where there are no organizations, that individual effort be made to create a sentiment and to arouse an interest in this important department of Christian life.

MEDAL CONTESTS.

"Because of the success already attending the efforts made to introduce Medal Contests, and because we believe this to be one of our best educational departments, especially among the young, we advise redoubled effort in this work, and heartily recommend the holding of these Contests in connection with all government and mission schools.

ANTI-NARCOTICS.

"Resolved:—That the Anti-Narcotics Department be requested to give more attention to publishing, in all secular papers, original or translated articles against the use of narcotics, and to investigate, and publish in the *Japan Evangelist*, and other publications, the national laws governing the manufacture, sale and use of narcotics and that anti-narcotic leaflets be published at a price that will make it possible to use them plentifully.

PRESS WORK.

"Resolved:—That the Foreign Auxiliary of the Japan W. C. T. U. do its utmost to secure and fill space in the local papers with W. C. T. U. items,

especially with such as expose the fallacies of the pro-liquor arguments.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

"As we all heartily endorse the words of Frances Willard when she said 'We cannot help a cause of which we are ignorant' therefore:

"Resolved:—That we, who are engaged in the work of this organization, do all in our power to impress on those among whom we work that pure air, exercise and nourishing food are of vital importance to health and especially urge upon them the necessity of good ventilation in sleeping rooms.

COURTESY.

"Resolved:—That we extend our sincere thanks to the decorating committee, for the very artistic way in which they have decorated the Hall for our meetings; to the musicians, who, by their singing and playing, have added so much to the enjoyment of this meeting; to the Union Hall Committee for the use of the Hall for our Conference and Prayer Meetings; to Miss Riddell for her very generous donation of a page in the *Police Journal* (worth five yen per month) for the printing of Temperance items; and to the *Evangelist* for the gift of from four to six pages each month.

DEPARTMENTS.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

1. Schools and Colleges...Miss Susan Searle, Kobe.
Associate...Miss F. Holbrook.
2. Loyal Temperance Legion...Miss Penrod, Tokyo.
Associate...Miss Craig.
3. Work among Foreigners...
Mrs. Van Putten, Yokohama.
4. Health and Heredity...Mrs. Nina Stevens, Akita.
5. Scientific Temperance Instruction...
Mrs. Wm. Buchanan, Tokyo.
6. Physical Education...Miss C. M. Osborn, Tokyo.
Associate...Mrs. Cate.
7. Sunday Schools...Miss M. B. Griffiths, Hiroaki.
8. The Press...Miss E. Griffin, Yokohama.
9. Temperance Literature...Mrs. H. H. Guy, Tokyo.
10. Anti-Narcotics...Miss Wigle, Nagano.
11. Evangelistic...Miss S. M. Bauernfeind, Tokyo.
12. Unfermented Sacramental Wine...
Miss E. A. Preston, Kofu.
13. Work among soldiers and sailors...
Mrs. Weaver, Osaka.
Associate...Mrs. Newell.
14. Sabbath Observance...
Mrs. G. W. Van Horn, Osaka.
15. Social Purity...Miss I. M. Hargrave, Tokyo.
16. Rescue Work...Mrs. G. P. Pierson, Asahigawa.
Associate...Mrs. McCauley.
17. Mothers' Meetings...Mrs. B. Chappell, Tokyo.
18. Cradle Roll...Mrs. G. Howles.
19. Work in Factories...Miss Claggett, Tokyo.
Associate...Miss Imhoff.
20. Mercy...Mrs. Madden, Sendai.
21. Medal Contests...Miss Sala Evans, Sakawa.
22. Peace and Arbitration...Miss E. R. Gillett, Mito.
23. Parliamentary Usage...
Miss I. M. Blackmore, Tokyo.
24. Legislation and Petition...
Mrs. Gorbeld, Toyama.
25. Flower Mission...
Miss M. E. Williams, Yokohama.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE FIFTH TEST MATCH.

London, August 17.

The fifth Test match between the Australian cricket XI. and all England was drawn.

FRANCE, GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

Owing to the negotiations for the Morocco conference now proceeding the French press has been sharply commenting on the proposals by German bankers to lend the Sultan half a million sterling. The German Legation at Tangier now announces that the contract has been signed.

THE SINGAPORE DOCKS.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, acts as umpire in the arbitration between the Straits Settlements and the Tanjong Pagar docks, in the matter of the expropriation of the company.

THE CONFERENCE.

Later.

The plenipotentiaries announce that Art. 5 was discussed yesterday, but owing to a divergence of views, they decided to proceed with the other Articles and subsequently disposed of Article 6.

THE AMERICAN BOYCOTT.

The American State Department at Washington declares that the Chinese boycott of American goods is not serious. Some headway has been made at Shanghai, but the boycott is unsuccessful in Canton and elsewhere.

TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

London, August 17.

The Sultan of Morocco has rejected the French Minister's demand for the release of an Algerian Chief who had been brought to Fez in chains. Serious developments are possible.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Conference has agreed to Articles 7 and 8, which have reference to the Chinese Eastern Railway, with the exception of one point which requires elaboration.

Later.

The Conference discussed the indemnity article yesterday. They failed to agree on this question and temporarily laid the article aside. They then proceeded to consider the surrender of the Russian interned warships.

Russia by accepting Articles 7 and 8 surrenders every vestige of ambition in Manchuria. She closes the door on the ice-free port of Dalny, on which she has spent millions, and retains only a non-military line connecting her European possessions with her Pacific and Maritime provinces.

London, August 19.

The peace plenipotentiaries disagreed regarding Article 10, the disposal of the interned warships, and it was shelved, as was also Article 11, which refers to the limitation of the Russian Navy in the Far East. The consideration of the latter subject will be resumed to-day.

RUSSIAN INTERNAL LOAN.

London, August 18.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that an Imperial Decree has been published, authorising the Russian Minister of Finance to issue an internal loan of two hundred million roubles, bearing five per cent. interest.

RUSSIAN DELEGATES CONFER.

London, August 20.

A prolonged conference of the entire Russian mission at Portsmouth began at midnight. It is stated that some disagreement exists concerning what Russia should yield in order to secure a compromise.

THE TSAR AND DOMESTIC REFORMS.

The Tsar has issued a manifesto, to be read in all the churches, granting a constitution. He hopes that the new assembly will meet not later than the middle of January next. The manifesto confers on the assembly a certain amount of legislative power.

THE CONFERENCE.

London, August 20.

The Conference has adjourned till Tuesday afternoon, when the protocols will be signed. Meanwhile the plenipotentiaries will consult their respective Governments, as the final decision rests with Tokyo and St. Petersburg. The Conference disagreed with regard to Article 11, but agreed to Article 12, granting Japanese fishing rights on the Siberian coast.

RUSSIA AND THE FAR EAST.

Later.

It is stated at Portsmouth that M. Witte has declined to entertain Article eleven, but has intimated that Russia has no intention of maintaining a naval force in the Far East, constituting the theatre (of influence) of Japan or any other power.

CURZON RESIGNS.

London, August 21.

It is officially stated that Lord Curzon Viceroy of India, has resigned. Mr. Balfour has communicated the fact of the resignation to the King.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

The British Channel Squadron has arrived at Esbjerg.

THE PRESIDENT AND BARON ROSEN.

The President conferred for an hour with Baron Rosen. It is known that before inviting Baron Rosen to meet him President Roosevelt had secured the active and cordial support of Great Britain, France and Germany, and had also communicated with the Emperor of Japan.

RUSSIAN DOMESTIC REFORMS.

London, August 21.

A complete absence of enthusiasm is the most striking feature of the Russian press comments on the national assembly project. There are no signs of rejoicing anywhere. The high rental qualification for town vote excludes the majority of educated persons from the franchise. Only 5,000 of the population of St. Petersburg are qualified.

THE TSAR AND PEACE CONCESSIONS.

London, August 21.

The *Times* has a telegram from Portsmouth which says that the Tsar held a council and finally decided that no further concessions can be made.

LORD CURZON'S RESIGNATION.

The newspapers are unanimous in their tributes to Lord Curzon's magnificent services.

GENERAL STRIKE AT WARSAW.

A general strike has been proclaimed at Warsaw owing to the indignation caused by the procedure at the elections, in which the Poles are treated in a fashion similar to Asiatic nomads.

BOTH SIDES FIRM.

London, Aug. 21.

A summary of the peace protocols submitted to the Conference to-day, which has been published, shows that both sides adhere to their positions with regard to the indemnity and to Saghalien.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

The French Minister at Fez has presented a vigorous demand for the release of the Algerian chief and for payment of an indemnity. It is understood that France contemplates making a demonstration either on the Algerian frontier or at a Moorish port a lesson to the Sultan.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

London, August 21.

The meeting of the Conference was postponed until to-day, the non-completion of protocols being assigned as the reason. It is believed that the real reason is that M. Witte is awaiting final instructions from St. Petersburg. A representative of President Roosevelt conferred with M. Witte and Baron Rosen yesterday.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

RUSSIAN REFORM.

A Wolff's telegram from Moscow says: The recent meeting of the Agricultural Union in Moscow was attended by representatives from 22 localities. They decided make the following demands:—

- 1.—That an election of representatives for a national assembly be carried out.
- 2.—That all persons of 20 years or upwards

itled to vote for representatives by direct an signed ballots.

That the assembly shall have power to submit jects of law and to superintend administration and ince.

That the persons of the representatives shall inviolate.

That the right of farmers to own land be in- ised.

That religious instruction be not compulsory that a system of secular elementary education be be compulsory.

That education and religion be separated.

That free libraries be established.

RUSSIA.

A Wolff's telegram from St. Petersburg s:—An Ukase with reference to a onal assembly and an Imperial Ordin- are expected to be issued on the 19th ant. Among 8 drafts of an Ukase sub- ted to His Majesty that of M. Pobie- utschef was selected as a basis.

the Japanese Consul at Newchwang under date of the 22nd

JAPANESE IN NEWCHWANG.

reat numbers of Japanese females con- e to come to Newchwang, imperilling cause of morality. Henceforth, therefore, opening of new restaurants is forbidden, from September 1st no licences will be ted to dancing girls or maid-servants ying for them. Consequently Japanese les who contemplate proceeding to chwang are warned that no place exists hem and that they had better refrain making the voyage.

(ISSUED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

GENERAL LINEVITCH.

Reuter's telegram says that General itch reports:—"On the 13th several e enemy's torpedo-boats cannonaded Lazareff and endeavoured to land a but they were repulsed."

s affair has been already reported by Admiral ca. The Russians, according to the Japanese it, opened fire on the landing party from the of a forest and killed one bluejacket, wound- s. The landing party repulsed them, however, stroyed the telegraph station on the cape.—

evitch further reports:—"According elligence received from Korea our on the 5th instant repulsed the enemy had advanced from Ko-Phungsan. he 6th and 7th the enemy again ced but were again repulsed. At the time another of our forces drove back empt directed against it, the enemy z some corpses and ammunition. On th our troops assumed the offensive in ighbourhood of Unkwi Bay and drove my south, taking some arms and nition. Subsequently our troops oc- Ko-Phungsan.

e is no statement from Japanese sources that I advanced as far as Ko-Phungsan, and we e, therefore, how they can have made any orthward of that place. Possibly, however, t out reconnoitering parties. As to Unkwi, orth of the point where the Japanese right the date of the latest advices. That they ced back to the south of Unkwi is thus a plexing story.—Ed. J.M.]

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

gist of an article in the *Kolnische* with reference to the relations be- ussia and Germany is this:—"Dur- s war Germany has maintained eutrality towards both of the ents, but there is no reason why it e right for her to set little store by ndly relations with her eastern ur. Persons in certain quarters of who used to entertain doubts of y seem to have now a growing ce in her sincerity. Some folks hat Germany need not take into her ulations that Russia has suffered

defeat and that her national strength is greatly diminished, but such a contention is hard to endorse. For many years to come there can be no doubt that under all political aspects Russia's strength will be small, for, even if peace is now restored or if it comes in the sequel of further fighting a long time will be needed for her to reorganize her army and restore tranquillity and good order within her borders. Nevertheless Russia is not to be excluded from the category of strong Powers. Above all looking at the matter from Germany's geographical position, it is clearly to her advantage to maintain good relations with Russia. Even France, which of late has shown a certain degree of cool- ness towards Russia, strictly preserves the dual alliance, which is a proof that Russia will be hereafter as she has been hitherto a strong and imposing Power. In that respect Germany and France see with the same eyes."

(Received at the Naval Head Quarters.)

[Received on the afternoon of the 19th from the officer command- ing the force sent to Kamchatka.]

KAMCHATKA.

On the 13th instant the Kamchatka Squadron captured the Russian transport *Australia* in the harbour at Petropavlovsk.

(Received by the Naval Department from Admiral Shibayama, Port Arthur, 22nd inst., p.m.)

RUSSIAN DESTROYER FLOATED.

The sunken destroyer *Silni* (240 tons 26½ knots) was floated to-day.

(The *Silni* is one of the destroyers put together at Port Arthur, materials having been sent overland from Russia.—Ed. J.M.)

(RECEIVED BY THE "KOKUMIN SHIMBUN.")

THE CONFERENCE.

Portsmouth, August 16, a.m.

On the morning of Wednesday, 16th, the Plenipotentiaries proceeded to the conference chamber through the rain which had lasted since the previous night. They are to consider the 7th Article, which is very complicated.

Later.

At the meeting on the 16th instant the following appears to have been settled:— VII.—The transfer of the Harbin-Port Arthur Railway from Russia to Japan.

VIII.—That the railway across Manchuria shall not be used for warlike purposes but shall be devoted solely to commercial uses.

Russia agreed to the above two Articles. Japan consenting that the same restriction should be applied to the Port Arthur Rail- way. The other articles are to come up for discussion to-morrow.

(From Mr. Carl O'Loughlin.)

Portsmouth, August 16, p.m.

Russia will probably agree to concede fishery privileges to Japan and Japan will abandon her demand as to limiting the naval forces of Russia in East Asia. It is expected that the question of handing over the interned war-ships will be submitted to arbitration. As to the cession of Saghalien and the re-imbursement of expenses, it is declared on the Russian side that there will be no yielding.

(RECEIVED BY THE "HOCHI SHIMPO.")

On the 16th inst. the 7th Article relat- ing to the Harbin-Port Arthur railway was discussed but no decision was arrived at. Russia declares that the railway is private property.

The 8th Article, viz., the one guaranteeing that the Vladivostok railway shall not be utilised for warlike purposes, was agreed to.

A New York telegram says that the

prospects of peace are becoming hopeful. It is expected that a compromise will be effect- ed regarding the re-imbursement and Sagha- lien articles.

There is also a rumour in New York that the Powers will bring pressure to bear on Japan to make her abandon the re- imbursement article and restore peace.

(RECEIVED BY THE "NICHU NICHU SHIMBUN.")

London, August 16, 3.30 p.m.

The outlook of the Peace Conference is somewhat better. The Saghalien question has not been settled but it has not led to a dissolution of the conference. The conditions likely to be settled have now been nearly all discussed. As to the railway-transfer demand the Russian Plenipotentiaries affirm that it is a private line, the property of the Russo-Chinese Bank.

(RECEIVED BY THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

RAISING THE SHIPS.

Yingkow.

The work of repairing the *Bayan*, the *Peresviet* and the *Pollava* having been car- ried to completion very successfully, all three are fit to put to sea under their own steam.

(RECEIVED BY THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

THE RUSSIAN DOMESTIC LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Russian domestic loan of one hundred million roubles amount to only 100,000 roubles.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date.
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Preussen	Sa. Aug. 26
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of Japan	Sa. Aug. 26
Hongkong	B. M. Co.	Blanchina	Mo. Aug. 26
Europe	M. M. Co.	Ernest Simons	W. Aug. 30
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Hyades	W. Aug. 30
Hongkong	C. P. M. Co.	Emp. of India	Th. Aug. 31
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Sa. Sept. 1
Europe	B. T. Co.	Pleiades	Sa. Sept. 1
America	P. M. Co.	Mongolia	Tu. Sept. 10
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	F. Sept. 20

- 1 Leaves M be on the 19th inst.
- 2 Left Vancouver on the 14th inst.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 18th inst.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 20th inst.
- 5 Left San Francisco on the 25th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Armand Behlo	Sa. Aug. 26
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Taiter	Sa. Aug. 26
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Armbia	Sa. Aug. 26
Hongkong	C. P. M. Co.	Emp. of Japan	Mo. Aug. 26
America	P. M. Co.	Blanchina	Tu. Aug. 29
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Anhui	W. Aug. 30
Europe	B. T. Co.	Hyades	Th. Aug. 31
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of India	F. Sept. 1
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Preussen	Sa. Sept. 1
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Tu. Sept. 3
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Nicomedia	W. Sept. 6
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	F. Sept. 8
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Pleiades	Sa. Sept. 10
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Mongolia	W. Sept. 13
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Sept. 20

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Kil-urn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 19th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Alheman, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 19th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 17th Aug., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Keenun, British steamer, 4,897, R. Conradi, 19th Aug.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 17th Aug., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Chiswick, British steamer, 2,072, C. W. B. Woods, 20th Aug.—Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 20th Aug.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Prima, Norwegian steamer, 761, B. A. Meyer, 20th Aug.—Moji, Coal.—Yashimatsu Coal Co.
Lord Antrim, British steamer, 1,954, A. Cordiner, 20th Aug.—Moji, Coal.—Yamagataya.

Original from

Macduff, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 21st Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Lyra, American steamer, 3,516, G. V. Williams, 21st Aug.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 1st Aug., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 21st Aug.—Manila and Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 20th Aug., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 21st Aug.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 20th Aug., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, Wm. Finch, 21st Aug.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 2nd Aug., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Patroclus, British steamer, 3,548, E. G. Dickens, 21st Aug.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 20th Aug., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Bentley, British steamer, 2,509, J. Potter, 21st Aug.—London via ports, and Kobe, 20th Aug., General.—Comes & Co.

Ganges, British steamer, 2,721, W. Sibbald, 21st Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Inga, Norwegian steamer, 577, O. P. Spinnau, 21st Aug.—Wakamatsu, Coal.—Drabble & Co.

Breid, Norwegian steamer, 645, J. Folkman, 21st Aug.—Kuchinotsu, Coal.—Drabble & Co.

Peking, British steamer, 2,875, G. A. Rodway, 21st Aug.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 20th Aug., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Saxonia, German steamer, 3,316, Hoppe, 22nd Aug.—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 17th Aug., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Scandia, German steamer, 3,135, von Doehren, 22nd Aug.—Hamburg via ports, and Hongkong, 16th Aug., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, J. H. Rinder, 24th Aug.—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oro, British steamer, 2,147, W. Ransome Coleman, 24th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prussia, American barque, 1,131, A. Johnson, 24th Aug.—Vancouver, B.C., 7th June, Timber.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Valetta, British steamer, 1,937, J. McMorran, 24th Aug.—Sakata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 24th Aug.—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 24th Aug.—Vancouver, B.C., 7th Aug., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Unda, Norwegian steamer, 879, A. Hansen, 24th Aug.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Baralong, British steamer, 2,684, E. D. Jenkins, 18th Aug.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bentley, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 18th Aug.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Samara, British steamer, 1,790, W. Lewis, 18th Aug.—Muroran, General.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Isleworth, British steamer, 1,719, Cox, 18th Aug.—Moj, General.—T. Inouye.

Yoshida, German steamer, 5,001, E. Prehn, 19th Aug.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Breconshire, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, 19th Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 20th Aug.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Golconda, British tank steamer, 4,863, H. Carter, 20th Aug.—Java via Moji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Bogor, Dutch steamer, 2,306, J. Werkhoven, 20th Aug.—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Kaiserin Elisabeth (8 guns), Austrian cruiser, 4,200, Capt. Mirtl, 21st Aug.—Chefoo.

Dracmar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 21st Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Lyra, American steamer, 3,516, G. V. Williams, 22nd Aug.—Manila and Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 22nd Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 22nd Aug.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Windsor, British steamer, 1,853, E. A. Booth, 22nd Aug.—Moj, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 22nd Aug.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Gerd, Norwegian steamer, 750, N. Chr. Halvorsen, 22nd Aug.—Muroran, General.—S. Tanaka.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, Wm. Finch, 23rd Aug.

—Hongkong via ports and Manila, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Serra Blanca, British steamer, 2,338, Gruchy, 23rd Aug.—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Comes & Co.

Keemun, British steamer, 4,897, R. Conradi, 23rd Aug.—Puget Sound ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 23rd Aug.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prima, Norwegian steamer, 701, B. A. Meyer, 23rd Aug.—Moj, Ballast.—Yamashita Coal Co.

Cairo, Norwegian steamer, 1,381, Hansen, 23rd Aug.—Miyoko, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Patroclus, British steamer, 3,548, E. G. Dickens, 24th Aug.—Batavia, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Macduff, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 24th Aug.—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chiswick, British steamer, 2,072, G. W. B. Woods, 24th Aug.—Muroran, General.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

British steamer *Athenian*, from Hongkong via ports, and Kobe.—Lady Piggott, Capt. L. A. Barnes-Lawrence, Mrs. Barnes-Lawrence and child, Miss Barnes-Lawrence, Capt. Harvey, Mrs. Harvey, Mr. H. W. Moron, Mrs. Moron, Mr. J. Baker, Mrs. Munck, Mr. M. D. Currie, Mr. J. Ahtschin, Mr. G. E. Woodward, Mrs. Woodward and 2 children, Capt. Parton, Miss Barker, Mr. R. J. Iribek, Mr. B. Tanner, Lieut. Messenger, Capt. Bennett, Mr. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander in cabin. In Transit:—Mr. Allan Cameron, Mr. Penning, Mrs. Penning, Mr. Frank Penning, Mr. Albert Penning, Mr. Stanley Penning, Mr. C. S. Keem, Miss H. B. Benton, Miss Viola Hays, Mr. R. A. Graham, Mr. J. Heldreth, Mr. Chu Yang, Mr. F. Nette, Miss Rogers, Mr. M. E. Harris, Mr. E. P. Moss, Mrs. Moss and child, Mr. W. Evenburg, Mr. Schneiderwind, Mr. J. F. Brounton, Capt. E. S. Brand, Miss E. R. Dieterle, Mr. C. P. Newton, Mrs. Newton and child and Mr. E. G. Patric in cabin; 4 Chinese; 25 Filipinos; 34 Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Doric*, from Hongkong via ports:—Dr. G. B. K. Wright, Mrs. G. B. K. Wright, Mr. W. J. Kehoe, Miss May Kehoe, Miss A. Slater, Mrs. Breckman, Capt. S. F. Bottoms, U.S.A., Mr. A. C. Beyer and native servant, Mr. T. D. Knight, Mrs. T. D. Knight, Master D. Knight, Mr. J. B. Thomas, Mrs. J. B. Thomas, Mr. W. Bullard, Capt. P. Reimers, Mrs. Reimers and child, Mr. G. H. Thompson, Mr. Douglas, Mr. C. H. Hunt, Miss L. L. Hunt, Mr. Ward, Mr. E. Jonah and native servant, Mr. C. H. Lawson, Mrs. C. H. Lawson, Capt. C. Olsen, Capt. J. T. Harrison, Mr. G. J. Brockman, Mr. C. Bidwell, Mr. C. Van Buren, Mr. F. E. Ringer, and Mr. E. A. Evers, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. G. E. Loring, Mr. W. P. Pettus, Mr. Wm. Rosenfeld, Mr. W. J. Fisher, Master C. J. Warren, Mr. R. McCullough, Mr. E. A. Rowe, Mr. L. M. Brown, Mr. Wm. L. Hay, Mr. W. F. Bockius, Mr. E. Wechselberg, Mr. W. L. Gunther, Mr. E. M. Oury, Miss J. E. Chapin, Mr. R. Gailey, Mrs. R. Gailey and 2 children, Mr. A. Jewett, and Miss Grace Jewett, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. T. Iwasaki, Mr. T. Momono, Mr. K. Yoshikawa, Mr. M. Van Hook, Mrs. J. M. Van Hook, Mrs. S. Brandt and infant, Dr. Hermann Fahrlander, Mr. S. Brandley Moore, Mr. Karl Postner, and Mr. K. Otsuki, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mr. Frank N. Meyer, in cabin. For Manila:—Mr. C. A. Belknap, Mrs. B. A. Belknap, Miss Retta Carlin, Mr. Frank L. Crone, Mr. C. C. Fuller, Mrs. C. F. De May and son, Mr. Jos. T. Hanlon, Miss N. Leona Hunter, Miss M. L. Johnson, Mr. Melvin L. Merritt, Mr. Filmon Perez, Mr. E. G. Redline, Mr. N. C. Smith, Mr. H. H. Wallace, Mr. J. S. Verger, Mr. T. C. Zschokke, and Mrs. T. C. Zschokke, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mrs. A. F. Budge, Mr. Galt Ingram, Mrs. A. T. Smith, and Mr. J. H. Langtry, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Minnesota*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. L. B. Graves, Mrs. L. B. Graves, Miss M. Graves, Miss D. Graves, Mr. Gustave Werner, and Mrs. Gustave Werner, in cabin; Mr. A. G. Hurst, Mrs. A. G. Hurst, Master Hurst, Mr. Lizzie Hirshey, Mr. Grace Yattelle, Mr. Carrie Wasland, Mr. Bessie Haroldson, Mr. L. B. Worcker, Mr. J. H. Eshebean, Mr. R. Taniwah, Mr. P. C. Daito, and Mr. N. Makino, in intermediate; 1 Japanese, in steerage. For Kobe:—Rev. C. S. Denning, in cabin; 7 Japanese, in steerage. For Nagasaki:—Mr. W. C. Bryant, Mr. J. N. Hoid, and Mr. C. W. King, in intermediate. For Shanghai:—Rev. A. W. Martin, and Mrs. A. W. Martin, in cabin; Mr. John J. Westrup, Mrs. John Westrup, Master Jos. Westrup, Mr. C. C. Chopp, and Mr. H. Wang, in intermediate. For Hongkong:—Dr. Edwin Bowes, Mrs. Edwin Bowes, Miss M. Bowes, Mr. B. F. Whipple, Miss F. Montgomery, Mrs. Helen and child, Mrs. A. Abi, Mr. Louis Levy, Mr. Ed. Levy, Mrs. J. Hamilton,

Lewis, Miss D. Foshay, Miss B. Shaffer, Judge S. Giffin, Mrs. W. S. Giffin, Mr. C. B. Smith, Mr. W. Wilder, Mrs. H. W. Wilder, Master Joe Wilder, Mrs. A. T. Baxter, Mr. R. G. McLeod, Miss J. Cullom, Mrs. W. B. Walker and child, Mr. E. Magie, and Miss Mabel Lanyon, in cabin; Mr. G. MacPherson, and Mr. J. H. Fitzbutler, in intermediate; 34 Chinese, in steerage. For Macao:—Mr. Samuel McClintock, Mr. O. S. Peabody, Mr. W. Dorris, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. C. D. Schell, C. D. Schell, Miss Schell, Mrs. A. E. Whipple, O. Liddell, Mrs. Elizabeth Gray, Mr. O. G. L. and Miss F. Gray, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Pinus Edel Frick*, Europe via ports:—Mr. Seelhorst, Mr. Inge, G. de Lalande, Mr. H. Deck, Mrs. Schmeck, Nishizawa, Mr. Shaw, Mr. James Marshall, Abenheini, Mr. P. Kummel, Mr. G. R. Grog, Suhr, Mr. L. Janson, Mr. and Mrs. Hornemann, C. Rieck, Mrs. Nelson and baby, Lieut.-Col. W. Mr. J. C. Epperly, Mr. A. M. Montell, Mr. E. Meer, Mr. E. R. Duer, Mr. J. P. Roche, Mr. Mrs. Loureiro, Mr. J. W. Crouch, Mr. and Mrs. Morrell, Mr. McCowan, Colonel H. A. Codd, Mrs. Coddington, Mrs. Bessie Nickels, Mrs. Sayers, Mr. Kwong Chang, Jr., Miss M. C. Mr. Spence, Mr. Hall, Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Mrs. Remedios, Miss J. D. Remedios, Mr. Show, Mr. A. E. Pfaukuchen, Mr. and Mrs. Blunck, Dr. Dorsey Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Sharp, Miss Toki Okada, Miss Sawo Koguchi, Mr. R. Kinoshita, Mr. H. Okada, Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Chan, Mr. Gai and 2 children, Johannsen, Mr. Berrent, Mr. C. Johannsen, Olsen, Mr. Olsen, Mr. Edwardsen, Mr. Y. T. Mr. J. Shinza, Mr. G. Low, Mr. N. Olsen, Jansen, Mr. F. Ceuremon, Mr. P. C. Koroistoy, Mr. G. Newman, Mr. C. Wolf, in cabin, and 12 Chinese, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mrs. C. J. Branham, Capt. E. S. Brand, J. F. Brounton, Miss H. B. Burton, Mr. Allen, Mrs. Allan Cameron, Mr. E. C. Chu Yung, Miss E. R. Dieterle, Mr. W. E. Mr. P. L. Glenn, Mr. R. A. Graham, Mr. Harris, Miss Viola Hay, Mr. Hildreth, Mr. Miss M. Burnside Johnson, Mr. C. Keen, Konoda, Rev. H. Kozaki, Mrs. H. Kozaki, MacCallum, Mr. E. P. Moss, Mrs. E. P. Moss, child, Mr. F. Nette, Miss C. S. Reman, Mr. Newton, Mrs. C. P. Newton and child, Mr. Penning, Mrs. J. E. Penning, Mr. Frank Penning, Mr. Albert Penning, Mr. Stanley Penning, Mr. Roberts, Miss Rogers, Mr. Y. Sakano, Mrs. kano, Mrs. S. Sato, Mr. R. Schneider, Takenaka, Mr. H. Watanaka, Mrs. H. W. Mr. J. E. Williams, Mr. James Woods, and James Woods, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Doric*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. W. F. Bockius, Mr. R. W. Morgan Brown, Mr. R. W. Campbell, Miss J. E. Chapin, Miss Ermine Campbell, Mr. E. L. Fanshawe, Dr. E. W. Fisher, W. J. Fisher, Mr. R. Gailey, Mrs. A. G. children, Mr. W. L. Gunther, Mr. A. W. Mr. Franklin Hamilton, Mrs. Franklin Hamilton, Master Edward Hamilton, Master Arthur and governess, Mr. Wm. L. Hay, Mr. A. Miss Grace Jewell, Miss F. Lawrence, Mr. Lawson, Mrs. C. H. Lawson, Mr. G. E. L. S. Lowery, Mr. R. McCullough, Mrs. T. Cloy, Miss Francis McCulloch, Miss Grace M. D. Montague, U.S.N., Mr. E. M. Pettus, Dr. J. T. Priestley, Mr. W. B. E. A. Rowe, Mr. Wm. Rosenfeld, Dr. J. J. N., Mr. E. A. Taylor, Mr. J. W. Master C. B. Warren, Mr. E. Wechselberg, Samuel H. Whitehead, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Tremont*, for Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. J. Clarens, Mr. and Mrs. Capt. J. Crossby, Miss A. Briggs, Lieut. L. A. Mr. and Mrs. De Ath, Mr. T. A. Gleason, Greenough, Mr. J. Harold, Mr. P. A. He R. W. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. child, Mrs. Meyer and 2 children, Mr. T. Lieut. R. E. Smyser, Capt. L. Sievert, Waters, and Capt. H. Whittier, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, for Hong Kong:—Mr. C. A. Belknap, Mrs. C. A. Mrs. A. F. Budge, Miss Retta Carlin, Mr. Crone, Mr. C. C. Fuller, Mrs. C. F. De son, Mr. Jos. T. Hanlon, Miss N. Leona, Galt Ingram, Miss M. L. Johnson, Mr. J. H. Mr. Melvin L. Merritt, Mr. Frank N. Filmon Perez, Mr. E. C. Redline, Mr. N. Mrs. A. T. Smith, Mr. H. H. Wallace, Verger, Mr. T. C. Zschokke, Mrs. T. C. Mr. F. Collier, Mrs. F. Collier, Rev. L. P. Capt. Herbert B. Crosley, Mr. Wm. Hay, Wm. Haywood, 2 children and governess, Hidalgo, Mrs. H. Lefebvre, Sister Marie L. Major A. Pickering, Mr. D. Schlemmer, Schoetzchen, Mr. L. A. Smart, Sister Saw, Mr. P. G. Woolley, and Mrs. P. G. Woolley,

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, August 25.

The market is still stagnant, buyers waiting for the result of the peace negotiations.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{40 yds. 36 in.} ... 0.10 to 0.16
 {50 yds. 36 in.} ... 0.10 to 0.16

Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 36 inches V. 4.00 to 4.50
 Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches 4.50 to 5.25
 Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches... 2.85 to 4.25

Cotton Italians and Satteens... 0.30 to 0.40

WOOLLENS.

Flannels... V. 0.50 to 0.65
 Italian Cloth, 32 in... 0.35 to 0.50

Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches... 0.16 to 0.22

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00

Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 55 inches... 0.90 to 1.00

Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00

Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb... 0.60 to 0.66

Elvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches... 9.20 to 12.50

Victoria Laws, 12 yards, 42 3/4 inches... 0.90 to 1.80

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches... 2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

os. 16/24, Singles... Y. Nominal

os. 28/32, Singles... —

os. 38/42, Singles... —

os. 42, Doubles... Nominal

os. 42, Doubles... Nominal

os. 2/60, Plain... Nominal

os. 2/80, Plain... Nominal

os. 2/100, Plain... Nominal

os. 2/60, Gassed... 300.00 to 310.00

os. 2/80, Gassed... 350.00 to 370.00

os. 2/100, Gassed... 430.00 to 460.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling... 27.00 to 27.25

Indian Broach... 25.50 to 26.00

Chinese... 24.00 to 26.50

METALS.

No special feature to report.

und and square 1/2 inch and upward... V. 4.00 to 4.20

n Plates, assorted... 4.35 to 4.65

set Iron... 4.70 to 6.95

vanised Iron sheets... 10.05 to 10.95

re Nails, assorted... 6.85 to 7.15

Plates, per box... 7.40 to 7.65

Iron, No. 3... 2.40

op Iron (3/4 to 1 1/2 inch)... 5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

No change.

merican... 3.00 to 3.26

isian... 3.14

igkat... 2.94

SUGAR.

The market is still inactive.

wn 'Jakao... V. 9.40 to 9.80

wn Manila... 10.10 to 11.10

wn Daitong... 7.80 to 8.00

wn Canton... 10.00 to 12.10

ite Java and Penang... 12.80 to 13.80

ite Refined... 14.40 to 17.20

INDIGO.

small business.

Medium to best... 190.00 to 240.00

utta, Medium to best... 140.00 to 200.00

ras (Karyak), Medium to best... 90.00 to 120.00

ras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best... —

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

here has been a large business at gradually

incing prices, until values have touched the

ations given below. At these prices there comes

use, and there is less business doing. Japanese

very confident that the market will advance

ather, while some buyers think that these values

ot be maintained. Time will prove who is right.

QUOTATIONS.

res—Extra Best, Coarse... 1,130 to 1,135

res—Extra, Fine... 1,080 to 1,090

res—Extra, Coarse... 1,080 to 1,090

res—No. 1, Fine... 1,060 to 1,070

res—No. 1 1/2, Fine... 1,070 to 1,100

res—No. 1 1/2, Coarse... 1,020 to 1,030

res—No. 2, Fine... 1,040 to 1,050

res—No. 2, Coarse... —

res—Extra... —

res—No. 1... 1,060 to 1,070

res—No. 1 1/2... 1,040 to 1,050

res—No. 2... 1,020 to 1,030

res—Extra... 1,040 to 1,050

res—No. 1... 1,010 to 1,020

res—No. 1 1/2... 980 to 990

res—No. 2... 960 to 970

res—No. 2 1/2... 940 to 950

BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red
 Rough Hands Prevented by

CUTICURA SOAP

MILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itches, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic, cleansing purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, and the best toilet and baby soap in the world.

COMPLETE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure itching, disfiguring humours, eczema, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in the screw-cap pocket vials, containing 50 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alternative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifier, humour cures, and tonic-digestives, yet compounded.

WASTE SILK.

The market has opened and some Filature kibiso have been settled on the basis of our quotations. For other kinds of waste there is a difference between buyers and sellers of about 10 per cent. The prices we give are those asked by holders.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best... —
 Noshi—Filatures, Good... —
 Noshi—Oshiu, Best... —
 Noshi—Oshiu, Good... —
 Noshi—Oshiu, Medium... —
 Noshi—Shimshiu, Best... —
 Noshi—Shimshiu, Good... —
 Noshi—Bushi, Best... —
 Noshi—Bushi, Good... —
 Noshi—Bushi, Medium... —
 Noshi—Joshui, Best... —
 Noshi—Joshui, Good... —
 Kibiso—Filatures, Extra... —
 Kibiso—Filatures, Best... —
 Kibiso—Filatures, Second... —
 Kibiso—Joshui, Good... —
 Kibiso—Bushi, Fair... —

TEA.

There are small stocks and a moderate business has been passing at slightly firmer prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest... Y. 51 and upwards
 Choice... 43 to 50
 Finest... 38 to 42 Nom.
 Fine... 33 to 37
 Good Medium... 30 to 34
 Medium... 26 to 30
 Good Common... 24 to 25
 Common... 19 to 22

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, August 24

London silver 1/2 lower and China sterling quotations 1/2 to 3/4 lower have caused local rates on China to rule rather higher, but no change in other rates.

London—Bank T.T. ... 2/0 1/2
 — Bills on demand ... 2/0 1/2
 — 4 months' sight ... 2/0 1/2
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 2/0 1/2
 — 6 months' sight ... 2/0 1/2
 Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ... 255
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 259 1/2
 — 6 months' sight ... 260 1/2
 Hongkong—Bank sight ... per \$100 96 1/2
 — Private 10 days' sight ... 94 1/2

Shanghai—Bank sight ... 74 1/2
 — Private 10 days' sight ... 76 1/2
 India—Bank sight ... 151 1/2
 — Private 30 days' sight ... 153 1/2
 America—Bank sight ... 49 1/2
 — Private 30 days' sight ... 49 1/2
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 50 1/2
 Germany—Bank sight ... 207 1/2
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 211
 Bar Silver (London) ... 28 1/2

* Nominal.

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, August 25, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Div'd.	Paid up 1 year.	Q'tion.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds	100	5	90.80
1st Issue	100	5	88.30
2nd Issue	100	5	86.50
Exchequer Bonds 3rd Issue	100	5	83.00
Exchequer Bonds 4th Issue	100	5	82.90
Exchequer Bonds 5th Issue	100	5	83.70
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	83.70
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	81.00
5% Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100	5	80.60
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	84.50
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	93.00
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	91.20
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	90.00
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	86.50
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd	100	10	70.80
Sanyo Railway	50	8	60.40
Kyushu Railway	50	8	89.00
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	8.50	63.50
Sobu Railway	50	11	77.00
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	11.04	80.10
Tokyo Street Railway (Shibai)	50	12.50	11.04
Tokyo Street Railway new	12.50	11.04	30.00
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	3.5	61.80
Tokyo Electric Railway, new	30	3.5	40.50
Yokohama Electric Railway	40	—	49.50
Odawara Electric Car	50	3	24.00
Keihin Electric Railway	50	8	70.10
Keihin Electric Railway, new	12.50	8	31.60
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	15	36.00
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	17.30
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	23.70

* Ex dividend.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



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BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**



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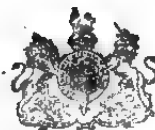
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to
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,
Palpitation,
and all Internal Disorders.

**THESE PILLS
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;**
they contain no deleterious
matter, and may be taken by
the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 53, Oxford St.)
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.



"I tell you, man,
it's as good as gold!"

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 18th every month, at Noon, the "NAGATO MARU."
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 23rd every month, at Noon, the "KOSUN MARU."
—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nippon and Shanghai, about Aug. 26th, the "TANTO."
—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, 26th, at 7 a.m., the "ARMAND BEBE."
—S.S. Co.

For PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 26th, the "ARL."
—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nippon and Shanghai, about Aug. 28th, the "EMPEROR JAPAN."
—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Aug. 28th, 3 p.m., the "MANCHURIA."
—P. M. S.S. Co.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), 29th, the "EASTERN."
—Comes & Co.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, at Daylight, the "PARKING."
—Butterfield & Swire.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via the Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Aug. 29th, at Daylight, the "CASSA."
—O. S.N. Co.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, 30th, at 2 p.m., the "ANSHU."
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, 31st, at Daylight, the "SCANDIA."
—C. O. S.S. Co.

For VICTORIA, H.C., and Tacoma, Wash., 31st, the "HYADES."
—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 1st, at Noon, the "EMERALD OF INDIA."
—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, Sept. 1st, the "ACHILLES."
—Butterfield & Swire.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 1st, the "MACHAON."
—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Manila, Sept. 1st, the "MINNESOTA."
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Sept. 9 a.m., the "PREUSSEN."
—H. Ahrens & Nachf.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Port Said, and Florence, about September 4th, the "PERSIA."
—Heller Bros.

For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Sept. 5th, the "I MARU."
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki and Shanghai, about Sept. 5th, the "SHAN."
—P. M. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Sept. 6th, the "NICOMEDIA."
—P. S.S. & Co.

For SYDNEY, via Hongkong and New Guinea, 5th, the "WILLMARD."
—H. Ahrens & Co.

For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Sept. 2 p.m., the "IYO MARU."
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, 8th, the "SENECA."
—Standard Oil Co.

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YOKOHAMA, SEPT. 2ND, 1905.

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「FAIS CE QUE VOUS DEVEZ: ADVIENNE CE QUE POURRA」

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. It is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1905.

BIRTHS.

BUCKLAND—On the 25th inst., at 24, the rd, Shanghai, the wife of HORACE WILFRED BUCKLAND, of a Daughter.

On the 26th inst., at No. 107, Bluff, Yokohama, wife of A. E. PEARSON, of a Daughter.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

CE has been concluded but the terms are not known.

Aug. 26th, snow fell on the Shiojiri mountain to a depth of two inches.

heavy rain on Sunday evening flooded all low-lying quarters of Yokohama.

Aug. 29th, Colonels H. Kusakari and Y., sul were promoted Major General.

40th telegram reports that recently pirates sailed off Gunsan, Korea, and attacked native s.

5 a.m. on Aug. 26th, fire broke out in Mi-cho, damaging a coal shed. The cause tobacco ashes.

OR TANAKA, Commander of the Yokohama mental district, says the *Boyski*, will shortly e for the front.

RTY-FOUR invalids of the Russian battleship *retutch*, interned at Kiaochow, left there on . 26th for home.

N the steamer *Hui* arrived recently at ioi from Haiphong, the third engineer, Mr.

C. J. Price, went to his cabin, drank a whole bottle of cognac, and died.

A NAKASAKI telegram says that a through train and steamer service between Tokyo and Seoul will be opened on Sept. 10th.

A NAGANO telegram says that snow fell on Aug. 20th on Mt. Akaishi. A farmer named K. Fujisawa was frozen to death.

ON Sunday, 387 Russian civilians were brought from Saghalien via Awomori to Yokohama and delivered to the French Consul.

A RAT infected with plague was found on Aug. 28th in a godown at Fukagawa, Tokyo, belonging to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

THE *Tsushima Maru* (1,500 tons) was launched on Aug. 27th at Nagasaki. She will run between Shimonoseki and Fusan.

MR. SAKURAI, ex-representative for Chiba prefecture, on Aug. 25th committed suicide at Dairen. He was president of the Japanese Club there.

A REPORT has been received in Tokyo that at the beginning of September, Prince Tsai of China will arrive in Japan to investigate Japanese political affairs.

OWING to the heavy rains in Kobe on the night of Aug. 25th, 990 houses flooded. Seven of them collapsed; one person was killed and two were severely injured.

A CASE of plague was reported on Aug. 28th in Kobe. The patient is a workman named T. Yamamoto (36) of the Hyogo branch of the Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co.

THE Superintendent of the Awomori Forestry Office, was arrested on Aug. 26th. It is reported by Tokyo papers that he accepted bribes from merchants patronized by the office.

THREE Japanese have been arrested in Nagasaki on a charge of having counterfeited some nine hundred ten-dollar notes—issued by a foreign bank—and circulated a number of them.

ACCORDING to the *Hochi*, on Aug. 24th the Chinese Government issued an order to governors in South China to suppress immediately the anti-American measures planned by the native traders.

LEADING Korean merchants of Seoul intend to establish a bank as an organ for encouraging domestic industries. The promoters are negotiating with British and American bankers now in the capital.

PROFESSOR B. FUJITA advocates the erection of a bronze statue in honour of the late Commodore Perry. Japanese papers say that Mr. Smart, an American gentleman now in Tokyo, will assist the enterprise.

THREE Russian officers among the prisoners in Kokura were sentenced on Aug. 24th to four years' imprisonment and two men to one year's imprisonment. They some days ago escaped and were subsequently arrested.

UNT OTERA (40) who was sentenced on Aug. 1st last to death in the Osaka District on a charge of having murdered her husband—a wealthy merchant—in Osaka on Sept. 24th, 1903, was executed on the morning of Aug. 23rd in the Horikawa Prison.

M. SAWAYAMA (30), an interpreter of the Chinese language, employed by the Manchurian army, was recently sentenced by Court Martial to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. He will shortly be removed to a prison at home. This man, having obtained a bribe of fifty yen

from a suspicious Chinaman, who came to an outpost of the Japanese lines, connived at his passing to another line.

ON Aug. 27th, 671 invalids arrived at Ujina by two transports. Major-General Kamio arrived on the previous day at Tientsin. Major-General Watanabe, formerly Commander of the 20th brigade at home, left Himeji on Aug. 27th for the front.

A WIRELESS telegram from the look-out station on Hachijo island to the Yokosuka Naval Station reports that at 10.30 a.m. on Aug. 27th, a schooner was observed drifting southwest. She was severely damaged and completely water-logged.

THE Nippon Christian Society, Tokyo, has expelled a member named H. Shiraki. Recently he published a pamphlet with the title of *Yasu-no-ko* (Love of Christ). The society regarded the book as opposed to the doctrines of their religion.

OWING to dense fog, the steamer *Hakodate Maru* (490 tons) went ashore at 2 a.m. on Aug. 27th, off Noda point, Rikuchu province. The passengers and crew were saved. She was insured with the Nippon Marine Insurance Co. for twenty thousand yen.

AN Otaru telegram reports that on Aug. 23rd, 2,500 Russians were removed from South Saghalien to De Castries Bay, in the Maritime Province, and released there. Another batch of four thousand will shortly be removed from the island to the same district.

THE 51st semi-annual general meeting of the Yokohama Specie Bank will be held on September 9th. The net income for the first half-year is reported to be yen 2,109,720. These figures show an increase of yen 202,720 over that of the previous half year.

ON the evening of Aug. 27th, a train on the Koku Railway collided with an electric carriage at a crossing in Shinjuku, Tokyo. Two employees of the train, one conductor and about ten passengers in both were severely injured. The carriage was smashed.

THE funeral of Major-General Takenaka took place on Sunday, Aug. 27th, at Aoyama Cemetery. The late officer was commander of the commissariat of the second army. In consequence of illness, he was removed to Hiroshima in June. On Aug. 12th, he passed away in a hospital in that city.

BARON SHIMOSAWA, and Messrs K. Okura, M. Yokoyama and R. Hara, Directors of the Imperial Hotel, have been prosecuted in the Tokyo District Court on a charge of having infringed the Commercial Code. The *Jiji* says that they did not inform the Local Court of the death of Mr. S. Inamura, one of the directors, which occurred in 1902.

ON Aug. 24th, the steamer *Dokai Maru* collided with a Korean junk while entering Chemulpo. The latter was sunk and fifteen Koreans on board were drowned. The Captain of the Japanese ship was assaulted by some natives and severely injured on the wharf, where he had landed on his way to the Japanese Consulate to report the accident.

ABOUT a thousand copies of No. 2 of the *Nijuski-no-Shina* (China of the 20th Century) were confiscated on the night of Aug. 27th by the Kanda police, Tokyo, under the instructions of the Home Department while about to be put in circulation. The charge was that an article in the magazine is injurious to social peace. It is published principally by Chinese students.

NOTES ON THE CONFERENCE.

Friday Aug. 25th, a.m.

It appears that there has been some misunderstanding about the Conference. According to the majority of yesterday's telegrams no meeting took place on the 23rd, the Russians having explained that their draft of the protocols was not ready. But the subsequently received telegrams show that there was a meeting, and that the protocols were actually signed in the forenoon. This did not involve any discussion: it was merely a matter of reading and comparing the documents. In the afternoon the discussion of the four crucial articles should have commenced, but the Russian Plenipotentiaries asked for a postponement, which was agreed to, and the next meeting takes place to-day (26th) at 3 p.m.

It is stated that on the afternoon of the 22nd a special delegate from the President reached Portsmouth and was received by M. Witte and Baron Rosen. He is reported to have carried an autograph letter from Mr. Roosevelt urging in very strong terms the advisability of concluding peace, and this letter, according to rumour, is likely to have great influence. But evidently the incidents of the meeting must be pure conjecture, and as to its probable influence on the Tsar, no one is in a position to speak except the Russian Plenipotentiaries themselves, who, we may be pretty sure, have not spoken. Some ground for logical surmise would be furnished if the proposal postponing the meetings came from M. Witte of his own initiative. But if it was made, as certain telegrams suggest, at the instance of President Roosevelt, who earnestly desires the Conference to succeed and thinks that every hour's delay may bring some change of Russia's attitude, then the most optimistic inference permissible is that the Russian Plenipotentiaries also are anxious to leave no chance untried. It is plainly possible, however, that M. Witte may be reckoning on a weakening of Japan's attitude rather than on a change of St. Petersburg's mood. He certainly has compromised himself partially by being the party to apply for a postponement, though we do not see that this alone constitutes a solid basis for the optimistic rumours circulating in various quarters. The facts seem to be that President Roosevelt was able to announce privately to M. Witte Japan's willingness to concede certain points—presumably the limitation of Russia's naval forces and the surrender of the interned ships—and that these concessions having been telegraphed to the Tsar, were submitted to a second Palace Council, which had not conveyed its decision to Portsmouth by the hour fixed for the afternoon session on Wednesday. There is no doubt, so far as we can see, that the first Palace Council resolved to reject the re-imbursement and the ships' surrender demands, but the Council was apparently not then in possession of information as to Japan's willingness to waive the other two demands, and this information may produce a pacific effect. If the above analysis be correct, we may conclude that the Russian Plenipotentiaries, at all events, endorse this plan of compromise, and that everything now depends on St. Petersburg.

The *Niroku Shimpō* undertakes to give all the details of what passed at the private meetings at Portsmouth, but it is difficult to avoid the impression that the *Niroku* has been playing throughout to the 'stock brokers' gallery. Not without effect, too. On Thursday morning the shares of the Tokyo Exchange, responsive to a rumour which

found expression in a *Niroku* extra, leaped up no less than 6 points, only to fall again by precisely the same amount in the afternoon.

It is plain that General Linevitch has been an obstacle to the restoration of peace. The General believes in himself. No one can blame him for that. But neither can he blame others if they do not share his confidence, and truly it must be admitted that he has not given any evidence of military genius up to the present. He has talked big and he has made a great show of taking off his coat to begin the fight, but the sum of his performances has been a number of the pettiest skirmishes, in which, so far as can be seen, he has not scored a single victory worthy of the name. Is it possible that St. Petersburg places faith in such a commander?

Saturday, August 26, a.m.

The *Hochi Shimbun* and the *Asahi* affirm that on the afternoon of the 25th a long telegram from Baron Komura reached the Foreign Office in Tokyo and was carried by Mr. Chinda to Count Katsura, who then proceeded to call on Marquis Ito. Subsequently General Terauchi and Admiral Yamamoto were summoned, and a conference took place lasting from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. This is evidently an ominous sign.

It is stated that since the negotiations for peace were announced and above all since talk of compromise began to be heard, numerous communications have reached the Premier from the provinces denouncing every idea of yielding and demanding an obdurate attitude. It is further stated that the two great political parties have determined, in the event of rupture of the negotiations, to organize lecturing tours throughout the whole country for the purpose of laying the facts clearly before the nation.

Sunday, August 27, a.m.

This morning all the news may be said to be bad. It had been supposed that the postponement of the Conference's meetings might be interpreted as indicating that the Russian Plenipotentiaries at least were in favour of conceding Japan's crucial terms, and that they had telegraphed to the Tsar in that sense, seeking His Majesty's sanction. But from the language now attributed to M. Witte there may have been no solid basis for such a supposition. M. Witte is represented as declaring that Russia will not pay a copeck under any pretence whatever. The concessions made by Japan in the matter of the interned ships and the limitation of Russia's naval forces are declared by him to be quite insignificant—an obviously extravagant statement in view of the reception given to these terms by the Russian Plenipotentiaries themselves originally—and to be merely intended as make-weights for the purpose of securing Russia's consent to the re-imbursement and Saghalien demands. It is alleged that the Japanese Plenipotentiaries have signified their willingness to surrender one half of Saghalien to Russia, the latter purchasing it from its conqueror and the difficulty of the indemnity being thus overcome. But M. Witte regards this as a mere subterfuge and declares it to be such. His view is that for Japan to abandon her claim to an indemnity is much easier than for Russia to concede it, since in Japan's case it is a mere question of money whereas in Russia's honour and prestige are concerned. The belief therefore is that at the meeting on the 26th the Russian Plenipotentiaries will definitely reject this scheme of compromise, but will

endeavour to reject it in terms such as to impose on Japan the responsibility of bringing fruitless President Roosevelt's efforts to restore peace.

Such are the outlines of the story we piece together from numerous telegrams published in Tokyo this morning. But our readers will observe that the story is fundamentally singular if not incredible. For it represents the tables as completely turned. It represents Japan as the conqueror; Russia as the conquered. Russia belongs the duty of making proposals. Japan is in the position of offering peace to offer for sale, and Russia in the position of the buyer should accept her bids. But this natural and logical order of things appears to have been reversed. Russia is seated on high and to be conciliated and Japan is labouring to conciliate her. We can not believe such is the real state of affairs. We much more probable is that at Portsmouth an agreement has been arrived at by Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers that M. Witte considered it essential to obtain the approval of the Tsar in openly pledging Russia, and such approval has been either refused or not yet received. It is altogether incredible that proposals of compromise made outside the Conference chamber should be answered for the time by Russia in the chamber. Therefore these accounts must be rejected as radically inconceivable, and we must assume that so far as M. Witte and Baron Rosen are concerned they have given their assent to a method of compromise which, up to the morning of the 26th, had not received the Tsar's approval, though indications were that consent would be withheld.

Meanwhile the President is endeavouring to leave no stone unturned to effect compromise, but from a welter of statements as to the steps taken by him and their results it is practically impossible to sift out the truth. We are asked to believe that the programme of dividing Saghalien and selling back one half of it came from his side, and that a telegram sent to him by the Tsar has destroyed his hope of a peaceful result unless Japan consents to withdraw her re-imbursement demands. These things are obviously mere conjectures and very clumsy conjectures at that.

Some folks in London and Paris are persuaded that the Tsar's latest declaration represents His Majesty's final effort of the kind and that he will yield at the psychological moment.

The European press, like the American, appears to be agreed in approving Japan's terms and in declaring that rejection of place on Russia's shoulders the whole responsibility of whatever further bloodshed takes place. *The Times* affirms that the nothing humiliating in acknowledging accomplished facts. What is disgraceful and wicked is to expose tens of thousands of brave men to death and wounds as an instance of false pride. *Le Temps* says that Russia's true interests lie in paying indemnity and restoring peace.

August 27, 9 p.m.

No news has yet been received in Tokyo as to the result of the meeting of the Conference on the 26th inst., but the

Shimbu has published a *gogai* saying that it is likely to be restored on the basis of an selling to Russia the northern part of Saghalien. The price is not yet fixed, but sident Roosevelt is busily carrying on negotiations.

Monday, August 28th, a.m.

The latest news this morning is contained in an extra published by the *Fiji Shimpō*. It affirms Reuter's intelligence in so far as the postponement of the conference is concerned, but it adds that the only business done at meeting was to read and sign the minutes of previous proceedings. But it says nothing about the Russian attitude being unchanged.

A London telegram to the *Fiji Shimpō* contains an alleged version of a letter addressed

President Roosevelt to the Russian Plenipotentiaries. In this document Mr. Roosevelt is made to say that it would not be forgotten that Russia is in the position of the vanquished State, and in that of the victor; that the payment of an indemnity by the vanquished to the victor is customary; that Russia's concessions have not yet been sufficient to satisfy Japan and that an agreement should be sought in mutual understanding. Newcastle telegraphs that to the effect of this advice, which was communicated to

Tsar, His Majesty answered that if he withdrew her demand for re-imbursement, Russia would agree to everything else. A message from London to the *Nichiichi Shimbun* says that there is no sign of a real concession. In Russia the war party has gained the upper hand and is daily declaring that it will yield nothing.

Washington, on the contrary, telegraphs in the sense of Reuter's message of Sunday, namely, that there is good hope of a settlement being effected on the basis of one half Saghalien being restored to Russia. In making this restoration, however, there must be no open mention of purchase. The Tsar objects to that. Evidently His Majesty is a great stickler for forms. But his inconsistency is curious. At one moment we see him declaring that if he pays any money to Japan, the world will construe it as an indemnity under whatever name the fact be concealed. At another we have him objecting to open mention of a sum of money for the recovery of Saghalien though the world knows perfectly well that he would never get back any part of the island without paying for it. Such conflicting distinctions will make the public smile, and will add anything to His Majesty's reputation for sagacity.

New York predicted that the meeting on the 26th would lead to another postponement inasmuch as the divergence of views as to regard to Saghalien and re-imbursement remained unadjusted.

Berlin says that the Russian newspapers express a desire that Witte should continue the Conference. The German Government is described as believing that Russia wishes peace, and the Kaiser is alleged to have employed his good offices to prevent a rupture of the Conference.

The *Kokumin's* San Francisco telegrams affirm the news that a settlement is likely to be effected on the lines of Russia purchasing the northern part of Saghalien, but the amount to be paid remains unsettled and the cause considerable discussion. The *Asahi* also has news from Washington in a similar sense, namely, that the basis of a compromise has been agreed to, but the details remain to be settled. The President is said to be working unremittently in the cause of peace.

There is a curious message from Paris to the *Hochi*. According to this source of information the Tsar, replying to the President's advice, said that if Russia ceded Saghalien and paid an indemnity she would be assisting the development of Japan's aggressive spirit, and a renewal of the war might be expected in the near future. The spectacle of the Tsar's anxiety to check such a contingency as the growth of aggressive tendencies among the nations of the world is surely a case of Satan rebuking sin. Nevertheless it would certainly be very convenient for Russia that she should have a monopoly of this kind of mood.

It is scarcely necessary to observe that these versions of letters sent by the President to the Russian Plenipotentiaries and replies made by the Tsar are exceedingly apocryphal. What Paris says is likely enough, for the Tsar has certainly made cogent utterances in the past, but all the rest must be taken with abundant reserve.

The *Novoye Vremya* lightens the solemnity of the occasion with a large joke, all the more piquant because it is made with entire gravity. Our contemporary suggests that if Russia takes over Japan's financial responsibilities, Japan should transfer Tsushima to Russia. Commenting on this the *Hochi Shimbun* attributes such monstrous proposals wholly to the invertebrate display made by the Japanese Plenipotentiaries in offering to give back a part of Saghalien if only Russia would be so kind as to pay an indemnity. How easy it is to be critical. One is sometimes constrained to conjecture what kind of world we should live in if the conduct of international affairs were entrusted to these critics, or to men like Mr. Oishi Masami, the Progressist leader.

The English press, without distinction of parties, is vigorously supporting Japan (*Hochi Shimbun's* telegrams). The *Times* (*Asahi's* telegrams) declares that Japan has just the same right to have her expenses re-imbursed as a successful suitor in a law court has, and that there is no reason whatever for her to abandon her right. She stands before the tribunal of the nations, and what that tribunal's verdict will be there is no need to state. Some of these newspapers, replying to Russia's pretence that there is no precedent for the payment of an indemnity under the circumstances, recall how she herself in 1878 not only compelled Turkey to pay a big indemnity but also demanded a cession of territory, and how, in 1900, she claimed a large sum from China while at the same time retaining Manchuria. It is indeed an interesting illustration of the Occident's constitutional tendency in dealing with the Orient—one law for me, another for thee. Can there be the smallest doubt that had Russia been successful in this war she would have imposed upon Japan the burden of a crushing indemnity; not merely the re-imbursement of expenses but also a substantial ransom for the restoration of peace?

Aug. 28th, p.m.

Rumours continue to pour in. Thus the *Asahi* has two telegrams:—

Portsmouth 4 p.m. 26th.—As stated in a previous telegram (not received)—Ed. *Asahi* the Tsar has wired to M. Witte that he will refuse to pay any sum whatever on account of the prisoners.

Portsmouth, 5 p.m. 26th.—To-day there was a further discussion about the Saghalien question but no division was reached, and the meeting was again postponed until Monday, 28th, when it is said that the point will certainly be decided. Saghalien was the principal matter discussed to-day.

The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes two telegrams:—

Portsmouth, 26th.—The meeting upon which the eyes of all the world were fixed took place this after

noon and was again postponed until the 28th inst. at the request of the Russian Plenipotentiaries. The causes of the postponement is understood to be that the Tsar is considering Japan's new proposals and has not yet replied to them.

Portsmouth, Later.—The new proposals referred to in the above telegram are (1) that Japan should sell the northern half of Saghalien to Russia; (2) that Russia should pay 1,200 million yen for it; and (3) that Japan should withdraw her demands for the surrender of the interned ships and for the limitation of Russia's naval forces in East Asia. These are indeed extreme concessions. For us Japanese they are supremely regrettable, but Russia shows no sign of consenting. Appearances indicate the rupture of the Conference.

Subsequently to the publication of the above the *Hochi* issued the following extra:—

The present state of the Conference is that Japan has offered to hand over to Russia the northern half of Saghalien in consideration of a payment of 1200 million yen, but Russia continues obdurate, shows no sign of yielding, offers 200 million yen and declares that she will not consent to pay any more. There is thus no hope of an agreement, and nothing remains but to break off the Conference. Since 7 o'clock this morning a meeting of the Elder Statesmen took place at the Premier's residence and they are discussing the matter.

The *Niroku Shimpō* also issues an extra which, though not embodying any telegram, is worth quoting:—

"The Plenipotentiaries had a short meeting from 3 p.m. on the 26th and then decided to postpone their final meeting until Monday. The reason, according to trustworthy information, is that, in reply to advice tendered by the President and the Kaiser, the Tsar declared that since Russia became a State she had never ceded territory or paid an indemnity, and if His Majesty ventured to suffer such a disgrace during his reign, he would incur heavy guilt towards his ancestors. The President and the Kaiser, however, repeated their earnest counsels that in the interests of the world's peace the Tsar should make every possible sacrifice, and it is for the purpose of receiving a reply to this second suggestion that a further delay of 2 days has been sought. The Japanese Plenipotentiaries have never departed in the least from their demands for the cession of the whole of Saghalien and re-imbursement to the extent of 1200 million yen. Unless then success attends the efforts of the President and the Kaiser, there will be nothing for it except that the Japanese Plenipotentiaries should abandon the Conference and return home. We are persuaded that our Plenipotentiaries never proposed anything such as the partition of Saghalien. As to whether the efforts of the President and the Kaiser will succeed in restoring peace, the probabilities are 6 in favour of success and 4 against it.

The meeting of Elder Statesmen alluded to above lasted until 11.30 a.m., and in the afternoon was transferred to the Palace. It is rumoured that the Government has decided to break off the Conference at once if Russia continues obdurate.

Tokyo, August 28, 8.30 p.m.

The latest news is that Russia adheres firmly to her resolve not to pay anything that can be construed as an indemnity. She will hand over between 150 and 200 million yen on account of the prisoners, and if the indemnity demand be withdrawn she will agree to everything else. New York believes that Japan will waive the indemnity, but St. Petersburg does not and neither do European financiers. Of course under these circumstances there is not any further talk of a partition of Saghalien. The consensus of opinion in Tokyo, after the rising of the Council at the Palace, seems to be that the Conference will be broken off.

Tuesday, August 29th, a.m.

The meeting which was to have been held on the 28th was put off until the 29th, but this postponement, according to the *Fiji Shimpō's* correspondence from Newcastle, is not regarded as suggesting a favourable turn of events. The Japanese Plenipotentiaries are said to have intimated that if Russia agreed to the principle of buying back a part of Saghalien, there might be room for discussion as to the

amount paid, but even in the face of that concession the Russians showed no sign of yielding. It is not quite clear from which side the suggestion to adjourn until the 29th came, but the indications are that it came from the Japanese, who were desirous of learning the result of the Palace Council held in Tokyo on the 28th. If this account be correct, it is evident that Japan has made every possible concession, whereas Russia has obstinately refused to yield any of the cardinal points. It may be true, however, that M. Witte was instructed to agree to the whole of Japan's demands provided that she waived the re-imbursement clause, but if so St. Petersburg's talk of never under any circumstances concluding a dishonourable peace assumes a character of complete insincerity, for as between re-imbursement Japan's expenses and surrendering an important part of Russian territory, there can be no question in the matter of prestige or honour. To surrender territory is a permanent disgrace; to pay money is merely a temporary inconvenience. M. Witte is said to be sensible of this, and to be anxious to conclude peace on the lines proposed by Japan, but his hands are tied by instructions from St. Petersburg, where the war party appear to be again at the head of affairs. Indeed the present belief is that the proposal to divide Saghalien and sell back the northern portion to Russia came originally from M. Witte, a version which is inherently probable since it is extremely unlikely that the Japanese Plenipotentiaries would have suggested such an arrangement. At that time the prospects of a peaceful ending were most favourable, for a solution suggested by the Russians themselves had received the consent of the Japanese. But when this exit from the dead-lock was submitted to the Tsar, he rejected it peremptorily at the instance of the war party whose backs had been strengthened by Linevitch's assurances of pending victory. Then, as a matter of course, Japan withdrew her assent to M. Witte's proposition so far as the partition of the island was concerned, and the situation reverted to its old impasse, with scarcely any hope that a practicable route would be discovered. It results that the responsibility of preventing the restoration of peace rests primarily on the shoulders of Linevitch. How far he is influenced by genuinely patriotic motives, how far by the very human desire of acquiring personal glory, none will care to say, but unless he achieve the results which alone can justify his attitude, his name will go down in the pages of history as one of the most unlovely ever written there.

The above analysis of the situation is borne out by the *Kokumin's* telegrams. They represent M. Witte as no longer discharging any plenipotentiary functions, but being frankly a puppet whose strings are pulled from St. Petersburg. They also represent the war party as completely in the ascendant owing to Linevitch's promises of success. When we remember how often Russia has been the dupe of these accessions of confidence during the present war, and how unlikely a general in Linevitch's position is to despair of his prospects until he has suffered at least one crushing defeat, the nature of the reed on which Russia now leans becomes apparent.

The *New York Herald* of Paris appears to have made an attempt to represent England as having advised—strongly advised—Japan to waive the indemnity and be content with Saghalien. England is not named in the paragraph, but she is evidently designated, inasmuch as the Power in question is said to have promised to supply any amount of

capital that Japan may need. The London *Morning Post* has thought it worth while to combat this rumour, which it describes as radically unreasonable. Japan asks for an indemnity, not because she wants capital, but because she does not desire to saddle her people with the continued payment of heavy taxes on account of expenses already incurred. Russia forced her into the lists, and it is a matter of unqualified justice that Russia should recoup the expenses thus caused.

There are differences of opinion as to the result of the Cabinet Council and the Palace Council on the 28th, but the overwhelming balance of intelligence is that the impossibility of further concessions was recognised and that a telegram in that sense was despatched to Baron Komura, which means, of course, that any hope of a peaceful ending to the Conference must be abandoned. Such too is the view evidently taken by Tokyo capitalists, for the share market witnessed something like a debacle between Saturday and Monday.

Aug. 29th, p.m.

According to an extra published by the *Hochi* the Palace Council on the 28th decided, first, that whereas Russia had shown no disposition whatever to change her attitude in spite of the concessions made by Japan, and whereas the claims of the two sides are now separated by a wide interval, this Empire can not yield any more and must firmly maintain its position; secondly, that if Russia continues obdurate, the responsibility of breaking the peace will rest on her and Japan will recall her Plenipotentiaries. These resolutions are said to have been telegraphed to Baron Komura.

Aug. 29, 8.30 p.m.

There are rumours in Tokyo that the Japanese ultimatum will take the form of demanding the cession of Saghalien and abandoning the indemnity, but this is mere report and lacks confirmation.

Wednesday, August 30, a.m.

The most conflicting rumours arrive this morning. Up to the 26th or the forenoon of the 27th the various correspondents telegraph an almost inevitable rupture of the Conference. They say that the Tsar's attitude has actually stiffened and that the gulf between the two countries is wider than ever. Note is also taken of the fact that certain German journals as well as the Paris edition of the *New York Herald* urge Japan to abandon the indemnity and be content with Saghalien alone, and there is an evident disposition to attribute this advice as well as the Tsar's augmented obstinacy to some influence secretly brought to bear by the Kaiser. These suspicions, in spite of the very unequivocal evidence now before the public as to the Kaiser's strenuous work in the cause of peace, are remarkable. The fact is that William II. is such a restless and ubiquitously active monarch that the world is disposed to imagine his interference, direct or indirect, in every great crisis or event. In this case a grave injustice seems to be done, for there is every reason to think that the Kaiser deserves Japan's gratitude and the gratitude of humanity instead of being the object of injurious suspicions.

From the afternoon of the 27th, however, the news assumes a different complexion. It takes the form of a vague suggestion that Japan contemplates a large concession and that the situation is correspondingly easier. There is some uncertainty as to the provenance of the proposal for postponement from the 28th to the 29th. Reuter, as will be observed, distinctly attributes it to the

Japanese Plenipotentiaries, but other authorities make it emanate from the Russians. The truth is that although certain rumours have come to the ear of the public, the processes by which they were reached remain hidden, in the absence of information as to the basis of intelligent criticism is impossible. It is known, for example, whether the proposal for partition Saghalien emanated from M. Witte or from President Roosevelt. We may be certain that it did not emanate from the Japanese Plenipotentiaries, though some persons in Japan who are inclined to be critical refuse to believe that obviously reasonable assumption. Otherwise there are two conflicting allegations. One is that the President privately suggested a compromise on these lines; the other is that M. Witte himself proposed it and that consequently, it looked like an arrangement of settlement until the Tsar rejected it. We have already alluded to this, but we refer to it again as it is evidently destined to provoke much controversy. And by the minutes of the proceedings doubtless be published and until then all wise folks will refrain from criticism.

An interesting fact is that the Tokyo papers are divided in their accounts of the result of the Palace Council on the 28th. Some maintain that an unyielding resolution was taken and that instructions in that sense were issued to Baron Komura. Others, however, that circulate this version allege that Admiral Yamamoto assumed a very different attitude at the Council board; that he unequivocally supported by Marquis Ito, that although Count Matsukata was prevented by illness from attending, he acted through a Court Chamberlain to seek his opinion, an emphatic declaration that Japan could carry on the war without serious inconvenience for two or three years longer and that he advised a resolute peace policy. According to this version, the Japanese Plenipotentiaries were instructed that no further concession of any kind could be made and that they must at once break off the Conference unless Russia yielded. The latter version agrees with this in so far as that the Council adopted a final decision, but differs as to the nature of the decision. The Japanese statesmen are represented by this account as having taken the view that Japan must by every means avoid the imputation of carrying on the war solely for the sake of money. She must therefore put forward as an ultimate proposition the excision of the re-imbursement demand and insistence on the cession of Saghalien *in toto*, Baron Komura being left to his discretion with the demands for surrender of the interned ships and limitation of Russia's naval forces in the East. It was believed that Russia would not accept even this great concession, and that event the Conference was to be broken off forthwith, the Japanese Plenipotentiaries withdrawing from Portsmouth. Japan then have the unequivocal approval of the world, whereas that approval might be held if, by insisting on a monetary payment, she renewed the terrible bloodshed of the few months. It will be seen that both versions attribute a final decision to the Council, but the latter version—which was first published by the *Miyako Shimbum*—suggests modification not at all unlikely to Russia's assent.

It may at any rate be assumed that despite the strongly pessimistic feeling prevailing in Tokyo throughout Tuesday, and despite the heavy fall of certain stocks, chances of a peaceful solution have not disappeared completely. The weak point in Japan armour was

emight always be reduced to the monetary adel, and thus exposed to the reproach of uandering the lives of her people for the ke of filthy lucre, a proceeding as far as sible removed from the fundamental inciples of *bushido*. She is in a manner und to avoid that reproach, hard as the ligation may be, and Russia knows it. No ercise of very sapient diplomacy was eded to know it.

Aug. 30th, p.m.

The general belief in Tokyo this afternoon ms to be that Japan will withdraw her mand for re-imbursement but will insist the cession of Saghalien. There are ne rumours of the northern half of the nd being sold to Russia, the price to be ed by a court of arbitration, but little dence seems to attach to such a plan.

August 30, 9 p.m.

It is generally believed in Tokyo that ce has been concluded, Russia giving up ghalien and the Japanese waiving their mand for reimbursement. Nothing official yet been published, however. The news ts on a telegram received by Messrs. ura & Co.

Thursday, August 31.

That peace has been concluded there can no doubt, but as to the terms there is still e uncertainty. The *Kokumin*, which ht to be well informed, alleges that these not by any means as good as was posed. In the first place, Japan does not ain the whole of Saghalien. She gets y the portion south of the fiftieth degree atitude, and she pledges herself, in com- i with Russia, to refrain from stationing troops on the island. This is rather cult to believe, unless Russia intends to : up her system of making Saghalien a al settlement. With about twenty asand convicts, some in prison but many e living at large as "convict settlers" or e commands" it would be impossible to ide for the most ordinary measure protection to life or property unless a e force of troops were always at hand. : provision with regard to military blishments seems therefore necessarily involve the withdrawal of Russia's penal ement, yet nothing is said about that. ne next place the sum paid by Russia count of the prisoners is not 200 million but only 150 millions. The difference t cardinal, but a sum of 50 million yen important for Japan just at present. Then e Japan does not get the whole railway a of Harbin. She gets it from Chang- g only; that is to say, from a point 165 : south of Harbin. As to the fishery lege, it is stated that Russians and nese are to enjoy equal rights, which only natural. We hear nothing e interned ships, and the inference is they are not to be surrendered. If this ment of conditions be correct, it would ar that out of what the nation has stormed itself to regard as the four nal demands, only a part of one has conceded by Russia. But it is well to ve judgment on these points until more ate information is to hand. We may that the fiftieth parallel of latitude cuts alien would leave in Russian possession androfska, Dui, Rykoff and all the s of any importance except Korsakoff. he other hand, all the valuable fishing eds, with one exception, are along the ern shores of the island.

ne journals allege that the whole of alien has been obtained, but the *main*, the *ji* and the *Nichi Nichi* all that partition has been agreed to.

The *Hochi Shimbun* alleges, however, that a special convention has been concluded providing for the purchase of the southern half of Saghalien by Russia at a price not less than a thousand million yen, and the ratification of this supplementary convention is to decide the validity of the treaty itself. In other words, the treaty is to provide for the partition of the island as a matter of form, but the supplementary convention provides for the restoration of the whole to Russia on payment of a thousand million yen. That seems a more probable arrangement than the other and would certainly be more practical.

There is, however, yet another version; namely, that it is for the northern part of the island Russia is to pay. The amount of her payment is to be left to an independent tribunal which will consider solely the value of the island as a possession. Thus the idea of Russia re-imbursing Japan's belligerent outlays will be avoided. This story is not supported by any stronger evidence than the previous one. The proposition is said to have come from Japan, and there is a report that Russia agreed in consideration of the Japanese Plenipotentiaries having definitely withdrawn the demand for re-imbursement.

It is somewhat strange that no official information is made as to a matter which causes breathless interest to the whole nation. People are able to be sure that had the Conference been broken off the fact would have been officially announced, but nothing whatever has been published by the Government one way or the other up to this moment (Thursday morning). We do not know even whether an armistice has been agreed to. It is the custom according to international law that an armistice commences from the day on which a treaty of peace is concluded, without awaiting the formality of ratification, but nothing is yet stated on that subject.

There has not been time for any of the leading journals to comment intelligently on the peace inasmuch as they are ignorant of the terms. The *Jiji Shimpō* and the *Chuo Shimbun* alone speak editorially. They both agree that the peace is unsatisfactory. But the latter journal justly observes that a conference necessarily means a compromise, and that a compromise can not possibly be satisfactory to both sides. From Japan's point of view there is cause for grumbling, but to call the peace dishonourable to her, as some journals are disposed to do, is extravagant. The dishonoured party is Russia; Russia who has had to give up Port Arthur; to hand over her great railway; to efface herself in Korea; to evacuate Manchuria; to submit to a substantial loss of territory and to abandon her long-cherished scheme of an ice-free port on the Pacific; Russia who, in 19 months of war on shore and at sea never succeeded in winning so much as one battle. It is true that Japan has not got everything she would have liked to get. But she has got a very great deal, and she has to consider how it would have suited her financially to continue this war for several years to come; to continue it with borrowed money. If, instead of taking such a reckless step, she now applies herself resolutely to developing her resources, she will be at least twice as rich ten years hence as she is now, whereas had she continued the war she would have been many times poorer.

Among the minor newspapers the *Nippon* and the *Yoroku* sound a note which they probably propose to swell presently into a loud diapason. The former writes a few lines declaring that it is Russia who has

been strong and Japan weak. Is this the result, it asks, of an unstinted expenditure of blood and treasure by the fifty millions of the Japanese nation. Nothing remains but to cry aloud to the blue sky. The *Yoroku* simply says "Oh disgraceful! Oh disgraceful!" There will doubtless be more of this kind of writing on the part of journals which make it their business to appeal to passion and to ignore reason. Possibly they may succeed in inflaming some morally ill-balanced patriot to raise his hand against some of the statesmen who have had the courage to be wise in their country's best interests. Then these newspapers, which are a disgrace to their craft, will obtain new sensational copy.

August 31, 9 p.m.

The *Nichi Nichi* publishes an extra saying that the northern half of Saghalien has been surrendered without any compensation, but it will be well to receive all reports with reserve pending the publication of official news.

The *Kokumin* prints an extra which says that Mr. Marten and Mr. Denison are drawing up the peace treaty and that the task will take them about a week. There has not been any consultation about an armistice. When the fact that peace terms had been arranged became known at Portsmouth the church bells rang, steamers whistled and the people at the hotel where the Japanese plenipotentiaries are staying crowded to meet them at the entrance on their return from the Conference, cheering lustily.

PEACE.

The People caught at the skirts of War:
"Oh, listen!" they said,
"We are weary, full weary of bloodshed and strife,
And the agonised ending of human life—
Let Peace reign instead!"
The People kissed the garments of Peace:
"Welcome!" they said;
But the black-robed figures that stood in the crowd,
The losers of loved ones, murmured aloud,
"Can you bring back the dead?"
The People listened with bated breath,
Peace sweetly replied:
"I have given to the brave and the noble who fell
What is better than Life; with them it is well—
They have Peace who died."

M.

A NEW LOAN.

There is talk of a new domestic loan of 200 million yen, as that sum will be needed to put the country's house in order. Some say that a special session of the Diet will be summoned to vote the money. Others foretell that the thing will be managed by Imperial Ordinance. If a session of the Diet be summoned we shall hear a vehement discussion of the peace terms and there will follow proceedings necessitating a dissolution. That would not be in the country's interests. Probably the best plan would be to act without the Diet, and not to summon it until the normal time in November. By that period the real facts of the situation would have had time to filter into the brains of the political parties.

Lieut. Generals Oshima (Hisanao), Oseko, Inouye, and Okubo, on Aug. 28th, were promoted to third Junior Rank.

PRESS COMMENT ON THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Friday, August 25.

The Tokyo press continues to write in most resolute terms. Both the *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Nichi Nichi* urge that not the smallest sign of yielding should be shown in the matter of the re-imbursement and Saghalien demands. The former journal says that if any of the successes actually achieved by Japanese arms be sacrificed for the sake of patching up a temporary peace, the nation will be profoundly dissatisfied. To continue the war would be far preferable. If Russia has not yet been roused to the facts of the situation, Japan must deal her some further blows. The *Asahi* seems dissatisfied that even postponement should have been agreed to. It thinks that the Russian Plenipotentiaries have succeeded in assuming the position of recipients as though Japan were suitor for their concessions. It thinks also that Russia is utilizing the delay for the purpose of endeavouring to obtain the intervention of other Powers. One thing is certain, however, namely, that Japan will not regret the dissolution of a Conference which would have asked her to endorse insufficient terms. The *Chuo Shimbun* does not desire the rupture of the Conference, but it contends that failure to restore peace would not be in any sense dishonourable for Japan. The Japanese Plenipotentiaries are doubtless fully sensible of this, but there is always a possibility that men actually confronted by a crisis and required to deal with it may be weaker than onlookers with cool heads. We gather that the *Chuo* and the *Fiji* both entertain some vague apprehension of Japan abating her re-imbursement demand—not abandoning it but abating it—and that they are both irrevocably opposed to anything of the kind. The *Chuo* speaks of one more great effort which would carry the Japanese armies to Harbin and decide the fate of Vladivostok. It compares Russia now to a man seated on an egg whom one small push would prostrate in the dust. The *Nippon* believes that Russia will yield and the victory will rest with Baron Komura. It refrains, therefore, from any strenuous comments.

Saturday, August 26.

The tone this morning is pessimistic. It is now alleged that the documents exhibited at the meeting on the 23rd were not the protocols but the minutes of previous meetings, which were read and duly signed. The *Fiji Shimpō's* correspondence from Portsmouth, despatched from that place at 2 a.m. on the 24th, says that the situation admits of no confident forecast either one way or the other, and that no reply has been received from St. Petersburg. London, however, telegraphs to the *Asahi Shimbun* that Count Lamsdorf has again openly declared Russia's inability to agree to the alienation of Saghalien or the payment of money under any pretext whatever, and that there is every reason to credit the accuracy of the view previously enunciated at Portsmouth, namely, that unless Japan abandons these two demands, peace is impossible. The *Kokumin Shimbun* also has a cablegram from Portsmouth, despatched on the 24th, which confirms the above news. It says that although the American journals wrote in an optimistic strain when the postponement of the Conference's meetings was announced, M. Witte told a visitor on the evening of the 23rd that in spite of Japan having yielded on the questions of the interned ships and

the limitation of Russia's naval forces, it would be quite out of the question for Russia to make any large payment under whatever title inasmuch as the world would certainly call it an indemnity and her dignity would thus be compromised. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* intelligence as to the state of affairs on the 24th supports these pessimistic views, and alleges that each side declares the question of peace or war to be in the other's hands; in other words, each requires the other to yield. But a London telegram to the same journal, dated the 24th, puts an altogether different complexion on the situation. It says that the Tsar has at length shown signs of yielding and that M. Witte will probably introduce at the meeting on the 26th a proposal which will embody mutual concessions and will receive the approval of the Japanese Plenipotentiaries.

The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes Peking news which professes to give the gist of a telegram sent by the Chinese Minister in Washington to his Government on the 24th. He represents Germany and France as engaged in consultation about the result of the Conference, which is causing much anxiety in Berlin and Paris; he expresses the opinion that the Russian Plenipotentiaries are endeavouring to prolong the Conference whereas the Japanese are seeking to bring it to a close, and he apprehends that peace will not be re-established during the current year.

We have often expressed doubts as to the authenticity of telegrams attributed to Chinese Representatives in foreign countries and published in the columns of newspapers or communicated to correspondents in Peking, and we need only here point out the extreme improbability of the alleged consultation between the Cabinets in Berlin and Paris.

On the whole the feeling in Tokyo seems to be despondent, though the *Niroku* adheres to its role of knowing incomparably more than every one else, and being in a position to state exactly what sum Russia intends to pay by way of compromise.

A notable exception to this general pessimism is the *Kokumin Shimbun*. It advances arguments with which we can not but agree in a large measure. The *Kokumin's* view is that Mr. Witte's delay is inspired, not as some people suppose, by a vague hope of obtaining foreign intervention, but by a genuine desire to save from rupture the negotiations which he has already carried so far. His difficulty is to reconcile the discordant opinions in Russia herself, so that the War party shall not be able to turn on him subsequently and denounce his arrangements. But St. Petersburg does not intend to continue the war. Some confidence might be placed in the promises of Linevitch had not the promises of Kurapatkin and those of Rojestvensky already proved so delusive. But as compared with these two the potentialities of Linevitch are small, while, on the other hand, he is a last resource. His failure would signify complete catastrophe and Russia is not going to risk that, above all in view of the fact that her first national assembly is to meet in January. She must have emerged from her foreign complications before that time. Naturally, however, she is seeking to beat down her antagonist's demands as much as possible. Hence her delay, and hence her re-iterated assertions that she can not possibly yield.

Sunday, August 27.

The *Hochi Shimbun* sounds a loud note of discontent, but our contemporary has evidently accepted without careful thought

the statements analysed above. It concedes that the roles are completely exchanged that Witte is acting Bismarck while Baron Komura has been assigned the rôle of Jules Favre. In that belief the naturally waxing indignant, and very hints that some enervating wind Japan has weakened Baron Komura's constitutionally strong vertebra, and the fruits of the country's great victory being sacrificed to the Russophilic Russophil statesmen of Japan. T surely premature.

The minor Tokyo journals which hitherto distinguished themselves by citing the most varied rumours in the positive and precise terms, are that a compromise has been effected Russia agreeing to pay 600 million on account of the prisoners.

Turning to the leading journals, the *Fiji* writing in a tone somewhat different from its wont. The most striking point in its article is that it calls attention to the unprecedented change of position observable on the part of the Powers. Invariably any intermediary part has hitherto taken the form of urging upon a victor the duty of clemency. But now they are urging on a vanquished Power the wisdom of concession. Plain proof could be afforded that the world endorses Japan's demands as reasonable and just, and that she will receive benefit of her moderation. The *Asahi* confines itself to discussing the concessions attributed to Japan in the matter of interned ships and the limitation of naval forces. As to the latter, it is of practical value so long as Vladivostok remain in Russia's hands, whereas the operation of such a demand would greatly hurt her pride. The question of interned ships, however, belongs to a different category. Their value is incalculable but Japan should insist on their return as a point of international law, the taking of refuge in neutral ports being in effect, an act of surrender. This is somewhat an academical discussion on a temporary's part at a moment of practical like the present. The *Nichi Nichi* adds itself to the question of surrendering Saghalien. It denounces such a move as most prejudicial, but it declines to say that the proposal emanated from Japan divide Saghalien would be to go back to the days of Matsudaira and Ignatieff and the seeds of endless disputes. Peace of that kind is to be earnestly deprecated. The *Nippon* thinks that Saghalien now after actually surrendering many parts of it, would be more than even than to surrender Liaotung.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* writes in a profound despondency. It fears that the country's diplomats have made a mistake which neither the nation will support nor the army endure. Had the original demands been resolutely adhered to the Conference been broken up by Russia's obduracy, the people would gladly consented to make further sacrifices of blood and treasure. But if a peace has been patched up by weak concessions the seeds of everlasting regret will have been sown. The *Yorozu* calls for the immediate rupture of the Conference and declares that these rumoured concessions Russia will only embolden her and exalt her spirit of aggression so that she will not be able to sleep at ease. It ends by saying that the *Yorozu* sounds a warning note in this crisis. The

says a great deal of *post-facto* wisdom, but its arguments appear to be founded on the misstatements for which its own purveyors of news are alone responsible, we shall inflict its discussions upon our readers.

Monday, August 28.

The *Niroku Shinbun* denies all the reports now circulating as to the partition of Saghalien and the purchase of a part of it. It declares that such rumours are purposely circulated from Russian sources. The truth is that the Japanese Plenipotentiaries have not budged. They demand the cession of Saghalien and re-imbursement to the extent of 1,200 million yen. The Saghalien question is now under consideration. That relation to the indemnity has not been reached. There will be postponement after postponement. But do these delays indicate any real desire for peace on Russia's part? In this context reference must be made to the telegram of Sunday, which says that the Russian Government has requisitioned all the rolling stock of the Trans-Siberian railway and the Black-Sea lines for purposes of troop transport. How is that to be interpreted? Does it mean that enormous preparations are being made to bring home the great army now in Manchuria, or does it mean that these preparations are directed to strengthening that army? If the latter then the Russian Plenipotentiaries may be expected to prolong the conference as much as possible, for although armistice exists, it is plain that both of the combatants are unwilling to incur any expenditure of life so long as any hope of peace exists and there is thus an interval ending re-inforcements. But there is just possibility that the Russian Government is getting ready to carry home the troops. In two months remain before the great war. Naturally there would be a strong desire to utilize that interval. But it is hard to accept this view. The re-inforcement thesis seems much more credible. The *Fiji Shimpō* writes in the strongest terms against the proposed division of Saghalien. It describes such a concession as a great disgrace to Japan. Moreover, although Japan make such a concession, there is no prospect of her obtaining a cent indemnity. President Roosevelt is sincerely thanked for his exertions in the cause of peace, but there is only too much danger of his seeking to induce Japan to still further in order that the Conference carried thus far successfully may not fail. To avert such dangers the wise plan is to break off the Conference and appeal to force. Japan has proved her moderation.

Nichi Nichi is scarcely less strong. It is that the Japanese Plenipotentiaries have shown fatal weakness in yielding about the division of Saghalien, if they have yielded it. They have put their foot to be measured by Russia and the latter now understands the quality of the material she has to mould. They expect a long series of trickeries and imitations based on the natural hypothesis that an adversary who has yielded so may justly be expected to yield more. The gist of the *Nichi Nichi's* contention altogether condemns the nature of the plenipotentiaries' procedure. In the *Hochi Shinbun*, the character criticisms may be gathered from the gist of its article "The head of a dragon, of a worm." Our contemporary is not in line with the popular version "the head of a dragon, the tail of a snake." The one better, and gives the hybrid

creature a worm's extension. All Japan's successes in battle threaten to become as unsubstantial as a dream. She has given up the demand for surrender of the interned ships; she has given up the demand for limiting Russia's naval force; and now she is about to give up one-half of Saghalien which her brave troops have conquered and are actually occupying. There is only one hope. The Conference may still be broken off. Yet even that consolation is frail, for if President Roosevelt has urged Japan to divide her Saghalien claim in two, he is not unlikely to urge her to reduce her monetary claim in a similar ratio, and her present diplomatists are not unlikely to yield. "We sincerely trust that the facts as reported by telegram may yet prove to be misrepresented."

The *Chuo Shinbun* (*Seiyū-kai*) is less vehement but not less critical. It wants to know what has become of the list of demands labeled "Japan's irreducible minimum." It wants especially to know what has become of the re-imbursement demand. The talk is now that Russia will buy back one-half of Saghalien; that Japan is prepared to sell in the morning a castle captured by her troops over-night. That may be, but what has it to do with re-imbursement? The two things are wholly different. Russia, instead of being obliged to pay her debts, is to be allowed to purchase a portion of Japan's property.

The *Yomiuri Shinbun* attacks the Plenipotentiaries and the Government. It insists that there should be an immediate change of Cabinet. When Japan's terms were first announced the country found them too small. Yet they are to be whittled down to smaller and smaller dimensions. "Let us have Ministers who will know how to safeguard the country's interests."

The *Miyako Shinbun* (once the organ of the late Baron Kusumoto) is profoundly disgusted. It does not believe in the Elder Statesmen and it does not believe in the Cabinet, but it did think that these officials, sensible of the fate awaiting themselves if they frittered away the results of the country's achievements, would stand firm on this occasion. But no. Yield an inch in the morning; yield a foot in the evening; there will soon remain nothing at all. The nation will not endure such ineptitude. There remains only one course, break off the Conference forthwith; recall the Plenipotentiaries immediately. This is but a faint outline of the *Miyako's* vehement rhetoric.

The *Yoroku Choho* considers that the proposed arrangement would be a greater disgrace to the country than the retrocession of Liaotung. Above all, it would not secure peace. On the contrary, it would sow the seeds of future troubles.

Tuesday, August 29.

With the exception of the *Kokumin Shinbun* all the Tokyo journals write in a most pessimistic tone. The *Kokumin* adheres firmly to its unvarying opinion that a peaceful issue may be anticipated, but does not predict that it will be an issue entirely satisfactory to Japan. Apparently our contemporary—apart from any special knowledge it may possess—relies on two facts, namely, that the Emperor of Germany is exerting himself in the cause of peace and that the meetings of the Conference are postponed from day to day. The latter procedure points to a mutual desire to find a pacific exit, not by any means to a resolve to break up the discussion.

The *Asahi Shinbun* declares that the con-

tinued presence of the Japanese Plenipotentiaries in Portsmouth has become almost a disgrace to this country. Russia has shown herself to be precisely the old Russia that she was before the war began. She forgets all the humiliations she has suffered from defeat after defeat, and shrinks from concessions which are purely just and in no sense disgraceful. Some may say that she has already ceded 8 out of Japan's 12 demands. But even among these 8 the most important are mutual concessions, and the 4 that she declines to agree to are cardinal. Moreover, the concessions she has made amount to a definite acknowledgement that she was wrong in going to war, yet she declines in practice to recognise the responsibility arising from her wrongful act. She is Russia. No more need be said. The war must continue until she develops some measure of sense.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* is even more emphatic. It insists that Japan must not yield a point of her demands for the cession of Saghalien and the payment of an indemnity. Nothing less will secure permanent peace. There can not be the slightest yielding. Russia must be struck again and again until she is prepared to listen to reason. Our contemporary does not doubt that such was the decision of the Palace Council on the 28th, and such is certainly the decision of the nation. It may be that in the face of a clearly unyielding attitude on Japan's part, Russia will change her mind, but no reliance whatever should be placed on that hope. The only sound course is to fight on.

The *Nippon* considers the question mainly from the point of view of the great gulf that would be created between the Government and the people if the partition of Saghalien be made a pretext for receiving money from Russia. It is because of the nation's unity that Japan has been able to win successes in this war, but if any such arrangement be made—an arrangement clearly pointing to future trouble and thus condemning the country to the burden of constant warlike preparation—that unity will be lost and the people will recognise that the Government has sacrificed their blood and treasure wantonly. Doubtless in the sequel of a peace thus contrived, there would be distributions of Orders and grants of patents of nobility, but the nation would feel that such honours had been ruthlessly purchased with the wasted lives and squandered properties of its units. Rather than that this route to peace be taken, the *Nippon* prays that the Russians may remain obdurate.

The *Hochi* says that the world has heard of selling one's country, than which nothing could be more disgraceful. But this partition of Saghalien—would it not be plainly such a sale? It is a blessing that the Russians have not agreed to such a proposition. Does the Government then contemplate some further concession and does it imagine that the nation would endorse it? Break off the negotiations at once: recall Baron Komura, and obliterate if possible the traces of this disgraceful conception which seems to have been gravely discussed in the Conference chamber at Portsmouth. If the statesmen present at the Cabinet Council on Monday represented the Japanese people, they must have decided in this sense. If they shrank from the responsibility, it is for the nation to stand forth and take the direction of affairs into its own hands. "The fate of the Empire depends upon this effort."

The *Yomiuri* wants to know what kind of

welcome the nation will accord to its Plenipotentiaries if they return with a peace concluded on this partition basis. Baron Komura's weakness is probably a reflection of the weakness of the Japanese Cabinet, but in Russia's eyes Japan must seem a veritable child and M. Witte is treating her as such. The *Yomiuri* makes some veiled references to what might have been expected of the country's so-called "Bismarck" were he worthy of the name that has been given to him.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* (commercial organ) declares that Russia is still as blind-eyed as ever, and that there is nothing for it but to strike at her harder than ever. Let the army advance upon Harbin and Vladivostok. Upon Russia's shoulders now unequivocally rests the responsibility of forcing a renewal of the fighting. The world has declared for Japan.

The *Chuo*, the *Yorozu*, the *Miyako*, and the *Niroku* all write in a similar strain. The only difference is in degrees of vehemence of language.

Wednesday, August 30.

The Tokyo press continues to write in very strong terms. This morning the *Jiji*, the *Yomiuri*, the *Niroku*, the *Yorozu*, the *Hochi*, the *Miyako* and the *Nichi Nichi* all speak with undisguised indignation at the concessions already made and vehemently repel the notion of making any more. We can not find anything new in their arguments. Indeed the subject is pretty well threshed out. The *Nichi Nichi* declares that Russia can not continue the war whereas Japan can, but after all Russia undoubtedly thinks that she can and that is the main point. The *Kokumin* retains its hopeful tone—not quite so hopeful as hitherto—and is disposed to laugh at its contemporaries for their assumption of miraculous foresight in announcing the result of meetings not yet held.

THE CHINESE POSTAL SYSTEM.

To those who know the postal system of China only as a creation of very recent times—1896 was the date of its establishment by Imperial Decree—it will be surprising to learn that the organization of a postal service was commenced as far back as 1861 by the present Inspector-General of Customs, Sir Robert Hart. It was then only an experimental affair, having its origin in the need created by the establishment of foreign legations in Peking, and at first the carriage of mails on behalf of these was undertaken under the auspices of the Tsung-li Yamen, which enlisted the services of Government couriers employed for the transmission of official despatches. But very soon the responsibility of making up and distributing these mails was entrusted to the Customs. No special pecuniary assistance was given by the Imperial Government. During 30 years the work had to be carried on as a kind of corollary to the regular business of the Customs, which lent the assistance of its staff and such resources as it could spare. A Report just published among the series of invaluable Yellow Books forming the Statistical Series of the Imperial Maritime Customs, justly observes that "the independent and quiet creation of an administration so new and so useful is the more wonderful in this immovable country and will not be the least of the services rendered by the Customs and its Chief to China and her people." In 1904 for the first time the Chinese Government became convinced that a national postal service would be a success,

and announced that thenceforth an annual grant of Hk. Tls. 720,000 would be made on account of the service. This grant has not yet been paid in full, but such sums as have been received suffice very nearly to bring the income of the institution into equilibrium with the expenditure. For the system, so far from being a source of revenue to the State as it will doubtless be ultimately, has not yet become self-supporting. It is very nearly so in six districts, but in seven others the receipts are less than one half of the expenditure. There are now 1,329 offices and agencies throughout the 40 districts and sub-districts to which this network of communications extends. It has to be noted that the conservatism of the Chinese Government in this matter is more apparent than real. The report now before us says that "in 1876, when the Chefoo Convention was being negotiated, the Tsung-li Yamen authorized the Inspector-General to inform the British Minister, Sir Thomas Wade, that it was prepared to sanction the establishment of a national postal system and willing to make it a treaty stipulation that postal establishments should be opened at once." But no clause in that sense found its way into the Convention. Mr. Piry, Postal Secretary, the compiler of the Report, attributes the omission to "a conspiracy of silence," and those acquainted with Sir Thomas Wade will have no difficulty in understanding how such a thing might have occurred in any business conducted by him. Happily, however, the great Viceroy Li lent valuable assistance, and under his patronage progress was made in spite of Sir Thomas Wade's insouciance. Of course it is not to be imagined that a country so highly civilized as China—the most civilized country in the world at one epoch—altogether lacked a postal service. Such was very far from being the case, and as a chapter of history this part of the subject is very interestingly treated in Mr. Piry's Report. We read there that from immemorial times the Chinese nation has possessed two postal institutions, one the *I Chan*, or Imperial Government Courier Service; the other, the native posting agencies. These two give employment to legions of couriers, and naturally their immediate suppression or replacement is out of the question: they have to be gradually superseded or absorbed. The *I Chan* is wholly maintained by the State through provincial contributions from ordinary local taxes and its total cost is estimated at 3 millions of taels annually. The native postal agencies, on the other hand, are altogether independent of officialdom. "Their innumerable ramifications, fast couriers or rapid post-boats, as the style of country decides, extend to all parts of China a veritable network of postal connexions which, with their slow ways, have for centuries answered the requirements of busy and thrifty communities. They are essentially shop associations, for the most part engaged also in other trades."

They fix the limits of their responsibilities and adjust their rates as they please, the latter having often to be bargained for. One characteristic rule is that half the charge is paid by the sender and half by the addressee; a practice which often leads to extra demands on delivery." It will evidently be a work of time and patience to systematise and officially regulate this outgrowth of many centuries.

A girl named Hilda Wildblood has attended the National Schools at Leigh for six years and four months without being absent once. What's in a name? asks the *Globe*.

THE TELEPHONE AT THE BATTLE OF MUKDEN.

Mr. M. C. Sullivan, writing in the *Reynolds Review*, describes an interesting feature of the battle of Mukden. The following extracts from his essay are quoted by the *Lancet* Digest:—

"One of the most remarkable events that occurred in the world's history is the battle of Mukden, remarkable because it was the only land battle ever fought, and standing because its victory was ever won by such scientific methods. It was accomplished by the Japanese, who contemplated in war, and which had been proclaimed by military experts to be impossible, the success of the victorious forces was almost due to the skilful use of what is to-day considered one of the most ordinary and common among electrical instruments—the telephone."

"Formerly, a large battle was to a certain extent a haphazard, hit-and-miss affair, the conduct of the most skilful general failing to prevent the many accidents and incidents which almost a moment after the entire system was changed and a successful movement was a failure. Not so now, however, as by means of the telephone it is possible for the commander to keep in touch with each individual of an enormously large army, and thus to make use of all portions of it at all times, thereby producing the greatest possible effect with the least expenditure of energy."

"From the subdivisions of each portion of the army telephone lines were run in a portable board, and from the various switchboards lines were run to headquarters several miles rear. Thus the parts of each portion of the army were made to correspond with the telephone substation in a large city, the latter being analogous to the central station, and of the subsidiary stations are connected by lines."

"The rapidity with which the Japanese telephone communication was established were laid well in advance of the main body of the army even when the army was advancing by marches, and perfect connection was maintained between the different divisions. When conditions permitted, the reels of wire were carried in wagons, and the lines were laid on the ground as rapidly as a horse could advance. If the line so laid was to be permanent, a detail followed the wagon and attached the wire to trees or bushes or supports."

"For 'flying lines, or lines' within the action, which connected the command headquarters with the various divisions of the army, the detail following the reel wagon were wire in protected places on the ground, which were least likely to be disturbed. These lines were up, moved, or abandoned as occasion required. Where the nature of the country or other rendered the advance of a wagon impracticable, the line was advanced by means of a pedient, the line was advanced by means of wire on their shoulders."

"Although military glory has diminished considerably among enlightened people, it has become obsolete, yet it is one of the signs of the decadence of the war that more science is brought into play as a force in a controlling factor on the battle greater will be the tendency to lessen personal achievement in war. As a result, battles will become commonplace scientific routine, for the first time all time past has been born of the hope to be won through personal achievement executed, and not through a superior scientific methods of indirect killing."

PORT ARTHUR'S SUNKEN SHIPS.

The *Bayan* (now the *Asa*) was at Maidzuru at 8 a.m. on the 28th.

The Naval Department announced the afternoon of the 29th the *Poltava* (now the *Tango*), which floated at Port Arthur, arrived on steam at Maidzuru.

From the same source we learn that 2 a.m. on the 29th the *Zena* was at Port Arthur and at 2 p.m. on the 29th the *Boreia*. There are both steamers of 919 tons each.

MANCHURIA.

The following extract from a Japanese non-commissioned officer refers to Kangping, one of the most advanced towns occupied by the Japanese extreme left—the letter is dated August 16th:—"At last the wet season in this part of the country is over and we are again having bright sunny days. What is of most benefit, however, is that the roads have nearly recovered from their swamp-like condition. There remains only one place, a place about 15 metres long, between this and Fakumun, where the mud is still waist-deep. So our trains of ammunition and provisions reach us more easily and the horses are less tired, which concerns us very much. This town is becoming cleaner every day. Our gendarmes are very busy urging and compelling the Chinese inhabitants to sweep the roads, cleanse every spot within reach and strictly observe our sanitary regulations, which are posted conspicuously at all the street corners. When we first entered Fakumun the roads were carefully and inexpressibly filthy. So muddy were they that an incautious pig, if he ran along recklessly, could easily be drowned in the morass of mud. One day our soldiers chased four swine, and two of them, flying headlong, were engulfed in the mud of the street and never emerged from it. But if you were to see the town to-day you could never suspect what its former state had been. Not even a cigarette-stump is seen lying on the road, and the streets look as though they were paved with concrete. As to the enemy, there is no change; or at least none perceptible to us here. Our advanced line is very quiet. We hear that Mischenko's cavalry with some infantry has come in front of our—Division, which has been posted in prolongation of our original left, but no sound of cannon is audible. Everything is quite still. Our men are eager to advance. They look forward to another Mukden. Meanwhile they are very comfortable. Our military stores are well stocked and a man can get even delicacies as well as essentials."

The *Asahi's* telegrams say that reinforcements to the extent of 8,000 or 9,000 infantry, 3,000 cavalry and 16 guns have reached the Russians at Kirin, and are to be pushed forward at once to the Hailung-hing lines. The wet season is now completely past. Even the occasional showers which usually succeed it have ceased. There are signs of activity on the Russian side which seem to portend the assumption of the offensive.

For the moment all interest centres on the conference chamber at Portsmouth, and Manchuria is comparatively neglected. Yet Manchuria may presently be the scene of the reatest battle recorded in the world's history. London wires (*Asahi*) that the Japanese have extended and strengthened their left so as to completely envelop the Russian right. Thus it is only a fatal check imposed on Mischenko's flanking movements, but also the Russians are cut off from the abundant supplies hitherto drawn from the West-Liao regions. They are consequently making heavy drafts on their Hwaitieh forces in order to stiffen their right. We strongly suspect that there is much truth in this statement.

It was supposed that the rainy season had come to an end in Manchuria about the 8th instant, but a telegram to the *Nichi Nichi* declares that something of the extremely settled weather prevailing in Japan is felt in the Three Eastern Provinces also. On

the night of the 18th another heavy down-pour set in, reducing the roads to quagmires and putting the rivers into flood. Under these circumstances all the recently apparent symptoms of a Russian assumption of the offensive have disappeared, and the enemy is toiling strenuously to strengthen his line of defences. It seems that in this kind of industry the Russians are never deficient. If they held their entrenchments with the same determination that they show in preparing them, it would be indeed a difficult task to dislodge them.

SAGHALIEN.

We read in Japanese journals that among the batch of 240 non-combatant Russians from Saghalien who reached Yokohama on the 22nd and were handed over to the French Consul, one was Professor Alexis Dragoni, who is said to have been connected with the assassination of the Tsar Alexander II. Dragoni was sentenced to 25 years transportation. He spent 5 years in China and 5 years more in prison, after which he was allowed to become a "free command." As the assassination took place in 1881, he must have almost completed his sentence, but under the Russian system, as we understand it, he would have been obliged to remain 6 years longer in Saghalien as an "exile settler" and 6 years in the Amur region before being eligible for return to European Russia. He is now a man of 52, so that, had he been obliged to adhere to the regulations strictly, he could not have proceeded to Europe before the age of 64. The capture of the island by the Japanese has changed all that, however. Dragoni and 38 other political exiles obtain their freedom as a matter of course. The Professor talks of spending the rest of his life in the United States. Japan, of course, has no responsibility for his manner of disposing of himself. It is interesting, however, to reflect upon the duties that the French Consul undertakes. Presumably he is expected to hand over these political prisoners to Russia and to provide for their safe conduct until they pass into Russian hands, but how can that be managed?

It appears that some Russian troops are still holding out in Saghalien. These are remnants of the Korakoff force; insignificant remnants which are expected to be soon driven to surrender by want of provisions. A party of Japanese fishermen engaged collecting edible sea-weed off the south-west coast near Mauka had an unpleasant reminder of the unsettled state of affairs on the 6th instant. They had set out on the 30th of July, and when they neared the shore a number of Russians in a boat attacked them, at once opening fire. It is the custom of Russians to open fire upon every one resembling a Japanese whether he be a combatant or a non-combatant. Indeed the Russian habit of mind seems to suggest such procedure, for it is well known that whereas robbers in general endeavour to steal first and do not kill if they can avoid it, the *brodyagi* of Saghalien begin by killing and then proceed to steal if there is anything to be stolen. Thus it frequently happens that when an unfortunate way-farer has been assassinated, his murderers find nothing valuable on his person. They kill on chance. In the above affair near Mauka one of the fishermen was killed by the fire of the Russians, but the others managed to escape.

The big island is now reported to be quiet and completely subdued with the exception of

a small region near Naibuchi on the south-western shore of Patience Bay. There about 200 Russians are still under arms. If approached they retire into the depths of the forest, whence they emerge after their assailants withdraw. They deserve high credit for their obstinate resistance but of course it can have only one end. Probably they are still ignorant of the fall of Alexandrofska and Rykoff.

We read in the *Kokumin* that there is hope of raising the *Novik*, and that operations are now actually in progress with that aim. The weighty articles have been removed from her, and it is expected that she can be floated readily. One difficulty is that little time remains before the advent of the cold weather.

RUSSIA.

It appears to be the view entertained generally outside Russia, if we may judge from newspaper utterances, that her condition is almost hopeless, whereas the Russians, so far from forming any such pessimistic forecast, have profound faith in themselves and believe firmly in a brilliant future for their country. Self-confidence is a grand trait. No nation that lacked it ever rose to eminence. Nor is there, so far as outsiders can judge, any just cause for pessimism. Russia may be in a state of revolution but what then? Most countries have had revolutions and few countries have failed to benefit by them. It is difficult to see how any really formidable character can be ascribed to a revolution from which the army stands aloof, and as yet there is not the slightest symptom of disloyalty on the part of the Russian troops. The Tsar and the aristocracy are safe so long as they have the army at their back. Very hard things are being said of them now because they do not immediately concede all the demands of the liberals and transform the polity of the empire from pure autocracy to constitutional government on the most thorough lines. One does not see how any ordinarily prudent man can advocate such radicalism. It has never been successfully practised anywhere and the Russian nation has always been reckoned specially unfitted for wholesale experiments in reform. The national assembly which the Tsar has called into future existence may be a limited affair; the franchise may be enjoyed by very few and the powers of the assembly may be restricted, but none the less such a measure is an immense step in the right direction; an irrevocable step which carries the people into a route where the Emperor can never again stay their feet even though he desire to do so. There ought to be fullest deliberation in making such innovations, and it is impossible to see any just reason for condemning the deliberation of the Tsar and his advisers. Russia during the past two years has displayed some unlovely features, but since an anarchical revolution within her borders would be a calamity for all Europe as well as for humanity, we can not but wish her safe emergence from her troubles.

According to a Manila exchange Miss Alice Roosevelt attended a fashionable ball there and "looked sweetly pretty in her trailing gown of green, cross-barred with glinting gold—the Filipina dress woven specially for her and made the prettier in aspect by her wearing of it. The train and the unruly pantofole proved rebellious subjects at times, but the President's daughter never lost her good humour for a moment, and danced delightfully."

THE KAISER AND THE TSAR.

Russian journals certainly helped to create the impression that the Kaiser, when the Tsar visited him on board the *Holenzollern*, advised continuance of the war. The *Nasha Zhizn*, quoted by the St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Times*, said that the Kaiser, mindful of Germany's interests, would naturally recommend internal pacification with a view to the continuance of the external war, and that His Majesty's advice was probably the direct reverse of that of the re-actionary Mestchersky, who demanded the conclusion of peace with Japan in order that measures might then be taken against reform. The *Novoe Vremya*, we read, reviewing the occasions when the Tsar and the Kaiser have met, makes special mention of the Breslau meeting, after which William II. issued his famous appeal to the peoples of Europe to unite in defence of the sacred possessions threatened by the yellow peril, and the meeting at Wiesbaden in 1903, three months before the outbreak of war. The *Novoe Vremya* regretfully confesses that the Kaiser's crusade proved a failure and that Russia was left to her own resources. "We must strive to achieve a union of the Imperial national and social forces, which alone are capable of restoring what we have lost during the past 18 months. Doubtless the Emperor William discussed this union, deeply conscious that it would be useful not only to Russia but to Germany and to the whole white race." A similar belief prevailed in Paris. Thus the St. Petersburg correspondent of *Le Temps* telegraphed to the latter journal that "apparently William the Second's advice was to continue the war until the Russians had gained their first victory." It is now very evident, however, that these surmises and suspicions were entirely incorrect. The Kaiser can not possibly have counselled continuance of the war at the end of July and yet lent, at the end of August, whole-hearted assistance to bring about its termination. For no one can deny, we presume, that since the conference begun its sittings at Portsmouth the influence of William II. has been thrown heavily into the scale of peace. His Majesty appears to have acted with whole-hearted earnestness in this matter. Students of European politics are wont to allege that Germany's interests suggest the utmost possible weakening of Russia and that, consequently, the spectacle of the great Northern Empire frittering away its strength and its resources in a Far-Eastern conflict ought to be most welcome to German eyes. Perhaps so. But there is another aspect of the question. Germany does not want the virus of revolution to be carried across her borders from Russia, and a long continued war of defeat would be exceedingly likely to shake down the throne of the Romanoffs and throw their empire into a tumult of revolt. The Kaiser may think that things already have a dangerous tendency in that direction, and that the war should be stopped as soon as possible. At all events whatever may have been His Majesty's motive he has been an assiduous labourer in the cause of peace, and it does not seem extravagant to conclude that Berlin's optimism as to the outcome of the Conference was inspired by faith in the potency of the Emperor's influence. Events have not yet justified that faith, but they have proved that the Kaiser was very grossly misrepresented.

PROFESSOR TOMIZU.

Professor Tomizu has been relieved of his duties at the Imperial University. This step has been taken in accordance with the regulations relating to the control of the conduct of officials, and under an Article of the Regulations which empowers the Department of Education to dispense with the services of an official should such a course seem desirable. Thus no charge is preferred against the Professor, nor is any disgrace connected with his loss of office. The public, however, is fully sensible that the authorities condemn him on account of his vehement political agitation. He is one of the most prominent of the Seven Professors who have made themselves so conspicuous in connexion with the present war. It is stated that the Minister of Education had several times suggested the inadvisability of a University Professor engaging in political agitation, but Mr. Tomizu considered that the dictates of patriotism were more imperative than the counsels of his superior. A few days ago he attended a meeting in the Kairaku-en when Viscount Watanabe and Mr. Shimada Saburo were among the speakers. Exceedingly vehement addresses were delivered, but we can not find that Professor Tomizu was among the speakers or that the meeting adopted any resolution which he openly endorsed. At any rate this meeting, coming in the sequel of his previous conduct, appears to have determined the Authorities. Professor Tomizu made a journey in Manchuria before the war and having thus acquired special qualifications to speak and having embodied his experiences in a book, he and Professor Tani became most outspoken advocates of war, and are now understood to contend that peace is premature. Professor Tani held the position of Councillor in the Foreign Office, a post which he necessarily resigned when he commenced his agitation. It is easy to foresee that this removal of Professor Tomizu will create much excitement and provoke a great deal of controversy. The policy of the Empire at present, however, is to exclude from the realm of politics all persons connected with education. A school teacher is not allowed to exercise the franchise, and one can not think that, in the face of such a restriction, a Professor of the University should be suffered to interfere actively in politics. Whether the system which imposes such limitations should be called wise, is another question. But we have always to remember that the schools to which the restriction applies are supported by the State and that to give the franchise to their teachers and permit them to stand upon the political platform would be almost equivalent to sanctioning the teaching of a special religious creed at public educational institutions. Any one can appreciate the abuses to which such licence might lead.

THE GERMANS IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

We take the following from the Berlin correspondence of *The Times*, dated July 17th:—

According to the latest of the periodical estimates with regard to the strength and the losses of the German troops in South-West Africa the protectorate force numbered 42 officers, seven officials, and 772 men, together with 800 horses, at the outbreak of the rising in January, 1904. Since that date reinforcements to the number of 665 officers, 196 officials, and 13,653 men, together with nearly 12,000 horses, have been sent out from this country. The total losses in action up to date amount to 41 officers, 83 non-commissioned officers, and 305 men killed or

missing, and 53 officers, 109 non-commissioned officers, and 303 men wounded; or a total of 106 officers and men of the regular corps killed or missing in action. The number of deaths from disease in consequence of accidents amounted to 15 officers, 63 non-commissioned officers, and 393 men, a total of 474 deaths. In addition, 119 officers and men of the colonial reserves also fell or were wounded in action. Moreover, murder, disease, and accidents accounted for one officer of the local force and 127 men who were either farmers or reservists or both. Thus the rising has so far cost the Germans some 1,100 Germans, probably exclusive of women and children, and 512 men have been wounded in action.

The total percentage of losses in killed and wounded amounts to 8 per cent. of the officers and 19 per cent. of the non-commissioned officers of the force. Moreover, 425 members of the expeditionary corps have been invalided home, and of these have been finally examined, with the result that 10 or over 77 per cent., have been classed as permanent invalids. No fewer than 14 officers and 311 men, nearly 4.5 per cent. of the average strength of the force, succumbed to typhoid fever. The situation has been reached in the suppression of the rising, to be gathered from the fact that during the last weeks 110 deaths have occurred in action from disease and 85 officers and men have been wounded.

So far the pecuniary cost involved by the campaign is estimated at not far short of 30,000,000 marks (£12,500,000). The extent of the action, which has demanded these enormous amounts of men and money cannot as yet be accurately gauged.

It is regrettable that the publication of these statistics should coincide with a renewed series of attacks upon the conduct of the British action both in British Bechuanaland and at the Cape. According to the deplorably misinformed assertions these accusations the British attitude towards the insurgents has long since passed from passive connivance to one of active support, apart from the official declarations which have been made in the Cape Parliament. The first-hand evidence for the refutation of these calumnies is to be found from time to time in the German Press itself, the whole campaign being dismissed as a childish exhibition of ignorance at the interminable character of the operations in German colony. One question, however, may be elucidated from the British point of view: is the present practice of German column-commanders to hostile the natives over the British home army regard a "drive" of this kind as a success?

It is probable that by this time the Germans are beginning to appreciate the nature of the task that had to be undertaken in Great Britain in South Africa a few years ago. Scorn of a very unequivocal description was poured upon the British Army by German critics at that time, but now the incomparably petty uprising of a weak tribe in South-West Africa has cost the Germans some 13 millions sterling, has involved the loss of some 1,100 German troops, has kept 12,000 German troops busy for 18 months, and is not yet completely quelled. The fact is that over-sea operations against an enemy, however insignificant, and with modern weapons of precision are no serious things. There is nothing in the British record which justifies us in imagining that had this revolt, like the Hereros occurred at any place, however remote, in her dominions she would have completely quelled it in six months. That has been her extreme limit of time: Egypt, in the Soudan, in Ashantee, Zululand, in Abyssinia, in Burmah, Tibet, on the Indian frontier and elsewhere. But Germany, being quite new to this kind of work, did not appreciate its difficulties and thus allowed herself to sit in judgment on British failures in South Africa where one of the "slimmest" enemies ever encountered had to be met in topographical conditions of vast difficulty. We sincerely regret the loss of German troops in the Hereros expedition, but if this element could be ruled out of the story should be obliged to confess to a deep satisfaction that bitter experience is teaching our Teutonic friends how poorly qualified they were to act the part of austere conquerors during the Boer war.

SUBMARINE SIGNALLING BY SOUND.

We have now to hand, by favour of the author, a copy of the paper on "Submarine signalling by means of Sound" which was read by Mr. J. B. Millet at the spring meetings of the forty-fifth session of the Institution of Naval Architects. It is a most interesting contribution on the subject, and most specially appeal to seafaring men. Early in the last century experiments were made in Lake Geneva to measure the speed of submarine sound, but these had no practical result; and it was not till sixty years later that attempts were made to provide ships with a means of hearing signals sent to them through the sea or possibly to hear surf on rocks. Singularly, however, no one thought of using the ship as a collector of sound; rather all the scientists were agreed in trying to obtain the sound by the use of an apparatus to be attached to the outside of the vessel or lowered into the water. It was left to Prof. Lucien I. Blake, now occupying the chair of Physics in Kansas University, to establish for the first time the fact that sound in the water surrounding a ship will pass readily through its walls into the hold. One of the vessels used in his experiments was the old frigate *Constitution*, and although her sides were 20 inches thick the sound of oar-blades struck together under water some distance away was distinctly heard inside the ship. The Hispano-American war stopped the Blake experiments but initiated another set of tests, those by Messrs. A. J. Mundy and Elisha Gray (of telephone fame). Mr. Mundy discovered something that no one else seems to have thought of, namely that the sound transmitter should be placed inside the ship. But he placed it in a tank attached to the skin of the hull and the noises of the vessel quite effaced all external sounds. So resort was again made to devices to be lowered overboard and finally these were discarded in favour of a tank to be fitted up inside the ship but not attached to her skin. This apparently has proved quite successful, so far as can be gathered from the facts given by Mr. Millet, who is Vice-President and General Manager of the Submarine Signal Company. This company determined to build and actually operate for a long period the three kinds of stations into which signals of this kind are divided: a lighthouse station, which necessitated a cable; a bell-buoy in which the submarine bell was to be rung by wave motion, and a lightship where steam or compressed air furnished the power with the bell hung over the side at some depth below the keel. All these forms of apparatus were built and operated for one year at stations in charge of the U. S. Lighthouse Board before the system was offered to the Government for inspection.

Repeated tests with bells in the ocean had shown that a bell with a lip or "sound bowl" several inches thick and having a high musical note gave the best carrying sound in the water though such a bell was quite unsatisfactory in air. Two bells have been most recently in use, one of 650 lbs. and another of 140 lbs. the latter of which is declared much the better and has been heard at a distance of 16 knots. The power used for ringing may be steam, compressed air, electricity or hydraulic.

To carry out the tests submarine bells were placed on four lightships situated on the coast of a line of steamers running between New York and Boston. The steamers

were duly equipped and exhaustive tests were secured. The "ships' noises" phantom at once vanished. It was found that if the tanks were placed below water-line at certain fixed points aft, and at certain fixed points above the keel, if they were filled with a solution denser than sea water, and if the transmitters were adapted to the recognition of sounds of high pitch and not those of low vibration (in itself a problem of immense difficulty), the submarine bell notes and other sounds like screws of steamers were readily heard. It appeared as if the noises made by machinery on board preferred to pass along the hull rather than turn into the lighter medium in the tanks, whereas transmitters fastened directly to the skin of the ship had invariably heard so much "ship noise" as to be useless for detecting outside signals.

At first the officers of the steamers were very sceptical, but when the captain of one vessel was able to locate his course to a lighthouse at a dangerous point on Nantucket Shoals in a heavy gale and snowstorm at night the unbelievers were convinced. At first the range of the bells was three knots, but as the officers grew accustomed to the system the distance increased to twelve knots in a vessel running fifteen knots an hour. Gales, tides, and heavy waves had absolutely no effect on submarine sounds. By means of two transmitters, port and starboard it was easy to fix the source of the sounds to within one-eighth of a point whatever the distance. Thus the experiments appear to have been absolutely successful. The Canadian Government has adopted the system, and the U. S. Lighthouse Board was ready to do so but Congress adjourned without providing funds. The U. S. Navy had given considerable attention to the subject, and it has already been found that submarines can be heard and located at considerable distances. Mr. Millet thinks that the adoption of this system in navies will rob submarines of some of their terrors. Is it not possible also, he asks, that Admiral Kamimura could have heard and located the Vladivostok squadron when he missed it in a fog by a distance thought to be less than three miles? In all probability, judging from experience the Russian fleet before Port Arthur could have heard some of the Japanese vessels long before they made their proximity known.

PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY.

Last week we published a paragraph recording the attempted suicide of a discharged and disabled soldier named K. Natsume. Within a few hours we received the following letter:—

"Herewith *yen* 5 for the soldier K. Natsume, mentioned in your issue of to-day under the heading "Attempted suicide."

Almost upon the heels of this letter we received a call from Mrs. R. Swain, Foreign Secretary of the Yokohama Circle of the King's Daughters. From her we learnt that the paragraph had come to the attention of the Executive Committee and on the principle that "he gives twice who gives quickly," they had taken steps to see Governor Sufu and the Chief of Police and made inquiry into the merits of the case. What they learnt induced the King's Daughters to take up the matter of poor Natsume (he was wounded in the famous attack on 203-metre hill on Nov. 30th), and they will provide for him until such time as he is able to fend for himself.

If our first correspondent agrees, we will hand over to Mrs. Swain the *yen* 5 he has

so generously sent us, for in the hands of the Executive Committee of the King's Daughters the money will be applied to the best advantage.

The taking up of this case inaugurates a new line of practical philanthropic work for the King's Daughters of Yokohama. An attempt will be made to establish a fund by which help can be afforded the sick and maimed soldiers and sailors belonging to Yokohama and Kanagawa ken, and the young ladies and their advisers, among whom are Mrs. R. Swain, Mrs. J. F. Lowder, Mrs. Miller (wife of the American Consul General), will work along the lines and in complete harmony with the Japanese ladies who are doing such noble work in our midst under the capable guidance of Madame Watanabe and Madame Sufu. Should any of our readers wish to contribute to this fund for the maimed and destitute we will gladly accept their gifts on behalf of the King's Daughters, and they may be sure they will be thankfully received and faithfully applied. The coming winter will see much misery at our very doors and if the King's Daughters can alleviate it by even such a little they will earn the grateful thanks of a nation not slow to recognise such deeds of practical charity.

THE "KINJO MARU."

Twenty-nine corpses have been picked up at the scene of the *Kinjo Maru* disaster. But the original fear that 6 officers, 122 rank and file, 2 nurses and 21 coolies had been lost, may prove to have been excessive, since news has been received that 4 survivors reached Yokkaichi, 9 Nakatsu and 6 Futo. This broad fact alone is telegraphed, and no details are published as to the class to which these survivors belong. It is at any rate certain that there has been terrible loss of life, and in view of the circumstances our readers will probably agree with us that this is an appropriate occasion to contribute something for the relief of the families of these men who, returning to their country after long service in Formosa, met their death within sight of her shores.

We learn that the British Government have officially conveyed to the Japanese Government and people their condolences in connexion with the deplorable affair of the *Kinjo Maru*.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of the following sums on behalf of the widows and orphans created by the *Kinjo Maru* disaster in the Inland Sea:—

	<i>Yen</i> .
H. E. Sir Claude and Lady Macdonald	300
Mr. J. T. Hamilton	100
Capt. and Mrs. Brinkley	50
Mr. E. M. Hobart Hampden	25
M. N. Gobhai & Co.	25
Capt. and Mrs. Young	20

CUSTOMS PROTEST.

On Aug. 24th, Mr. Minakami, Director of the Yokohama Customs, delivered a decision on a protest instituted by Messrs. Becker and Co., No. 197, Yamashita-cho. The firm imported cotton tissue on which the appraisers imposed 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty in accordance with No. 17 of the conventional tariff between Japan and Great Britain. The importers contended that the tissue was "cotton shirting twilled" and it should be dealt with under No. 11 of the same tariff and the duty should be *sen* 1.1 per square yard. The protest was dismissed on the ground that the goods are thick twilled cotton tissue to be used for lining.

KOREA.

A Japanese officer who recently returned from north-eastern Korea, says that on the 7th instant when the Japanese troops were surrounding a body of Russians near Put-yong, they (the Japanese) were suddenly attacked on the left flank. It turned out that their assailants were disbanded Korean soldiers who attributing their loss of employment and consequently of sustenance to Japanese interference, had placed their services at Russia's disposal and were now acting as spies for the latter. Prisoners taken on this occasion stated that there were three companies of these disbanded soldiers, numbering 150 in all. Being well acquainted with the country, they must be of great assistance to the enemy.

In northern Korea the rains are incessant. All possibility of military operations is precluded for the time. Frequent skirmishes, however, are reported to be taking place. The Russians appear to be acting with much shrewdness, not to say trickery. They disguise themselves as Korean peasants working in the fields or as wood-cutters on the hills; the former keeping their rifles handy so as to fusillade any Japanese detachment that approaches, the latter acting as scouts. They also construct dummy fortifications armed with timber guns and manned by straw figures. Approaching these, the Japanese find themselves ambuscaded. At first owing to these causes and owing to the services rendered to the Russians by disbanded Korean soldiers, the Japanese are said to have suffered some losses, but they have now turned the tables and are making the enemy pay for his previous devices. We take these facts from the *Hochi Shimbun's* correspondence. It adds that a considerable force of the enemy, having crossed to the right bank of the Tumen, are now in difficulties owing to the demolition of the bridges by floods in the river.

It might have been supposed that M. Pavlov's appearance in the British Court at Shanghai and the incidents connected with that affair would have put a permanent extinguisher on him in a political sense. But if reports from Seoul may be trusted he is again mischievously active. In combination with Mr. Heong, who made the much-talked-of visit to Port Arthur on the eve of the outbreak of hostilities when Admiral Alexieff still wore the purple, and in combination with the former Korean Representative in Peking and with the famous Li Yong-ik, M. Pavlov is said to have been intriguing to procure the removal of the Korean capital to some distant point. A place "westward of Pyongyang" is spoken of, but there is no conceivable locality answering to that description. Li Yong-ik is reported to have been in full pursuit of this object when his doings in other directions led to his fall from office. He was believed to have made his escape to Shanghai, but rumour now says that he is hiding in Seoul. Li with the command of the large sum of money found in his *yamen* might have been a formidable conspirator. Had he been working in co-operation with his own countrymen alone he might have been mistaken for a patriot, but his association with M. Pavlov taints him effectually.

We regret, to learn says the *Seoul Press*, that the Chemulpo Cigarette and Tobacco Company has been compelled to stop work for some time owing to the fact that the Chinese merchants in China refuse to patronise American goods. The Company's cigarettes are, apparent-

ly, made from the "best Virginian tobacco" and as this information is printed on the cigarette cases no doubt this is the reason why the Chinese merchants have decided no longer to deal with the Chemulpo company. It is absolutely absurd, and somewhat amusing to think that this boycotting question one reads so much about in the Chinese papers should have extended to Korea.

The French Minister is said to have been notified by the Foreign Department that the Korean Government is willing to engage Mr. Martel's services for another year, as he has always been most zealous in the discharge of his duties.

The Il-Chin-Hoi are reported to be anxious that Pingyang should become once more the capital of Korea.

It now transpires, according to the *Seoul Press*, with regard to the land seizure question, that the intention of the Japanese authorities concerned was that, out of the sum of 200,000 yen paid, 120,000 yen should have been handed over to the various owners of land and property outside the South Gate, and that about 200 yen would be about the average sum of compensation due to each family. Moreover most of the families concerned were not compelled to give up their land immediately but were permitted to carry on their agricultural pursuits as usual, the military authorities not wishing to occupy the whole of the land immediately.

We regret to hear, says the *Korea Daily News*, that the British gold mines at Ap-unsan (Gwendo-line) "have petered out" and will no longer pay for working by foreign methods. We have reason to believe, however, that the mines will not be abandoned but that the owners hope to get some of their money back by "farming" out claims to Koreans, who with their primitive methods and low expenses can still work them at a profit.

Mr. Yu Bong-ku who was appointed some time ago to confer with the Japanese authorities with regard to various lots of ground near Ping Yang and Wiju required by them for military purposes was reported to have returned to Seoul on Aug. 19th without having completed his mission. It was surmised that his return had some connection with the recent troubles at Ping Yang.

According to a report from Ping Yang said the *News* of Aug. 19th, it appears that when, several days ago, Japanese officials went to stake out the grounds recently acquired in that place for military purposes people about to be evicted offered some resistance. A fight, similar to the melee which recently occurred in Seoul then took place, the Japanese using firearms and the populace retaliating with stones. It is further reported, adds our contemporary, that in consequence of this Mr. Yi Sungjai, the acting Governor, has gone into hiding.

Aug. 18th being the anniversary of the establishment of the Il-chin hoi society these people had a great meeting to congratulate themselves. After handing oratorical bouquets to each other, they formed themselves into a procession and paraded the city. This was, in our opinion, says the *News*, a tactical error, as, seen "en masse" they create an even profounder impression of dirtiness and unintellectuality than they do when encountered in batches of six or seven.

CHINA.

The Chinese Government is said to have determined to re-establish a naval school. A number of students are to be sent to Japan for instruction, and it is said that Japanese teachers will be employed at the school. In the days of the great Li Chung-tang a large and prosperous naval college existed at Tientsin, mainly under German professors, and it undoubtedly turned out many competent men, who were drafted for service in the ships of the then highly-thought-of Peiyang Squadron. But after the death of the gallant Admiral Ting and the surrender of the remnants of his fleet at Wei-hai-wei,

China ceased to have anything that could be justly called a navy, and the once famous Shui-shih Hsueh-tang dwindled to a very insignificant affair, its foreign staff being limited to a professor of mathematics, navigation, a professor of engineering and an instructor of gymnastics. There must be in China many naval men who received good training at the old college, for only a few years have passed since the Yalu and Wei-hai-wei extinguished the Peiyang Squadron. Perhaps some of these will be employed in the newly expanded institution, but no evident impression is to have a staff made up of Japanese. Many people had expected that the energetic and enlightened Yuan would take up this question of fortifying his country with a navy. It must be a question of years, but if China can supply the funds, the Japanese will soon construct an efficient personnel. This question of personnel recalls an incident vividly illustrates the confidence inspired in the Chinese navy of 1894 in the latest foreign experts. Just three days before the sinking of the steamer *Kowshing*, the wife of this note was conversing with a British Admiral who had just inspected the Peiyang Squadron off Taku. The Admiral's clear and unequivocal opinion was that the Chinese would prove more than a match for the Japanese at sea; in fact, that the Japanese would not be "in it."

Yunnan appears to be the scene of a terrible disturbance. A mob rising is said to have resulted in the assassination of less than twenty-two French missionaries. The exact locality is not stated. This seems to be one of the periodical anti-foreign and anti-christian ebullitions which have become indelible features of China's modern history. The riot will be quelled, and stern vengeance will be exacted, but will the cause of the trouble be removed?

Tieh liang, Vice-President of the Board of War, has been appointed to the post of President. This Manchu official is an associated member of the Army Reorganization Council and being affiliated with the supporters of Viceroy Yuan, his appointment will tend to strengthen the already strong hands of the latter.

Long telegrams are reaching Tokyo in China with reference to the movement of boycotting American goods, but it is difficult to understand clearly what is going on. What seems plain, however, is that the Authorities are endeavouring to put an end to the agitation, though probably they are not acting in a very determined manner whereas the promoters of the boycott are showing much resolution. We read of a sum of 200,000 taels being put up to assist Chinese merchants who may be unduly distressed by the operation of the boycott. We read also of a resolution taken by the Shanghai (Chinese) Chamber of Commerce in the sense that any one breaking the boycott shall be liable to a fine of two thousand taels. It is tolerably certain that this movement cannot be carried much further without displaying illegal development, and any rate, violating the spirit of the treaty of commerce. At that stage the Powers will unite to interfere. There is evident some anxiety as to the attitude Japan will assume in the event of such union.

A strike of some magnitude is rumoured on the part of the labouring classes at Amoy. The trouble is said to be connected with the custom house officials. These officials have been obliged to remain away from the

ices, as to attend them would have involved facing a furious mob. There are symptoms of the trouble spreading to Swatow. All business is said to be suspended at Amoy.

A Peking telegram to the *North China Daily News*, dated August 19th, says:—The Chinese Government is borrowing a further sum of 7,000,000 francs (£508,000) from Belgian capitalists, for railway extension, and the agreement has been signed. With regard to the rearmament for the Tientsin-Chinkiang Railway, asked by Great Britain and Germany, the answer in accordance with the petition of the people of Shantung province, has communicated the British Minister its desire to cancel the rearmament, to which the British Minister replied that that was impossible, while the German Minister, after telegraphing urgently to his own Government, is doing his best through the Governor of Tsingtao, to suppress the opposition in Shantung.

No Shanghai dog may land in Hongkong for months from Aug. 11th.

A new tower 58 feet high is being built for the new Island Light, Hongkong, and from next year the light will be visible for 18 miles.

Sheng Kung-pao, the great railway man of China, is once more basking in the sunshine of imperial favour to judge by the following report of audience which appears in a contemporary:—

His Excellency Sheng Kung-pao had a special audience on the 13th instant of her Imperial Majesty the Empress Dowager who, after asking some questions about the Lu-Han and the Shanghai-Nanking railways, turned the conversation on his Excellency's health. "Well, how is your health now?" "The day was that since his arrival his Excellency was glad to say that his health had greatly improved. Why do you live in a temple?" (Sheng Kung-pao is been stopping in the Fahua-shih Temple, near Forbidden City). "Find a large house and send your family to come up and live here. We'll then be able to command your presence before us often as we please." His Excellency thereupon bowed and thanked her Majesty for her graciousness. After a pause the Empress Dowager asked a curious question—"Oh, by the way," said her Majesty, "Wu Ting-fang advises me to become a vegetarian for the rest of my life. What is your opinion; will vegetarianism be good for my health?" To this Sheng replied: "Although vegetarianism may have its advantages, still, in my noble opinion it is not suitable for any one oppressed with the weight of years." Her Majesty nodded, said she agreed with his Excellency. Finally, losing the audience, and as his Excellency was king out of the Presence, her Majesty said: "You have greatly pleased us at this audience."

Atang, the place where the Chinese Viceroy of Tibet, H. E. Feng Chuan, was ordered last spring, has been taken by the British troops, who thrice defeated the Tibetans, led by Lamas, before Patang could be captured. General Ma is in command of the victorious troops.

We find in our senior Shanghai contemporary a king telegram, dated August 21, which says it is believed that a commencement will be made with the Changchiakou (Kalgan)-Kulon railway before or at the same time as the opening of the Peking-Changchiakou railway. It is noticeable that Russia will object to the new building the above-mentioned line, but H. E. Yuan Shih-kai is urging earnestly on the Chinese Government that there is no valid objection against the scheme being carried out.

The Hongkong papers tell a story of an incident a few days ago which was a remarkable case of answer to prayer. A Chinese woman in great distress went into a joss-house in Hongkong to pray the gods to restore some clothing which had been stolen from her house. A Chinese man heard her praying, went up to her, and said—"Come with me," and took her to the station, where she found her clothes, which she had been arrested that morning on suspicion that he had stolen them.

At West York, an iron barque of 722 tons

gross, bound from Hongkong to Borneo in ballast, was wrecked on the way down on Palawan, and the Captain and nine of the crew are reported to be on shore, in a desperate condition, depending on rain to save them from dying of thirst.

It has been understood for some little time that the China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., was to be amalgamated with the Union Insurance Society of Canton, says the *N. C. Daily News*. In their Share Report of the 10th inst. Messrs. J. A. Sullivan & Co., write, under the heading "China Traders":—"We are credibly informed that the old name, after the amalgamation, will not disappear, but that the company will formally pass under the management of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, who will assume control and direction of the China Traders' business, and arrangements will be made to pay off the present staff of the company in a liberal manner."

Coolies are being prosecuted in Hongkong for putting up boycott posters.

Up to August 22nd there had been 282 plague cases in Hongkong this year, of which 266 were fatal.

It is reported that the Hongkong Cotton Co. is about to declare a dividend of 10 per cent., and carry a large sum to reserve.

Mr. Wu Kwan-kien, the Director of Studies at Nanyang College, has been appointed to the High Commission which is proceeding abroad, presided over by Duke Tsai and their Excellencies Hsu Shi-chang, Tuan Fang, and Tai Hung-tse. The selection of men like Mr. Wu, who have been educated abroad and are already "persona grata" in foreign countries, shows, says the *N. C. Daily News*, that an earnest endeavour is being made to benefit China, and augurs well for the success of the mission.

It is reported from Peking that certain Belgians in company with a couple of Chinese are now in the capital trying to obtain permission from the Shanghai and Waiwupu to construct a railway between Shanghai and Changsha, the capital of Hunan province. The syndicate claim to have large sums at their command to begin operations without loss of time if permission is granted them.

The present boycott, remarks a Shanghai contemporary, fairly revels in absurdities and inconsistencies, such as the prohibition of the use of Canadian lumber because its technical name is Oregon pine. A most striking instance, however, is found in the case that is now occupying the Mixed Court. A Mr. King is sued for damages because he is alleged to have endeavoured to enforce the boycott on Chang Su Ho's Gardens on the ground that the manager was an American, and he employs for his defence an American lawyer. Of course the boycott committee must now boycott Mr. King in his turn. By-the-by, the attitude of the magistrate, as reported, does not look as if the officials here are very earnest in their opposition to the boycott.

A Peking official now in Shanghai says that the Waiwupu demand from the U. S. Government that the following three clauses shall be inserted in the proposed new Exclusion Treaty, viz:—(a) that the policy of excluding Chinese labourers from entering the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands be waived; (b) that Chinese entering the United States shall be given the same favourable treatment as those of any other nationality entering that country, and that Chinese shall not suffer the indignity of being confined in wooden sheds or huts, like criminals; and (c) that Chinese immigrants shall be permitted to engage the services of legal representatives to conduct their cases, and that power of appeal to the higher Courts against the decision of the lower Courts be also granted should said decisions be considered unjust. Mr. Rockhill, the U.S. Minister at Peking, is said to have refused to entertain these demands.

According to the *Nanfangpao* Prince Pu Lun, who went to the St. Louis Exposition last year as Chief Commissioner on behalf of China, has begged their Majesties to allow him to go to

Germany to study military tactics, and his request has been favourably entertained. The same paper is also authority for the statement that under present arrangements their Majesties may attend the autumn manoeuvres of the Peiyang forces. They are to be divided into three Army Corps; the Senior, or Centre Corps being under the immediate command of H. E. Yuan Shih-k'ai, Viceroy of Chihli and Imperial High Commissioner in chief command of the Peiyang land and naval forces; the second, or Left Corps, under H. E. Tieh Liang, President of the Board of War; and the third, or Right Corps, under H. E. Hsu Shih-ch'ang, Grand Councillor and Vice-President of the Board of Revenue. With reference to the above statement of the *Nanfangpao* the appointment of a Vice-President of the Board of Revenue to the command of an Army Corps may seem an anomaly to an outsider, says the *N. C. Daily News*, but we may state that H. E. Hsu Shih-ch'ang, prior to his promotion to the Board of Revenue, held the rank of a Military Deputy Lieutenant-Governor and the post of Senior Adviser on Military Affairs to the High Commissioners of the Army Reorganisation Department, which therefore makes him eligible to the command of an Army Corps, which, by the way, has been evolved through the work of the Reorganisation Department, of which he used to hold the post of Chief Adviser. As, however, his Excellency expects to go abroad about the middle of next month and the manoeuvres do not take place until October, it is probable that some one else will have to be appointed to command the Right, or Third Army Corps on that occasion. Finally, according to news received from the North, Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai intends to inaugurate this, the first Grand Army manoeuvres in the history of China's reorganised forces, with great pomp and circumstance, and special éclat will be given to them by the presence of their Imperial Majesties, who will be accompanied by most of the princes, nobles, and high Ministers of State whilst, also, the foreign Powers will be represented there in the person of a large portion of Corps Diplomatique. It is quite probable that Prince Ching will take supreme command on the occasion, being President of the Army Reorganisation Department.

H. E. Chang Te-yi, Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, has lately written to the Central Government that as his term of office of three years is about to expire he is extremely anxious that his successor be appointed as soon as possible owing to the bad state of his health. In view of this, ignoring his previous refusal of the post, the Waiwupu has forwarded an Imperial Rescript to India to his Excellency Tang Shao-yi, Imperial High Commissioner to reorganise Tibet, in which his Excellency is commanded to leave India without further delay for London to take over H. E. Chang Te-yi's post and continue the negotiations regarding the Younghusband Treaty at the British capital. Under the circumstances, there does not seem any way whereby H. E. Tang Shao-yi can get himself excused from going to London as the next Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James. As a matter of fact, remarks the writer of Native Notes in the *North China Daily News*, to those who understand the workings of Chinese officialdom it is quite apparent that his appointment to London as Chang Te-yi's successor is "Irish promotion," since with the rank of an Imperial High Commissioner, plus the brevet grade of Fu Tu-tung or Military Deputy Lieutenant-Governor, which makes the holder of the rank an officer of the Second grade, Class A, Tang Shao-yi stands on a level with the Governor of a province, whereas a Chinese Minister of the First Class accredited to any of the Great Powers usually bears a brevet 4th Metropolitan rank, making him eligible at most for a Provincial Judgeship. One can then easily sympathise with H. E. Tang Shao-yi's dislike to his new appointment. Unless the Chinese Government increases the official standing of its representatives at the capitals of the Great Powers and raises them to the rank of Ambassadors, making them eligible to the Governorship of a province, we shall continue to see men of ability and high rank constantly refusing posts abroad.

MR. GEORGE KENNAN'S DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE IN THE SEA OF JAPAN.

In the *Outlook* for July 29th Mr. George Kennan has a highly interesting article on "The Destruction of the Baltic Fleet." As to the condition of the battle-ship *Orel* and the nature of the projectiles fired by the Japanese as well as their effects, he says this:—

At first sight the big Russian vessel looked like an old naval derelict which had been picked up at sea and towed into port. Her bottom, so far as it could be seen through the clear water of the bay, was incrustated with barnacles and green with the slime of submarine tropical vegetation; her sides, along the belt of heavy armor just above the water-line, were spotted with patches of rust where the black paint had been knocked or scraped off by the impact of shells; in the upper part of her hull, above the armor belt on the port side, there were three or four yawning chasms big enough to take in a wheelbarrow; both of her masts had been partly cut through by large projectiles; one of her yellow funnels had lost its top, while the other had a hole in it as big as a nail-keg; two large steam cutters, which she carried on chocks amidships, had been riddled and smashed by large shrapnel bullets and shells; her foretopmast yard had been partly cut from the slings and hung across the mast at an angle of forty-five degrees; and what little running rigging she carried aloft had been so torn to pieces by fragments of shells that it dangled from the spars in swaying ends and tatters.

But the injuries visible from the outside of the ship were not so striking nor so impressive to the imagination as the destruction that was everywhere apparent when we climbed a rope ladder to the upper decks and walked through the cabins, mess-rooms, turrets, and barbettes. The superstructure of the big vessel had been struck by forty-three large-calibre projectiles and perhaps as many more of smaller size, and there was hardly a square yard of surface, inside or out that did not show damage. One of the huge twelve-inch guns on the port side of the forward turret had been broken short off about eight feet from the muzzle; a big perpendicular seam, or crack, had been made in one of the six-inch gun turrets, and the solid mass of steel at one side of this seam had been driven five inches out of place; two or three of the quick-firing guns in the lateral barbettes had been broken off, smashed, or dismounted, and in one place the inner steel wall of such a barbette was almost literally plastered with blood and small, half-dry fragments of human flesh.

So far as I could discover, the heavy armor of the turrets and of the hull just above the water-line had not been pierced; but through the thinner walls of the higher superstructure, through the port-holes of the cabins and mess-rooms, and through the embrasures of the small, lateral barbettes, shells had come in everywhere, and the destruction that they had wrought in the interior of the hull almost baffles description. The general appearance of the ship seemed to indicate that the Japanese in this engagement used three kinds of projectiles, viz., (1) pointed, armor-piercing solid shot of eight-inch to twelve-inch calibre; (2) shells of all sizes loaded with Shimose powder; and (3) heavy shells in which a bursting charge of Shimose was surrounded by concentric layers of very large shrapnel bullets, weighing about three ounces each. The projectiles that caused most damage to the *Orel* were numbers 2 and 3—Shimose shells and Shimose shrapnel. The explosive energy of the composition known to the Japanese as "Shimose" is about equal to that of blasting gelatine, and when it is fired by detonation, it tears its iron casing, not into a few large fragments, but into hundreds of small pieces, which range in weight from three or four pounds down to as many grains. I saw splinters at Maizuru that were hardly larger than the paring of a thumbnail. These small fragments of iron fly in every direction with almost inconceivable velocity, find their way in at every crack, crevice, or loophole of a ship's defensive armor, and pierce, or cut to pieces not only iron partition walls and decks, but speaking-tubes, electric wires, and every other medium of sending orders or transmitting power that is not protected by a heavy covering of steel. I hesitate to say how many holes, dents, bruises, and abrasions had been made in the superstructure of the *Orel* by fragments of these shells, but think I do not exaggerate when I estimate the number at a thousand. Some were holes in partition walls that were big enough to put one's fist through, some were dents four inches wide and two inches deep in iron plates, and some were merely scratches and scars such as would be caused by a handful of nickel coins fired out of an old-fashioned blunderbuss. One iron wall in the superstructure, which had a superficial area of only eighty or a hundred square feet, had been pierced,

dented, or abraded in at least fifty places. Nearly all of the officers of the *Orel* were disabled by shell splinters of this kind. One of them had six wounds; another fourteen, and I have a photograph of a Russian sailor who had been hit by one hundred and thirty small fragments of a single shell. I lay particular stress upon the destructive power of these Shimose shells, partly because it impressed me more than anything else that I saw on the *Orel*, and partly because these projectiles were among the more important of the secondary agencies that brought about the destruction of the Baltic fleet. When every shell that burst inside a ship or on her deck sets fire to everything that will burn and at the same time throws hundreds of small fragments in every direction, cutting, piercing, or smashing steam-pipes, speaking-tubes, electric wires, secondary engines, dynamos, ammunition channels, hoisting apparatus, gangway ladders, spars, rigging, and signal halyards, it becomes almost impossible to navigate the ship or work her guns, even though she be perfectly seaworthy. When the *Orel* surrendered, her belt of heavy armor had not been pierced; her main turrets had not been seriously injured; she had received no shots below the water-line; she had not been torpedoed, and her engines were intact; but sixteen deck officers out of eighteen had been killed or wounded; she had been on fire three times; and her thinly protected superstructure, outside of the turrets, was a chaos of smashed and tangled wreckage. She was seaworthy, but she could not fight.

Any naval power that attempts to cope with Japan must give the officers and gunners of its battle-ships better and more adequate protection from Shimose shell fragments than was afforded by the conning-tower, turrets, and barbettes of the *Orel*. The observation-slit of the latter's conning-tower was big enough to take in a 15-inch shell, and a Shimose projectile, of any size, bursting on or near the edge of it, would inevitably fill the tower with iron splinters, and might kill or disable every officer in that most important and vital part of the ship. The embrasures of the turrets, too, were very imperfectly shielded, and many officers were wounded by shell fragments that came in along the barrels of the guns. I am not a naval architect, and I do not know whether it is possible to protect embrasures and port-holes in such a way as to prevent splinters from coming in, and, at the same time, allow the officers and gunners to look out; but there certainly can be no good reason for having an opening eighteen inches wide in a heavily armored conning-tower. In a fight lasting half a day, the Japanese are likely to hit such a tower two or three times at a range of four miles, and a large Shimose shell, bursting against one edge of the observation-slit in the conning-tower of the flag-ship, might kill the commanding admiral and all of his assistants, and so derange the whole plan of battle. Something of this kind seems to have happened on the *Kniaz Suvaroff*, where Admiral Rojestvensky and many of his officers were disabled by shell splinters in the first two hours of the engagement.

We quote also the concluding page of the article, which is not the least interesting part:—

The reasons assigned by the Russian officers for their disastrous defeat are, briefly, as follows:

1. Insufficient information with regard to the whereabouts and disposition of Admiral Togo's ships.
2. The superior speed of the Japanese vessels, which enabled them to take the positions that were most advantageous, and to fight, throughout the engagements, at ranges of their own choosing. The Russian ships had been cleaned as well as it was possible to clean them without docking facilities, but their bottoms were still foul, and not one of them could make anything like its record speed.
3. The surprising and extraordinary accuracy of the Japanese gun-fire at long ranges. This, the officers of the *Orel* think, was the decisive factor in the contest. They agree in stating that their ships were overwhelmed and defeated by gun-fire long before a torpedo-boat was brought into action. The *Kniaz Suvaroff*, the *Oslabya*, the *Alexander III*, the *Borodino*, the *Sissoi Veliki*, the *Admiral Oushakoff*, the *Sviatana*, the *Navarin*, and the *Orel* were all disabled, primarily, by shells. Some of them were struck asternward by torpedoes, and finally sank as the direct and immediate result of the torpedo attack; but they had virtually been put out of action by gun-fire before the torpedo-boats appeared.

"At a distance of four miles," said Lieutenant X—, "the Japanese gunners seemed to hit us with almost every shot that they fired, and if you've been through the *Orel*, you know what they did to us. Our men had not had practice enough to shoot accurately at such ranges. We hoped that we might be able to crowd Togo's ships up toward the land on the Japan side of the strait, and so get nearer to them; but they were too fast for us. They circled around ahead of us, and knocked us to pieces at

such long ranges that we were barely able to see them through the mist."

The officers of the *Orel* admit that the Japanese torpedo-boats rendered good service on the night of the 27th after the Russian formation had been broken, but they insist that torpedoes played a wholly subordinate and secondary part in the engagement, that Rojestvensky would have been defeated even there had been no torpedo-boats or destroyers in Togo's fleet. "We were smashed, set on fire, and finally disabled," they say, "by projectiles which, from the beginning at least, were fired at very long ranges—ranges over which our gunners could do little or no execution. The Japanese torpedo practice is a rule, was not good. They made hits only when they were close up to disabled ships."

4. The extraordinary efficiency and destructiveness of shells loaded with Shimose powder. I have already described the effects produced by these shells, and need only add here that the officers of the *Orel* fully confirmed my judgment with regard to them. They attribute the disabling of their ships largely to the explosive peculiarities of the projectiles.

5. The amount of interior woodwork in the Russian ships—particularly the battle-ships—the presence of coal in bags on their decks, the thing combustible was set on fire by the shells, and the conflagrations that ensued distracted the crews, distracted their attention from their proper work, and sometimes enshrouded the ships in such dense clouds of smoke that the officers and gunners could see nothing whatever of the enemy. "We suffered less from this cause than some of the other ships did," said Lieutenant X—, "because we had less woodwork, but even on the *Orel* the fire seemed to burn, down to the very paint, in the first stage of the battle the *Kniaz Suvaroff* appeared to be burning, with a clear flame, from one end to the other."

6. The neutral gray paint of the Japanese ships, which, in the gray mist that hung over the sea on the 27th, made them almost invisible at distances of three and four miles. The Russian battleships were painted black.

Finally, the Russian officers attribute their defeat in general to good judgment and great skill on the Japanese side. "Looking at it from their point of view," said Lieutenant X—, "it would be hard to imagine a better-planned or better-fought battle."

THE DOSHI KISHA CLUB.

This association, which consists mainly of junior members of the staff of the *Osaka Press*, held a meeting on the 30th inst. for the purpose of publicly expressing sympathy with Professor Tomizu, whose excellent and outspokenness with regard to the war recently led to his removal from his professorial chair in the University. While the meeting was collecting its idea news arrived of the conclusion of peace and it appeared to the present more appropriate to express an opinion about this all-important matter. There was talk of making arrangements to receive Baron Komura with funeral rites at his return to Tokyo, but the meeting then adopted a resolution declaring that the subject of the war had been forgotten and the honour of the empire tarnished. Such a signal failure must be held to disqualify the present Cabinet for continuance in office.

In this last clause of the resolution it was heard a note which will probably grow loud. It will be taken up by certain Progress leaders and sounded for all it is worth. Perhaps it will ultimately prove the death knell of a Ministry which in truth has no hopes she could have entertained two years ago.

The wearing of foreign decorations being forbidden to British subjects without special permission, the French Government, which offer Mr. Porter, British Consul in Antananarivo, some recognition of the loyalty he has displayed in his relations with the French representatives in Madagascar, presented him with a piece of Sevres porcelain. The presentation was marked by a good deal of ceremony. The French notabilities in Antananarivo and the high official resident in the capital were present, and M. Lepreux, the Acting Governor-General, presided.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The quotations on the London Exchange show that a pessimistic feeling prevailed on the London Exchange on the 22nd August and that it was replaced by optimism on the following day:—

JAPANESE STOCKS, 22ND, LONDON.

4 per cent.....	£87 15s. od....	Fall 15s.
War-bonds 5 per cents....	102 1s. 8d. ...	do 5s. 1d.
Five per cents.....	103 2s. 1d. ...	do 5s. 1d.
First Issue 6 per cents....	103 15s. od....	do 5s.
Second Issue 6 per cents....	102 15s. od....	do 5s.
First Issue 4½ per cents....	92 os. od. ...	do 15s.

JAPANESE STOCKS, 23RD LONDON.

4 per cent.....	£88 15s. od....	Rise £1.
War-bonds 5 per cents....	102 1s. 8d. ...	No change.
Five per cents.....	103 7s. 2d. ...	Rise 5s. 1d.
First Issue 6 per cents....	103 15s. od....	unchanged.
Second Issue 6 per cents....	103 os. od. ...	Rise 5s.
First Issue 4½ per cents....	92 17s. 6d....	do 17s. 6d.

Similar quotations in New York were:—

JAPANESE STOCKS, 22ND.

First Issue 6 per cents....	£103 11s. 3d....	Fall 7s. 6d.
Second do	102 2s. 6d....	do 7s. 6d.
First Issue 4½ per cents....	92 2s. 6d....	do 10s. od.
Second do	91 7s. 6d....	do 12s. 6d.

JAPANESE STOCKS, 23RD.

First Issue 6 per cents....	£103 15s. 9d....	Rise 2s. 6d.
Second do	102 7s. 6d....	do 5s. od.
First Issue 4½ per cents....	92 12s. 6d....	do 10s. od.
Second do	91 10s. 6d....	do 2s. 6d.

The Berlin quotations were:—

22nd inst. 4½ per cent....	£93 os. od....	Fall £1 os. od.
23rd " "	93 13s. 9d....	Rise 13s. 9d.

Russian securities also fell on the 22nd and rose on the 23rd but the fluctuations were small.

Concerning naval cadets, the *Nichi Nichi* notes with much satisfaction the marked increase of candidates in that branch during the past few years. The figures for the current year have not yet been published, but those for the 5 years ended 1904 were as follow:—

1900	1,422 candidates
1901	1,704 "
1902	1,920 "
1903	1,915 "
1904	2,326 "

The process of selection to which candidates are subjected is very severe. Thus out of the 2,326 who presented themselves in 1904, there were vacancies for 183 only, in other words, 12 out of every 13 were rejected. The medical test resulted in the rejection of 52, and 199 did not present themselves for inspection. Therefore 1,175 ought to have entered the examination hall to compete for 83 vacancies, but 40 did not attend, so that 11 competitors were reduced finally to 1,135. Two hundred and sixty-three failed to qualify in algebra, 395 in plane trigonometry and 27 in English, leaving 349 after these arduous tests, and out of these the best 83 were taken. Good material ought to be assured for the navy by such competition. It appears that Kyushu furnishes the largest contingent of candidates, Tokyo comes next and Saga (Hizen) third. With regard to places of education, the public schools are the most successful: 20 per cent. of their candidates gained admission; schools officially sanctioned stood second with a ratio of 13 per cent.; private schools were third, having only 8½ per cent. and domestic education failed altogether.

There is now staying at Wright's Hotel, Yokohama, says the *Fiji Shimpō*, a Russian named M. Grevnisky (?). He was on board the *Australia* at the time of her capture in Avacha Bay and he arrived in Vladivostok on the 19th, where he was released. He says that the *Australia* belonged to the Kamchatka Trading Company and that having been chartered by the Russian Government to examine and

report upon the state of affairs in the Sea of Okhotsk and on the shores of Kamchatka, she left San Francisco on the 25th of May and reached Petropavlovsk on the 27th of June. Thereafter she made some visits to other neighbouring places and returned to Petropavlovsk where she was lying when, on the 13th of August, the Japanese ships *Asuma* (?) and *Suma* entered and bombarded the place, destroying the Government offices but not causing any loss of life. The *Australia* was not carrying any contraband, but of course her employment on official business made her liable to confiscation. M. Grevnisky expresses himself entirely satisfied with the treatment he received at Japanese hands. He speaks of the seizure of another vessel, the *Montana* (2,500 tons), also the property of the Kamchatka Trading Company. She was captured at the Commander Islands.

Capt. and Mrs. Bougouin, with Miss and Mr. Strange, left Yokohama on Saturday morning in the M.M. mail steamer *Armand Behic*. Among the large number of French residents who assembled to see them off were the French Minister, the French naval attaché, and the French Consul. Mrs. Bougouin was the recipient of some lovely flowers.

A telegram to the *Hochi* from London says that eight German steamers are now engaged unloading 3,500 tons of coal at Sevastopol. This fuel was to have been used by the Baltic Fleet. The telegram goes on to say that in view of the conings and goings and the losses of steamers chartered by Russia in the capacity of colliers, Rojestvensky's coal cost something like 550 yen per ton.

Speaking before the Royal Institute of Public Health on July 20, Sir James Crichton Browne, President of the Preventive Medicine Section, read a paper on "The Prevention of Senility." Sir James, in the course of his address, said that it is a good working hypothesis that the natural life of man is 100 years. Every man was entitled to a century of life, and every woman to a century and a little more, for women lived longer than men. Every child should be brought up impressed with the obligation of living to 100 and taught to avoid the irregularities of living which tended to prevent the attainment of this laudable ambition. Life was frequently prolonged to 100 years, for centenarians were not the rarest aces they were supposed to be. It was certain that a century of life could be attained in health and vigour, and we were justified in holding that, given favourable conditions and barring accidents, this was the normal duration of man's life. It was the end to which, if we guided our foot-steps aright, an ever increasing number of men and women arrived. If old age was to be attained, however, a good start in life must be given, and hence the importance of the questions of infant feeding and milk supply. Regular employment must be secured and poverty diminished, and as to alcohol, while he would indulge in no general condemnation of it, there could be no doubt that an excess of alcohol made men old before their time. The example of the American hustler must be abandoned, too, if we were to lower our death rate and promote old age; we must return to a life of simplicity and tranquillity.

It is stated that a Japanese sealing vessel, the *Domei Maru*, has been seized by a Japanese man-of-war at Seal Island. The form-

er was poaching seals and had over 700 pelts on board, which, together with her implements, were taken possession of.

The protests entered in the case of the following ships and their cargoes of coal for Vladivostok have been over-ruled, and the vessels are finally confiscated:—

Ship.	Nationality.	Tonnage.	Cargo.
<i>Rosalie</i>	British...	4,370...	6,462 tons Cardiff coal.
<i>Redington</i>	do ...	4,421...	do
<i>Oakley</i>	do ...	3,798...	5,893 do
<i>Easy</i>	do ...	2,963...	4,500 do
<i>Venus</i>	do ...	3,558...	5,200 do
<i>Aphrodite</i>	do ...	3,949...	5,600 do
<i>Harberton</i>	do ...	3,256...	4,900 do
<i>Tacoma</i>	American	2,812...	?

Total steamers ...29,127...39,050

Of course the loss of these steamers falls entirely on Russia, except in so far as she had insured them at war risks in England or America.

Mr. Teramoto, a Buddhist priest of the Shin sect, has succeeded in reaching Lassa. Mr. Nomikwan's sad fate was recently recorded and Mr. Kawaguchi, who originally succeeded in reaching the sacred city, is now said to be on the Indian frontier, awaiting an opportunity to repeat his exploit. Mr. Teramoto has returned to Darjeeling. He spent 10 years preparing for his attempt, and his first expedition proved a failure. We shall doubtless have some interesting particulars by and by, though Tibet has lost much of its mysterious glamour.

London wires to the *Hochi Shimbun* that Admiral Nebogatoff and all his subordinate officers who were parties to the surrender at the Liancourt Rocks, have been deprived of their commissions in the Russian Navy. This must be taken to mean that their duty was to sink their vessels rather than hand them over to the enemy. Perhaps such an alternative would have been possible in the case of the *Orel* and the *Nikolai I*, where the crews were not in a state of virtual mutiny. But would it have been possible in the case of the *Apraxin* and the *Seniavine*? Rojestvensky says that the men on board the two latter ships were mutinous and would not fight. Then it is most unlikely that they would have consented to the sinking of the vessels. There were no Kingston valves in the old fashioned man-of-war, and no one thought it a crime on the part of a captain to surrender when he was fairly beaten. But the world is coming to endorse the Japanese theory.

A member of the crew of the steamer *Australia*, which is now in Yokosuka, says (*Kokumin*) that on the occasion of their recent visit to that place the Japanese landed four boat's crew and that a fight ensued, the issue being that a part of the town was destroyed. Nothing has been said of these events officially so far as the public knows.

A curious incident is related to have occurred in connexion with the import of Japanese fans into Bombay. A number of the fans were found to be decorated with pictures of the holy places of Medina, Mecca and Bagdad. So soon as this had been ascertained the Mohammedans of Bombay took steps to buy up all the fans, regarding them as sacrilegious, and having thus averted the danger of their falling into the hands of followers of other religions, they then addressed to the local authorities a document bearing 300 signatures, in which they begged that steps might be taken to prevent any further importation of such fans. The matter

was brought to the notice of the Japanese Consul, and he has asked the Foreign Office in Tokyo to warn the fan-merchants against sending to India goods which must tend to injure Japanese trade.

Tairen has now been completely thrown open to Japanese ships. It was already open with certain restrictions, the chief of which was that no ship of less than 1,000 tons might enter, and that she must have come either direct from Japan or via Korean ports. This rule was evidently inspired by considerations of military expediency. It is now abolished, and any Japanese ship coming by any route whatever will have free access to the port. But she must be a Japanese ship, commanded and manned by Japanese subjects, unless she is engaged on some special duty and has obtained special sanction.

It is notable that in spite of the strongly pessimistic feeling which prevailed in Tokyo on Monday, the shares of the Stock Exchange were quoted higher when the market closed than when it opened. The figure in the forenoon for October delivery was 218.20, but in the afternoon the quotation was 221. These stock-exchange shares are very sensitive. Looking back over the list of August quotations, we find that the figure on August 1st was 257 yen, from which point it fell to 220.20 on the 14th, thereafter fluctuating comparatively little for two days but leaping up to 228 on the evening of the 16th. The closing price on the 22nd was 245, at which time rumours were rife that peace was in sight. That belief continued until the afternoon of the 24th when the shares dropped suddenly to 238. Their greatest fall, however, was on the 28th. On the evening of the 26th (Saturday) the closing price had been 239, and on the morning of the 28th (Monday) the opening figure was 218.70, a fall of 20.30 yen in 48 hours. Dabbling in these shares must be an exciting pastime. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha shares fell, between Saturday and Monday, from 93.20 to 91.70. Their quotation on the 1st of August had been 96.80.

According to the *Ohio State Journal*, there is "something doing" in Chicago. The *Journal* says that a Chicago newspaper publishes the following interesting catalogue of events transpiring in the city by the lake:—

- A death every fifteen minutes.
- A birth every eight minutes and twenty-seven seconds.
- A murder every seventy hours.
- A suicide every eighteen hours.
- A serious accident, necessitating nurse's or physician's care, every four minutes.
- A fatal accident every five minutes.
- A case of assault and battery every twenty-six minutes.
- A burglary every three hours.
- A hold-up every six hours.
- A disturbance of the peace, to attract attention, every six seconds.
- A larceny every twenty minutes.
- An arrest every seven minutes and thirty seconds.
- A fire every hour.
- An arrest for drunkenness every fifteen minutes.
- A marriage every twenty minutes.
- A case for the coroner every three hours.
- A new building completed every one hour and fifteen minutes.
- A railroad passenger train arrives every fifty-six seconds.
- Sixty passengers, suburban and through, arrive every second at railway stations.
- Seventeen thousand gallons of water a minute pass through the 1,900 miles of city water mains.

The weather obstinately refuses to give promise of completely clearing up. There is a centre of depression near Formosa. It

invaded that island on the 28th and caused heavy storm and rain. This unwelcome visitor is now moving in a direction which would carry it across China and away from Japan, but it may at any moment change its mind and head for these islands. If it departs without attacking us, there is just a possibility of a spell of fine weather, but the meteorological authorities are not very hopeful. They expect that other depressions will follow.

It is stated that, according to official returns, the number of Russian naval prisoners from the Battle of the Sea of Japan, totals 6,009, when all those that have been released for various reasons are deducted from the total. Among them are 257 commissioned officers and 115 warrant officers.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS ARISUGAWA ARRIVE HOME.

Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Arisugawa arrived home on Saturday from their trip to Europe.

THE RECEPTION AT KOBE.

The German mail steamer *Preussen*, with these distinguished passengers on board arrived at Kobe on Wednesday evening. According to the *Kobe Herald* the arrival of the vessel off Wada Point was signalled at 8.45 by the firing of a gun. Governor Hattori, the British and German Consuls, Mr. Ota (President of the Municipal Council), Mr. Okada (Deputy Mayor), and Mr. Delacamp thereupon put off in the Water Police steam launch *Hongo* to welcome their Highnesses. A boat with a band on board proceeded towards the *Preussen* at the same time, letting off fireworks on the way, but unfortunately both these craft missed the *Preussen*, which arrived in the Harbour at 9.30, while the launches were still in search of her. The Prince and Princess at once landed at the American Hatoba, where they were received by Mrs. Hattori, Miss Nagai, Mrs. Tsurumi, a number of members of the Ladies' Patriotic Association, Mr. Nagai, Chief Secretary of the Governor, Mr. Shimojio, the Prefectural Inspector of Education, Mr. Kishimoto, Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Ikegami, Chief Public Prosecutor, Mr. Tamaru, Chief of the Chiho Saiban-sho, and many other officials. After greeting those present and cordially shaking hands with Mr. Hunter Sharp, the American Consul, their Highnesses proceeded to the Otowa Kwadan, Hiogo, in a carriage specially provided by the Prefectural Government. The Ladies' Patriotic Association presented the Prince and Princess with baskets of flowers and fruit, and a basket of flowers was also presented to the Princess on behalf of the German Consulate. Governor Hattori subsequently called on their Highnesses at the Kwadan.

AT YOKOHAMA.

The steamer *Preussen*, with their Imperial Highnesses on board, anchored at the Quarantine ship on Saturday morning, having been escorted from off Kannonsaki by two torpedo-boats of the Yokosuka Naval Station. The vessel was fully dressed and flew at the fore the Prince's flag. The stay at the quarantine station extended to about an hour and about 10.30 the *Preussen* started for the harbour. As she steamed in the warships *Takao* and *Fuso*, which were also fully dressed and were lying outside, fired a salute of twenty-one guns and frequent day fire-works were displayed from the Customs grounds. Governor Suifu and various high officials of the Imperial Household had gone off in three steam launches to the steamer as she lay at quarantine. About 10.50 the *Preussen* was alongside the pier and Prince Arisugawa who was joined a few minutes later by the Princess, received a considerable number of distinguished people who had assembled to welcome them. Among those present were Their Highnesses' two children—Prince Tanehito, who is now studying at the Edajima Naval College,

the uniform of which he wore, and Prince Miye, who was beautifully attired in a purple crepe kimono, with a pattern of *iris shibori*, an *obi* of *cha-iro* or tea colour; Prince Tokugawa, Marquis Mayeda, Marquis Ito, Admiral Inouye, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station; Mr. Tanaka, Minister of the Imperial Household; Mr. Nagasaki, Mr. Masudaira, and Mr. Niwa, the three Masters of Ceremonies; Mr. Hanabusa, Lord High Steward of Prince Arisugawa's Household; Mr. Minagawa, Superintendent of Yokohama Customs; Mr. Tsuchi, Secretary of Kanagawa Kencho, Mr. Watanabe and Mr. Kobayashi, President and Chief Public Prosecutor respectively of the Yokohama District Court, and members of the Diplomatic Corps and the Consular Body.

The Prince wore the white undress uniform of his naval rank, admiral, and the Princess charmingly dressed in white.

At 11.15 the Imperial couple, followed by their children and a very large number of nobles, left the ship and walked along the Pier where carriages were waiting at the Customs Examination Office. Here they entered a carriage, accompanied by the young Prince and Princess, and drove through Honcho-dori without stopping to the Railway Station, which they left by a special train at 11.30 for Tokyo. The street along which they passed was decorated with flags.

There was an abundance of music at the Pier in the bands of the Nippon Red Cross Society and of the Yokosuka Naval Station being reinforced by bands of the *Preussen*.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa who returned on Saturday from Europe proceeded on the following day to the Palace and had an audience of the Emperor.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

A Shanghai telegram to the *Kohoku* says:—The Viceroy of Nanking has given orders to Shanghai Taotai to prevent any action threatening the American-Chinese trade.

According to the *Asahi*, a foreign Consul at Shanghai recently had an interview with the Taotai in connexion with the anti-American movement of the native traders. At the meeting, the Taotai said he was about to issue a notification prohibiting the boycott and advising the natives to resume business with the Americans. The correspondent of the Japanese paper adds, however, that the Taotai is quite incompetent to subdue the vigorous measures of the natives. Consequently, it would seem that he is unable to interfere in the affair.

It is reported by Tokyo journals that when the American steamer from Yokohama recently arrived at Shanghai, the cargo coolies who had formerly been employed in landing and shipping cargo refused to work on her and the ship had to importations of her cargo at Hongkong and Shanghai. She did not ship any cargo at Shanghai.

Mr. Chang Li-tuck, an official of the Tientsin Government office, has arrived in Shanghai with instructions from the Peking Department of Commerce to stop the anti-American agitation. He is conducting negotiations with native merchants.

YOKOHAMA AND TOKYO FOREIGN RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF SUFFERERS BY THE WAR.

The Committee beg to acknowledge with receipt of the following sums:—

Amount already acknowledged	344.50
N. V. T. S.	100.00
Offeratories of Christ Church	100.00
James S. de Benneville	100.00
Anonymous	100.00
Offeratories of Christ Church	100.00
Offeratories of Christ Church	100.00
James S. de Benneville	100.00

Yokohama, August 30th, 1905.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE LITERATURE.

It will readily be conceived that the recovery of Saghalien—*kwafuku* is the term now habitually used in preference to "conquest" or "occupation"—has occupied a large share of attention in literary circles. Historical, geographical, topographical and ethnological essays have been published in considerable number, but the information they contain is, on the whole, second-hand. There have been, however, some interesting references to the name of the island. Dr. Otsuki (author of the "Genkai" dictionary), says that in olden times the inhabitants of the island carried to Soya for purposes of trade with the people of Matsumaye brocades and lapis-lazuli beads which they had obtained from Manchuria. As these itinerant traders wore the Tartar garb they were called "Kara-futo" by the Matsumaye folk, "Kara" being the term generally applied to the Chinese and "futo" being the local pronunciation of "hito" (man). The brocade they brought came to be known as "Yezo-nishiki," though Yezo was only its place of import, a method of vicarious nomenclature for which there are many precedents. The blue beads (*awodama*) similarly, although their original provenance was Manchuria, were called "Kara-futo-ama." They were not really lapis-lazuli, but only paste imitations, and being honeycombed with little holes, they were commonly spoken of as *mushi-no-su* (insects' nests). A farther-fetched explanation of the term "Kara-futo," is this: the borignes of the island spoke of anything blocking the flow of water as "Kari"; they called a marsh "to" and they spoken of obstructing as "bu." Regarding then the Gulf of Tartary as a marsh and the Soya Strait as the avenue for its water's eastward exit, the big island on the north the Strait assumed in their eyes the character of an immense dam hemming in the outflow of the marsh, and they called it "Kaributo," a name subsequently corrupted into "Kara-futo." These stories do not by any means exhaust the catalogue. Thus we read that in the aboriginal cabulary *Kara* stood for "brocade" and *futo* "big"; and that, again, *Kara* was the general name applied by the Japanese to "foreigner," while in the language of the northern regions *futo* signified "river's mouth," which two words being joined, without respect for their original diversity of language, produced the hybrid compound *Kara-futo*, or "foreign river's mouth," the word in question being thus designated because it faced the embouchure of the Amur. Rin Shihei writes in the "Sangoku Tsūran," that there is a country called "Kara-futo" northward of Yezo and that its original name was "Tarai-kai" or "arai," its inhabitants being called "Taraeka." Dutch map published in 1858 supports this element for it gives "Tarai-kai" as an alternative name for the island. Concerning the name "Saghalien" it is stated that in the language of Tartary word "Saghalien-ura" means "black river" which name the Amur was called (the Chinese name is "Heilung-Kiang" which signifies "the black-dragon river"). Hence the island lying opposite the mouth of the Amur was called "Saghalien-ura-anga-bata" (mountain at the mouth of the black river), which cumbersome appellation was abbreviated by Westerners into "Saghalien." Geographers allege that Saghalien was originally united to the continent by a narrow isthmus, a condition credited by European cartographers down to a comparatively late date.

All this indicates how keenly Japanese literatures are interesting themselves in the story of this island now restored to their country. They are something to say also about the changes of nomenclature effected since Saghalien's invasion. Mr. Okabe Seichi, writing in the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, observes that while it is very well in its to assign to certain places names commemorating the men historically connected with them, the wholesale application of such a name without expert reference is reliable. Thus the two well-known capes of

Notoro and Shiretoko have been designated "Kondō" and "Jūzō" respectively after the celebrated man who first in the days of the Bakufu explored Chishima. But Kondō Jūzō never visited Karafuto. The book which made him famous (*Henryō-bunkai-zukō*) was in truth compiled from foreign publications, and was not the result of his own travels. The first actual explorer of Karafuto was Mogami Tsunenori; the next, Mamiya Rinsō, and after him came Suzuki Shigenawo, Matzoura Takeshirō and others. It was Mamiya who by actual observation proved the place to be an island not a peninsula. Another questionable choice was that which re-named Cape Terpenia "Kataoka-zaki." The Russian appellation "Terpenia" may have been objectionable but why not retain the better known term "Cape Patience"; or, if that too seemed undesirable, why not go back to the old name "Shin-shiretoko," especially as Admiral Kataoka had never been at the place, and to call it "Ito Cape" or "Yamagata Cape" would have been just as appropriate. In a word, Professor Okabe's view is that the best plan would have been to abolish all the Russian names and restore the ancient nomenclature, giving pure Japanese names to such places only as Alexandrofska, Nikolaiefska, Korsakoff and so forth. He approves the good judgment which adopted the ancient appellation "Taiwan" for Formosa; and which, while abolishing the Russian "Dalny," substituted merely the Japanese pronunciation (Tai'en) of the original name "Talien." Historical geographers can not endorse these reckless changes made in Saghalien. The *Nippon* fully supports Professor Okabe's criticism.

Those of our readers who frequent Japan society or take note of its phases are aware that there has been of late a marked revival of seventeenth-century fashions. At first the evidences of this disposition were limited to the costumes of dancing girls on special occasions, but gradually the fancy took root. Pictorial postal-cards and photographs showing the new style came to be sold in large numbers, and by and by, a society calling itself the *Genroku Kenkyū-kai* (Genroku Investigation Society) was formed. To understand this term it is necessary to know that *Genroku* is the name of the era (1688-1703) when these revived fashions had their first vogue. They are assuredly very beautiful and picturesque fashions, notable above all for an element of piquancy not often seen in modern costumes or coiffures, and the sensation created by their revival finds expression in current literature. Mr. Fukuchi Genichiro has delivered a lecture on the subject to the new society mentioned above. Mr. Fukuchi, as many of our readers know, was once editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, at which period of his career he gained a perennial reputation as a *litterateur*. Then he disappeared for a time from public observation and was next heard of in connexion with a movement to modernize the Japanese stage. He is a profound student of his country's history, manners and customs. The gist of his lecture was this:—The *Genroku* era saw the beginning of a decline of *bushidō*. What until then had been understood as a *bushi* was a man of virtuous heart who made the acquisition of military arts and sciences a duty and who had the fullest respect for manners and discipline. It can not be said that this kind of person was in the ascendant in the *Genroku* era. From the days of the *Taishō* until those of Iyeyasu every encouragement was given to *bushidō*. But from the time of the third *Shōgun* there was a decline in this respect, and the *Genroku* epoch witnessed the advent of the decadent *bushi*. Dazai Shundai, the celebrated scholar of that epoch, records this fact, and there is no room to doubt that after the death of Iyemitsu (the third Tokugawa *Shōgun*) *bushidō* entered a period of decay. Of course there were publicists who sought to revive and encourage the old institution. We recall in this context the names of Kumazawa Banzai, Itō Jinsai, Arai Hakuseki, the great strategist Yamaga Sokō and the poet Bashō. All these made their debut in the *Genroku* era. But the Forty-seven Ronin can not be called

a product of that era. They were rather the last remnant of the *bushidō* which had survived since the *Kan'ei* time. Many changes marked this decadence. For example, the fashion of the *bushi's* armour was altered as were also the style and decoration of his weapons. His sword became an ornament rather than a weapon, light, narrow-bladed and comparatively ineffective. Turning to art and art artizanship, it is seen that the era was marked by skill of detail and by prettiness but that grandeur and strength were wanting. This is seen in architecture: the mausoleum of the fourth *Shōgun* at Shiba, Zojoji, is scarcely worth looking at. In the realm of the tea clubs, too, elegance became excessive from the time of the third *Shōgun*. It was for this reason that Kobori Yenshū, whose methods differed essentially from those of his predecessors, became the fourth *Shōgun's* instructor in this art, but Yenshū himself having fallen into the fashions of his time, Matsumura Chinshin appeared upon the scene. These men, too, were but relics of the former *bushidō*. They could not arrest the growing taste for the elegant and the pretty. It found expression in all the furniture and art-objects of the time, notably in lacquer ware. The sum of the matter is that the *Genroku* era witnessed no real development except in the realm of learning. Liberty of education and scholastic emulation were features of the time, but otherwise the tendency was in the direction of luxury.

Such are Mr. Fukuchi's views. They are controverted, however, by the ethnological scholar, Torii Ryūzō. His survey of the history of the Japanese people shows him that in every region of their civilization foreign influence may be traced, and that development along purely Japanese lines is perceptible only from the epochs of the Taira and the Minamoto (Kamakura) to that of the Tokugawa, and in the latter the *Genroku* era is conspicuous. For the rest, Japanese ideals were derived largely from China, from Korea and from India, just as now-a-days they are moulded on Occidental models. Going back even as far as the Nara and Heian epochs, we find only the civilization of the Chinese or of Chino-Japanese off-spring. The sole period of true Japanese originality began with the *Heike* (Taira) and culminated in *Genroku*. Then indeed are found many manifestations of pure Japanese inspiration alike in the domains of religion, of learning, of fine art and of art industries. The student of Japanese genius must direct his attention to that time. There are critics who condemn the *Genroku* era as an age of sybaritism but that is a narrow view. The people of the present day offer a practical remonstrance. They show their appreciation of the costumes and ornaments of that era and they are right, for without the *Genroku* developments Japan's retrospect would not include any civilization of her own.

These are eminent authorities, Mr. Fukuchi and Mr. Torii. It appears to us that they are both right and that their difference is one of stand-point only.

To this context belongs a series of articles appearing in the *Keizai Zasshi* (*Economist*). The writer recalls how the expression *Gwa-shin shōtan* (sleeping upon faggots and toiling to exhaustion) and *Kinken chōchiku* (industry and economy) were on every one's lips at the outbreak of the war and up to the autumn of last year. But since the battle of Liaoyang and the fall of Port Arthur, above all since the great fight at Mukden, and since the newspapers have had nothing to announce except Japanese victories, there seems to have been a reaction. It is illustrated by erotic post-cards, by the popularity of *Genroku* costumes and by the growing adornment of school-girls' garments. The *Genroku* dance has made its way to Kyoto and Osaka and a rival has now sprung up in the form of the Momoyama dance. One is reminded of the story of the opening of Hokkaido when women, wine and gambling were supposed to be essential for the solace of settlers in undeveloped regions. Official regulations for preventing the export of loose women to foreign countries are supposed to be very strict, yet the traffic goes on secretly all the same. Numbers have found their way to

Mukden, to Port Arthur and to Yingkow. Recent returns show that at Chinnampo in Korea last April there were 90 restaurants, 69 miscellaneous goods stores, 58 carpenters, 52 *geisha* and 45 *dansuses*. At Pyongyang the *dansuses* topped the list with 98 and next came carpenters with 78. Apparently this class of women follow wherever Japanese go. The record looks bad both at home and abroad. Some excuse may be made in the case of the earliest colonists in foreign lands, but the fact is that, unlike the English, Japanese colonists do not take their families with them. Their idea is not to settle permanently in the new country but only to make some money there and get back to Japan. All this shows that the system of Japanese colonization is still undeveloped, and speaks ill for the character of a people who have just gained such successes in war. The Japanese colonist seems to resemble the French in these respects, and it should be the aim of the authorities to restrain the exit of mere adventurers who do not intend to settle but only dream of making one lucrative coup. Folks talk of getting possession of the Maritime Province as a condition of peace or of renting a portion of Manchuria, but if they do themselves so little credit in the places to which they already have access, what hope is there that they will ever achieve such results as England has accomplished in Egypt? The police are making strenuous efforts to exercise wholesome control and the Mayor of Tokyo has warned the citizens to be careful what they send to the soldiers at the front, but these restraints and counsels can avail little unless the people themselves awake to the necessity of remedial measures.

* * *

The great question of the future of Japanese pictorial art, a question which has occupied much attention during the past 35 years, is discussed by the well-known painter Mr. Koyama Shōtarō in the "Proceedings of the Japanese Fine Arts Society." "How can the old pictorial art of Japan be developed?" and "Should foreign methods be introduced and naturalized in Japan?"—these two questions Mr. Koyama answers in the affirmative. Some contend that if foreign methods be introduced into Japan, the art of this country will perish. But that is an idle fear; a misconception. For example, oil-painting is said to have had its origin in Italy or Holland, and to have been thence exported to all lands of the West, yet there resulted an unequivocally different style in each country. France and England are separated by only a narrow strait, nevertheless one can distinguish between a French painting and an English at a glance. Japan, again, borrowed her pictorial art from Korea and China yet her independence is distinct. Japanese scenery and Japanese customs are so special that European art, if introduced here, would soon reflect its environment. The efforts that Japanese painters are making now to develop their art are all vain. It is the Japanese artist who is destroying Japanese art; it is the foreigner who is developing it. What are the grounds of this statement? They become apparent if we analyse the various classes of men who now devote themselves to studying this question. They are, first, the old-time school. These would keep ancient methods inviolate. They are merely representatives of the past. What they advocate is not originality but imitation. There can be no progress in the ateliers of this school. Diametrically opposed to them are the second class of men, the progressists. These would blot out the past altogether and rely solely on their own inventive genius. They would ignore all that the centuries have taught and would create a new knowledge in one generation. Can such a thing be possible. In the third class stand the philosophers. These would construct fine art in accordance with philosophic principles. Mr. Okakura of the *Bijutsu-in* belonged originally to this school and so did Professor Fenollosa. Their idea was to manufacture artists after their own fancy. First fix the principles of philosophy and then follow them in painting. Was ever such a thing heard of? Would it not result in absolute sameness? A hundred artists, a thousand artists, would all work alike. There would be no development. Genius has always followed

its own aims. Thus it is that the world has been enriched with many and various *chefs-d'œuvre*. The public heard much for a moment about the "Fine Arts Academy" (*Bijutsu-in*) and the "Fine Arts School" (*Bijutsu Gakko*), but their founders fell into a groove and have never emerged from it. The Fine Arts School adopted Fenollosa's creed and by painting in obedience to it entered a false route, where now only those that have no original force remain. Art can not thus progress. The fourth class consists of the eclectics, who would take and combine the best features of foreign art and Japanese art. For example, there is no law of perspective in Japanese art, therefore they would borrow this from foreign art; there is no *chiaroscuro* in Japanese art, therefore they would import it from abroad. Then they lay down the principle of faithfulness to nature, which involves the study of anatomy in order that an artist may be able to represent human bodies, and thus they proceed until finally they reach foreign art pure and simple. Japanese art would perish and in order to achieve that lamentable result, 15 or 20 years would have been spent in reaching foreign art by a round-about route whereas from 3 to 5 years' earnest study might have reached it direct. The fifth class consists of the idealists. These assert that Occidentals photograph nature whereas they themselves aim at transferring sublime ideas to canvas. But who is responsible for the dictum that Western painters are photographers? There could not be any greater misconception. Occidental pictures are without exception ideal. But idealism must have a basis of correctness. That is essential. One must have clear perceptions in order to evoke clear ideals. From that point of view photography is imperative. Take, for example, the case of a man living among mountains who has never seen the sea or a ship, and suppose that such a person is required to depict the horrors of a shipwreck. Could he do it? A very strange affair would his painting be. Thus if photographic accuracy is regarded as a desideratum at the outset in the ateliers of the Occident, it is not because photographic accuracy is the painter's goal but in order that he may have an exact basis for his ideas. Photographic accuracy is the means; idealism is the end. These five classes of theorists labour in vain. They it is, say Japanese artists, who threaten to compass the destruction of Japanese art. Among foreigners, on the contrary, there are men who study Japanese art. They have not yet achieved success but they are on the way. Some are seeking to develop the potentialities of line alone as the Japanese have done. Others are experimenting without outlines at all but with masses of different shades of sepia (the *bokkotsu-gumi* of Japan), a process by which some lofty ideas have been pictorially expressed. It may end in the transfer of Japanese art excellences to foreigners. What route of study should be followed, then, in order to develop Japanese painting? Mr. Koyama does not apprehend any great difficulty. He maps out an eminently practical course. Thus the pictures of the Tōsa School are unparalleled for softness, wealth and accuracy of colouring. This feature should be diligently studied for a period of from 3 to 5 years so that it may be utilized for the purposes of modern *genre* pictures. Then turning to the Southern Chinese School we find an extraordinarily restful and lofty method of depicting nature's tints, a method the outcome of long practice. This too should be studied during 3 or 4 years for the purposes of Japanese landscape painting. The Shijo School reproduced Japanese scenery but its productions show no knowledge of the Chinese law of natural tints. Looking next at the Kano School's pictures of figures we find the folds of drapery depicted with strong thick lines showing great power of brush. The subjects chosen being mostly Arhats or mythical beings, these pictures have not much attraction now, but if this style of linear drawing be carefully studied for 5 or 6 years and then applied to historical pictures, the result would be excellent. In Japanese religious pictures, again, we find lines singularly beautiful, delicate and withal firm, which have excited the admiration of foreign artists. Could these be employed in depicting modern female subjects they would be thoroughly suitable. Utamarō's delightful *genre* pictures seem to in-

dicate that he had studied this quality in religious paintings. Such a course as the above is outlined by Mr. Koyama the simplest route to art development. He promises to discuss hereafter the way to major development.

* * *

Professor Yamada Ichirō contributes to *Taiyō* a long essay on the Russo-Japanese War and the Great Powers. Speaking of Japan's position prior to the war with Russia, he divides by dividing international law into 3 periods, the first it applied to Europe only; in the second it was extended to America; and in the third owing to the inclusion of Japan, it became international law of the civilized world. Japan's position towards international law is divisible into three periods. The first lasted from 1854 to 1899. During this period she was a framer of international law but a follower. The second period commenced after the war with China, the abolition of the extraterritorial system and the framing of treaties of equality. But this equality did not imply equality of initiative such as Europe and America enjoy. Japan had still to render mute obedience to existing international law. This is shown by the fact that at the International Law Conference of 1900 the delegates of Greece and Italy maintained that international law belonged to Christian countries. The North-China Treaty of 1900 did much to win for Japan the status of a great Far-Eastern Power, but did not enable her to be called a Great Power from the point of international law. This last result was for the first time achieved by the Russo-Japanese war. Such an achievement is almost unique in winning national independence, and its recognition must be earnestly sought by Japan. If we assign 10 as the measure of the world's power wielded originally by the six Great Powers of Europe, it may be said that the rise of the American Republic took away 2½ from Europe and that Japan's sudden ascendancy in Asia means the loss of a further 1½. This remains the figure of 6 to Europe, and it is divided among the six States in the following proportion:—England 2; Germany 1½; France 1½; Russia, Austria and Italy ½ each. Japan's rise has now become a Great Power in Asia, and by any means occupy a situation analogous to that held by the United States in the American continent. There are Japanese who say that a country should follow the example of the United States so as to raise it to a status in Asia equal to that occupied by the United States in the American continent; that the Orient should be for Orientals and so forth. Nothing of the kind is possible. Even within the boundaries of her neighbour, China, there is a German Korea. The three States which compelled her to sign the Liaotung ten years ago, were induced to do so because Japan's sudden elevation threatened to destroy the balance of power in East Asia. Probably there are countries to day which would like to repeat that kind of interference. The Anglo-Japanese alliance puts it out of the question, as the figures given above indicate. The time has passed when the European Powers could impose their will upon the world, and questions will in future be decided by the United States, America and Japan in combination. Japan's business is to see to it that she does not forfeit the opportunities created for her as a result of this glorious war.

* * *

Dr. Kato, whose philosophical views are already pretty familiar to our readers, writes in columns of the *Kyōiku Kōhō* on the social evolution as applied to the case of nations. In general and Japan and Russia in particular, a doctor thinks that the struggle for existence goes on among countries as among individuals, and that the law of natural selection governs them equally, the fittest surviving, the unfit perishing. Thus a country that is duly adapted to its surroundings lives and one that is not. States that made a business of swallowing up other States were the "fit" of old times, but are no longer so. Russia seems to belong to this category and Japan is happily apart from it. These times differ from the era of Peter the Great.

Facilities of communication have brought countries close together and peace is the order of the day, whereas formerly war was a normal incident and aggression a legitimate occupation. Now-a-days the interests of countries are so closely connected that trespass upon the rights or interests of one affects all and becomes intolerable. But Russia has not appreciated this. She belongs to the epoch of international pillage and is not fit for survival. Her attempt to annex Manchuria signified not only the theft of another State's possessions, but also the closing of the commercial door in the face of the world and the uttering of freedom of faith. In her eyes the interests of other countries had no place. Therefore the world sympathised with Japan, who represents non-aggression and the open door. Russia's system of government is equally obsolete: her despotic Sovereign, her corrupt oligarchy, her oppressed people, her consequent inability to make a united effort, her defective education—all these things are out of touch with the spirit of the age. According to the law of evolution Russia would have been defeated as she has been defeated and Japan should have been victorious as she has been victorious. Probably if proximate causes be catalogued education would head the list. After the Franco-Prussian war Moltke turned thanks to the school-teachers of Germany. Japan's gratitude should be addressed to the same quarter.

* * *

Count Okuma, who has the happy knack of ways making his utterances vivid, contributes the *Kokumin Hyoron* a remarkable article on Militarism and the rise and fall of States. His intent purpose is to avert the danger of the nation falling down and warshipping armed force the sequel of the war with Russia. The voice of the cannon at Uraga, he writes, woke Japan from her sleep. She set herself to adopt the civilization of Europe and America, and even went so far as to contemplate the complete rebuilding of the national life on Occidental lines. While she was thus engaged she suffered all the while from pressure at the hands of her surroundings. Her treaties with the outer world placed her in an inferior position and when she had gained something from China and the Great Powers of Europe compelled her to give it back in the fair name of the Orient's peace, whereafter they proceeded to take it for themselves. The people bore it all for a time, but at last, no longer able to endure Russian aggression, they drew their swords and achieved a victory which is in part the outcome of the progress made during the past 30 years. In part the outcome of the spirit of *bushido* nurtured during the past seven centuries. On the other hand the population of the empire has grown rapidly and the national wealth has increased six-fold or seven-fold. Yet compared to European and American development Japan's has been a mere bagatelle. Here then it has been demonstrated that whereas military success is easy to achieve, intellectual progress and the development of wealth are very difficult to compass. On the other hand the successes achieved by military force are hard to preserve. Germany, for example, has accomplished military success and her intellectual and material development has been great. Yet according to a worthy German authority, the German officer now the flower of society and in his own person enjoys all its favour and its honour. The sequence is that he paints and powders his face, wears a corset to refine his figure and goes to the extreme of personal adornment. Japan now broken the Russian strength and wiped the insult she suffered ten years ago, but are there no symptoms that she is getting drunk with success? Let her look abroad for recent examples. People talk as though *bushido* were the origin of the country's warlike movements. That is extremely foolish. The spirit of *bushido* is not without good qualities but it is not unduly would be merely to resuscitate the spirit of the feudal age. Violence is the rule of *bushido*, and on violence it has been nurtured. Out of touch with civilization. In the days of the Kamakura regime when to take by force was virtually the law of the time and when armed

disputes were the pursuit of the upper classes, *bushido* was born and grew up. It is opposed to the spirit of the Japanese polity, for its development took place *pari passu* with the decline of the Imperial authority, and excepting Kusunoki Masahige and his son, Japanese *bushi* who earnestly and unflinchingly devoted themselves to the Imperial cause were few indeed. To-day Japan has entered the comity of competitive nations. If she imagines that the sources of a nation's advancement do not lie in civilization but are to be sought in the remnants of feudal ideas, and if she relies on armed victories which encourage militarism and vitiate popular sentiment, she will be injuring her own progress and sowing the seeds of national decay.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE AND MISSIONS.

[WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL" BY
DAVID S. SPENCER.]

The readers of the *Japan Mail* occasionally ask or suggest that the missionary spirit is dying out of the Church in America, and the inference is that as American Christianity is dying, there is no inducement to the non-Christians of Japan, China or other lands to turn from their idols and accept a dying faith. Let me in the briefest possible terms outline a movement which is but one of many indications that Christianity never before had so strong a hold upon the American people.

For several years religious awakenings among the young people of the churches in this country have been manifest in various forms. One of these has been crystallized into the Young People's Missionary Movement, which held a conference at Silver Bay, Lake George, July 21-30.

The place is suggestive. In order to secure a place of assembly for the rapidly developing movements among the young of all the churches, a corporation known as the Silver Bay Association was formed composed of representatives of the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., and the Young People's Missionary Movement, and this corporation purchased the Silver Bay Hotel property on the western shore of beautiful Lake George. In the spacious hotel and adjacent cottages some 650 guests in addition to the labouring force can be well cared for. Air, water and scenery are unsurpassed. Capacious steamers bring passengers from railway stations at either end of the lake, which is some 35 miles in length. On the Association farm of some 1,400 acres, with its forest-clad hills, lakelets, ravines and natural springs, the visitor finds abundant recreation entirely removed from the heat and turmoil of the outside world, and yet within a few miles of the centres of the world's business. Here delegated conferences representing the above-named and other Christian bodies assemble one after the other during the summer months for the purpose of studying every phase under the respective movements. Take the Young People's Missionary Movement as an example. The representatives of 14 leading home and foreign mission boards head the movement, and it aims at "the Evangelization of the World in This Generation." They represent 14,000,000 Sunday School scholars and 5,000,000 of members of Young People's Societies in the United States and Canada. Six hundred and three delegates attend the present Conference. Of these 97 belong to the Baptist family, 144 to the Congregational, 28 to the Episcopal, 160 to the Methodist, and 130 to the Presbyterian, with a sprinkling of representatives from other churches. A most careful programme worked out months in advance, and covering the whole ten days of the session, provides for expert teaching upon every phase of the question of world evangelism. The speakers are picked men from all denominations and geographical localities, the brightest men in America.

In a Missionary Exhibit in charge of experts an immense object lesson is presented. Here the literature of missions, the social conditions in foreign lands, the special difficulties to be met in Christian propagation, political conditions, property laws, climate, and every phase of the sub-

ject is studied, persons long resident in these various fields being called upon to explain these subjects as they arise. Hundreds of people go away from these exhibits with entirely new ideas as to the nature of the peoples in non-Christian lands, and the requirements of preparation for such fields. This single feature is proving to be of unexpected value and far reaching import. In many instances natives of the very lands in question are present to give force and accuracy to the study.

Due attention is given to recreation as well, and every minute of the time is wisely employed in work or rest.

The delegates are the choice young men or women from the churches of the United States and Canada, and special effort is made to bring to their attention the world's need of Christ, and their obligations to make him known to men. As a result of this sort of work hundreds have been led to offer themselves for service in the foreign field, and more than 1,500 of these volunteers are now engaged in such service in distant lands.

Another result of this movement is the concentration of the thought of the church upon the various mission lands successively, and during this year some 60,000 of the best young people of the churches have been studying every phase of Japanese history and social and religious conditions. An excellent text-book prepared by Dr. De Forest has been used; more than 40,000 copies of it having been purchased by the young people. The movement has spread to England, where the same text-books and literature are being used. Next year the movement will take up Africa as a subject for study; and in this convention the leaders for hundreds of mission study classes are being thoroughly instructed in the work of organizing and teaching such classes. The movement is growing immensely, and is unlimited in its power for good.

Some features of this movement deserve special attention. It is uniting denominations together as never before for the accomplishment of the essential purposes of the gospel. It is compelling the lazy and indifferent pastors churches to inform themselves upon the great work of Christian Missions, or be left behind in essential information by the young people of their churches. It is stirring the millions of Sunday School children with new ideas and ambition for the uplifting of mankind. It is drawing to the support of the church men of financial ability who delight in this aggressive movement. One such man gave \$10,000 yesterday toward the expenses for the coming year, and any sum necessary for the conduct of this great work will easily be found. "All things are possible to him that believeth" and these people are the believers.

It must be noted that, a natural consequence, scores of similar institutes or conferences are being organized all over America and Canada. Systematic preparations are being made to carry this educational programme into the Sunday Schools and young people's organizations of all this land, and the work is taking root as well in other lands. There is no telling whereunto this thing may grow.

THE LAW COURTS.

THE "KINJO" COLLISION CASE.

The owner of the steamer *Kinjo Maru*, which was recently sunk in the Inland Sea by collision with the British steamer *Barralong*, lodged a petition on Aug. 28th in the Kobe Local Court for the taking and preserving of evidence relating to the accident, as the British ship will shortly leave the port. The owner of the Japanese steamer intends to file a claim in the District Court.

BANKRUPTCY CASE.

H. Iyemura, a merchant of Osaka, lodged a petition on Aug. 29th in the Osaka District Court, against the Kita Bank, asking for a decision of bankruptcy. The purport of the plaintiff's petition is that the bank refused to repay his deposit of yen 316.

THE BOOKSHELF.

■ *The Naval Pocket-Book.*

Almost simultaneously with news of the death of Sir William Laird Clowes, we have to hand for review a copy of the tenth issue of "The Naval Pocket-Book," upon which he too evidently expended his latest thoughts and expiring energy. "Ill-health," he says in the preface, "has once more prevented me from completing single-handed a new edition of this little work." This well-known naval critic, historical and miscellaneous writer (created a knight in 1902) was born in London on Feb. 1st, 1856, and was educated at Aldenham; King's College, London; Lincoln's Inn; was a gold medallist of the United States Institute in 1892; Fellow of King's College, London, 1895; honorary member of the Royal United Service Institution, 1896; and an associate of the Institute of Naval Architects. He had lectured at the Royal United Service Institution; had written much over the pseudonym of "Nauticus" and had travelled and lived much abroad. His naval works included the Pocket Annual which has now reached its tenth year and "The Needs of the Navy." Of his historical writings "The Royal Navy, a History from the Earliest times to the Present" in 7 volumes, the last of which was issued in 1903, claimed most public attention. Among his works of fiction perhaps his "Cruise of the Mary Rose" was most fascinating, though "Blood is Thicker than Water," published two years later (1894), attracted considerable notice. He had been an extensive contributor to books of reference such as *Brassey's* and *Whitaker's* annuals.

The current edition of *The Naval Pocket-Book* is published rather later than usual, but in consequence its information is brought up to the beginning of June and thus we have a large number of events noticed under the heading of "Errata and Occurrences during Printing," including the Battle of the Japan Sea, May 27-28. In procuring and arranging his facts and figures the Editor was assisted by the leading foreign and British naval authorities, so that the contents of this little work—only relatively small, for though of pocket-book size it consists of 947 pages—may be confidently accepted as correct. There are some changes. Thus Submarines, "which last year were the subject of a special and separate section, are dealt with like other war-vessels, each country's flotilla being described in the place to which it seems most appropriately to belong." Also comparative tables, showing the respective material strength of most of the Powers, and the amount of recent naval expenditure on the part of the more important of them, have been added to the book. Among the other changes are the re-drawing in important details of the plan of the battleship *King Edward VII*; the substitution of 6-in for 4.7-in guns in the *Barfleur* and *Centurion* is indicated, and a plate of the new armoured cruiser *Devonshire* is introduced. To summarise the contents: there are a list of the navies of the world, notes on torpedoes, comparative fighting strength of the Powers, list of drydocks, personnel of leading navies, plans of ships, table for conversion of measures, trial trip tables, steam trials of foreign and British ships, and a complete index of ships by name,—surely a desirable compendium of naval knowledge.

■ *The Far East.*

The current number of *The Far East* has but four articles, but all will be found readable by persons interested in Chinese subjects. The first—"Chinese Etiquette," by F. Wilhelm—explains many points with regard to Chinese social forms and observances. Illustrations are given of the many different styles of obeisance and salutation practised by the Chinese. There is an excellent account by Franz Woas-Wiesbaden of a trip made up the River Min in 1903. Next we have "Twenty-four Examples of Filial Piety" translated from the Chinese by H. Sachse, and finally "The Bells of Mokanshan" by "S. v. F." Mokanshan is a favourite resort of foreigners some seventeen miles from Shanghai on the Whangpoo, and it is written about here and

illustrated by photographs in a very appreciative fashion.

YACHTING.

The 39 Raters did not attempt any racing on Saturday, but the smaller craft got under way. *Aimee*, *Edna*, *Witch* and *Lily* started at 1.45 p.m. with hardly any wind, and it looked very unlikely that they would get round the Widow buoy course before dark. After doing little more than drift for about an hour, during which time a rather smart shower of rain came along to discourage the crews, they picked up a light south-easterly wind, and *Edna* got away with the lead, which she kept to the end. Coming into the harbour on the return journey, *Witch* was close behind the leader, and seemed likely to win on the handicap, but the wind again fell very light, and *Edna* crossed the line with a minute to spare.

Corrected Time.

Edna finish 5.23.53, receives 3 mins. 5.20.53
Witch 5.36.55 " 15 mins. 5.21.55
Aimee 5.44.25, scratch, 5.44.25

Lily came in some time after 6 o'clock, and was not timed. *Edna* takes the first prize, a pair of silver vases presented by a member, and *Witch* takes the second prize given by the Club.

Four boats of the Lark Class started, but Nos. 2 & 13 returned after the shower of rain, leaving the other two to complete the course. No. 11 won first prize from No. 5, the latter taking second prize.

LAWN TENNIS.

The final of the Y. C. & A. C. Doubles Handicap was played on Wednesday evening and resulted in Messrs. A. W. Read and H. W. Kilby beating Messrs. N. G. Maitland and E. Quelch. Read won the toss and elected to play with the sun and wind behind him. The players changed sides after every set. The first and second sets were won by Read and Kilby, 6-4 and 6-3 respectively, and they also led in the third set with 5-3. Maitland and Quelch here played well, however, and took the third set with a score of 8-6. The fourth set followed much the same lines, Read and Kilby leading by 4-1, their opponents then coming up till 6 all was called. Read and Kilby won the next two games, thus winning by three sets to one (6-4, 6-3, 6-8, 8-6.)

The following shows the play throughout:—

Bye	Drummond				
J. E. Drummond & A. Kingdon					
W. B. White & W. S. Moss	Atkinson & Messer				
C. W. Atkinson & P. Messer					
B. R. Berick & W. T. White (ser.) ..	Drummond & Drummond ..				
J. F. Drummond & D. Drummond ..					
J. A. Robertson & E. J. Cowan	Maitland & Quelch				
N. G. Maitland & E. Quelch					
J. M. Mollison & K. Van Smith	Read & Kilby				
A. W. Read & H. W. Kilby					
M. F. Stephons & H. Grimble	Stephons & Grimble ..				
W. H. Ferrier & A. R. Landen					
J. McClure and L. S. Hudson	McClure & Hudson				
O. M. Poole and C. H. Thom.					
B. C. Foster and A. E. Cooper	Foster and Cooper ..				
Bye	Cooper				

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The New York Graduate Association of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity, recently sent a letter to Mrs. John Hay in which the fraternity, of which Mr. Hay was a member, offered to erect a statue in New York to perpetuate his memory. Mrs. Hay has declined the offer. President

Willis S. Paine recently received a note from Clarence L. Hay, in which he said that his mother did not think the plan wise, as it would not be in accordance with the Secretary's irrevocable rule of shunning publicity as much as possible.

Frederick L. Cutting, insurance commissioner for Massachusetts, in his annual report just made public, scores severely the methods of conducting business employed by high officials of the big insurance companies, and recommends that the Massachusetts legislature take up the matter with a view of effecting a reformation.

Destruction of mosquito larva by petroleum and the weeding out of shrubbery in moist places in and about the Long Island and New York coast resorts have almost eliminated the pest. Experiments with oil began two or three years ago appear to have been entirely successful. The sprinkling of pools with crude oil has been reinforced by systematic ditching in many places which has completely obliterated the damp spots where the mosquitoes were in former years by the million.

Beginning with September, *Leslie's Monthly Magazine* will be known as *The American Illustrated Magazine*. The magazine will continue to be published by Mr. Colver, whose connection with the publication dates from May 1, 1880, and the firm name, for fifty years the *Leslie Publishing House*, will become the *Colver Publishing House*. Most of the scores of publications long ago started by Frank Leslie have passed out of existence. After September 1, *Weekly* will be the only one still carrying the name.

A \$3,000,000 contract has been let for double-tracking of the Canadian Pacific from William, Ont., to Lake Winnipeg. The work cost over \$6,000,000. General Manager Nicoll states that the work will double the capacity of the road for the grain traffic out of Winnipeg. The company issued \$19,500,000 new stock in 1902 and \$16,900,000 new stock in October, 1904. It was understood at the time that the double-tracking of the Fort William line was one of the projects financed under the latter issue.

The will of the late Secretary of State Hay was filed for probate in Washington on Oct. 20, in the office of the registrar of wills. The bulk of the estate, which is said to be worth considerably more than \$2,000,000, goes to his widow, Clara Stone Hay, during her life, then to be divided among the children, Helen M. Whitney; Alice Hay Wadsworth and Clara Hay, or his heirs. To Leonard Hay and his wife, Woolfolk, brother and sister respectively, the testator, are given the property at Washington and \$25,000 each; to Charles Edward Hay, brother, \$50,000, and to Harwood Otis Whitney of Keokuk, Iowa, \$2,000. Messrs. Whitney and James Wolcott Wadsworth are named executors without bonds.

Secretary Wilson announced on July 28 that the office of chief statistician in the Agriculture Department will be temporarily abolished. The Secretary will personally perform the executive duties of chief, and in his absence these duties will be performed by the acting head of the department. The routine duties of chief statistician will be undertaken by a board composed of four or five division chiefs, with bureaus involving the collection of data. They will receive their reports from field agents and prepare crop reports for the public. Secretary Wilson can abolish the office only until Congress convenes. If an appropriation is made for the salary of chief statistician must select an official to fill the place. Wilson sends out notice that it is useless for anyone to seek the position, as no appointment will be made.

The first and only ship of the United States navy that has exceeded her contract speed in charge of a regular complement of officers and men of the navy is the armored cruiser *Uranian*, which arrived off Tompkinsville 12

27, having just finished her final acceptance trial. In command of Captain McLean, the *Pennsylvania* had on board a naval board of inspection and survey. Heavier by 800 tons than on the day of her official trial trip in November last off Capt. Ann, the cruiser for four hours maintained a speed of 22.08 knots. In November, with a displacement of 14,300 tons with picked coal and a picked crew from the works of the builders, William S. Cramp Sons, the cruiser made a record of 22.43 knots.

Savings-bank deposits in New York State showed an unprecedented increase for the twelve months ending with June 30. According to the figures given in a statement by Bank Superintendent Kilburn, the gain in deposits amounted to \$36,836,855, which was over \$15,500,000 in excess of the increase for the previous record year, viz., 1899. The total deposits on June 30 amounted to \$1,252,928,299, and the surplus was \$114,139,266, the latter an increase of over \$5,500,000 as compared with the corresponding date the year before. The deposits made during the year aggregated \$363,213,466, and the withdrawals totaled \$17,711,472. The interest paid or credited upon deposits amounted to \$41,748,434, the latter representing an increase of over \$3,000,000 as compared with the interest allowed the year preceding. It is a striking story of growth that is told in these figures.

Never in the history of the Atlantic freight traffic have times been so bad as at present in Antwerp, Belgium. Never in the memory of the best shipping houses has so little freight been tried between Antwerp and American ports and there seems to be little prospect of a change. Lack of grain is said to be the cause and only hope of a restoration is to discover something that will take its place. Hundreds of ships have built their steamers expressly for the trade, with the result that there is an amazing surplus of tonnage. Steamers are lying in all directions and the sailings of what were star freight liners are being diminished. The result is one of great gravity and threatens to the ruin of many a formerly prosperous house. There were not for the immigrant traffic to America many steamship lines would have to stop their steamers altogether. Owners up to present in the Atlantic traffic are seeking solutions in the Far East for their steamers.

The showing made by the *Wall Street Journal* in the resources of the national and state banks and trust companies of Greater New York had used 17.6 per cent. in one year is very suggestive of the growth of that city in financial resources. The percentage of increase in resources of national banks of the United States in the time was scarcely more than 10 per cent., the percentage of increase in the resources of national banks, state banks, private banks, and banks and trust companies during the year ending June 30th, 1904, was even less. Financial power, therefore, the city of New York is growing with great rapidity, certainly more speed than its commerce and apparently even its population. Moreover, much of the growth represents investments in productive industries and the clearing of the country's commerce through the medium of international exchange.

Fifteen weeks the teamsters kept up a strike ago, and are to go back to work if they like any. There were 4,250 men thrown out of work, 2,000 are still without places, the others having secured work in other lines or trades that were not affected by strike-bound. Doing business with strike-bound houses. The strike was called on April 6. There are union teamsters in Chicago. The cost of the strike to the unions was \$300,000. The cost to the strikers is \$750,000. The cost of the strike to the employers is \$2,100,000 and the loss of business is estimated at \$12,000,000. The cost of the strike to the city is \$175,000, and to the county \$100,000. Persons injured by the strike number 125. To preserve peace there were 100 policemen, 1,400 specials, and 3,400 de-

puty sheriffs. The strike started over an attempt to hold sixteen little tailors who went out on a strike. There was at no time any question of wages or hours among the teamsters, but they went out on a sympathetic strike.

During President Harriman's visit to Cheyenne Frank Jones, the young son of Chief Clerk D. A. Jones of the mechanic's office was sent to the private car with a telegram for Superintendent McKeen. Pushing his way into the private car President Harriman, the lad said:

"Hello; I got er telegram fer McKeen."

"You mean Mr. McKeen," interposed Mr. Harriman.

"Yep, I guess so; th' head cheese'th' motive department."

Mr. Harriman smiled and took the telegram and had it sent to Mr. McKeen.

"What do you do?" he asked the lad.

"I'm one 'f th' directors 'f th' Union Pacific."

"What!" exclaimed Mr. Harriman.

"Yep, I direct envelopes over t' th' master mechanic's office," was the laconic reply, as the lad left the car. He left Mr. Harriman and the other magnates in an uproar, and the joke no doubt will follow Mr. Harriman for some time.

By a payment of \$1,500,000 to the widow of the late William Ziegler, the Ziegler will contest was settled on August 1st. Justice Giegrich, in the Supreme Court, New York, signed an order authorizing Justice Gaynor, executor of the estate, to pay S. Matilda Ziegler \$1,200,000 in cash and 5000 shares of Royal Baking Powder Company stock, valued at \$1,300,000. William Ziegler, the fourteen-year-old adopted son of the testator, consented to this settlement, which is a release of all of Mrs. Ziegler's rights and dower and other claims against the estate of William Ziegler. The will, the validity of which this suit was a test, left to Mrs. Ziegler the use of the city and country houses of her husband and an income of \$50,000 a year. The remainder of the estate was given to the adopted son. Ziegler left real estate valued at \$4,000,000 and personal property estimated at \$14,000,000 in New York State, and also about \$900,000 in the States of New Jersey and Connecticut. Under the contested will the value of the estate left to the adopted son amounted to about \$18,000,000.

The Bureau of Navigation reports 1,054 sail and steam vessels of 263,064 gross tons built in the United States and officially numbered during the year ended June 30, 1905, as follows:—

	WOOD.			
	Sail.		Steam.	
	No.	Gross.	No.	Gross.
Atlantic and gulf ...	317	68,962	287	11,890
Porto Rico	5	47	—	—
Pacific	23	3,530	122	10,688
Great lakes	14	191	42	862
Western rivers	—	—	168	5,766
Total	359	72,730	619	29,206

	STEEL.			
	Sail.		Steam.	
	No.	Gross.	No.	Gross.
Atlantic and gulf ...	3	1,773	42	56,777
Great lakes	—	—	29	102,497
Western rivers	—	—	2	81
Total	3	1,773	73	159,355

During the corresponding year ended June 30, 1904, 1,092 sail and steam vessels of 349,573 gross tons were built in the United States and officially numbered.

President Wilson, of Princeton University, announces an interesting innovation in instruction. In *Collier's Weekly* we read: "A committee of the alumni has assured the university of additional income exceeding \$100,000 a year. This money is to be spent in adding to the Princeton faculty fifty preceptors, who are to do, apparently, what tutors do in the older British universities. That is, they will keep in constant touch with the students, as guides, advisers and testers of their learning." Less reliance than formerly is to be placed at Princeton on recitations and examinations, and more on conferences of individuals and small groups of men with their instructors. Not only the new preceptors, but the older members of the faculty are to take part in these

conferences. Dr. Wilson proposes, it would seem, to have his young men taught by hand. They are not merely to be led to water. They must drink. It is a very interesting experiment in American college education, and its results will doubtless be closely watched by educators.

Graft, graft, graft! In twenty-five of the thirty-six states and territories from which the *New York World* has gathered reports, charges of graft have lately been or now are under investigation. Evidence of corruption has been ploughed up in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and an evil odour about the government printing office has set the graft-hunters sniffing. The unofficial publication of the evidence taken by State Superintendent Hendricks in his inquiry into the affairs of the Equitable betrays something like an orgy of loot. "The underlying evil in the administration of our public affairs," said Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte in a blunt speech, "is simply dishonesty." There you have it—"dishonesty," old-fashioned crime; something to be killed, not by lopping off its boughs, but by digging up its roots. Are you honest? Will you accept a railroad pass if the law forbid? Will you take rebates from the railroads to help your business? Will you, as a government servant, use official information secretly to line your own pockets? Will you bribe an alderman to get a franchise? Do you waver for an instant in answering these questions? There has been a good deal of talk lately about developing a more sensitive public conscience. If we will listen with greater heed to the private conscience, the public conscience will take care of itself.—*Public Opinion*.

An action was instituted on July 31st by State Attorney General Julius M. Mayer in the Supreme Court of New York County in the name of the people of the State of New York against the Equitable Life Assurance Society and its officers, directors and members of the executive and financial committees, all of whom are named in the complaint. The defendants are the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States and the following individuals: James W. Alexander, Louis Fitzgerald, Chauncey M. Depew, Henry C. Deming, Cornelius N. Bliss, George H. Squire, Thomas J. Jordan, Charles S. Smith, Valentine P. Snyder, Alvin W. Krech, Wm. Alexander, John J. McCook, James B. Morgan, C. Ledyard Blair, Brayton Ives, Melville E. Ingalls, James H. Hyde, Alexander J. Cassatt, Jacob H. Schiff, James J. Hill, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Alfred M. Vanderbilt, John Jacob Astor, William C. Van Horne, Gage E. Tarbell, Marvin Hughitt, Chas. B. Alexander, Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, Marcellus Hartley Dodge, Joseph F. de Navarro, Bradish Johnson, Joseph P. Lowe, John A. Stewart, Edward H. Harriman, Levi P. Morton, August Belmont, Darius O. Mills, Robert T. Lincoln, George J. Gould, John Sloane, George T. Wilson, Thomas T. Eckert, Wm. H. McIntyre, Henry W. Alexander, Henry C. Frick, Samuel H. Inman, Henry C. Haarstick, David H. Moffatt, and Henry R. Winthrop.

The condemnation of the traction lines of Chicago as a method of bringing about municipal ownership has run against a stone wall. The plan advocated by Mayor Dunne and his corporation counsel, James Hamilton Lewis, on the stump in the campaign, as an alternative to an amicable purchase of the properties from street railway companies, has come to grief because of a provision in the State laws and the opposition of a determined majority of the Council. For some time it has been the belief in traction circles and in the City Hall among those not on the inside, but who are supporters of the immediate municipal ownership idea, that Mayor Dunne has experienced a change of heart since he took office and that he no longer is an advocate of condemnation as an alternative now that the traction companies have refused to name a price which he considers reasonable. It leaked out on Aug. 2nd in the City Hall that this is not the case—that Mayor Dunne is as much an advocate of condemnation as ever, but that he has met with such opposition as to completely block the way. It is said that he has this desk an opinion

the Corporation Counsel on the subject and that the legal department has advised him that condemnation proceedings, unlike an ordinary lawsuit, require Council action. An ordinance directing the law department to start condemnation proceedings is necessary. This completely tied the hands of the administration, because there is no doubt in the minds of Mayor Dunne and his immediate advisers that the majority of the Council is bitterly opposed to condemnation proceedings and would defeat any ordinance adopting that policy.

It was easy to see early in the fiscal year which closed in June that the immigration record into the United States would be a notable one, says *Bradstreet's*. As a matter of fact the figures for the year broke all preceding records. For the first time in the history of the country the immigration passed the million mark—there having been just 1,027,421 aliens admitted during the twelve months covered. This represented an increase of over 214,000 as compared with the preceding fiscal year, and of over 170,000 over the highest number previously recorded, namely, in 1902-03. As usual, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia contributed the largest quota, but in the fiscal year just closed Italy dropped behind Austria-Hungary. It is needless to say that the immigration of the present time differs widely as regards racial character and affinity from that which preponderated fifty or sixty years ago, and that it has brought in its train some problems differing from those involved in the earlier movements hitherward. Students of social problems are alive to the meaning of the large figures to which we have referred, and steps are being taken to concentrate all available light upon the immigration movement and the questions bound up with it. The whole matter is to form the subject of an exhaustive discussion at the conference of the National Civic Federation in New York on December 6 and 7. In particular, inquiry will be directed to the character of the net increase in the population of the United States from immigration, and to the questions whether there are any external influences tending to stimulate the volume of immigration, and whether any changes are needed in existing legislation or methods of inspection looking to the exclusion of undesirable elements. So, also, the conference will deal with the subject of distributing immigration, paying particular attention to the nature, extent and locality of the demand for more labour in the United States; the kind of domestic industries which are most affected by the influx of alien labour; the percentage of immigration which remains in the ports of arrival, and the question what further method can be devised for improving the conditions, both of housing and employment, of alien congestion in large cities. As the result of this gathering and the general interest that will be stimulated in the subject in the meantime, there should be a notable contribution to our knowledge of immigration under modern conditions.

Many of the American newspapers have been making sarcastic remarks for some time about Senator Depew's annual "retainer" of \$20,000 from the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and have been intimating that he earned his \$20,000 and David B. Hill earned his \$5,000 more by lobbying than by legal advice. Both these retainers were promptly cut off by Mr. Morton. A more serious tone of criticism is taken by the press, however, upon the publication of Senator Depew's testimony before Insurance Commissioner Hendricks, which was published in the New York papers of July 11 and 12. It appears from this testimony that Senator Depew was induced to lend his name to the Depew Improvement Company, which developed the town of Depew, near Buffalo; was presented with \$100,000 worth of its stock and voted for a loan of \$250,000 of the Equitable's money to the company, although he says: "I want to say I didn't advise the loan, and was not consulted about it at all." In 1901, the State Insurance Department appraised the property at \$150,000, or \$100,000 less than the Equitable's loan, and the manager of the improvement company appealed to the

Senator to write to Albany for a reappraisal, which, he says, he did. Then the insurance company foreclosed on the property, and several capitalists tried to reorganize the "improvement" company and save it from the wreck. Senator Depew admits that he made some kind of an agreement to save the Equitable harmless from this bad loan, but when the counsel asked if he considered that that agreement "fixes any liability on you of any kind," the Senator replied, "As a lawyer I don't think so, and I am informed by the counsel of the receiver that it does not." The loan, with interest and expenses, now amounts to \$275,000, on property appraised at \$150,000. "As a trustee of millions of other people's money," remarks the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), the Senator affords "a revelation which places his reputation even for sagacity in question." The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) thinks the Senator should retire not only from the Equitable directorate, but from the Senate; and the New York *American* (Dem.) would like to see him behind the bars. It says: "United States Senators from Oregon and Kansas are now under conviction of misdemeanours which are trivial in comparison to this colossal offence of Depew's. Is the State of New York going to let this juggler with the moneys of widows and orphans go scot-free?" The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) suggests that the Senator "hand over to the Equitable its losses by the Depew Improvement Company."

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Mr. Richard Le Gallienne's library (says the *Athenaeum*) has just been sold at auction in New York by the Anderson Company, the total amounting to \$4,800. The collection comprised a good many presentation copies and other books with a personal interest, as well as the MSS. of several of Mr. Le Gallienne's publications. That of "The Quest of the Golden Girl" produced \$155.

A perusal of the "Memoirs of Lady Fanshawe" (published by Mr. John Lane, of the Bodley Head, London, 5s.), provides the wherewithal whereby one may clothe in flesh and blood the characters who moved across the stage of English history at the time of the Civil War. Lady Fanshawe was the wife of an ardent adherent of the Stuarts, who was deep in the counsels of the first Charles, shared the long exile of that unfortunate house, and was Ambassador to Portugal and Spain in the reign of Charles II. A devoted wife, she did not shrink the privations her husband nobly endured, but wandered with him and apart from him as circumstances demanded; passed many times alone from the Continent to England on various missions, and, when happier days returned travelled with her husband to Portugal and Spain on Ambassadorial duties. It was her lot, therefore, to see much of the lives and manners of many peoples, and being a woman of discernment and judgment, her memoirs are full of facts and reflections, set down in the virile English of the period, that illuminate the history of her time. A number of quaint and valuable illustrations are a notable feature of the book. The description of the last time Lady Fanshawe saw Charles I. at Hampton Court, when her husband and she were about to sail on the King's errand to Spain, is a beautiful and pathetic scene, which sets the unhappy monarch in a light of which historians are sometimes too grudging:—

"The last time I ever saw him, when I took my leave, I could not refrain weeping. When he had saluted me, I prayed to God to preserve his Majesty with long life and happy years. He stroked me on the cheek, and said, 'Child, if God please, it shall be so, but both you and I must submit to God's will, and you know in what hands I am.' Then turning to my husband, he said, 'Be sure, Dick, to tell my son all that I have said, and deliver those letters to my wife; pray God bless her! I hope I shall do well,' and taking him in his arms, said, 'Thou has ever been an honest man, and I hope God will bless thee, and make thee a happy servant to my son, whom I have charged in my letter to continue his love, and trust to you;' adding, 'I do promise you that if ever I am restored to my dignity I will bountifully reward you both for your service and sufferings.' Thus did we part from the old king."

sun, that within a few months afterward murdered, to the grief of all Christians that forsaken by God."

In the archives of the Cabergi family there has just been brought to light a set of documents establishing the real historical basis upon which Shakespeare constructed his tragedy of "Othello." "The Moor," it is stated, was no Moor or man of colour: at a young Venetian nobleman of the Querini to which Desdemona likewise belonged marriage, in fact, was one between cousins; the tragic sequel really took place, according to these documents, in Crete, in 1542, at the Church of Saint Francis, at Candia, in Desdemona had taken refuge. This clear story afterwards transformed into a moor.

There has been some dispute as to the location of one or two houses in Paris which Hugo spent interesting periods of his life in. It will be no cavilling about the house if it died, for the simple reason that it is being torn down. The work is already in progress, a building which not more than thirty years ago was the very heart's core of the intellectual life of Paris, presents that dismal aspect of ruin inseparable from a building allowed to be demolished. The place has for years been marked by a memorial tablet which may perhaps be attached to the new premises. But it will be in memoriam only, to mark the site where once stood the last home of Victor Hugo. His house itself all vestige will have disappeared.

In some notes on the modern guide, *Academy* points out the growth of criticism in its pages. For example, a guide book will not describe Brussels only from the point of view, but will give information on dental advantages. In the old days, and one famous editor deprecated such. He says that he

"Will not insist upon the salubrity of the beauty of the scenery, the pleasantness of the climate, and the cheapness of the provisions; but too much of an Englishman not to feel that the last particular no country can give to a native land. He laments the manner in which now seems to rage, and be convinced that, if an Englishman in dissolute constitution and the society of a nation, he seek for happiness in any other region."

Mr. Justin M'Carthy, in his preface of the five volumes in which Messrs. Windus have just issued Macaulay's History of England, makes the noteworthy statement that the publishers intend to follow these in the same form and type, of his volumes on the Reign of Queen Anne, on the Reign of George the Fourth, and of William IV., and on the History of Our Own Times--thus affording the public, in convenient form and at a low price, a sequential chronicle of our history, from the fall of the Stuarts to the present day. Mr. M'Carthy claims for Macaulay as the author of the virtue--which few of his detractors are disposed to be his--of possessing an interesting and instructive method; and hopes that in this new series he may claim to be not unworthy of association with his predecessor. No one acquainted with Mr. M'Carthy's animated narrations will doubt him this assurance; and the historical works published in the "St. Martin's Library" will bear him out. It is to be hoped that he is to bear so important a part, with a good deal of confidence in the success of the "Macaulay" is a charming prospect. The edition on fine paper, printed in clear type, and bound in chocolate-tinted cloth with gold backs,

Much has been written about the immorality and charm of Court life during Stuart reigns, but, says the *Advertiser*, seem to realise sufficiently the immensity of power of work which passed within those days. It is, for instance, regarding the naïve confessions and gossip of his diary, to forget the untiring energy of a man who, during the time of the Commonwealth alone all the business of the State

who, during a life of sustained work that is little short of marvellous, found time to commit so many folios, and to repent of them, in his own cypher, "by candle-light at four o'clock in the morning."

Another volume of the "Regions of the World" series, published by the Oxford University Press, will be ready immediately. This is "The Far East" by Mr. Archibald Little, who in the course of a lifelong residence in the East has become personally acquainted with the bulk of the countries described, China as a whole and its dependencies; Manchuria, Mongolia, Turkestan, and Tibet; Indo-China, Korea, Siam and Japan. There are nine coloured maps in the volume, and upwards of forty other illustrations.

Two classics, long associated by editorial custom, appear in the pretty form of Messrs. Newnes's Pocket Classics, the latest addition to which "The Poems of Gray and Collins." This charming little book has a decorative design by Mr. Edmund Sullivan, in which the portraits of the two poets are happily combined in what is a noble frontispiece. In the same series Messrs. Newnes issue "Songs and Lyrics from the Dramatists 1533-1777," a collection that embraces the earliest dramatists, Nicholas Udall and Bishop Wilton, the Elizabethans, the Restoration men, and the eighteenth century, Farquhar, and Sheridan. It is a most fascinating anthology, with not a little that is not new to everybody, and nothing that ought not to be in it.

The sacred literature of the Chinese, we are told by M. Emile Bard, is completely free from religious ideas. M. Bard has published a book of the Chinese people, which appears in English under the title "Chinese Life in Town and Country." From this we quote the following sentences: "It must be stated, to the honour of the Chinese, that no people, ancient or modern, possessed a sacred literature more completely exempt from licentious ideas, and that at no time has their worship been associated with human sacrifices similar to those of the Greeks. The traces may be found in the history of every nation. This vitalizing purity is perhaps the reason for the prolonged existence of the Chinese in the order of things."

SOME CHARMING LETTERS.

Among the surprises of the London publishing season this year has been a collection of letters written in the opening of the nineteenth century by Philippine von Griesheim, a young girl belonging to the old Thuringian nobility. On the occasion of the betrothal of her elder sister, in 1804, Philippine made the acquaintance of Countess Auguste von Münchhausen, and a correspondence began between the maidens which was to last for ten fateful years in the history of the German nation as well as in the lives of these two girls.

For nearly a century the letters, seventy in number, which Philippine von Griesheim wrote to her friend, lay in the family archives of the Münchhausens, valued as a record of the early life of a lady who gained the greatest distinction in the course of her long life. Two years ago, however, a granddaughter, coming by chance to these documents, was so impressed by the charm and charm as well as the historic interest of that she obtained permission to prepare for publication. The result is the present volume, wherein is told as charming and touching a story as has ever been put into letters, and at the same time gives a strangely vivid picture of the years preceding and following the French Revolution. The German title is "Briefe einer Thuringerin." Herausgegeben von Edith Freiin von Münchhausen. Beginning with merely girlish chatter, the letters soon develop into virile pictures of life interspersed with thrilling accounts of the Napoleonic wars as they affected the life of the girl and of those nearest and dearest to her. The opposition of her parents she became acquainted with at a young age, Albert von Wedel, her lover, whose period of their happiness was very brief, died before they were married. The eleven other officers who were shot at Wesel

in 1809 by Napoleon's order for no greater crime than that of valiantly fighting for their unhappy country. For some time the poor girl was absolutely crushed, but gradually her simple faith reassured itself, and she writes that this blow also is dealt in love by a Father who knows better than His creatures what is best for them. She takes up the burden of life, gently and patiently, and with her sympathies with the suffering of others more quickened than ever. At the end of the year she writes:—

My father is my best physician. He often talks to me with the most touching sympathy about my dear departed. How they said the Lord's Prayer in a loud voice, before the deadly bullets pierced them, and how Albert would not let his eyes be bandaged, but bared his chest to the bullet, and fell, calling "Long live the King!"

Twenty-four hours before the death-warrant was read to them, and, conscious of their own innocence, they listened quietly to it. The few hours remaining to them were occupied with the writing of farewell letters. Albert wrote a few beautiful lines to my father, thanking him for all the love and kindness he had always received, and asking pardon for having grieved him unintentionally. His own people he tried to console, saying that he is proud to be sacrificed for his country, and that he feels lifted above grief for his undesired fate, while he can only pity the blind tyrant who imposes it. An hour before death French wickedness invented a means by which to cause his loyalty to waver. A French officer was sent by the Governor to tell him he would be liberated, as it was illegal to shoot a young man who had not yet reached his twentieth year. But the condition was that he should swear the oath of allegiance to the French Emperor and enter his service. Albert declined the proposal with contempt and told the bearer of it that the most agonising death was preferable to a dishonoured life, and that he would rather leave the world innocently condemned to death than remain in it a perjurer.

The increasing trouble and distress; the care of the wounded and the prisoners of war; the intense anxiety concerning her brother, who was serving in the Prussian Army; and to some extent her own health, which had been indifferent since the calamity of losing her lover had befallen her, filled the girl's life to overflowing; but by degrees her youth and sunny disposition reassert themselves, and the letters are once more filled with sparkling fun and good-humour, which do not leave her even under the most depressing circumstances. At the same time the war, now carried into Russia, is constantly in her mind, and she describes many scenes, of which she has heard from eye-witnesses or which have been enacted under her eyes, in a manner which adds to her quickly penned letters an unusual historic interest. Thus, she draws the terrible retreat across the Beresina, after the burning of Moscow:

The entire retreating army was concentrated on this narrow point. Everybody hastened to fly, and the whole river was filled with dead men and horses, with carriages, guns, and powder-wagons. Most of the men were too weak to swim, and found their death in the river. Their beds have for some time been the very deserts, where the snow was dyed red with blood, and they had fed on the flesh of horses that had died on the road. The few who reached the opposite bank had only one feeling left—disgust of life. Hundreds of those miserable companions in arms often lay down round the camp-fire, and next morning perhaps ten of them awoke, to look enviously upon their dead comrades, and to curse their own lives. Some, whose brains were frozen, have died raving mad, and some in dumb despair. . . . Day after day scenes of misery are before our eyes and make our hearts bleed. Cripples without arms and legs, others who are lifted from the carts on the point of death, and madmen filling the air with curses and groans, and we are not only eye-witnesses of these miserable creatures crippled by frost and hostile bullets, but we have to listen to the horrible tales of the fearful degeneration in the Army. For the sake of obtaining a piece of horseflesh six men were killed, and the survivor, too weak to eat the flesh, lay with it beside him, and died of starvation. Last night an old General told us the story of two officers of his regiment. Two Counts M., near relatives of the Empress Josephine, were the pride of the French Guards by reason of their personal beauty and their fine intellect. One of them was wounded in the head, but he remained fighting by his brother's side till another bullet hit him. During the flight across the Beresina the two noble brothers were still seen, the wounded one leading the horse on which he had tied the other, both of whose legs had been frozen and amputated. Several days later the Chief of the Staff

found them lying dead on the ground. The wounded one was all but naked, having covered his brother with his clothes. He had tied him with Turkish shawls to a ladder, to draw him along, as the horse had evidently died. The General told the story with many pauses, for he was still deeply touched by it, though at first his feelings had been so deadened by his own misery that he had not shed a tear of pity. He also told us of several scenes where boys of eighteen had carried their wounded fathers through the flames of burning houses in order to prolong the sad lives of their dear ones, and next morning fathers and sons had been found together, sunk into the sleep from which there is no waking. And those who found them had bitterly envied them.

The last of the seventy interesting letters was written in the autumn of 1813, when peace was in sight. Philippine, with characteristic self-forgetfulness, had buried her own grief, and there is no allusion to her irreparable loss, no complaint that her young happiness has been wrenched from her. She rejoices in the joy of her delivered country, and ends by saying, "It is a long time since I have said 'Good-bye' to you so joyfully." A few years later Philippine von Griesheim, in obedience to her friends' wish, married a member of the old Saxon aristocracy, Philipp Leberecht Cramm, who, however, died after five years of happy wedded life, leaving two children. Frau von Cramm herself only died in 1881, and the esteem and affection which she had gathered round her in the course of a long and noble life were expressed when Brunswick buried her with military honours otherwise only accorded to officers in high position.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Financial Report on the working of the Yokohama General Hospital for the period from November 1st, 1904, to July 31st, 1905.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

	Dr.	Cr.
	Yen.	Yen.
To Provisions	4,480.53	
Wages and Salaries	5,835.07	
Medical Fees	1,390.00	
Medicines and Drugs	1,164.72	
Light and Heating	1,407.29	
Laundry	491.72	
Sundry	556.78	
Infectious Ward	576.26	
Interest	27.90	
Ground Rent and Insurance	954.08	
Balance	1,174.65	
By Earnings during the period		18,059.00
	18,059.00	18,059.00

IMPROVEMENTS ACCOUNT.

To Medical Appliances	326.80
Furniture	512.49
Improvements and Repairs	2,963.67
Fare of new Nurse	508.74
Balance	7,217.48
By Donations, &c., as per list	11,529.18
	11,529.18

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Deficit from 1904	3,531.83
Balance	4,858.30
By Working Account	1,174.65
Improvements Account	7,217.48
	8,392.13
	8,392.13

BALANCE SHEET.

	Liabilities.	Assets.
To Profit & Loss account	4,858.30	
Sundry Creditors	1,115.05	
By Cash in hand		12.11
Chartered Bank		4,002.16
Sundry Debtors		1,959.68
	5,973.35	5,973.35

DONATIONS, ETC.

	Yen.
Previously acknowledged	11,429.18
Anonymous (per E. W. Frazer) U. S. \$50.	100.00

Total to July 31st

RECORD OF PATIENTS.

	Room.	Ward.	Special.	Charity.	Totals.
Admitted to date	97	57	10	6	170
Discharged	84	44	10	6	144
Deaths	4	7	0	0	11
Under Treatment on July 31st	10	5	0	0	15

H. J. NEVILLE, Hon. Secretary.

COASTWISE NAVIGATION OF KOREA.

AGREEMENT.

The Imperial Governments of Japan and Korea, deeming it necessary, for the purpose of improving the trade, and promoting the development of the resources of Korea, to allow navigation by Japanese vessels along the coasts and in the inland waters of Korea, Hayashi Gonsuke, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan, and I-hayeng, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Korea, duly authorized by their respective Governments for the purpose, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Art. I.—Japanese vessels shall be at liberty to navigate along the coasts and in the inland waters of Korea for the purpose of trade in accordance with the stipulations of the present Agreement, which, however, shall not be applicable to navigation between the open ports.

Art. II.—Licenses shall be obtained for all Japanese vessels to be employed in navigation of the coasts and inland waters, upon reporting through the Japanese Consular Officers to the Korean Customs the names and residence of the owners, the names, types and carrying capacity of the vessels, as well as the limits within which such vessels are to navigate.

Licenses shall be available for one year from the date of their issue.

Art. III.—Upon receipt of the licenses, fees shall be paid to the Korean Customs according to the following rates:

	Yen.
For a vessel of foreign type below 100 tons,...	15.00
" Japanese type,	15.00
" foreign type above 100 and	
below 500 tons,	50.00
For a vessel of foreign type above 500 and	
below 1,000 tons,	100.00
For a vessel of foreign type above 1,000 tons,	150.00

Art. IV.—Japanese vessels may freely navigate within the limits specified, but shall not proceed to any place not in Korean territory, except in case of stress of weather or other emergency, or in case special permission has been obtained from the Korean Customs.

Art. V.—The licenses shall be carried on board the vessels during their voyages, and shall be shown whenever requested by the Korean Customs, or by local officials of Korea, or by the Chiefs of villages duly authorized by such local officials.

Art. VI.—Japanese shipowners shall have liberty to lease land for the purpose of building warehouses in the places where their vessels call.

Such owners may also construct piers or wharves on the banks and coasts with the permission of the Korean Customs.

Art. VII.—In case of infraction of the present Agreement by a Japanese vessel, the Korean Customs may cause the license of such vessel to be confiscated, or may refuse to issue a new one, if the offence be found, upon examination, to be of a grave nature.

Art. VIII.—When a Japanese vessel, or the crew thereof, infringes the stipulations of the present Agreement or of other treaties, or when a member of the crew commits any crime, the Japanese Consular Officers shall deal with the case in accordance with the provisions of the treaties and the laws of Japan.

Art. IX.—The present Agreement shall remain in force for a period of fifteen years from the date of its signature, and after the expiration of such period, further arrangements may be made by mutual agreement.

The two Governments may, however, conclude an agreement by mutual consent even before the expiration of the aforesaid term, when in future the navigation of Korea shall be further developed.

HAYASHI GONSUKE, (Seal)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

The 13th day of the 8th month of the 38th year of Meiji.

I-HAYENG, (Seal)

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

The 13th day of the 8th month of the 9th year of Kwang-Mu.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JAPANESE VERSUS FOREIGN SYSTEMS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—You said the other day in your valuable paper that the Postoffice people want shaking up. Why? Is it because it takes them 56 hours to deliver a Hiranuma postcard at Yokohama? Well!

I have just been the recipient of a similar finger-longer-on-the-way article, but I don't kick; I know better, and surely, Mr. Editor, you are not going to side with those foreigners who always grumble when things here don't exactly suit them. You know very well that the Japanese in imitating all our inventions, and adopting our various systems have taken the best only, and furthermore improved on most of them. And haven't I read lately in several newspapers that at home they are now contemplating copying Japanese methods and systems and that the world is coming to endorse Japanese theories. If therefore it takes a postcard 56 hours to go from Hiranuma to Yokohama you may satisfy yourself that it is the right time. However, it is not only the postal service that these grumbling foreigners kick about. The other day I heard a friend of mine complain about the Japanese railway service. He went so far as to assert that he has never seen a Japanese railway train which had either started or arrived at the exact hour and minute given in the timetable. Silly juggins! He didn't know that those people who run the trains are not the same people who print the timetables, but need I say that he was another of the kicking kind? And so it is; it is always foreigners who do the kicking; the Japanese, you will have noticed, never kick; they are quite content to have a local letter or postcard delivered to them several days after it has been posted, and as to railway travelling, well! the slower the train moves the better they like it. They take a more human view of things: they are not going to have a messenger break his neck in order to deliver a postcard, and do not want the railway people to tire themselves in order to run the trains in the time printed in the timetables. They know very well that the longer it takes a train to cover a certain distance the more they get for their money. Being a business man, I must tell you, Mr. Editor, that I am rather inclined to take a similar view of things. I had a year's season ticket and travel every day.—Sundays excluded,—and it stands to reason that the more time I spend in the train the more I get out of the Imperial Government Railways, and the cheaper I have my season ticket. You can therefore understand my horror when a couple of months ago the summer service timetable was published and I found that we were now going to get from Tokyo to Kamakura in one hour and twenty-eight minutes; a train would leave Tokyo at 4.20 in the afternoon and arrive at 5.48; what next? Fortunately, as it turned out, it was only the usual joke of the man who had printed the table; the people who run the train knew better and have so far shown that they are quite up to running things in the customary way, so if you make up your mind to travel in that giddy train, they will either give you a rest near Kanagawa, waiting for another train to cross, or give the engine a drink of water when you get to Yokohama. But should those opportunities be missed then Ofuna will be your resting place for a minimum of 10-15 minutes while you wait for the 5.02 train from Yokosuka which is the most reliable train for being late you can wish for. Of course the kicking foreigner was again in evidence the other day.—I saw him,—this time he couldn't understand that when we were playing at express trains and went dashing past Toisuka, at which station we hadn't time to stop,—how it then happened that we had timed longer 10-15 minutes at Ofuna. He wanted to know all about it. I heard him ask the guard, but I am glad to say the latter, who evidently was tickled to death over such a silly question being asked him, only grinned. Of course a Japanese railway official grins when you ask him silly questions, and that was the only answer the inquisitive foreigner got. However, what I wanted to point out in this letter, Mr. Editor, is, that all that hustling and bustling, running trains at top speed and delivering mail almost before you get it written as those foreigners want it is something of the past, and let those who want that kind of thing go home to their own country, to Europe or America, where they still do them in the old fashioned way, but let them hurry up before we at home begin to reform and remodel things on Japanese principles, because I tell you it will come, must come. I saw the other day in your valuable paper that the American Railway Magnate, Mr. Harriman, is expected out here in the East. Let him only see what a charming, easy-going, if-not-today-then-to-morrow way the Japanese have of running their railway trains, and how thoroughly delighted the Japanese travelling people are with it, then good-bye speed, and good-bye American Expresses at 60 miles an hour; at ten nobody breaks his neck, and we get there just the same.

A NON-KICKING FOREIGNER.

We learn that ten of the twenty-two China Subscription Griffins ordered by the N. R. C. are on board the steamer *Bemworth*, which is due at daylight on Wednesday the 6th inst.

THE BATTLE OF MUKDEN.

EXPERIENCES OF A JAPANESE OFFICER.

The following is the translation of a private letter addressed to his brother, now in England, by a Japanese officer, Lieutenant Tokutaro Oshe, who was at the battle of Mukden and has received two *Kanjos* for his gallantry. A few words in brackets have been added in one or two places to make the meaning:—

The battle of Mukden really began at Haikotai. Ever since that affair, without rest or respite, dogged the steps of the retreating Russians, and this and now on that side of Korga. Worn by our unceasing pursuit, the Russians turn sharply round with a growl now and again, but the nimble mounted infantry and Dragons sheer off to the right or left and pounce upon him again as he moves out of his position. Ever since January 25 the firing has been our bed-chamber and the clothes we wear our bed and bedding.

From February 24 to 28 we were at Fushun and on March 1 were placed under the command of General Tachibana, and then marched on to the Russian position at Zhenngyoho. Here, as you know, the Russians held a position of great natural strength, supplemented with every device known to the military engineer, and the Russian engineers were splendid. Barbed wire entanglement, abatis complete, and all that could be seen were muzzles of rifles out of the solid masonry of the fort. We advanced very slowly, step by step, through a shower of bullets, rifles and maxims making a continuous sing-song like the singing of a bird thrushes. Now a man on my right goes down, one on my left, then a fellow is blown back before one's eyes, his flesh is scattered, some of it comes upon one's face. Your officer encouraging some wounded men, orders given in a hoarse undertone, or a cry for our Emperor—the last breath of a dying man—all these blended together in the din of battle through one's ears until one might think it a nightmare, but for the evidence of one's eyes the day's exertion the place remained in the hands. We had our colonel wounded, and others placed *hors de combat*; then, when things were known to the men, their courage and fierce indignation reached the heights. They said that they would not leave the dead battle dead or alive or go into hospital with the colours of the regiment floated above the Russian works. In the night the colonel called upon the officers and said we must take the battle at all costs, or we fail in our duty to the grades of other sections. If unsuccessful, let only one thing for us to do—die. "Gentlemen will attack the enemy now, and I ask you to your bones on this field of battle with me." One breath called out "Banzai! let us die." Orders were given out at once:— "Advance without orders shall be Court-martialled," "No bayonet," "Officers will look for the leaders," "Do not expect to return alive," and so on. At 2 a.m. the attack began. The men stopped and made the final dash then approached within 100 metres of the lines. The enemy poured shot and shell, available rifle and maxim and light machine guns. Though the distance was short and the darkness, at this point the enemy's fire began terribly. A man turned over, letting go of his rifle, so I kicked him gently on the back to see if he had fallen asleep—he was heard a gnashing of teeth behind me. A fellow was discharging blood from his head. Yet not a sound, not a cry of pain, not a muttered moan. They remembered their duty. Reaching a point where we were just about to abatis, we charged with an earth-shaking crash and we rushed it. We—some few of us entered the defence from the enemy's trench. Here there were no entanglements or abatis, we jumped over the trench and over the barbed wire into the interior. A few of the enemy's bayonets were there, but I threw them down into my hands. I had not had my sword yet. It was like the affair at Haikotai when a Russian was killed. The enemy, concentrated all his available force upon the front of the front. The only difference lay in the 230 were forced to engage Mishchenko's brigade, but here the Russians were only a force considerably inferior to their own. I turning round a corner of a heap of kaolin shouting, "Come on, fellows, come on," one ran straight into me, almost throwing the stick. He is a 6-footer, so he is no joke. I gave him a straight cut with the flat of my sword and call upon him to disarm; then tell him himself till the fight is over and then come surrender. Well, he did it. Already I have put out such Japanese words from the direct

ront as "Banzai, banzai! You, Russki, surrender, surrender, or you look out." As the overwhelming number of frightened Russians began to stream towards the spot where we few were lying in wait, we had no choice but wield our cold steel as best we could. After this, it was all single combats, a savage warfare. You crouch on the ground, and as a Russian approaches you swiftly despatch him, and throwing yourself down upon the ground again wait for another to come on. "Yamada, Yamada, Oka, Oka, now be careful." "Don't confound friend with foe!" "There they come, there they come. Steady, steady. Banzai, banzai!" In half an hour it was all over, though it appeared half a lifetime.

As the enemy retreated in disorder across the open without arms, without boots, volley after volley was given at the order. I find that most of those who are hit generally receive their wound when rising to charge or in the act of crossing a trench or getting over a breast-work—in fact, just in the act of changing from one attitude to another. What is needed to save the men is that they should be trained to perform such an act in as short a space of time as possible. Still, life or death in no business of ours. If one is to be hit, one will be were one to hide behind a mountain. Fate decides that.

Our casualties were slight. Amongst the officers wounded were the colonel, two captains, two lieutenants, and four second lieutenants; and two second lieutenants; and one sergeant-major, and one Q.M.S. were killed. The sergeant-major killed was, in civil life, the vice-head of one of the best and largest public schools in Japan, and a superb swordsman. Men slightly wounded remain in the rank and refuse to go to hospital; true Japanese. On the next day, March 2, pursuit, pursuit, and pursuit; and then a sudden standstill at Mateiho. Not taken till nightfall, then another Japanese rush. Toward night it began to snow, and the effect was truly beautiful. It was a tableau, a scene from a stage. In the silvery white background, with here and there a red conflagration, marched the men of the 2nd Regiment, men in khaki, their knapsacks packed, their great coats flung away, with the badge of white round their arms, officers in front with drawn swords, the bluish white gleam of bayonets clearly discernible in the show; straight and steady charged the men of Japan. The reflection of the red flickers of fire played upon the drifting snow and upon the spray kicked up by the tramping of feet of the marching host. Shells shrieked, thumped, and exploded with an awful splendour never before realized. The pity that real blood should flow and real living bodies of men be scattered to the winds! Before this determined attack of the Japanese the Russians faltered and broke. The 5th Company of the 2nd had a previous order, so, doubling, and at our fastest pace, beyond the regulation limit, we reached a position along the line of the enemy's retreat. I shall always be trying to efface the scene from my memory, but I shall never be able to do so.

When I gave the word, every rifle in the company spoke at 20 metres distance. It was a harrowing scene. Under the steady sectional fire, the men went down in heaps, and the fleeing Russians actually walked, or, rather, raced along over their dead and dying comrades. You men of Russia, you die for your beloved fatherland, misguided though you may be; we shall deal it out swiftly, for we, too, may see our last day at your hands, and joyously for our enlightened Sovereign. We lay in the snow the whole night, sniping, sniping mechanically. The next day day biscuits and snow-water, and pursuit, without seeing a shadow of a Russian. The 4th ditto, slept in battle array. The fifth, ditto, ditto.

The 6th, the hottest and worst, bloodiest and most savage, of the whole series of the Mukden battles. The Russians held a line from Sansenho to Neng-yoho, while we ranged ourselves in and about Gyorimho, which is about four miles west of Mukden Station. The doggedness of that Russian defence! Heavy guns, all joined in the bombardment of their positions, while the heroic Russian gunners replied shot for shot and shell for shell. Attacks and counter-attacks succeed each other like the figures on a fairy lantern. We fought with rifles, we fought with bayonets, then with grenades, and with shovels and picks, and even with fists. Why, it's no more nor less than a gigantic street brawl. One of the battalion commanders was killed and the colonel wounded severely, and one after another the company officers went down. Once when I whistled to the buglers and the charge was sounded, just barely 40 out of a battalion of skirmishers leaped to their feet, and the rest remained still—no cowards, but dead men—dead at their posts. Those who responded to the call had no right to do so; they ought to have been in the ambulances. That day's doings could never be told vividly enough with my pen, and, perhaps, no words could ever do justice to the bravery of the men, Russian and Japanese, and the hardships they endured. The Russians, five or six times our number, charged time after time so resolutely to our positions that some of them actually passed through the first line—but they never returned. These are the fresh troops from the

reserves—determined, because of the knowledge that on their action hangs the fate of Kuropatkin and his army. So that day success remained with the Russians, in spite of all our efforts. Well, they deserved it. At the suggestion of an officer of the staff corps we volunteered to rush the works the same night. Men came to their officers and begged to let them go and fill up the trenches with their corpses, so that others following them might walk over their bodies into the defences. At the men's earnest request a deputation of officers and men was sent to the divisional commander, who gave them the requested permission, not without some hesitation. All the unwounded of our company offered themselves; to a man, and formed up—in fact, they all offered themselves; but we were compelled to take only the unwounded. The men of the Kessai formed up in a square, each man with a tumbler full of water, to drink to the long parting—a parting after which they might never meet again. General Tachimi uncorked some wine, and himself poured just a drop into each man's glass, shaking hands with each. Holding his glass aloft, he said:—"Gentlemen, I have not much to say to you to-night. You know well the despatch of your undertaking, in which success is not certain. You know also the chances against your returning alive to tell the tale. I can only wish you, gentlemen, God-speed. Go, gentlemen, do your best. I do not command it of you, comrades, but only cherish the hope that your resolution and your determination may bear the fruit of success. Farewell, farewell. Long live the Emperor! Long live the Emperor!"

Men we were to leave behind came and pitifully implored me to take them, but, on my refusal, begged me to do their share of the work. Oh! our glorious army of citizen soldiers, men pursuing some peaceful avocation in some obscure corner of Japan, living and dying unknown, never doing harm to a living creature, contented and happy to be a simple peasant or an artisan in the piping times of peace, and yet they are heroes all, every one of them! It is an overwhelming honour, and a responsibility almost too great, to lead men such as these to dangers and destruction, men to whom in age I am but a younger brother, and in point of experience a mere child. "I have got seven yen in my bag, Honda, take it out when I am gone, and send it up to the war fund office, will you?" "Now these are my last vestiges, keep them for my sake, Oka!" "Good-bye, Tori, meet you at Shokonsha" (the shrine of those fallen for the nation and country).

These are bits of sentences I catch as I pace to and fro in the front waiting for the signal to advance. It made me think, I have seen almost all the important actions since the war began, yet I am here still and about to lead my trusted and tried heroes to almost certain annihilation. Perhaps this time tomorrow I shall be no more. I wanted to do so much. Has the time come to pay the blood-tax? Well, there will be many more worthy sons of the country, so I shall face it without regrets, happy in the thought of dying for the nation and for the country, and for our Imperial master.

At midnight men threw off the great winter coats, and white distinguishing bands were put on the left sleeves in readiness to move. With drawn swords the officers lead, with fixed bayonets the men follow, in our usual formation. First grenade-men in a line at certain intervals, then main body in column of sixes with a grenade-man at every few paces in the ranks. And with a tremendous yell we stormed into the earth-work. What followed I cannot bear to recite. How many of us returned? A few, a very few. And the works? Intact still? As we receded came the enemy's counter-attack—the officer in command of this section knows his business well. But there is nothing so ridiculously easy as to repel a Russian counter-attack.

The next day, the 7th, went on much the same, but with a slight indication of wavering in the Russian ranks. On the 8th they commenced their favourite move, "a prearranged advance to the north," so taking the opportunity we rushed, capturing the position with much slaughter and a large number of prisoners. This was the final signal for the rout of Kuropatkin's Mukden army. That night we slept as best we could and where we stood. On the 9th we cleared the enemy out of Taisiekio (three miles north-west of Mukden), thence advanced to Teisankashi, and there we bivouacked in battle formation.

The 10th was the happiest day of the battle of Mukden. After half a day's desultory firing and leisurely fighting our battalion received an order to take Tahoshitu, which the enemy held in force. In this my company formed the first line. I talk of battalions and companies, but a battalion, particularly ours, at this stage furnished about as many men as a company. We moved through a hail of rifle and machine-gun bullets, which now began to resemble some perfectly natural phenomenon, as of sunshine or of rain, and it was mere child's play compared with the experiences of that awful night of the 6th. We lost a few before coming within 200

mètres of the Russian first line of trenches. As I leapt on my feet and stepped out to the front the men closed up behind (we give no word of command, they watch their officers), and elbow to elbow we charged. As I entered the village about 20 paces in front of the wall of bayonets I caught sight of the Russians running helter-skelter out at the other end of the village high street. Ten men were unable to get away, among them a one-year volunteer. These men came up to me, and, saluting, spoke to me in Chinese. "Toshei, toshei, thanks." Then fetching out lump sugar, vodka, &c., with "Sinku, well done, Sir, well done." The humour of it!

Here we joined the reserve and marched to the Mukden Station. To Japanese bred and born on the top of a mountain, cramped up between the Sea of Japan and the Pacific, the Manchurian plain, where, as the Chinese have it, "one sees for a 1,000 miles," seems vast and desolate, but magnificent, and makes one feel as if oneself were expanding. Upon this vast magnificent plain moved countless shapes of undefinable masses. Some move this way and others that, with momentary pauses and occasional delays, moving backwards sometimes, but never for long. The broad line of the direction of these movements may be given as toward the City of the Dragon Throne. Some of these bodies had the appearance of a dark, evil-looking snake, or of a dragon winding its tortuous way to its place of refuge, and vomiting fire and smoke. At closer quarters this dissolves into a brigade of infantry on the march with its regiment of skirmishers. Further away yonder is a huge grey clouded mass, irregular in shape, neither square nor round, but rather like the shape of a jelly-fish, for it is elastic and closes and uncloses and varies between the two shapes. As a heavy shell from a 15 cm. gun, lately their own, now in the hands of the victorious Japanese, plumps straight down into the centre of the mass, scattering its death dealing charge all round, this mass opens out in a hurried movement, to close up again into a semblance of a square under the relentless patter of our Meiji imps. Bang, it opens. Clang, clang, clang of machine guns, and pit-pat, pit-pat of rifles, it closes up again. Each time it closes one notices that its size shrinks. That is the Russian rearguard.

What a relief to see it break and run. "Ah!" came from many a mouth. By this time bullets were flying from all directions, from right and left, front and rear. The flying remnants of the Russian soldiery were firing as they ran. At 7 p.m. we entered the station. Well, they must have been in a hurry! Behind them they left quantities of whisky, brandy, champagne, burgundy, vodka, rum, &c., the things to them most precious next to ikons. Some tables were laid as if company were about to sit down. What a sight for men who had had nothing but dry biscuits and snow water for all those days! But wait, the Russians have fouled wells with filth, and concealed dynamite under the floor of the houses they had left. Should they be trusted? There is a box of cigars with the lid open, so inviting, and chocolates, oh so tantalizing! I have an idea. "Here, Inouye, bring a prisoner along, one captured in this neighbourhood." "Yes, officer, this is the table for the transport column. I know it because I am the servant of a paymaster lieutenant. . . . I think the food is all right. . . . Don't throw it to the dogs, Sir, I will eat it for you. . . . I have not had a square meal for the last five days," he adds. We eat the Russians' food, sleep in their houses on Russian beds with Russian blankets that night. It was like having January and June holidays together (both great festival seasons). How can outsiders know the delight of such an event? On the morrow we had a few brushes with the retreating Russians. In one of the engagements I found a pretty little Pekinese spaniel wandering about between the two fires. It came to me when I whistled; it evidently belonged to some Russian officer, and was tame and affectionate. I am keeping it for myself. I suppose the owner is not likely to return to claim it. Once when we charged a Russian shelter trench successfully the little fellow could not keep up with us with his short legs and long coat, so my kanemitsu (sword) in my right hand I held the little creature panting under my left arm, and charged. The grave sergeant-major laughed. Well he might. We only heard faint sounds of firing all the next day, the 11th. I took some bearers and surgeons out into the fields, distributing biscuits, water, hot tea, and other comforts to the Russian wounded.

What an ugly goddess is the goddess of war? Among the wounded Russians upon the field was a boy of barely 16 or 17, a drummer boy, shot through both legs. He held a rosary in his hand, praying. Poor mite, the pity of it. Pointing to the red cross upon the arm of a bearer I called out in Chinese, "Surgeon, my brave little fellow." No answer. Then in Russian, "Doctor." And told him he was safe. This in German—that was about my stock of languages. He was a Pole, I believe, as he spoke German. He was so thirsty that my bottle was not enough for him, so another half of the bearer's bottle was given

to him, too, and he had some biscuits. I had a strong yearning to ask him about his home, but no, he is weak, and his spirit must be kept up. "Your wound is nothing, the Japanese hospital attendants will be here soon and take you away. And soon you will be able to go home to your parents." Covering him up with blankets and coats taken from the Russian dead, I was just walking away when he cried out after me. "A moment, officer, a moment. Kind officer, I have something to give you—this book. It was given to me by my father when I was leaving home for the front. I have nothing more valuable to offer you, Sir. It is the most precious thing I possess." And he kissed my hand repeatedly, crying bitterly.

I accepted the book; and without a word turned away to find another sufferer. I would not have broken down for a colonelcy before those bearers and my own men.

The book was entitled "Himmelsbrød" or "Ein Gebetbuch für Jugend."—*The Times*.

THE SINKING OF THE "KINJO MARU".

TAKING OF EVIDENCE.

Evidence was taken on board the steamship *Baralong* at Kobe on Monday in connection with an action for damages which is being brought by the owners of the *Kinjo Maru*, which was sunk in a collision with the first named vessel in the Inland Sea. The enquiry, says the *Kobe Herald*, was conducted by Judge Tachibana, and commenced at 2.30 in the afternoon. Mr. Matsumoto acted as interpreter. Dr. Okumura, of Tokio, and Messrs. Yoshida and Suganuma, of Osaka, appeared for the owner of the *Kinjo Maru*, and Mr. Hirata, of Osaka, for the owners of the *Baralong*. Mr. Nakamura was present on behalf of the N. Y. K., and Mr. W. M. Royds attended as the representative of the British Consul. The proceedings commenced with the examination of Mr. Edward Deason Jenkins, the master of the *Baralong*. In answer to the Judge, Captain Jenkins stated that the *Baralong* is a British steamer and belongs to the Bucknall Steamship Line, Limited. She has a gross tonnage of 4481 while her registered tonnage is 2661. Her ordinary speed is between 10 and 10½ knots, her full speed and slow speed being 6 and 3 knots respectively. At the time of the collision the deviation of the compass was barely half a degree, which meant no appreciable deviation at all. The *Baralong* left Kobe on the 22nd at 5.30 a.m. for Moji. It was at about 10.18 on the night of the 22nd that the *Baralong* sighted the *Kinjo Maru* for the first time. The *Baralong's* course was then west by north. When the *Baralong* caught sight of the *Kinjo Maru's* starboard light, the vessels were about a mile and a half apart, and the first mentioned steamer was proceeding at the rate of about 9 knots an hour against the current. There was no wind but rain was falling in torrents. Shortly after the sighting of the *Kinjo Maru*, the latter sounded a whistle, and the witness' vessel then went hard-a-port and her engines were put at full speed astern. At that time half the crew were on the deck on watch. As soon as witness heard the whistle from the *Kinjo Maru*, he signalled to her. The collision took place at an acute angle at 10.23, about four miles and a half from Himeshima, on the Moji side of the island. The *Baralong* was then steaming in a south-easterly direction. According to a statement made by the Captain of the *Kinjo Maru*, that vessel was struck about fifteen feet from the stern. At this point a diagram was put in showing the positions of the vessels at the time of the accident. Proceeding, the Captain gave some information as to the members of the firm of Bucknall Ltd., the owners of the *Baralong*, and he was then examined by Mr. Yoshida, one of the Counsel representing the owner of the *Kinjo Maru*. In answer to Mr. Yoshida's questions, he said that the *Baralong* passed Yashima at 7.55 p.m., steaming west by north, quarter-north. When six miles from Uwajima she changed her course to west by north, three quarters north and continued on this course until the lighthouse on Himeshima was sighted right a beam at just 10 p.m. The course was then altered from west by north, three quarters north, to west by north, half north. At 10.18, the light on the *Kinjo Maru* was sighted at half a point to starboard ahead. It was a red light, no white light being visible. At that time the pilot was on the bridge, in command of the vessel, and the third officer was with him, and they were immediately joined by the witness. When the light was seen, it was concluded that it belonged to a sailing vessel, and, as there was no wind, the *Baralong* did not change her course. It was only when the whistle was blown that it was known that the vessel was a steamer. About a minute and a half elapsed between the blowing of the whistle and the collision. It all passed so quickly that there was no time to ascertain what course the *Kinjo Maru* was steaming. Witness could not say what posi-

tion the *Baralong* was in relative to Himeshima at the time of the collision, as after the sounding of the whistle he was occupied in having the helm put hard over and the engines set at full speed astern, and in watching the movements of the *Kinjo Maru*. This concluded the examination of Captain Jenkins, and an engineer from the Kawasaki Dockyard then made an investigation of the damage to the *Baralong*, with a view to obtaining light on the circumstances of the collision. At 6.50 p.m. the examination of the pilot, Mr. Katsura Genzaburo, Kusunokicho, Kobe, was commenced. As his evidence was mainly to the same effect as that of Captain Jenkins, it is not necessary here to give it in full. The following passage contains the most important of the Pilot's statements apart from his corroboration of the Captain's testimony:—When I first saw the *Kinjo Maru*, she was showing only a red light, and I therefore supposed that she was a sailing vessel. I consequently intended to cross her course. After a minute or two I heard a short sharp whistle from the direction of the red light, and instantly caught sight of the hull. I at once turned the engine room indicator to full speed astern and sounded three sharp whistles. The collision occurred at 10.22 p.m., after the *Baralong* had steamed about three miles and a half west of the Himeshima light house. At the time of the collision, her course, witness believed, was between north west half west, and north west by west half west. The angle at which the collision took place may have been about 45°. The bows of the *Baralong* struck the *Kinjo Maru* at about fifteen feet from the stern. Replying to questions put by Mr. Yoshida, the Pilot said that at 10.18, when he saw the red light, the *Baralong* was about half a mile away from it, at an angle of about a point and a half or two points. About ten minutes after passing Himeshima, the *Baralong* sighted a steamer showing a white light, and got out of her way, afterwards resuming her former course. Replying to Mr. Okamura, who also represented the owner of the *Kinjo Maru*, the witness stated that about eight minutes after passing the vessel above mentioned, the *Baralong* sighted the red light. There were then two or three fishing vessels with white lights to the right of where the red light was seen. Replying to the questions put by Mr. Suganuma, witness said that, at the critical moment, he gave orders for the vessel to be put hard a port, and for full speed astern, but he did not know to what extent these orders were carried out. In reply to further questions by Mr. Yoshida, the witness stated that he did not know whether the vessel's chronometer was regulated at Kobe. In response to an enquiry by Mr. Hirata, counsel for the owner of the *Baralong*, the witness said that about half a minute would be required to turn the vessel a point to starboard. He added that when steamers are set astern while steaming at full speed, they generally turn to starboard to some extent even if the helm is left alone. This concluded the proceedings.

The date of the enquiry to be held at the British Consulate has not yet been fixed, but it will probably take place in the course of the present week.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

The eightieth ordinary half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on August 19th.

Mr. H. W. Slade was in the chair.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, it gives your Directors great pleasure to come before you with another good result of six months' working of the Bank. I feel sure that the report which I have just read will be considered satisfactory, and I trust the distribution of profits which we recommend will also receive your approval. From the statement of accounts, which has been in your hands for some time, you will have seen that, in addition to placing \$5 lacs to the Silver Reserve, raising that Fund to \$8,500,000 and carrying forward some \$2 lacs in excess of last half year, we propose, on this occasion, to pay a dividend of £1 15/- per share, being an increase of 5/- on the dividend which you have regularly received for the past six and a half years. At first sight 5/- per share does not seem a large increase, but it amounts to £40,000 a year, and in percentage you will find that at present exchange it represents fully 4½ p.a. on the Capital, which I think you will admit is a very substantial addition to our dividend. Your Directors fully recognise, as I am sure you must all do, the inadvisability of raising the dividend unless there are reasonable grounds for feeling confident of being able to maintain it. The proposal has, therefore, not been made without due consideration and only after careful observation of the steadily increasing earning power exhibited by the various branches of the Bank, not only in the Far East, but also in other parts

of the world where we are established. But though we feel justified in thinking that the time has come for shareholders to receive a higher dividend, we are also alive to the necessity of ensuring that the Bank shall be prepared to take advantage of the increased opportunities certain to accompany the great impetus to enterprise in China which is expected to follow the close of the war, and we, therefore, fully realise the prudence of continuing to add to our reserves. This is the sure way of maintaining the strong position in which the Bank at present stands, and your Directors have no intention of departing from the general line of policy in that respect which has been pursued with so much success in the past and of which we are today reaping the benefit. Turning now to the balance sheet and comparing it with that of 31st December last, you will notice that the total figures are considerably higher. This is to a large extent accounted for by the increase of some two and a half millions sterling in the temporary deposit of proceeds of Loans recently floated. There is no appreciable change in gold fixed deposits; silver current accounts show an increase of \$5,300,000 and silver deposits are also a little higher. Bills payable have increased by \$5,000,000. There is a slight difference in our note circulation, compared with a year ago it has gone up about \$11 lacs. On the other side of the account coin lodged with the Government against the excess note issue remains unchanged at \$8,500,000, but Cash, and Bullion in hand and transit, amount to \$49,336,683.16 against \$43,204,418.57. Our Holdings of Indian Government Revenue Paper and Consols, Colonial and other Securities have both been slightly increased; Bill discounts, Loans and Credits stand at \$104,214,418 against \$5,601,394.98 in December and Bills receivable are nearly twelve million dollars more at last half year. Far Eastern commerce has pursued a comparatively even course throughout the past year considering the importance of the political events which have marked the period. The end of the war upon trade has not changed in a striking manner since we last met. Things seem to have adjusted themselves fairly comfortably to the temporary conditions. We have certainly witnessed a marked depression of trade contraction in the credit in the South of China; this, however, has been mainly due to local causes which we may hope before long to see disappear; but, viewed as a whole, the foreign trade of China continues to expand while that of Japan has shown remarkable progress notwithstanding the continuance of hostilities. The happy event of peace resulting from the conference now being held in America there is good reason for anticipating a general revival of trade throughout the Far East and we may look forward with confidence to the future. (Applause)

There were no questions and the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Orange—I feel sure the report and accounts placed before us cannot fail to be satisfactory to the shareholders. The increase in dividend will be welcomed, especially in view of the remarks of the Chairman that this would not have been made without the prospect of it being continued. We all feel that the close of the long war is near, bringing about a more secure feeling in trade and business generally. I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Saunders proposed the confirmation of the appointments of the Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, G. H. Medhurst and Mr. F. Salinger as Directors.

Mr. Barton seconded and the motion was carried.

Mr. G. Murray Bain proposed the re-election of Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. G. Wood as auditors.

Mr. Jupp seconded and the motion was carried.

The Chairman—That is all the business; directors' warrants will be ready on Monday.

Mr. Cruickshank proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to the Board of Directors, Chief Managers, other Managers and staff and congratulated them on the satisfactory work during the past six months. Gratifying as the results were he said they must not overlook the fact that they owed the very substantial rise in the value of the shares to the able management, care and interest shown by those who bore the heat and burden of the day during the past six months (loud applause).

The Chairman briefly returned thanks and the meeting closed.—*China Mail*.

The sailing vessel *Sanjo Maru* arrived on the 26th at Nemuro, Hokkaido. According to the crew, on July 31st they met a gale on their way to Alaska and consequently took refuge in Otokosk, on the west coast of Kamchatka. Six of the crew landed here to get water but three Russian soldiers attacked them. Three of the Japanese including the captain were killed and three injured.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE.

London, August 25.

Count Lamsdorff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has authorized Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg to declare that Russia will pay no direct or indirect monetary contribution and make no cession of territory. Seemingly the negotiations are no longer in the hands of the Russian delegates. The issue rests with the Tsar, who yesterday had a three hours' conference with the American Ambassador.

RUSSIAN DOMESTIC LOAN A FAILURE.

Hitherto the Russian internal loan has been a failure, only seven million roubles having been taken up.

RUSSIA CANNOT PAY.

It is wired from Portsmouth that an authoritative Russian statement says that the proposal for the purchase of Northern Saghalien, although a new form, is identical with the proposal already rejected, and merely amounts to the insistence of war costs under the name of purchase money. Russia cannot pay an indemnity under whatever name, and peace will not be assured unless Japan withdraws her demand for war costs.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

London, August 26.

The *Morning Post's* Portsmouth correspondent reiterates his confidence in peace being arranged. He asserts that Russia is willing to pay fifty millions sterling.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL CHANGES.

The Czar has accepted the resignation of M. Bulyguine, Minister of the Interior. He will probably be succeeded by General Ignatieff, Ex-Governor of Kieff.

AMERICAN OPINION ON JAPAN'S DEMANDS.

The *Times'* New York correspondent (Mr. G. W. Smalley) says that Americans regard Japan's demands as fair, and if the Tsar decides upon the continuance of the war, Americans will make him absolutely responsible for the further loss of life.

THE TSAR'S OBJECTIONS.

Later.

At Portsmouth it is learnt that the American Ambassador's audience with the Tsar, though unsatisfactory, left the door open. It appears that the Tsar's principal objection to the Japanese compromise was the insertion of the price for the purchase of Saghalien. It is understood that President Roosevelt is now endeavouring to secure acceptance of his previous proposal, made on the 24th inst., leaving the price for future adjustment.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

London, Aug. 27.

The export of grain from Russian Black Sea ports is paralyzed as the Government retains all the rolling stock for purposes of troop transportation and also in view of feeding the population of 28 provinces Central Russia, where famine is imminent.

THE CONFERENCE AGAIN ADJOURNS.

London, Aug. 27.

No fresh development has taken place in the situation at Portsmouth. The Russian attitude is unchanged. Japan has made no fresh proposals. It is understood that President Roosevelt is continuing his efforts.

The Conference adjourned on Saturday, after sitting for an hour and a half, until Monday.

The American Ambassador is to have a conference with Count Lamsdorff this afternoon.

PESSIMISTIC RUSSIA.

London, August 29.

The tone in St. Petersburg is now pessimistic. The Russian Government still ostensibly affirms its refusal to concede an indemnity in any form.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

It is stated in Seattle that the Chinese boycott of American goods has paralysed the Pacific flour trade. Orders for September shipments have been cancelled.

REASONS FOR POSTPONEMENT.

London, August 30.

The Peace Conference at Portsmouth was postponed till Tuesday at the request of Mr. Takahira, who explained that he had received no information from Tokyo.

The *Times'* Portsmouth correspondent quotes a high Russian authority who says that a far stronger influence than President Roosevelt, namely that of England, is working for peace. A new treaty of alliance between England and Japan was signed not many days ago. This is one reason why new proposals may possibly be forthcoming at the Conference.

"NOT HOPELESS—BUT ALMOST."

London, August 30.

Mr. Takahira was interviewed at Portsmouth and asked if the situation was hopeless. He replied, not hopeless—but almost.

THE SINGAPORE DOCK SCHEME.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the umpire in the Tanjong Pagar Dock arbitration, left New York on the 16th for Vancouver, en route for Singapore.

RUSSIAN MOBILIZATION.

The extensive mobilization of reservists at Riga and in other centres is considered significant.

RUSSIA MOBILIZING.

London, August 31.

The Tsar issued a proclamation on the 29th August ordering mobilization in 13 Governments in order to reinforce the army in the Far East. This proceeding was reported at Portsmouth.

THE CONFERENCE.

On Thursday Japan offered President Roosevelt to waive the question of an indemnity or reimbursement and to refer the question of the price of the half of Saghalien to arbitration. This was misunderstood at St. Petersburg, hence the delay in the negotiations.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

PEACE.

London, Aug. 29, 6.55 p.m.

Received 1.20 a.m. }
Delivered 9 p.m. } Aug. 30.

The Conference has arrived at a complete agreement.

[Received by the Imperial Military Headquarters on the afternoon of the 29th Aug.]

MOVEMENTS IN THE FIELD.

A Japanese force at 9 a.m. on the 27th drove back the enemy near Yulingtsz, which is 33 miles north-east of Hsiang-king. The enemy's force consisted of several hundred cavalry and infantry who retreated westward. The same day at 10 a.m. a battalion of Russians with 4 guns advanced towards Nanshanchintsz, which is 10 miles north-

west of Yulingtsz, but was at once driven back by our men, who afterwards pursued them in the direction of Yukwanchiang. On the same day at 10 a.m. a regiment of Russian infantry opened an attack at a point 5 miles east of Ying-ching, but was at once repulsed and pursued. In the Taolu region, on the 27th, a Japanese force drove back several hundreds of the enemy's cavalry and occupied a point 20 miles S.E. of Taolu. Another force at noon occupied a point 15 miles S. of the same place and advanced thence towards Taolu. A third body of Japanese troops drove back a battalion of Russian infantry to a point 10 miles S.W. of Taolu and pursued them northward.

[Received by the Naval Head Quarters from Admiral Kataoka, Commander of the Northern Squadron; p.m. 25th instant.]

MORE NAVAL CAPTURES.

According to a report from the officer commanding the detached squadron sent to the Sea of Okhotsk some time ago, the squadron, on the 14th instant, captured an old-pattern gun, 3 rifles and some ammunition in the harbour of Ayang (on the north-west coast of the Sea of Okhotsk.—Ed. J.M.). The same squadron on the 17th instant seized 58 rifles and some ammunition in the harbour of Okhotsk. On the 13th instant in Saghalien Bay the squadron captured the British steamer *Anteop*, 1,486 tons, en route for Nikolaietsk (on the Amur.—Ed. J.M.).

[Report of the officer commanding the detached squadron sent to Kamchatka; received on the afternoon of the 25th.]

On the 16th instant this squadron captured in the harbour of Nikolisk in the Kommandersky Islands, the Russian transport *Montara* (2,562 tons).

[Received by the Naval Department; 27th a.m. from Admiral Kataoka, Commanding the Northern Squadron.]

NAVAL ACTION.

The detached squadron sent towards the Amur River having observed that the enemy had increased his forces at the guard-stations of Tsaoru and Lazareff, bombarded and destroyed those places.

(Received by the Naval Department.)

THE DISASTER IN THE INLAND SEA.

The transport *Kinjo Maru*, which was run down by the British steamer *Baralong*, had on board the cadres of a battalion of artillery and one company. Those that are known to be saved are: one second lieutenant, one surgeon, one veterinary surgeon, one sergeant-major and eighteen rank and file, besides two invalids. Of the crew the Master, eighteen sailors and two coolies were saved. Search is being made for the others.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

HOPEFUL BERLIN.

On the Berlin Exchange it is still believed that a peace convention will be speedily concluded between the Plenipotentiaries at Portsmouth. This has greatly influenced Japanese securities. For several days they have been gradually rising and on the 24th they reached 94. The price of the Russian 4½ per cents raised in Germany last spring has, on the contrary, remained stationary and now stands at 94.70.

THE CONFERENCE AND OTHER TOPICS.

The *Novoe Vremya*, the *Slav*, the *Rassvied-*

chick and the Russ continue day by day to publish articles in the following sense:—"Russia is not a conquered country seeking peace. Her military force in Manchuria is not in the least degree debilitated. Inasmuch as Russia desires peace she does not grudge making to Japan any concessions within the limits of her honour and her integrity. But it is quite inconceivable that she should seek to obtain peace on such disgraceful terms as the cession of Saghalien and the re-imbursement of Japan's war expenditure."

Wolff's agency has published a telegram from Berlin which is said to embody the reply made by the German Chancellor to an inquiry addressed to him on the 26th inst. by the representative of a certain telegraph agency. The gist is as follows:—"From the commencement of President Roosevelt's action the German Emperor and the German Government have rendered what assistance they could in the cause of peace when an opportunity offered. Germany does not differ from America in wishing to terminate the danger and uneasiness inseparable from such a great war. The German Emperor and the German people most earnestly hope that President Roosevelt's efforts may be crowned with success."

The *Russ* of the 25th says:—"The result of the Palace Council held at Peterhoff is that the future of the peace conference is now hopeless. An Imperial proclamation will be subsequently issued, setting forth the facts of the conference."

According to the *Slav* and other newspapers the Russian Government will, in a few days, raise a loan to be called the "agricultural loan," the proceeds to be applied to bettering the condition of the farmers, which is essential for the purpose of improving the agricultural administration.

According to news from St. Petersburg the Tsar is disposed to grant a general amnesty simultaneously with the proclamation of the laws relating to the constitution.

The meeting of the Peace Plenipotentiaries, which was to have been held on the 28th inst., has been postponed till the 29th.

REINFORCEMENTS.

A Wolff's telegram despatched from St. Petersburg on the 28th says that the Minister of War, in accordance with Imperial instructions and for the purpose of increasing the forces in East Asia, issued orders for mobilization in Wilna and 12 other districts and at the same time directed that horses be requisitioned.

THE AMOY CUSTOMS RIOT.

The inhabitants of six districts south of Amoy have been much displeased at being placed under the control of the Amoy Customs, complaining of excessive imposts and the illegal methods of levying them. During the past week the mob made a threatening demonstration, and on the 30th ult. they sent round circulars calling on every one to stop trade pending some improvement in the Customs methods. The Chinese authorities have unsuccessfully endeavoured to restore order. On the 30th August all traders in Amoy closed their stores. On that day a body of rioters attacked the Customs House, which is in the English Settlement, and smashed all the boats. There was a struggle between the Customs House officials and the mob and the latter had three or four wounded. Things being so quiet 40 bluejackets were landed from a British man-of-war and are protecting the Customs in view of emergencies.

MAIL STRAHERS.

DEPT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Hyades	M. Sept. 4
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Rion	Sa. Sept. 9
Europe	B. T. Co.	Pleides	Sa. Sept. 9
America	P. M. Co.	Alongolia	Tu. Sept. 19
Europe	M. M. Co.	Polynesian	W. Sept. 23
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	Tu. Sept. 26
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Yan. of China	M. Sept. 28
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Coptic	F. Sept. 28
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	Sa. Sept. 28
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	Th. Sept. 29

Left San Francisco on the 26th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Preussen	Sa. Sept. 9
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Sa. Sept. 9
Europe	B. T. Co.	Hyades	Tu. Sept. 19
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Nicomedia	W. Sept. 23
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Pennorlich	Th. Sept. 26
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	F. Sept. 28
Europe	M. M. Co.	Ernest Simons	Fa. Sept. 9
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Pleides	Su. Sept. 10
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Monjolia	W. Sept. 13
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	Su. Sept. 17
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Yan. of China	M. Sept. 18
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Sept. 28
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	F. Sept. 29

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

<i>Candia</i> , British steamer, 4,195, Owen Jones, 25th Aug.—London via ports, and Kobe, 23rd Aug. Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.	<i>Wakanoura Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 1,556, J. Arakawa, 25th Aug.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>Achilles</i> , British steamer, 4,484, Robt. C. Thompson, 25th Aug.—Liverpool via ports and Kobe 24th Aug. General.—Butterfield & Swire.	<i>Anhui</i> , British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 26th Aug.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>Peik</i> , Norwegian steamer, 744, J. Lorentzen, 26th Aug.—Taku and Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	<i>Richmond</i> , British steamer, 2,059, F. T. Nicolle, 26th Aug.—Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
<i>Arbia</i> , German steamer, 2,868, H. Metzenlin, 26th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe 24th Aug. Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.	<i>Raven</i> , Norwegian steamer, 795, Edw. Th. E. Olsen, 26th Aug.—Tamsui, Rice.—Drabble & Co.
<i>Syfang</i> , German steamer, 1,147, U. Degener, 26th Aug.—Rangoon, Rice.—Simon Evers & Co.	<i>Merionethshire</i> , British steamer, 1,950, C. H. Burch, 26th Aug.—London via ports, and Kobe 25th Aug. General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
<i>Preussen</i> , German steamer, 3,276, R. Meyer, 26th Aug.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe 25th Aug. Mails and General.—H. Ahrens and Co. Nachf.	<i>Belgian King</i> , British steamer, 2,153, J. Hayton, 27th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>Sleipner</i> , Norwegian steamer, 1,387, Holm, 28th Aug.—Moj, Coal.—Drabble & Co.	<i>Empress of Japan</i> , British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 28th Aug.—Vancouver, B.C., 14th Aug. Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
<i>Peachon</i> , British steamer, 1,721, John James, 28th Aug.—Middlesbro via ports, and Hongkong, 20th Aug. General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	<i>Skuld</i> , Norwegian steamer, 947, Olof Odd, 27th Aug.—Moj, 25th Aug. Coal.—Asada.
<i>Persia</i> , Austrian steamer, 3,843, P. Craglietto, 28th Aug.—Trieste via ports, and Shanghai, 24th Aug. Mails and General.—Heller Bros.	<i>Skamstad</i> , Norwegian steamer, 860, O. Hansen, 28th Aug.—Yokkaichi, 28th Aug. General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>Machao</i> , British steamer, 4,277, G. W. Long, 29th Aug.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe 28th Aug. General.—Butterfield & Swire.	<i>Manchuria</i> , American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 29th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 28th Aug. Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
<i>Seneca</i> , British steamer, 3,171, W. Grimes, 29th Aug.—Shanghai, General.—Standard Oil Co.	<i>Aldershot</i> , British steamer, 1,354, W. W. Adam, 29th Aug.—Kobe, 27th Aug. Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
<i>Higo Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 29th Aug.—Yokkaichi, 29th Aug. General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	

Forwhellan, British steamer, 1,640, Turner, 29th Aug.—Middlesbro. and London via ports, and Kobe, 27th Aug. General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Deramore, Norwegian steamer, 1,496, Oleishvrig, 30th Aug.—Awamori, Timber.—Tanmichi & Co.

Woodford, British steamer, 1,860, Jas. Seddon, 30th Aug.—Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Frya, Norwegian steamer, 1,149, R. Pawlsen, 30th Aug.—Anping, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Bjorn, Norwegian steamer, 722, A. N. Christensen, 30th Aug.—Wakamatsu, Coal.—Drabble & Co.

Babelsberg, German steamer, 1,378, H. Wendt, 30th Aug.—Formosa, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Oopack, British steamer, 2,517, J. Barber, 31st Aug.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 29th Aug. General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 31st Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beedham, 31st Aug.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 30th Aug. Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Cape Corrientes, British steamer, 1,660, Jas. Ishester, 31st Aug.—Kobe via Shiotsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Abergeldie, British steamer, 2,438, Keith, 31st Aug.—Antwerp via Suez, and Singapore, 17th Aug. General.—C. Illies & Co.

Samara, British steamer, 1,790, W. Lewis, 31st Aug.—Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 31st Aug.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 16th Aug. Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Inga, Norwegian steamer, 578, O. P. Spinnang, 29th Aug.—Wakamatsu, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 29th Aug.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 29th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, Wm. Thompson, 29th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Armand Behic, French steamer, 2,819, Guinore, 29th Aug.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Corn Exchange, British steamer, 2,476, H. C. Bacham, 29th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Unda, Norwegian steamer, 879, A. Hansen, 29th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pavnee, British steamer, 1,167, John G. Cartwright, 27th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Oro, British steamer, 2,147, W. Ransome Coleman, 27th Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, H. Metzenlin, 27th Aug.—Portland, Oreg. Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Saxonia, German steamer, 3,316, Hoppe, 27th Aug.—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 28th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Beutels, British steamer, 2,509, J. Potter, 28th Aug.—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Peik, Norwegian steamer, 744, J. Lorentzen, 28th Aug.—Taku and Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, T. Arakawa, 28th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Candia, British steamer, 4,195, Owen Jones, 29th Aug.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Skamstad, Norwegian steamer, 860, O. Hansen, 29th Aug.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pakling, British steamer, 3,875, G. A. Rodway, 29th Aug.—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Lord Antrim, British steamer, 1,954, A. Cordner, 29th Aug.—Moj, General.—Yamashita.

Brid, Norwegian steamer, 645, J. Folkman, 29th Aug.—Wakamatsu, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.

Scandia, German steamer, 3,135, von Doehren, 29th Aug.—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Belgian King, British steamer, 2,153, J. Hayton, 29th Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ganges, British steamer, 2,721, W. Sibbald, 29th Aug.—Kobe via Ujina and Moj, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ashui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 30th Aug.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Manchuria, American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 30th Aug.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Skuld, Norwegian steamer, 947, Olaf Odd, 31st Aug.—Karatsu, Ballast.—M. Asada.

Steipner, Norwegian steamer, 1,387, Holm, 31st Aug.—Mojji, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.

Richmond, British steamer, 2,059, F. T. Nicolle, 31st Aug.—Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Hogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 31st Aug.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pavia, Austrian steamer, 3,843, P. Craglietto, 31st Aug.—Trieste via ports, General.—Heller Bros.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, from Vancouver B.C.:—Mr. R. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Bowles, Miss M. L. Mackenzie, Mrs. M. L. Edwards, Mr. H. J. Rinderkuecht, Mr. F. W. Field, For Shanghai:—Mr. J. A. McLaughlin, For Hongkong:—Mr. E. J. Evans, Miss M. Jarrell, Mr. J. N. Anderson, Mrs. A. Vanscoy, Mrs. Corrington and 2 children, Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Snook, Dr. and Mrs. Preston and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Stickle, Mrs. H. L. Strong, Mrs. E. Farrow, Mrs. Sun, Mrs. E. M. Morrison, Miss A. Wallace and Mr. and Mrs. J. Salvador in cabin; 2 in steerage.

Per German steamer *Pessen*, from Hamburg and Bremen via ports:—H. H. Prince and Princess Arisugawa, Mr. M. Saito, Mr. S. Ito, Capt. K. Osawa, Major K. Hishida, Mr. Kinsaku Maruo, Dr. J. Mimura, Mrs. Koto Hashiguchi, Mr. K. Takahashi, Mr. Goncalves Pereira, Mr. and Mrs. Terry, Mr. B. A. Hammond, Mr. J. O. Reynolds, Mr. O. Becker, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Humann, Mr. Camborn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ho, Mr. Bandow, Mr. Hoinann, Mr. and Mrs. Eastman, Mrs. Summers and baby, Mr. F. W. Franks, Mrs. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Dell Clarke, Mr. H. Lefebvre, Prof. Fischer, Mrs. Fischer, Mrs. A. C. Hawkins, Mrs. C. R. Seit and baby, Mr. W. F. Gray, Mr. W. W. Putane, 2 Japanese officers, Mr. Alfr. Pahl, Mr. Otto Reiffen, Mr. Dury, Mr. H. L. Cadish, Mr. Wee Chow Sian, Mr. Wee Kuei Gai, Rev. W. J. Leverett, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pescio, Mr. R. Kani, Mr. R. Heise, Mrs. R. L. Dowlin, Mr. K. Kobasli, Mr. K. Holzberger, Mr. K. Mida, Mr. K. Karamula, Mrs. Kojima Asa, Mr. K. Fuyo, 18 Japanese soldiers, Mr. E. V. Hartmann, Mr. E. E. Haveo, Mrs. S. Kurosaki, Mrs. Ebe Mural, and Mrs. Suen Kah in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. W. L. Greenalls, Mr. A. F. Bory, Mr. C. A. Bullitude, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward, Misses Woodward (2), Mrs. E. Clement, son & 2 daughters, Mr. G. Borkowski, Mr. G. P. Mumsley, Mr. G. Rosenthal, Mr. and Mrs. von Briesen, Mr. E. Hahn, Mr. C. M. Hong, Prince Eniwha, Miss A. Timberlake, Mrs. A. Pinent, Miss A. W. Allan, Mr. J. R. Geary, Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Mr. F. Farman, Mr. H. Rose, Mr. C. G. Fletcher, Miss M. A. Robertson, Miss N. A. Veazey, Mr. J. G. Fletcher, Mr. R. Ro, Mr. N. G. Evans, Mr. K. Ando, Mr. T. Medford, and Mr. J. A. Kammerer, in cabin; Mr. J. Markers, and Mr. T. A. Lord, in intermediate; 5 Japanese, in steerage. For Kobe:—Mr. J. R. Frampton, in cabin; Mr. G. Horn, in intermediate; 7 Japanese, in steerage. For Shanghai:—Mr. W. O. Leitch, Mr. H. Madier, Miss E. M. Gough, Rev. and Mrs. D. McGillivray and child, Rev. E. J. Lee, Dr. E. L. Woodward, Mr. W. G. Bayne, Mr. R. H. G. Moore, Mr. A. S. Harvey, Mr. F. Clayton, Mrs. R. Clayton, Mr. J. R. Patterson, and Mrs. J. Ling, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. C. Bridgewater, Mr. A. W. Bain, Miss E. B. Ross, Mr. J. M. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross, and Mr. H. Morgan Brown, in cabin; Mr. F. C. Toy, Mr. Chin Gee Hee, and Mr. Chang Gue Boe, in intermediate; 169 Chinese, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Manchuria*, from Hongkong via ports:—Judge E. E. McCall and wife, Miss E. G. McCall, Miss C. M. McCall, Miss Alice Walsh, Mr. M. Sugimoto, Mrs. T. K. Kow and ayah, Mr. W. P. Scott, Mr. I. Taguchi, Mr. E. W. Rutter, Lieut. F. C. McConnell, U.S.A., Mr. F. E. Shaw, Mr. E. Peterson, Mr. C. S. Lee, Mrs. C. S. Lee and 2 infants, Mr. W. P. Hubbard, Mr. J. S. Van Buren, Mrs. J. S. Van Buren and ayah, Dr. A. G. Smith, Mrs. E. H. Smith, Mr. S. Wolff, and Mr. E. M. Thomas, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Miss S. L. Hyington, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. Juan R. Alvano, Mr. Adriano Alcazar, Miss G. F. Asturias, Mr. Angel Arguelles, Mr. Antonio de las Alas, Mr. Geo. E. Anderson, Miss E. C. Adams, Mr. Santiago Bautista, Mr. Francisco Benitez, Mr. J. H. Beziat, Mr. L. J. Campbell and wife, Mr. T. H. Gulenden, Mr. Mariano Cameno, Mr. Adriano Cruz, Dr. Chung Wan Fang, Mr. Manro M. Datu, Mr. E.

H. Denike, Mr. Silverio Dinosio, Miss Pilar Elumba, Mr. Manuel Forondo, Mr. Ambrosio Gison, Mr. F. R. Cadd, Mr. Fred Goble, Mr. Rufino Garcia, Mr. P. Gutierrez, Mr. Edward W. Hill, Mr. Clemente Hidalgo, Mrs. S. Herzog, Mr. J. J. Healy, Mrs. E. S. Joseph, Dr. H. D. Kneeder and wife, Dr. W. Kampratt, Rev. F. A. Kellar, Mrs. F. A. Kellar and maid, Mr. Ramon Licup, Mr. Fabrian Lopez, Mr. Mauricio Lazo, Mr. John Lakeness, Mr. Thos. W. Meacham, Mr. R. C. McGregor, Mrs. W. W. Murphy and child, Mr. S. S. McVay and wife, Mr. Federico J. Munoz, Mr. Gregorio Nuque, Mr. Victor Oblesan, Mr. W. C. Ogan, Mr. Camilio Cruz, Mr. Maurice J. Oteyza, Mr. Juan Piedad, Mr. Daniel de la Paz, Mr. Claro Pendon, Mr. Francisco Pena, Mr. H. J. Robinson, Mr. Camilio Reyes, Mr. A. L. Ramoso, Miss Olivia Salamanca, Mr. J. C. Schultz, Mr. Phil Seldner, Mr. Pedro Sindico, Mr. Oscar Soriano, Mr. Proceso Sanchez, Mr. J. Suckermann, Mr. Pedro Tuazon, Mr. Antonio T. Iedo, Mr. H. S. Townsend, Mr. Teodilo Topacio, Mr. Mariano Tolentino, Dr. Ying Young Tsui, Mr. J. Underwood, Mr. J. W. Vreeland and wife, Mr. Vicente Villanueva, Mr. W. E. Wilson, Mr. James Wilson, Mrs. C. F. Wiley, Mr. Geo. B. Wicks, Mr. W. B. Wright, Mr. W. R. Watson, Mr. G. P. Wolfiron, Mrs. Lilla Wunderlich, and Dr. Yuen Ho Kan in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. C. C. Cline, Mrs. M. Dobbins, F. R. Hathway, Mrs. Crockett-Imboden, Mr. T. C. Scrutton, Capt. C. Fenton, Mrs. Hughes, Mr. C. S. Leavenworth, Mr. A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. H. Parsons, Mr. T. B. Law, Mr. R. M. Lopes, Mr. O. Fischer, Mr. R. E. Toeg, Miss E. Janssen, Mr. L. Andersen, Mr. L. H. N. Stewart, R.N., Miss J. Adams, Mr. H. Cunliffe Owen, A. P. Simpson, Mr. C. Thiel, Rev. Dr. J. L. Levy, W. Broad, Mr. and Mrs. W. Schneider, Mr. W. Araki, For Yokohama:—Mr. H. T. Wilgress, Comdt. Withrop, Mr. Mr. A. G. Potter, Dr. and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes and child, Mr. and Mrs. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Davies, Mrs. Anton, Mr. A. H. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Whittle, Mr. H. Von Rucker, Mrs. Thoresen, Mr. H. Kronenberg, and Dr. and Mrs. Mailr, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph, children and nurse, Mr. H. A. J. Macray, Mr. and Mrs. Cornford, Miss E. Goudge, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, and children, Mr. H. G. White, Mr. H. A. E. Jathne, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Barto and Dr. G. B. Pearl in cabin.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. F. E. Barr, Mr. C. Bates, Prof. Borden P. Bowne, Mrs. Borden P. Bowne, Mr. E. M. Brookfield, Mr. W. A. Dowley, Miss Daisy Ena, Mr. R. A. Eddy, Mrs. R. A. Eddy and maid, Miss S. K. Elverson, Mr. A. J. Frey, Mr. G. W. Fouke, Mrs. G. W. Fouke, Mr. R. C. Gillis, Mr. Robt. Goelt and Valet, Mrs. Robt. Goelt and Maid, Mr. Leo Goodkind, Miss M. Hayden, Mr. E. H. Harriman and Valet, Mrs. E. H. Harriman and Maid, Miss Mary Harriman, Miss Carol Harriman, Miss Cornelia Harriman, Master Roland Harriman, Master Averell Harriman, Mrs. B. C. Howard, Miss Gladys Howard, Mr. E. R. Kellogg, Mr. L. O. Kellogg, Dr. W. G. Lyle, Mr. J. C. McKnight, Mr. John G. Meyere, Mr. David Minkinen, Mrs. David Minkinen, Miss Ida T. Morrison, Mr. H. Neill, Mr. H. P. Boach, Mrs. H. P. Boach and Son, Mr. R. P. Schwiner and Valet, Rev. D. P. Schneider, Rev. W. J. Seiple, Mrs. W. J. Seiple, Mr. J. F. Steiner, Mr. J. Suzuki, Mr. K. Winter, Miss C. Bartholomew, Miss Julia Larned, Miss C. C. Phelps, Mr. Edward Schmal, Mr. L. Rosenfeld, Mr. A. Yamaguchi, Mrs. K. Matsubara, Mr. John Ena, Mrs. John Ena, Mr. Quincey Pond, Mr. D. G. May, Mr. R. Seki, Mr. B. H. Geits, Mr. E. Poor, Mrs. E. Poor, Mr. M. A. Cheek, Mrs. M. A. Cheek and two children, Mrs. J. P. Sisson and Infant, Mr. J. P. Sisson, Mr. Gustav Pfordt, For Kobe:—Miss Christine B. Cameron, Miss Maria L. Chase, Miss Lucy Floy Donaldson, Miss Anna R. Coffin, Rev. Geo. S. McCune, Mrs. Geo. S. McCune, Rev. E. F. McFarland, Mrs. F. F. McFarland, Miss Louisa A. Smith, Miss Nettie Trumbauer, For Nagasaki:—Capt. Robt. H. Balf, U.S.A., Mrs. Katherine Willsher, For Shanghai:—Miss Abbie Chapin, Miss May H. Chapin, Mrs. W. B. Hamilton, Miss M. L. Hamilton, Mr. J. L. Hendrey, Mrs. J. L. Hendrey and two children, Miss E. V. Inness, Mr. L. G. Martin, Miss M. C. Moffatt, Mr. B. H. Pierce, For Hongkong:—Mr. S. J. Best, Mr. E. C. Best, Mr. H. O. Boyer, Mr. W. B. Burt, Miss Mary E. Coleman, Mrs. F. Dowley, Mr. Chester C. Fuson, Mr. W. H. Gallagher, Comdr. J. C. Gilmore, U.S.N., Mr. J. M. Gambill, Mr. E. C. Gee, Mrs. E. C. Gee, Miss P. Grandstand, Mrs. E. P. Hammersley, Mr. E. R. Hay, Mr. Kirby S. Heck, Mrs. Kirby S. Heck, Mrs. F. P. Holcomb, Miss Marion Huff, Mr. Thos. G. Ingalls, Miss H. E. Jones, Mr. Clinton N. Laird, Mr. J. A. Katsch, Miss A. L. Lowrie, Dr. Isabella Mack, Mr. Chas. H. Magee, Mr. W. W. Marquardt, Mrs. W. W. Marquardt, Mr. Ralph McCullough, Miss Maud H. Mill, Rev. J. R. Peale, Mrs. J. R. Peale, Rev. P. W. Picher, Mr. O. E. Pomeroy, Miss Mayme Quinn, Mr. W. J. Scruton, Miss Margaret Strathie, Mr. Rudolph I. Turner, Mrs. Rudolph I. Turner, Mr.

Chas. A. Weige, Mrs. Chas. A. Weise, Mrs. V. O. Willis and two children, Mr. J. G. Williamson, Mr. Geo. H. Wright, Mrs. Geo. H. Wright, Mr. S. J. Wright, Mr. Lee Pal, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. D. Nichol, Mr. W. R. P. Scott, Mr. A. Hamilton, Mr. J. H. Baker, Mr. P. N. H. Jones, Mrs. P. N. H. Jones, Lt. J. T. Clark and Mr. W. F. Lumsden in cabin; 3 in steerage.

Per British steamer *Anhui*, from Shanghai, via ports:—Mr. E. M. Platt, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Armand Belic*, for Marseilles, via ports:—Mr. Richter, Mr. and Mrs. Schultz, Mr. J. B. Roche, Mr. E. Pugh, Mr. Hayberg, Mr. and Mrs. Saumarez, Mr. W. M. Hick, Mr. and Mrs. Bougonin, Mr. and Miss Strange, Mr. T. Kono, Mr. Moriz Eichborn, Mr. Alfredo Rizzini, Mrs. L. Camera, Mr. Gerimal, Mr. C. Tornaghi, Mr. Woo Gong Fang, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond, 2 Chinese, and 76 Russians, in cabin; 3 Chinese and 102 Russians, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. F. A. Crailsham, Misses Harris (2), Mr. G. Bidwell, Dr. and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Groundwater, Mrs. and Miss D. MacHaffie, Mr. A. L. Skin, Mr. B. Moss, Mrs. B. Moss and son, Mr. Wong Lin Ting, Miss Mendelson, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Hepburn, Mr. and Mrs. Schwyzer, Mr. A. Hahn, Mr. A. Linton, Mr. H. S. Sweeting, Mr. Percy Tilley, Mrs. Townsend and child, Capt. C. A. Hunt, Mr. E. Nissim, Mr. S. Nissim, Mrs. G. D. Clarke, Count A. Matsura, Mr. A. Diesking, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cooper, Mr. J. Morgan Phillips, Mr. A. Shewan, and Misses K. and E. Hall, in cabin; Mr. S. Izima in intermediate; 2 Japanese in steerage.

Per American steamer *Manchuria*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Miss E. C. Adams, Mr. A. de las Alas, Mr. Adriano Alcazar, Mr. D. C. Alexander, Mr. Juan R. Alvano, Mr. Geo. E. Anderson, Mr. N. Aoki, Mr. Angel Arguelles, Miss C. F. Asturias, Mr. R. Han, Mr. W. S. Bartlett, Mrs. W. S. Bartlett, Mrs. J. A. Bartlett, Master Gordon Bartlett, Miss M. F. Bartlett, Mr. Santiago Bautista, Mr. T. Becker, Mr. R. J. Beechiner, Mr. H. H. Bigelow, Mr. Francisco Benitez, Capt. H. Bettelheim and servant, Mr. J. H. Beziat, Mr. John Boit, Mrs. John Boit and maid, Capt. S. F. Bottoms, Mr. G. J. Brockman, Miss S. L. Byington, Mr. Mariano Cameno, Mr. L. J. Campbell, Mrs. L. J. Campbell, Mr. T. H. Cullenham, Mr. Adriano Cruz, Mr. Mauro M. Datu, Mr. E. H. Denicke, Mr. Silverio Dinosio, Mr. A. M. Easton, Miss A. M. Easton and maid, Master Lawrence Easton, Mrs. M. H. Eddy, Miss Pilar Elumba, Dr. C. E. Ferguson, Mrs. C. E. Ferguson, Mr. Manuel Forondo, Mr. Rufino Garcia, Mr. F. R. Gadd, Mr. Ambrosio Gison, Mr. F. A. Glasgow, Mr. Fred. Goble, Mr. N. A. Gribnitzky, Mr. W. J. Gudrie, Mr. P. Gutierrez, Mr. J. J. Healy, Mrs. S. Herzog, Mr. Clemente Hidalgo, Mr. Edward W. Hill, Dr. Yuen Ho Kan, Mr. Frank H. Houlder, Mrs. Frank H. Houlder, Mr. A. G. Hoyt, Miss Horstmann, Mr. Hong Quon, Mrs. Hong Quon and infant, Master Chup Hong Quon, Master Foo Hong Quon, Miss Ngan Hong Quon, Miss Sai Hong Quon, Mrs. E. S. Joseph, Dr. W. Kampratt, Mr. H. Kawasaki, Mr. W. J. Kehoe, Miss May Kehoe, Rev. F. A. Kellar, Mrs. F. A. Kellar and servant, Mr. C. G. King and 2 servants, Mr. S. Kinoshita, Mrs. S. Kinoshita, Dr. H. D. Kneeder, Mrs. H. D. Kneeder, Mr. T. D. Knight, Mrs. T. D. Knight, Master Duerson Knight, Mr. B. Dobayashi, Mr. John Lakeness, Mr. Mauricio Lazo, Mr. Ramon Licup, Mr. Cheuk Poy Lum, Mr. Fabrian Lopez, Mr. Thos. W. Meacham, Mrs. E. T. McCormick, Mr. R. C. McGregor, Mr. S. S. McVey, Mrs. S. S. McVey, Mr. H. Minakuchi, Mr. S. Mori, Mr. I. Morimura, Mrs. I. Morimura, Mr. K. Morimura, Mrs. K. Morimura, Mr. Federico J. Munoz, Mrs. W. M. Murphy and child, Mr. K. Nakano, Mr. Master S. Nakano, Mr. G. F. Norton, Mr. Gregorio Nuque, Mr. Victor Oblesan, Mr. W. C. Ogan, Mr. Camilio Osias, Mr. Maurice J. Oteyza, Mr. Daniel dela Paz, Mr. Claro Pendon, Mr. Francisco Pena, Mr. Juan Piedad, Mr. G. E. Rockwood, Mr. E. I. Ramoso, Mr. Camilio Reyes, Miss S. Robertson, Mr. H. J. Robinson, Mr. Proceso Sanchez, Mrs. O. B. Sarre and 2 maids, Miss Olivia Salamancas, Mr. Frank Seaman, Mr. P. Seldner, Mr. Alfred Schellenberger, Mr. Carl Scheuer, Mrs. Carl Scheuer, Mr. J. B. Schulz, Mr. Pedro Sindico, Miss A. Slater, Mr. Appleton Smith, Mr. Oscar Soriano, Mr. Ernest G. Stillman, Mr. J. Suckermann, Mr. M. Sugimoto and servant, Mr. F. M. Swansy, Dr. J. B. Thomas, Mrs. J. R. Thomas, Mr. F. O. Thompson, Mr. O. P. Thompson, Mr. Antonio Toledo, Mr. Tedul Topacio, Mr. Mariano Tolentino, Mr. H. S. Townsend, Mr. Pedro Tuazon, Mr. Lum Tuck Chee, Mr. P. J. Uchmann, Mr. J. M. Underwood, Mr. Chas. Van Buren, Mr. Vicente Villanueva, Mr. J. W. Vreeland, Mrs. J. W. Vreeland, Mr. M. Wake, Mrs. M. Wake, Dr. Chung Wan Fang, Mr. W. R. R. Watson, Mr. Jas. Wilson, Mr. W. E. Wilson, Mr. C. F. Wiley, Mr.

Original from

Geo. B. Wicks, Mr. G. P. Wolfson, Mr. W. B. Wright, Mrs. C. A. L. Yate, Mrs. L. Wunderlich, Mr. H. Yamamoto, Mr. I. Yoshida, Dr. Tsing Ying Young, and Mr. T. H. Yua, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer
Armand Behic:-

	RAW.			WASTE.		
	Marseilles	Lyons	Milan	Marseilles	Italy	Russia.
Siber, Wolff & Co.	—	32	40	—	—	—
Otto Sirelli & Co.	—	26	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	—	16	—	—	—	—
Carlowitz & Co.	—	5	—	—	5	—
Sieber & Co.	59	—	—	—	—	—
Boyer, Mayet Guil-	—	—	—	—	—	—
lee.	5	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	33	—	—	—	—	—
Dell'Oro & Co.	—	—	—	44	—	—
Jardine, Matheson	—	—	—	—	—	—
& Co.	20	—	—	5	—	—
	117	69	40	49	—	—

Silk shippers by steamship *Arabia*, for Portland, Or., 27th inst:-

	Bales.
R. Schmidt-Scharff & Co.	70
China and Japan Trading Co.	39
F. Strahler & Co.	30

Total 139

Per British steamer *Candia*, for London via ports:-
—Raw Silk for Europe, 20 bales.

Silk shippers by steamship *Manchuria*, for San Francisco on the 30th inst:-

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.	246
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	66
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.	287
Kiito Gomei Kaisha.	265
Doshia Kaisha.	26

Total 890

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For **KRELUK**, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "NAGATO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For **KRELUK**, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAOR."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For **CANADA**, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 1st, at Noon, the "EMPEROR OF INDIA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For **GENOA**, Marseilles and Liverpool, Sept. 1st, the "ACHILLES."—Butterfield & Swire.

For **VICTORIA**, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 1st, the "MACHAON."—Butterfield & Swire.

For **HONGKONG**, via Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Manila, Sept. 1st, the "MINNESOTA."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For **TRIESTE**, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about September 1st, the "PERSIA."—Heller Bros.

For **BREMEN** and Hamburg, via ports, Sept. 2nd, at 9 a.m., the "PREUSSEN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For **BONIN ISLANDS** via ports, Sept. 5th, the "HIJOCO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For **HONGKONG**, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Sept. 5th, the "SIBERIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For **VICTORIA**, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 5th, the "HYADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For **HONGKONG** via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Sept. 6th, the "NICOMEDIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.

For **SYDNEY**, via Hongkong and New Guinea, Sept. 5th, the "WILLRHAD."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For **SHANGHAI**, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Sept. 7th, at 2 p.m., the "BENVOLICH."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For **SEATTLE**, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Sept. 8th, at 2 p.m., the "IVO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For **NEW YORK**, via ports, and Suez Canal, Sept. 8th, the "SENECA."—Standard Oil Co.

For **MARSEILLES**, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo,

and Port Said, Sept. 9th, at Noon, the "BAROTSE."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For **LONDON**, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Sept. 12th, at Daylight, the "ANTENOR."—Butterfield & Swire.

For **HONGKONG**, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about Sept. 10th, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For **MARSEILLES**, via ports, and Shanghai, Sept. 9th, at 7 a.m., the "ERNEST SIMONS."—M. M. S.S. Co.

For **MARSKILLES**, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Sept. 12th, at Daylight, the "CEYLON."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For **HAVRE**, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Sept. 14th, at Daylight, the "SILESIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For **NEW YORK**, via ports, and Suez Canal, Sept. 16th, the "VANDALIA."—Carnegie & Co.

For **SAN FRANCISCO**, via Honolulu, Sept. 17th, at 3 p.m., the "KOREA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For **HONGKONG**, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Sept. 18th, the "EMPEROR OF CHINA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For **AUSTRALIA** and New Zealand Sept. 22nd, the "CHINGTU."—Butterfield & Swire.

For **CANADA**, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 23rd, the "TARTAR."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For **SAN FRANCISCO**, via Honolulu, Sept. 23rd, the "COPTIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For **AUSTRALIA**, via ports (from Kobe), Sept. 26th, the "AUSTRALIAN."—Carnegie & Co.

For **HONGKONG**, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Oct. 7th, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For **HONGKONG**, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Manila, about Oct. 8th, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Achilles, British steamer, 4,484, Robt. C. Thompson, 25th Aug.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Aldershot, British steamer, 1,354, W. W. Adam, 29th Aug.—Kobe, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Auchenblae, British steamer, 2,597, Geo. Mair, 15th Aug.—New York via Suez and ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Babelsberg, German steamer, 1,378, H. Wendt, 30th Aug.—Formosa, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 30th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Rjukan, Norwegian steamer, 722, A. N. Christensen, 30th Aug.—Wakamatsu, Coal.—Drabble & Co.

Cape Corrientes, British steamer, 1,660, Jas. Isbester, 31st Aug.—Kobe via Shioitsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Carl Menzell, German steamer, 984, G. Cornand, 3rd Aug.—Manila, P.I., Sugar.—Simon Evers & Co.

Deramone, Norwegian steamer, 1,496, Oloshuvig, 30th Aug.—Awonori, Timber.—Taninichi & Co.

Frya, Norwegian steamer, 1,149, R. Pawlsen, 30th Aug.—Anping, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Machao, British steamer, 4,277, G. W. Long, 29th Aug.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Monkseaton, British steamer, 1,776, Davies, 21st May.—Antwerp via Kobe, 19th May, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Oceano, British steamer, 1,739, D. A. Cave, 18th July.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Oopack, British steamer, 2,517, J. Barber, 31st Aug.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Freussen, German steamer, 3,950, R. Meyer, 26th Aug.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Pachoutas, British steamer, 1,721, John James, 28th Aug.—Middlesbro via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Porwhaitan, British steamer, 1,640, Turner, 29th Aug.—Middlesbro. and London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Raven, Norwegian steamer, 795, Edw. Th. E. Olsen, 26th Aug.—Tamsui, Rice.—Drabble & Co.

Syfang, German steamer, 1,147, U. Degener, 26th Aug.—Rangoon, Rice.—Simon Evers & Co.

Valetta, British steamer, 1,937, J. McMorran, 20th Aug.—Sakata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Woodford, British steamer, 1,860, Jas. Seddon, 30th Aug.—Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

SAILING VESSELS.

Mabel Rickmers, German ship, 1,895, H. Schenmann, 6th Aug.—New York, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Prussia, American barque, 1,131, A. Johnson, 24th Aug.—Vancouver, B.C., Timber.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Rickmer Rickmers, German barque, 1,839, H. Schwegmann, 6th Aug.—New York, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, September 1.

A few good contracts in White and Grey Shirtings have been done for arrival next year, but otherwise business is limited.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.16
{ 50 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.35 to 0.50

Grey Shirting—8 1/2 yds. 36 inches V. 4.00 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9 1/2 yds. 45 inches 4.50 to 5.15
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches... 1.85 to 1.25

Cotton Italians and Salteens... 0.20 to 0.40

WOOLLENS.

Flannels... V. 0.50 to 0.65
Italian Cloth, 32 in... 0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de laine, Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches... 0.16 to 0.22

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches... 0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00

Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb... 0.60 to 0.66

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 28 inches... 5.20 to 12.50
Victoria Lanes, 12 yards, 42-3 inches... 0.90 to 1.15

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches... 1.90 to 2.35
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches... 2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles... V. Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles... —
Nos. 38/42, Singles... —
Nos. 32, Doubles... Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles... Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain... Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain... Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain... Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed... 300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed... 350.00 to 360.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed... 430.00 to 440.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling... 27.00 to 27.50
Indian Broach... 25.50 to 26.00
Chinese... 24.00 to 24.50

METALS.

The Metal market is inactive.

Round and square 1 1/2 inch and upward... V. 4.00 to 4.25
Iron Plates, assorted... 4.35 to 4.50
Sheet Iron... 4.70 to 4.85
Galvanized iron sheets... 10.05 to 10.25
Wire Nails, assorted... 6.85 to 7.25
Tin Plates, per box... 7.40 to 7.80
Pig Iron, No. 3... 2.40
Hoop Iron (3/4 to 1 1/4 inch)... 5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

Market dull and unsettled.

American... 23.00 to 25.00
Russian... 2.50 to 3.00
Langkat... 2.90

SUGAR.

The market has been weaker and prices have declined. On Aug. 26th 4,300 bags were sold by auction at the Tokyo Refinery at a decline of 19 3/4 sen per picul.

Brown Takao... V. 9.70 to 10.10
Brown Manila... 10.10 to 11.10
Brown Daitong... 8.00 to 8.50
Brown Canton... 10.00 to 11.00
White Java and Penang... 12.80 to 13.50
White Refined... 14.40 to 15.10

INDIGO.

No change to note. Market steady.

Java, Medium to best... 150.00 to 160.00
Calcutta, Medium to best... 140.00 to 150.00
Madras (Korpa), Medium to best... 90.00 to 100.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best... —

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



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Milk

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Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
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Stiff Joints,
Glandular Swellings,
Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps,
Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

**AND EVERY
FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.**

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 652, Oxford St.),
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.



"Here's to the health of every
man, woman, and child in the
land."

BOVRIL

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Agamemnon	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Aug. 4
Alcinous	Liverpool	Left Spore	Aug. 16
Andalusia	Hamburg	Left	July 31
Antenor	Liverpool	Left Spore	July 25
Atholl	New York	Leaves	Aug. 25
Barotse	London	At Kobe	Aug. 13
Bayern	Hamburg	Leaves	Aug. 1
Bengloe	London	Leaves Kobe	Sept. 1
Bendleuch	London	Passed Canal	July 27
Borussia	Hamburg	Left	Aug. 13
Ceylon	London	Leaves Kobe	Sept. 3
Coulsdon	New York	At Shanghai	July 31
Cr'n of Arragon	New York	Leaves	Aug. 20
Dakota	Seattle	Leaves	Sept. 20
Den of Crombie	Liverpool	Leaves Kobe	Aug. 16
Diomed	Liverpool	Leaves	Aug. 5
Ernest Simons	Marseilles	Leaves Kobe	Aug. 17
Glenroy	London	At Shanghai	Aug. 11
Indrani	New York	Leaves	Aug. 12
Indrasanha	New York	Passed Canal	July 14
Jason	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Aug. 4
Lowther Castle	New York	Leaves	Aug. 7
Mongolia	San Francisco	Left	Aug. 26
Nicomedia	Portland	Left Astoria	Aug. 17
Orestes	Liverpool	At Shanghai	Aug. 12
Peleus	Liverpool	Left Spore	Aug. 12
Pera	London	Passed Canal	Aug. 1
Pocasset	Middlesbro	Left London	July 14
Polynesian	Marseilles	Leaves Spore	Aug. 19
Pyrhus	Liverpool	Passed Canal	July 22
Quito	New York	Leaves	Aug. 1
Radnorshire	London	Leaves Nankai	Aug. 17
Ras Dara	New York	At Port Said	July 14
Redhill	New York	Left	July 24
Roon	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Aug. 2
Satsuma	New York	Leaves Kobe	Sept. 1
Serbia	Hamburg	Left	Aug. 13
Siberia	San Francisco	Left	Aug. 16
Silesia	Rotterdam	Left Spore	Aug. 16
Silesia	Trieste	Passed Canal	Aug. 4
Slavonia	Haven	Passed Canal	Aug. 5
Suevia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	July 22
Sophie Rickmers	Antwerp	Left	Aug. 5
St. Fillans	New York	Left	Aug. 7
Swazi	London	Left Spore	Aug. 23
Teenkai	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Aug. 13
Vandalia	New York	At Spore pr.	July 14
Willehad	Sydney	Left	Aug. 1
Wray Castle	New York	Passed Canal	July 22
Yangtze	Tacoma	Due Y'hama	Aug. 22

(毎土曜日一發行)

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YOKOHAMA, SEPT. 9TH, 1905.

明治廿五年三月廿日
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"FAIS CE QUE VOUS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1905.

BIRTH.

On the 3rd instant, at 84 B. Bluff, the Wife of JATHANIEL GEORGE MAITLAND, of a Son.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

AN armistice was agreed to on September 1st.

THE peace treaty was signed on September 5th.

COLONEL OBATA and SAITO were promoted on Sept. 4th to Major-General.

MESSRS. KINOSHITA and OKUBO, Governors of Aitama and Oita prefectures respectively, changed positions on Sept. 4th.

DURING three days ended Sept. 3rd, a terrible storm raged in Shanghai. A godown and other buildings were damaged.

THE annual general meeting of the Japan Red Cross Society will take place at the beginning of October in the Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

SINCE ARISUGAWA has presented the Emperor and Empress with some costly woven goods and pieces of fine art brought by him from Europe.

THE total estimated cost of the Hongkong Dockyard Extension is £1,500,000, and the work is to be completed in the financial year 1907-8.

VERE rioting occurred in Tokyo on the 5th and 6th in consequence of the police interfering with a meeting organized to protest against the peace treaty. A hundred police boxes, three Christian preaching places, thirty tramcars, a fire engine and

some buildings were burnt. Three hundred arrests were made. The city is now under martial law.

THE wounds of Admiral Rojestvensky having healed he will shortly remove from the Saselko Naval Station to the Fushimi detention house near Osaka.

ON Sept. 5th, a number of railway coolies in Nagasaki attacked the Kawakishi police station and caused damage to the building. Five of the coolies were arrested.

THE Minister for the Navy notified on Sept. 4th that the steamer *Kichin Maru* (formerly *Gylin*, floated at Port Arthur) is assigned to the Yokosuka Naval Station.

DR. T. OTAKE, President of the Senju Woollen Cloth Factory, has been ordered by the Government to investigate the tissue industry in Germany, Great Britain and America.

THE *Jiji* says that the Army Department decided on Sept. 3rd to stop the purchasing of military requirements for the front and to cancel, if possible, unexecuted contracts.

M. KATO, an official of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, and seven tobacco dealers of Tokyo were arrested on Sept. 4th on a charge of having secretly manufactured and sold cigarettes.

MR. DOWLING, Chief Steward of the P. M. steamer *China*, died suddenly on the last trip of the steamer homeward, when only a few days out of Yokohama. He was seized with hæmorrhages.

FIRE broke out on board the German bark *Rickmer Rickmers* in Yokohama harbour on Tuesday morning but with the assistance of the Water Police was got under. The damage is not serious.

A PROMINENT Buddhist temple, the Nishi-Hongwanji, has decided to establish a branch in Saghalien. Mr. Yamada and some other priests left Yokohama on Sept. 7th by steamer for the island.

SEPT. 4th being the anniversary of the occupation of Liaoyang, a grand festival was conducted in the castle in honour of the heroes who fell in the battle. Letters from Marshal Oyama and other commanders were read.

THE *Kokumin* has a telegram under date of Sept. 1st from Hongkong stating that the German cruiser *Seeadler* (1,640 tons displacement) went ashore the previous day on Trident Shoal. She was en route to the German colony in East Africa.

EIGHT freight cars and a passenger carriage of a train which left Utsunomiya, Tokyo, at 5.50 p.m. on Sept. 5th were derailed and overturned at a point between Konosu and Fukiage. Fortunately no one was injured. The cause was a defect in the permanent way.

OWING to a storm, on the night of Sept. 2nd, sections of the Shinjima-Shimomatsu and Tōmi-Mitajiri lines on the Sanyo Railway were damaged. Traffic was interrupted. The section between Kawatana and Kinema, on the Kyushu Railway, were damaged by flood.

AT 2.03 a.m. on Sunday, Sept. 3rd, a severe shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama. According to the Yokohama Meteorological Office, the duration of the shock was one minute and thirty-four seconds, and the direction was from N. N. E. to S. S. W. The shock commenced with a slight oscillation which lasted for ten seconds and then changed to a severe motion which continued for sixteen seconds. The shock then gradually grew weaker and died away. We

have not heard of any damage having been done, though most of the inhabitants of Yokohama were awakened by the shock.

A TELEGRAM was received on Sept. 4th at the head office of the Seoul-Fusan Railway Co., Tokyo, to the effect that owing to a storm, severe damage has been sustained and traffic is temporarily interrupted. The nature of the damage is not yet known.

THE Government intends to release shortly the merchant-men converted into armed cruisers. The transports will for the present be kept for a certain mission. The *America Maru* was recently discharged. She is shortly to resume service on the American line.

SHORTLY after the M.M. steamer *Ernest Simons* left Saigon on her present outward voyage, nine Chinese stowaways were found on board, and the well-to-do Chinese passengers on board subscribed enough to pay their fares and save them from condign punishment.

ON Sept. 1st, Y. Kurushima attempted to murder his wife in an upstairs room of the law-office of Mr. Sawaki, Chōjō-machi, Yokohama. He cut her about the face and right arm with a sword. The cause is jealousy. The man was arrested the following day and removed to the District Court.

THE inauguration of the Yokohama Shoko Club (consisting of foreigners and Japanese) had been fixed for the middle of September. The date, however, has been postponed on the ground that high officials will be unable to be present on the occasion as they are now busily engaged in diplomatic affairs.

THE Formosa Government has decided to raise about seven hundred thousand yen during two years commencing the latter half of this year by increasing the income, business and local taxes and to donate this special income to the funds of the Volunteer Ship Society. The Government has asked the Society to allot one of its steamers to the service between Japan and the island.

THE *China Mail* says that as the British naval authorities at Hongkong, owing to Sir John Fisher's reforms, had no vessel to send to the wreck of the British barque *West York* off Palawan, application was made to the American authorities at Manila, and within four hours of the receipt of the telegram, the U.S. transport *Nanshan* was on her way to Flat Island to succour the captain and crew.

WE learn that Mr. Hudson, Secretary of the Y. C. & A. C., has received a communication from Kobe announcing that the K. C. C. will be able to play the Interport Cricket and Baseball matches in the week beginning October 9th. The first three days (if necessary the fourth) will be devoted to cricket and the 13th and 14th to baseball. The suggestion of holding an Athletic Sports meeting during the same week also finds considerable favour.

A TAIPEH telegram reports that a terrible storm swept Formosa from Aug. 28th till Sept. 2nd. In Anping and other districts, over twenty thousand houses were flooded, and cultivated fields sustained damage. On the morning of Aug. 30th, on the southern coast of the island, a tidal-wave swept in and many junks were lost. Another telegram received on Sept. 4th at Nagasaki says that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Suoi* (4,940 tons), met the storm in the Formosan Channel on her way from Hongkong to Japan and drifted for six days, having sustained severe damage to the hull. She returned to Hongkong for temporary repairs.

NOTES ON THE PEACE.

Friday, September 1.

The armistice question still remains uncertain. Some authorities say that it has been considered by the Plenipotentiaries and that they have agreed to submit it for decision by the home governments, but others allege that no such arrangement has been made. The normal course would be to proclaim an armistice from the day of the treaty's signature, which is spoken of as a week distant, but if peace be certain, as seems to be the case, there is no reason to risk needless loss of life by delaying the armistice for even an hour.

It appears that there has been a very severe censorship of incoming telegrams. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* alleges that out of 351 words sent to it across the wires from Washington 180 only were allowed to reach it and 171 were suppressed. Our contemporary complains that it is unreasonable to hide from the Japanese nation things which are known to the whole world. That depends, we should say. It was most desirable and necessary that the Japanese nation should keep a cool head throughout these negotiations, and that popular opinion should not be worked up to a degree of excitement which would have interfered with a peaceful settlement. All repression of free speech is liable to abuse, but there are certainly times when it becomes advisable, and we are bound to say that newspapers in many cases have not justified their title to full liberty.

The *Fiji Shimpō* gives the following synopsis of the terms upon which agreement has been reached:—

I.—Japan's predominant position in Korea, political, military and economic, is recognised, as is also her right to supervise that country's affairs and to protect it, and Russia undertakes not to obstruct Japan's proceedings in any respect.

The High Contracting Parties agree that neither will erect fortifications on the Russo-Korean frontier (i.e. along the Tumen).

Japan further agrees to recognise Russia's title equally with other Powers to most-favoured-nation treatment in Korea.

II.—Russia pledges herself to withdraw her troops completely from Manchuria. (This, of course, involves evacuation of Kirin, Harbin, &c.)

Japan similarly agrees to evacuate Manchuria with the exception of the leased area in the Liaotung Peninsula.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall be entitled to post guards for the protection of its railways in Manchuria, a certain ratio of men per mile being fixed.

The High Contracting Parties agree to take the same steps for opening Manchuria to the trade of all countries on equal terms. (This includes the opening of Harbin and Kirin).

III.—The island of Saghalien shall become Japanese property from the 36th parallel of latitude southward, the High Contracting Parties mutually agreeing not to maintain any military establishment on the island.

Russia agrees to surrender her lease of the Liaotung Peninsula to Japan.

IV.—Russia agrees to surrender the East Chinese Railway to Japan from Changchun southwards. Russia further agrees to lend assistance to Japan in dealing with any claims that Chinese subjects have in this railway. (These claims are merely nominal. —Ed. J. S.)

Russia pledges herself not to employ for military purposes the railway crossing Manchuria and proceeding to Vladivostok, and Japan similarly pledges herself with regard to the Manchurian Railway south of Changchun. This restriction shall not apply, however, to the railway guards mentioned in Art. II.

V.—Japanese subjects shall enjoy the same fishing privileges as Russian subjects along the shores of Russia's East-Asian dominions.

VI.—Russia shall defray the expenses incurred by Japan in connexion with the Russians held prisoners in Japan.

(The amount is not yet fixed, but is expected to be 150 million yen.—Ed. J. S.)

Japan withdrew all her other demands, and it is apparently certain that she has not insisted

on any payment for the rendition of the northern half of Saghalien.

According to the most accurate maps, the portion of the East-Chinese Railway retained by Russia, namely, from Changchun to Port Arthur is 502 miles. Japan gets the Fushun coal mines and if a railway be built to Kirin, Changchun would naturally be its point of departure.

The little band of agitators headed by Mr. Kono Hironaka have held a meeting and decided that the new treaty surrenders all the advantages gained by Japan's victories, and that steps must be taken to punish the Cabinet and the Plenipotentiaries. They have also decided to send a vehemently discontented telegram to Baron Komura, but we should think that the censor will come in there.

Saturday, September 2, a.m.

The time for the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russian and Japanese armies is to be fixed by Marshal Oyama and General Linevitch in consultation.

There is some uncertainty as to whether Changchun or Changtu is to be the northern terminus of the Japanese portion of the East Chinese Railway. Changchun was originally stated and the latest telegrams confirm the statement. But some correspondents name Changtu. The latter place is 75 miles south of Changchun, and since, moreover, Changchun is the point whence a branch line to Kirin would naturally start—there is already a military railway—it will be seen that the difference is not one of distance merely. Undoubtedly it would be much more advantageous for the Japanese to possess the road up to Changchun than to stop short at Changtu. In the latter case, the Russians would remain in possession of 213 miles of road within Manchuria, and as the treaty is said to provide for the posting of railway guards, it is to be feared that if such a length of line remained in Russian hands, northern Manchuria would again become the scene of aggressive intrigues. That is true even though the Japanese part of the road runs as far as Changchun, but in the latter case Kirin would come within the Japanese sphere of influence, an important consideration. The distances are Port Arthur to Changtu 427 miles; Changtu to Changchun 75 miles; Changchun to Harbin 138 miles.

It is agreed that pending the renewed operation of the old treaty Russia shall enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment in Manchuria.

M. Witte invited the newspaper representatives to dinner (?) on the 29th ultimo and, telling them that he had accomplished the task assigned to him by his sovereign, thanked them for the assistance they had rendered. He is said to have been much applauded.

President Roosevelt, replying to a telegram of congratulation sent to him by Emperor William, speaks in most unequivocal terms of the assistance rendered by the Kaiser to the cause of peace, and expresses a sense of the honour felt by the President in having worked together with the Emperor to achieve such a purpose. This telegram must finally silence those who endeavour to create an impression that the Kaiser's weight was secretly thrown into the war scale.

Marquis Saionji speaks with conspicuous wisdom. He precludes his statement by saying that the Emperor's desire to give full weight to the principles of humanity had been clearly demonstrated. Then he goes on to explain the exceptional considerations that applied to this case. Russia

was not beaten in anything like the sense that France was beaten by Prussia. The Russian capital was not menaced nor was her territory invaded. From the Japanese point of view she had suffered defeat after defeat and had lost virtually her whole navy, but from the European point of view she still possessed an immense residuum of strength and was bound to swallow Japan's terms on the spot. It is unfortunate that an indemnity could not be obtained and that only part of Saghalien is to be recovered, but, on the other hand, Japan has obtained everything on account of which she drew the sword, and it is now her people's part to put their hands boldly and resolutely to the work of making their country materially strong in proportion to the great glory she has achieved instead of lamenting over the inevitable.

If the sentiments of the *Seiyukai*, which Marquis Saionji leads, may be inferred from his language, they will prove a steadying element in the situation. But it is said that such is not the case. At any rate the two parties' committees are to meet today (2nd) and we shall then have a definite clue as to their views.

Count Okuma does not speak with absolute assurance pending the official publication of the terms. But he thinks that the nation has good reason to complain that it was misled by the Government into expecting very much more than has actually been obtained. Apart from that he doubts whether the object of the war has been attained. If Russia has been obliged to withdraw from Manchuria, so has Japan. If Russia gives up the East Chinese Railway, she retains a large part of it. If Japan's preponderating influence in Korea is recognised, there may possibly be a danger of restricting its exercise to limits not destructive of Korean sovereignty. In short, the field is open for a renewal of the intrigues which precipitated this war and there is only too good reason to fear that after the lapse of ten years another war will have to be fought. Count Okuma then passes to politics and finds a main cause of the trouble to be the unconstitutional nature of Japan's Government. People criticise and condemn the Russian bureaucracy but how much more is Japan's system? The Ministry made it the purpose of the people so long as it suited their purpose to do so, but at the crucial moment they threw the people overboard and made peace in defiance of the national will. There is nothing to choose between St. Petersburg and Tokyo in this respect.

Sunday, September 3rd, a.m.

Telegrams from Portsmouth say that the American journals, which had been disposed to attribute a diplomatic victory to Russia in connexion with the peace conference, have now changed their tone, and calmly examining the terms they are agreed in declaring that not only does the victory rest with Japan but also that the material gains are very large. Her soldiers have shown remarkable power of estimating the true inwardness of the situation both from a domestic point of view and from a foreign, and have also displayed a remarkable capacity of self-restraint and cool judgment in the hour of victory. In short, these journals have nothing but praise for Japan.

On the 30th ultimo the Russian Plenipotentiaries approached the Japanese subject of an armistice, and urged that time should be lost in arranging this. It would seem, however, that the Russian instructed General Linevitch to discuss

question with Marshal Oyama independently, though it is evident that the Japanese Commander-in-chief can not act without his Government's order.

The *Yomi* has a message from Newcastle to the effect that the treaty will be signed on the 5th and that it consists of 15 articles.

It will be some time before the question of payment for prisoners is settled, as each side has to present its account and the Russian outlays have to be deducted from the Japanese in order to reach a final figure.

Telegrams of congratulation from all the Occidental heads of States are reaching the Mikado.

Tuesday, September 5.

It was expected that the draft treaty would be ready for signature on Saturday last, but there was a possibility of its being delayed until Monday. If any difference of opinion arose between the drafters, the Plenipotentiaries were to meet for the purpose of discussing it. Meanwhile we do not gather that an armistice has been concluded: it is said to be under consideration. Seeing that the war must be costing from seven to eight million *yen* daily, the two Powers can not but be anxious to see it finally brought to a close.

HISTORICAL DISTORTION.

In a recent issue we quoted from *The Times* some statistics relating to the German war with the Hereros, and expressed the hope that their experiences in this struggle would teach our Teutonic friends the injustice of their very loud strictures on British operations in South Africa. Incidentally we observed that England would probably have terminated this Hereros war in six months, which had been "her extreme limit of time in Egypt, in the Sudan, in Ashantee, in Zululand, in Burmah, in Thibet, on the Indian frontier and elsewhere." To this our German contemporary, the *Japan Herald*, takes exception on historical grounds. It cites the case of Osman Digna, who besieged Kassala on the 18th of February, 1884, and was not finally subdued until the middle of 1898. "In this case," says the *Japan Herald*, "it took fourteen years to completely quell the rising." That is a very singular distortion of history. The impression plainly conveyed, and intended to be conveyed by our contemporary, is that Great Britain was engaged for fourteen years dealing with Osman Digna. Nothing of the kind. Great Britain did not really undertake to subdue the Mahdi or his lieutenant, Osman Digna until 1898. The expedition to Suakin in 1893-4, had for its sole purpose to guard the littoral of the Red Sea, and was not in any sense intended to extend its operations to the Sudan. General Gordon, who in 1884 proceeded to the Sudan, was not at the head of any English force. His mission was merely to report on the condition of affairs in that region. When his circumstances became perilous and when he was isolated at Khartum, Wolseley was sent to relieve him, but before the latter reached Khartum Gordon had been murdered, and Mr. Gladstone's Government, not recognising any obligation to avenge his death and not being disposed to interfere actively in the Sudan, recalled Wolseley. Things remained thus until 1898. During 14 years Great Britain left the Sudan severely alone, her theory being that her duty of preserving order in North Africa was limited to the boundaries of Egypt proper. But in 1898 Lord Salisbury's Government adopted a

larger policy. It decided to extend the Anglo-Egyptian rule over the Sudan, and then for the first time a determined step was taken with that object. An expedition was sent from Egypt under Sir Herbert Kitchener, and the Sudanese suffered final defeat at Omdurman. Thus when our German contemporary writes that "it took 14 years to completely quell Osman Digna's rising" and unequivocally suggests that Great Britain was engaged all that time in the effort, it distorts history quite ludicrously. Not until 1898 did Great Britain undertake to extend Anglo-Egyptian rule to the Sudan, which she had previously left to its own devices, and within a very few months from the date of her resolution Kitchener accomplished the task.

Our German contemporary is only a trifle less misleading with regard to the Ashanti war. It says:—"On January 22nd, 1873, an Ashanti force crossed the Prah and invaded British territory, but it was not until the 4th of February, 1874, twelve and a half months later, that Sir Garnet Wolseley, with the British troops occupied Coomassie." Here the plain suggestion is that Great Britain was occupied for 12½ months subduing the Ashanti insurgents. Nothing of the kind. In the part of Africa where Ashanti lies only a small part of the year is climatically possible for operations by white troops. That part of the year had to be awaited before a British force was sent to Africa to attack the Ashantis. When the force did set out, a very brief period carried it to the Ashanti capital, and so accurately timed were its movements that it had returned to the coast and re-embarked before the dangerous season set in. The truth is that this Ashanti expedition is precisely one of the conspicuous cases that might be cited by way of flagrant contrast with the story of the present German campaign in south-eastern Africa. England managed the whole thing with a neatness, a thoroughness and a despatch which she alone seems able to compass in long over-sea expeditions. Our German local contemporary, in a didactic vein, "points out the duty of a journalist to see that the facts given are correct and that no half truths are served up with a view to arousing racial antipathy." Such a moral is entertaining in the sequel of such a text.

CHINA.

It is now stated that the trouble at Amoy is in connexion with the collection of *likin*. Some 5,000 persons surrounded the *likin* office. And there was a general strike of the labouring population as well as a closing of shops. Illegal methods of collecting and the taking of bribes are charged against the officials. At first the mob did not resort to violence, but ultimately there was throwing of stones, and boats were smashed. The marines which had been landed to guard the place were obliged to have recourse to ball cartridge, whereupon the rioters fled. These marines appear to have been distinct from the British blue-jackets subsequently landed. At Swatow the Custom-house is said to have been smashed.

A telegram from Peking says that the German Minister in that city is busying himself in a manner inimical to Japan. He has represented to Prince Ching that as China contributed 5 million taels to the East-Chinese Railway she is now entitled to demand re-imbursment of that sum from Japan, the latter having compelled Russia to surrender the line.

Can any one seriously believe that the

German Representative has tendered such ridiculous counsels?

Another proceeding attributed to the Minister is an attempt to induce China to demand that Port Arthur shall not be used by Japan as a naval station.

There is to be a Palace Council in Peking to consider the Manchurian question. It is stated that the magnanimity shown by Japan at the eleventh hour is not appreciated in China, and that strong suspicions are entertained of some secret understanding between Tokyo and St. Petersburg.

Shanghai seems to have suffered severely from a flood such as is without precedent during the past sixty years. Apparently the place was visited by a typhoon which caused a deluge lasting from the 1st to the 3rd and ended in a heavy storm. Some of the streets are said to have been knee-deep in water and the warehouses were flooded in many instances. From Woosung casualties to life and limb are reported, and it is estimated that the losses will amount to a million *yen*, which is probably an exaggeration. Hongkong also is believed to have suffered severely, but owing to the interruption of the telegraphic service between Shanghai and Nagasaki no late news is obtainable. The above particulars were brought by steamer.

The coming of this typhoon to Japan was apprehended for a time, but its centre turned westward from Formosa, and sweeping up the China coast, invaded Korea, emerging finally in the Hokkaido direction. Telegrams from Korea show that Chemulpo and Fusan experienced the full force of the gale. Bridges were swept away on the Seoul-Fusan Railway and the service of trains is interrupted.

THE CHINESE PRESS AND THE WAR.

Chinese newspapers do not at all appreciate Japan's action. The *Shin Wan-pao* says that she has showed herself more desirous of peace than Russia, and that it now devolves on China to undertake and carry through such measures of reform as shall restore her national strength pending Japan's recovery of political influence. Among other things Japan must be required immediately to evacuate Manchuria. The *Nan-fang-pao* alleges that Japan's so-called long-suffering is another name for disgrace. If she wanted to show to the world her magnanimity, there were ways of accomplishing the feat other than by throwing away thousands of lives and spending hundreds of millions of treasure. It is not likely that Japan feared defeat at Russia's hands if the war went on; nor is it likely that her finances did not permit its continuance; nor is it likely that the spirit of the nation was opposed to it. What seems probable is that the arrangement includes some element not visible on the surface, namely, the recovery of an indemnity from China. But, having delivered this opinion, the Chinese journal proceeds at once to contradict it by saying that Japan, who has gained the respect and admiration of the whole Chinese nation, will not now adopt a policy effectually calculated to alienate that sentiment. The Chinese of to-day are not the Chinese twenty of years ago, and however powerful a State may be, it can not recklessly impose its will on them.

On the night of Aug. 29th, fire broke out in the district of Naka-Kambara, Niigata prefecture, destroying seventy-four houses, including a post office and two banks.

THE JAPANESE PRESS ON THE PEACE.

Friday, September 1.

The *Jiji Shimpō* does not pretend to be content. It fails to see what has become of the results of 20 months of successful fighting, and it fails to see how permanent peace has been assured. The desire of the whole nation would have been to continue the war rather than to agree to a peace so little creditable. There is no help now. The thing is done. What may at least be hoped is that the treatment of the army and navy will be worthy of the great deeds they have accomplished for their country.

It was altogether unexpected, says the *Nichi Nichi*, that one half of Saghalien would have been surrendered and that the indemnity would have been waived. Profound disappointment will permeate all classes of a nation which had made such great sacrifices and achieved such great successes. The concessions made by Japan exceed all the limits of moderation and amount to a craven and discreditable surrender. What can have induced the Government to agree to such terms? Had there been any necessity to abandon the indemnity, then Saghalien at least should have been retained in its entirety; or, if its surrender were contemplated, the whole should have been surrendered in consideration of a monetary payment. By retaining half and restoring half, the seeds of future trouble are sown. Is it not greatly to Japan's disadvantage that she should acquire the reputation of being strong in war and incur the discredit of being weak in diplomacy?

The *Asahi Shimbun* takes the line that Russia has conceded nothing at all in the Conference. All her so-called concessions were made before she entered the Conference chamber and as a matter of necessity. Japan it is that has made concessions. She has yielded virtually everything. Out of her four cardinal demands she has obtained only a part of one. She has herself removed the crown of victory from her brows. The further expenditure of her people's blood was not desired by any one, but it is only by resolution in such matters that a country achieves real greatness. If the Government imagined that the people would rather have obeyed Russia's commands than make any further sacrifices, the Government insults the nation.

The *Hochi* contends that there is nothing for it but to refuse ratification of such a treaty. It was a disgrace to Japan that she had to surrender the Liaotung Peninsula, but she was then confronted by an overwhelming force, whereas now her opponent is beaten, she herself is in the full tide of victory, the nation is united, all are ready to continue the struggle and at her back is a powerful ally. Any excuses that the Government may make will be merely throwing dust in the people's eyes. Japan would lose something internationally by refusing to ratify the treaty, but no other course offers.

The *Niroku Shimbun* takes the same line. It advocates measures such as shall induce the Emperor to refuse ratification. The main argument advanced is that Russia has not been punished for forcing Japan into an utterly unjustifiable war, and that, in effect, she has been encouraged to repeat the experiment. The Privy Council should make every possible effort to advise the Emperor to withhold ratification of the treaty.

The *Miyako Shimbun* takes the extraordinary line that the army and navy should decline to evacuate Saghalien and should defy Russia to recover it. There is some

consolation in the thought that if the advantages Japan has secured in Manchuria and Korea be resolutely utilized Japan will have gained a substantial success. But who can trust the present Government to take steps in that direction. If they are not taken, then the Emperor should refuse to ratify the treaty.

In anticipation of some wild ebullitions of discontent on the part of excitable people, the *Yomiuri* urgently advises its countrymen to confine themselves to lawful discussion and to refrain from all violence. The *Yomiuri* is as vehement in its condemnation of the peace terms as any of its contemporaries, but it has the wisdom to utter a warning against acts of violence; a reversion to the old days of daggers and desperation.

The *Nippon*, while declaring that so disappointing a result of a great national effort was never experienced by any other country, finds comfort in the thought that just as the loss of Liaotung in 1895 had a wholesome sobering effect on the nation at large, so this great chagrin will check the tendency obviously displayed of late, the tendency to undue exaltation and excessive luxury. Our contemporary also credits the rumour that whereas Marquis Ito showed himself very strong at the final council of statesmen, Marquis Yamagata took a weak line. The former advocated the surrender of the indemnity, if any surrender were necessary, and the retention of the whole of Saghalien; or, if Saghalien were to be given up, then that it should be given up in its entirety and a monetary payment exacted. But the Marquis stoutly opposed the idea of partition, which he regarded as sure to lead to future trouble. Marquis Yamagata, however, was for accepting the arrangement now concluded, and the *Nippon* says that the military Marquis has now forfeited the prominent place he had won in connexion with the war.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* (business organ), while admitting that the terms are below reasonable expectation, reminds the nation that the object of the war has been fairly obtained, and that there was no reason to fight on. Japan has secured what she set out to secure, and now in deference to the world's desire to see peace restored and in deference to the dictates of humanity, she sheathes her sword though at no small sacrifice. She has driven Russia from Manchuria; she has established her own position in Korea; she has recovered Liaotung and she has obtained possession of that highly important asset, the East-Chinese Railway. Why should she have continued the war? She may have been led to hope for more. Her continued victories encouraged such a hope. But would she have been justified in fighting for more.

The *Kokumin* takes virtually the same line, the eminently sensible line. The object of the war has been attained; more than attained. Why should the terrible conflict have been continued? To continue it would have been merely to fight for money. That is what must become plain to every thoughtful person when he reflects calmly. Japan did not enter the fight in pursuit of pecuniary gains, and she could not think of continuing it for such an object.

Saturday, September 2.

Sounds of discontent and dissatisfaction continue to be loudly heard in Japan. The *Jiji Shimpō* writes with more moderation than it showed when the news first reached Tokyo, but its language is none the less unequivocal. To abandon the monetary pay-

ment, it says, would have been endurable but to give up one half of Saghalien when the island was actually in Japan's military occupation and when the nation's desire for its recovery was so strong—that can not be understood. In the case of the rendition of Liaotung the excuse offered was that Japan yielded to *force majeure*, but no such extenuation exists in the present case. The *Asahi* says that an explanation is imperatively necessary. What reason existed for this sudden debacle? Why was Japan strong at the outset and utterly weak in the finale? There was no military reason; there was no financial reason. The nation wants to be told why. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* writes in most pessimistic terms about the post-bellum finance. It fails to see how things can be adjusted. The people's taxes are only $\frac{1}{2}$ yen per head when the war was on; they are now 6 yen. The national debt amounted then to 12 yen a head; it is now 40 yen. Taking everything into account there will be an outflow of specie to the extent of 100 million yen annually. How is to be met? The foundations of the convertible currency will be shaken. The *Yomiuri Shimbun* calls upon the Ministry not to sit in the shadow of the Throne, but to acknowledge their responsibility and take the consequences. The *Nippon* thinks that all the reproaches heaped upon Russia now belong to Japan. Russia was not a nation of the word; Russia asked more than she intended to take; Russia would yield to a firm line. It is all the other way.

It is unnecessary to quote at great length. One after another the newspapers sound the same note with the exception the business organs as well as the *Kohoku Shimbun* and the *Chuo Shimbun*.

From numerous provincial quarters the leading journals of the capital are receiving vehemently worded messages denouncing the peace and declaring that the high and low, old and young, are profoundly disappointed and down-spirited.

The *Chuo Shimbun* calls upon the nation not to lose heart. The terms obtained are not closely scrutinized by our contemporaries. It dismisses them briefly as unfortunate. But it points out that Japan has now great opportunities and that it rests with herself to utilize them instead of giving way to despondency because things are not as bright as they might have been. The *Kohoku* repeats the unanswerable argument that the objects of the war have been obtained; more than obtained, and that Japan, though she has not secured an indemnity, stands before the world not less unequivocally as victor. It is folly to kick against the inevitable.

Sunday, September 3.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* opportunely recalls the many predictions uttered at the commencement of the war, namely, that Japan could never bring it to a satisfactory conclusion inasmuch as it would be impossible for her to produce any sensible effect upon the Russian Empire. Yet, after less than two years of fighting, she has fully achieved the purpose for which she drew the sword. To continue fighting merely for the sake of an indemnity, that indeed would have been to pursue a wholly unattainable object. Our contemporary also adduces many historical instances to show that the receipt of an indemnity is by no means wholesome for a nation. Even in her own brief experience of foreign wars Japan should have learned that lesson.

The *Chuo Shimbun* reminds its country-

men of the events that followed the receipt of an indemnity from China and asks them whether they desire to repeat those experiences. They were prepared, they alleged, to continue the war; therefore they must still have a large reserve of financial competence. Let them apply it to the development of the country's resources and cease to lament over not obtaining what never was obtainable.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* continues its opposition on the ground that ample margin has been left for Russia to renew her aggressive designs in the Far East. At the same time our contemporary admits that no definite opinion can be formed on this question until the terms are published in detail, and it urges upon the Cabinet the advisability of publishing the details as quickly as possible so as to calm popular apprehensions.

The *Fiji Shimpō* devotes itself now to considering the question of finance. It opines that the present rate of war-taxes will have to be continued, and it is very anxious to know what views the Cabinet Ministers entertain on this point.

The *Asahi* calls upon the Government to explain why the Japanese Plenipotentiaries yielded so suddenly and so completely, and it also desires to know why the disarming of Vladivostok was not insisted on as a set-off to Japan's understanding not to fortify the Soya Straits.

The *Yomiuri* declares that the time has now come to put to practical proof the question of the ability of the political parties to oust a Cabinet which has become emphatically distasteful to the nation.

The *Yorozu Chōhō* is acting the most mischievous part that lies within the compass of a newspaper's abilities. In a recent issue it advocated assassination in terms that no reader could misunderstand. The police forbade the sale of the number containing this murderous suggestion. And now the *Yorozu* is crying out that the Cabinet endeavours to save itself by muzzling free speech.

The *Niroku Shinbun* writes in a more cunning strain than that adopted by the *Yorozu*, but its article is none the less a plain incentive to assassination. It pretends not to advocate recourse to such measures, but it declares that experience shows them to be customary, and that they can be averted only by the Cabinet advising the Sovereign not to ratify the treaty.

The *Yorozu* and the *Niroku* do more to bring disgrace on their country than any peace treaty could possibly do. They must be recognised as Japanese representatives of that type of journal which merits and receives the execration of all sober-minded people.

The *Hochi Shinbun* is equally disgracing itself and its country. It prints pictures which import personal scandal into the question and are calculated to render Count Katsura and Baron Komura objects of hatred and contempt. If any deed of violence marks this crisis in Japan's career, there can not be the least question that the *Yorozu Chōhō*, the *Niroku Shinbun* and the *Hochi Shinbun* will be largely responsible.

For the rest the columns of the Tokyo press abound with letters from all quarters condemning the peace terms in the most unequivocal language. Not one discusses the question gravely or judicially. On the other hand not one rises above the level of mere abuse. We find it surprising that a journal like the *Asahi* should grant the hospitality of its columns to such productions.

Monday, September 4.

The *Fiji Shimpō* urges the Cabinet to resign. It is true that the Ministers have

worked hard and deserved well of their country during the past twenty months. In their own hearts they have nothing to reproach themselves with. But they have made a failure at the crucial moment. An indemnity may not have been procurable, but Saghalien at least should have been retained in its integrity. Its partition has shocked the nation. Therefore the peace must be pronounced a failure and the Ministry has forfeited the confidence of the people. On the other hand, Japan is confronted by the heavy task of putting her financial house in order. More than ever is frank cooperation between rulers and ruled an absolute necessity. There can be no such co-operation while the present Cabinet remains in office. The Ministers may be disposed to wait until the storm blows over. They may recall the proverbially ephemeral nature of rumour, and they may naturally be unwilling to forfeit the rewards that would have accrued on account of their successful conduct of the war. But such temporizing will be bad for their own reputation. They owe it to the country to step aside and make room for men who have the people's confidence, and they further owe to the country not to let the world imagine that Japan is content with these peace-terms.

The newspapers publish opinions expressed by Mr. Inukai Ki, the Progressist leader, and by Professor Terao, of septemvirate fame. These publicists, though strongly opposed to the treaty, deny the possibility of withholding ratification. That, they say, would be a breach of faith which must provoke the condemnation of the world.

The *Nichi Nichi* condemns the Government for not at once publishing the exact terms of the treaty so as to appease the people's dissatisfaction. What is the use of paying great sums for telegrams embodying the views of foreign journals? Foreign countries are undoubtedly pleased that peace has been made. Japan's troubles are nothing to them. Yet even among the utterances of foreign journals there are plain indications that the diplomatic victory is regarded as resting with Russia.

The *Nippon* says that the nation has gone through a very bitter experience. The people are grievously disappointed. Their sense of triumph is exchanged for one of defeat. They have scarcely a remaining desire to welcome home the troops. But of what use is it to lament the past. Now is Japan's hour of trial. Now it is that she has to show herself worthy of future successes. She has undoubtedly risen high in the estimation of the world. Let her people remember that whom heaven designs for great achievements it always subjects first to great trials. Expectation had run too high. Men had persuaded themselves to think that the only loss suffered by the country would be a loss of life. But the mirage has disappeared and the nation is confronted by the stern reality. If now the people face the situation boldly and labour earnestly for a few years, they will have derived a wholesome lesson from this disappointment and will have fully recouped their losses. It is a time for manly effort not for useless repining.

The *Kokumin* strenuously combats the idea that the peace is in any sense disgraceful to Japan. The disgrace is all on Russia's side who, in the sequel of repeated defeats, has been compelled to abandon everything to which she laid claim before the war. No complaints, however tumultuous, will now obtain an indemnity. Russia in the Far East can not be punished so as to compel

her to pay indemnities. That is recognised by all thoughtful observers.

The minor journals do not argue. They merely continue their abuse.

Tuesday, September 5.

Japanese journals seem unable to lay aside the thought of the peace terms. Their minds are filled with it. Perhaps it is just as well that telegraphic news is temporarily suspended by the break in the Shanghai-Nagasaki cable. Nothing later than the 2nd instant is to hand, and that is a cablegram to the *Kokumin* saying that the Tsar has thanked the President for the latter's exertions in the cause of peace, but that His Majesty has not yet made any reply to M. Witte's report. Perhaps the Tsar is trying to digest M. Witte's difficult proposition—evidently formulated in a moment of unreasoning exultation—that Russia remains as ever a great Power in the Far East. Russia herself, that is to say the Russian nation, appears to be pleased at the conclusion of the war, but is not pleased by the peace terms, which include a cession of territory. Indeed, considering how loudly and vehemently the Tsar had announced his determination not to pay any indemnity or sign away any territory, the honours of making a large concession in the cause of peace are divided between him and the Mikado.

The *Fiji Shimpō* calls upon the Government to take some steps such as shall dispel the perplexity under which foreigners labour. It is inevitable, our contemporary thinks, that the sudden weakening of the Government in the conference chamber should be attributed by semi-informed foreign observers to financial difficulties, and thus the credit of the country will be impaired at a time when the free inflow of foreign capital is most desirable. The *Asahi Shinbun* takes much the same line. But we can assure these two journals that they labour under a baseless fear so far as foreigners are concerned. It may be safely asserted that every thoughtful foreigner fully comprehends the situation and approves the course taken by the Japanese Government. The choice lay between continuing the war and abandoning the indemnity. To continue the war would not have brought Japan one inch nearer to getting an indemnity and would have probably doubled her debt. Meanwhile all the objects for which the war was undertaken had been gained. Then why go on fighting? Would it not have been little short of madness.

The *Yomiuri* condemns the Government for interfering with the press. It compares such procedure to putting a lid on a volcano. The explosion will be all the worse and the responsibility will rest on the Government.

The *Nichi Nichi* writes as though an indemnity might have been obtained. But how? We entirely agree with our contemporary that there is a lack of ingenuousness on the part of journals which adduce historical instances of failures to obtain indemnities or of States refraining from the attempt to obtain them, but we can not but wish that a journal of the *Nichi Nichi's* great weight would seriously explain the process that Japan should have pursued to obtain an indemnity.

The *Nippon*, whose manly tone at this crisis cannot be too much praised, advises one of two courses. Either the present agitation is based on ignorance or it is founded on reason. If the former, then no moment should be lost in publishing the terms of peace. If the latter, then the Cabinet should sacrifice itself to popular indignation,

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for should the nation emerge from this great struggle with a conviction that its efforts have been rendered nugatory by the ineptitude of its officials, the people will lose heart and the splendid spirit that has contributed so much to the empire's successes will be chilled.

Professors Oda and Inouye of the Kyoto University declare themselves strongly opposed to the settlement. There is nothing specially new in their arguments so far as we can see. Professor Inouye thinks that no merchant abates his price more than fifty per cent., but Japan has greatly exceeded that figure.

Professor Hayashi, of the Keio Gijuku University, condemns the whole procedure followed by Japan, the consent to enter the conference before Russia's willingness had been definitely ascertained; the meeting of the Plenipotentiaries without any preliminary discussion; the order in which the terms were debated, and so on. He does not attach importance to the questions of the interned vessels and the limitation of Russia's naval force but he declares that the nation's *amour propre* is badly wounded by the surrender of one half of Saghalien.

Viscount Tani was opposed to the war originally, but he affirms that the sword having once been drawn should not have been sheathed until the object of the contest was fully obtained. What seems to trouble him most is the clause binding Japan not to fortify the Russo-Korean frontier or the Soya Straits. He evidently believes that the present Cabinet has entirely lost credit and is not qualified to undertake the serious task now lying before the nation.

Wednesday, September 6.

The *Jiji Shimpō* very strongly recommends the speedy resignation of the Cabinet as the only means of appeasing the nation. It takes a very grave view of the occurrences of Tuesday night. The metropolis was for a time entirely out of hand. The police could not preserve order and the military had to be called out. Such a thing is unprecedented in Japan, and when the news reaches the provincial cities they will certainly respond to Tokyo's excitement in a greater or less degree. It is too much that the scenes enacted in St. Petersburg should be transferred to Tokyo. The only remedy is immediate resignation of the ministry. They have made a mistake and must accept the consequence. As to the peace, however, there could be no greater mistake than to regard it as a failure. Japan has obtained more than what she proposed to herself when she drew the sword. Materially her gains have been very large, and immaterially they have been still larger, for from the position of a small Oriental State she has sprung to that of a great world Power. Her squadrons have virtually annihilated the Russian fleet, and her armies have again and again triumphed over the forces of a country hitherto regarded as almost invincible in the field. Her situation now is that of a suitor who has won his case but has not been awarded his costs. It is merely a question of money, and economical problems are always open to solution. France, though beaten in her war thirty-five years ago, very soon recovered from the effects of the immense indemnity she had to pay, and Japan too will very soon recover. She stands in the position of Germany as victor but in the place of France with regard to finance. From many points of view she has to congratulate herself sincerely, and the matter of money need not greatly trouble her.

It is very re-assuring to find the *Jiji*

Shimpō taking this line. Such articles will soon exercise a soothing effect.

OPINIONS OF THE FOREIGN PRESS.

(RECEIVED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

The London journals express profound admiration for the manly self-control shown by Japan. The *Times* attributes the restoration of peace to her magnanimity and long suffering. It doubts greatly whether any European Power placed in Japan's position would have acted as she has done. She has shown herself possessed of the faculty of judging with perfect wisdom what is best for her own interests. Her powers of decision and of insight are irreproachable. She is unquestionably the leader of the Far East.

The *Daily Telegraph* declares that the loss of indemnity is certainly a serious thing for Japan but that, considered from the point of view that her adversary is a Power which can not be pushed to extremes, in any East-Asian War, her decision is proper, and the world is bound to applaud her.

The French press also applauds. The *Petit Parisien* thinks that this peace treaty will truly restore good relations between the two Powers. The *Figaro* praises the wisdom of the Tsar.

The German press welcomes the restoration of peace with the utmost satisfaction, and praises in the highest terms the attitude taken by Japan. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* considers that the restoration of peace is due to the profoundly wise resolution of Japanese statesmen, who have acted in a manner worthy of the highest dictates of civilization. All enlightened nations must applaud the moderation and self-restraint shown by Japan. It is now to be hoped that really friendly relations will be re-established between Japan and Russia. The German journal also expresses high appreciation of President Roosevelt's action.

Another telegram describes the German press as declaring that although Japan has not obtained an indemnity, her success is in no respect tarnished, and that the world's policy must now be recast.

The Russian press is profoundly disappointed. The *Novoye Vremya* declares that this peace is merely a matter of temporary necessity and that when Russia has rested, she will resume her journey. It considers the peace treaty an unprecedentedly unlucky treaty from a Russian point of view. The *Russ* proclaims that a new Russia must now be constructed which shall not be liable to these humiliations. The *Svet* laments the loss of Saghalien.

The *Temps* says:—This peace treaty shows that on the one hand Japan has obtained the utmost advantages to which she was entitled; on the other, Russia has obtained the special advantages that her geographical position conferred. Japan had gained victory after victory but she had not yet menaced the life of her enemy. Moreover, the geographical situation rendered it impossible for her to attain that point. With regard to financial weakness both sides were in a similar position and this may have influenced the attitude of the Plenipotentiaries. At all events so far as Japan was concerned the fact is that in spite of her repeated victories she could not deal a vital stroke to Russia, and thus the latter was able successfully to oppose the Japanese demands, which Japan, at the last moment, had only to withdraw. It is thus quite unreasonable to contend that the effect of Japan's repeated victories has been nulli-

fied by diplomacy. Japan is to be congratulated on her combined strength and moderation, Russia on her determination. We must appreciate that both were confronted by financial necessities and practical impossibilities, and that the Plenipotentiaries on each side adopted the course most conducive to their country's interests.

The *Journal de Debats* says that the principal reasons why Japan accepted these terms were that, in the first place, America and England brought pressure to bear on her; in the second her statesmen had the wisdom to appreciate the financial necessity of peace, and in the third Russia showed all her habitual obstinacy. Thus both sides are to be congratulated on the issue, and Russia has to thank M. Witte for having protected her interests to an unexpected degree.

The *Aurore* considers that by abandoning her claims for the payment of indemnity and the cession of Saghalien Japan has exhibited to the world a fine example of moderation. Such procedure conduces to the world's peace. By her act the people of Asia, who have hitherto been condemned as uncivilized and covetous, have now established their title to be regarded as highly civilized. They have added the victories of peace to the victories of war.

The *National Zeitung* considers that the treaty does not impair the reputation of either of the signatories, and that it consequently furnishes an important guarantee for the future. The indemnity question can not be regarded as of specially great importance to Japan, since she has obtained Liaoning and Korea as well as an open market in trade in north China. She has become the great Power of the Far East, and no one will hereafter venture to speak of the "Yellow Japanese." A people so brave and possessing such a power of self-control will long be respected by the whole world. "I continue the war would have brought glory to her flag, but would also have involved further sacrifices of life and treasure."

The *Berlin Lokal Anzeiger* says that the cruel war has ended and that it has resulted the rise of a victorious Power in Asia which has a full right to be reckoned among the great States. This peace has removed any apprehension of another conflict in the Far East in the near future. Russia had been badly beaten, but she had not entirely lost her political power in the Far East. The Japanese Government, appreciating this fact and putting restraint upon itself, withdrew demands which the Japanese people had considered proper and necessary in the sequel of a victorious war, especially the demand for an indemnity. Such forbearance is to be greatly applauded and it further demonstrates sagacity of Japan's leading statesmen as well as their firm confidence in themselves. By this act Japan has secured the applause of the world as a peace-loving Power. It is further satisfactory that the Russian Government, while yielding all Japan's demands resulting from the war, succeeded at the same time in resisting every thing that would have endangered Russia's position as a great Power.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says that if a basis for peace has been found it is because of Japan's pacific attitude in abandoning her demand for an indemnity and being content with a part of Saghalien. Japan has made some concession but she has obtained every thing that constituted an object of the war. There is no country that does not now recognise her as the victor. The post-humous Japan truly stands head and shoulders above

all others in the Far East. Of what consequence was her abandonment of the indemnity question? Her people may be disappointed, but the only alternative was to spill more blood and waste more treasure. She has attained the ends for which she drew the sword. Russia probably flatters herself that the fight has ended without her complete discomfiture, but the world sees clearly that this war has compelled her to completely abandon her aggressive policy in the Far East.

The *Berlin Bourse Courier* declares that the world can not but appreciate the broad-minded and moderate attitude assumed by Japan's statesmen in the face of their country's glorious victories and of the patriotic valour of their army. It can not be doubted that there were good reasons which led Japan to make the utmost possible concessions to the vanquished State and to abandon greater advantages which were uncertain and could not have been secured without further suffering. Yet considering that such successes had been obtained on sea and on shore and that the nation did not shrink from further sacrifices of life and treasure, these great concessions, which will certainly create popular discontent, must have some conspicuous value. The result of the Portsmouth peace-treaty is that Japan stands pre-eminent in the Eastern Pacific and that Russia will be unable to shake her mailed fist for some time to come.

The *Tageblatt* thinks that in making these great concessions to a beaten foe Japan must have had in mind the Treaty of Prague when, for the sake of converting Austria into a permanent ally, Prussia yielded much. However that may be the results are clear. Japan has gained a firm footing on the Asiatic continent and has secured the predominance in Korea which is a matter of prime importance to her. She will probably share the administration of Manchuria with Russia. At a heavy cost of life and treasure she has obtained the position she coveted, has become a great Power and has unquestionably a right to be considered in the future policy of the world. The questions of an indemnity, of Saghalien, and of the surrender of the interned vessels were not vital. It will be all the better for her by and bye that she abandoned these points.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* thinks that it must have cost Japanese statesmen a severe effort to make such concessions but that their sagacity is more than established. Japan, the newly risen great Power of Asia, enters the comity of the old civilized States, having exhibited, not only in war but also in peace-making, conduct which is in accord with the best traditions of Western enlightenment. If His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and his Government abandoned their severe demands and adopted a conciliatory attitude, it was because of their own magnanimity, not because of any pressure from without. They deserve all the more credit.

The *Neue Frei Press* considers that Japan, by avoiding a continuation of the war merely for the sake of money, has given evidence of moderation which adds brilliancy to the series of victories won by her arms since the spring of last year.

Another German paper remarks that a new great Power has arisen in Asia, whereas in Europe a great Power has been defeated by its internal corruption. The immemorial belief in Russia's invulnerability has now been dispelled.

A telegram from St. Petersburg to the *Neue Frei Press* alleges that the liberal

journals either keep silence about the treaty or make only brief allusions to it.

The *Nouye Vremya* affirms that among all the treaties made by Russia since ancient times this is the most disadvantageous. It is the product of diplomatic incompetence, official error and social corruption. The wounds inflicted by the war are not slight, but far more severe are the wounds inflicted by this peace.

When the fact became known that Japan had withdrawn her claim for an indemnity and had agreed to the partition of Saghalien, thus securing a practicable basis for a treaty, the satisfaction expressed by the American people at the restoration of peace was mingled with astonishment at Japan's concessions. But as they came to consider the matter coolly they not only recognised Japan's great immaterial gains, but also saw how large had been her material profit. Above all, the wisdom of making these concessions rather than continue the war was fully appreciated. The *New York Tribune* says:—Japan has gained a crowning victory. The terms of peace are more honourable to her than either the Battle of Mukden or the fight in the Sea of Japan. It is only a great people who, on the morrow of a succession of armed triumphs could be magnanimous enough to concede due advantages to a beaten enemy. Japan has actually done this. Her demands for the rendition of the interned ships and the limitation of Russia's naval forces were not crucial: they were probably advanced for the purposes of the conference. But, on the other hand, it was within her proper right to ask for an indemnity and the cession of territory. We are persuaded that to abandon these demands rather than continue the war was the wisest course. Their abandonment is to her advantage, and we fail to see how her wise magnanimity in giving them up can inure in any way to her loss.

The *Russ* is of the opinion that the Plenipotentiaries of both sides are to be congratulated on their success, but the main success is on Japan's side who has obtained all the important advantages. It then goes on to say:—"Up to the present Russia has suffered continuous losses. This last affair can not be called a success for her. How can such a treaty be termed a diplomatic success? Nothing more can be said of it than that a diplomatic failure has been avoided."

The *Slavo* considers that such humiliating terms of peace are inevitable when a country has been defeated.

The *Naschafiane* rejoices at the restoration of peace but says that no Russian will be pleased with the terms.

The *Sinatshija* says that in the sequel of an unsuccessful war there can be no reason why diplomacy should score a success. Nevertheless it believes that Russia has obtained the best terms she could have expected.

The *Freundenblatt* writes:—"It must be admitted that Japan has exercised much self-restraint, but that does not mean that the results obtained by her are small. On the contrary, she has got almost everything she sought. Preponderance in Korea, the opening of Manchuria, the expulsion of the Russians from southern Manchuria, the possession of Liaotung, the annexation of a part of Saghalien—these are the gains she has made."

Thirty-seven members, including two Russians, of the crew of the American steamer *Montara*, captured at Petropavlovsk, were released on Sept. 9 and in Yokohama.

BUSINESS MEN'S VIEWS.

Baron Shibusawa's views are published by the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*. They are eminently sober views. He does not deny that there seems to be justice in the view which attributes a diplomatic defeat to Japan. The indemnity does not disturb him, but he bitterly regrets the partition of Saghalien. He evidently thinks that a little more firmness on the part of the Plenipotentiaries would have carried this point. But for the rest he strongly deprecates any pessimistic spirit. The country will do very well. Many enterprises wait to be undertaken: there is money in the banks, and foreign capital will surely flow in. There will not be a sudden burst of activity, as there was after the war with China, but neither will there be a period of depression and distress such as followed that brief season of prosperity. If the people put their shoulder to the wheel, all will go well.

Mr. Kondo Rempai recognises the great disappointment of failing to obtain an indemnity, and the consequent addition to the people's burdens. But he entertains no apprehension for the future. He describes himself as one of those that advocated war with Russia. Visits paid by him to Manchuria, Korea and Vladivostok before the conflict, showed him plainly that unless Japan drew the sword her integrity and independence would be seriously threatened. It was necessary for her to fight, and happily she won the day. This peace may not be entirely satisfactory but it certainly secures the objects on account of which Japan entered the arena. She has obtained full recognition of her status in Korea. She has recovered Liaotung. She has compelled Russia to evacuate Manchuria. She has come into possession of a large part of the East Chinese Railway and she has obtained other advantages. The future now rests with the people. Instead of girding against the inevitable their duty is to apply themselves to earnestly developing the country's resources and utilizing its opportunities. They must keep constantly before them the prospect that Russia will labour strenuously to equip herself for the task of revenge. It is for them to create a nation so strong that this danger will become inappreciable.

Mr. Ikeda Kenzo, President of the Rooth Bank, takes, on the contrary, a most pessimistic view. He does not believe that the country will easily or quickly recover from this shock, and he fails to see how funds are to be obtained for the immediate needs of the situation. One may observe *en passant* that if Mr. Ikeda's views be correct as to the difficulty of financing the finale of the fight, it is hard to see how means to continue the war could have been forthcoming.

Count Okuma, though not to be placed among the business men of Japan, may be quoted here as a great financier. He recalls his own prediction that the end of the war would see the national debt carried to 2,000 million *yen* and he recalls how he was then blamed for pessimism. Yet it is probable that the final figure will exceed his estimate. The interest and sinking fund alone will be a very heavy burden and in addition it will be inevitable to keep the country's armaments at a due standard. The prospect is formidable, yet Count Okuma is not one whit daunted by it. He foresees an immense development of the country's foreign trade and of her material resources of every kind, and he believes that under able administration she will easily weather the storm.

THE POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE PEACE.

The Council of the *Seiyu-kai* held a meeting at their headquarters in Tokyo on the 2nd instant to discuss the terms of peace. Marquis Saionji opened the proceedings with an address. He said that the restoration of peace was a matter for sincere congratulation in the interest of humanity. The exact terms had not yet been published, but as to the general fact there could be no doubt. It was necessary to remember the special character of the conference held at Portsmouth. Owing to the invitation of the President of the United States and their duty towards humanity, the Plenipotentiaries had entered the conference chamber on equal terms, and not in the mutual relation of victor and vanquished. No comparison could be set up, for example, between this case and that of the Franco-Prussian conference, when France, her country over-run by the enemy and her capital virtually in his hands, had been obliged to sue for peace. Further it had not been possible for Japan to ignore the trend of foreign opinion. From Japan's point of view it might appear that Russia was thoroughly beaten and should sue for peace. But such was not the view of Western States. They recognised that the war had not been in any sense a vital one for Russia and that there still remained to her a large residuum of strength. Further, they unanimously desired the restoration of peace. Just as the Russian Government had been urged by France and Germany to make every possible concession in the cause of peace, so Japan had been urged by the President of the United States acting as the spokesman of Occidental Powers. It would therefore have been the worst possible policy for Japan to break off the conference and run directly counter to this weight of public opinion merely because one or two of the conditions imposed by her failed to obtain the consent of the other side. As to an indemnity, the Tsar had refused again and again to consider it and had declared that he would be entirely content to continue the war. It can not be imagined that His Majesty was altogether insincere, and the fact must be accepted that he abandoned his desire to go on with the war in deference, as he said himself, to the solicitations of the President in the cause of humanity. He (Marquis Saionji) asked his hearers to consider which policy had produced the better impression upon the moral sense of the world; the policy of the Tsar who, after repeated defeats, declared himself for continuing the war rather than make a small concession in the conference chamber, and the policy of Japan who, victor in every fight on sea and on shore, had nevertheless waived her demand rather than cause fresh bloodshed. They had also to consider whether the moment had not come to make peace. Some, indeed, advocated going on with the war, but had not Russia's aggression been amply chastised? If so, was it not the moment to sheathe swords, clasp hands of friendship and devote themselves earnestly to the pursuits of peace? Looking at the matter from a material point of view, what was to be gained by continuing the war? Much might be lost in life and treasure, but no visible advantage would accrue. They had fully accomplished what they set out to accomplish and therefore from that point of view also the time for peace had come. It was not to be denied that so far as Manchuria and Korea were concerned Japan had ful-

ly achieved her original aim. She had indeed been obliged to abandon her claim for compensation altogether, and in part for the cession of Saghalien. That was most regrettable nor was it altogether unreasonable to say that it represented a diplomatic failure. But what did it avail to lament the past? Their plain part now was to avail themselves of this hardly won peace for purposes of political and commercial development so as to place the Empire on stronger foundations than ever. Many things had to be done in the future; many things had to be avoided. Great responsibilities and heavy duties devolved on the nation and any false step might lead to disastrous consequences. He earnestly hoped that the great Party whose representatives he addressed would treat the situation calmly, and would contribute its influence and assistance to promote the numerous enterprises now awaiting the application of the nation's peaceful energies.

The meeting then discussed the question and finally adopted a resolution in the sense that while the terms of peace could not be considered satisfactory, it seemed advisable to refrain from any immediate expression of definite opinion and to submit the question for discussion at a general assembly of the Party on the occasion of the pending extraordinary session of the Diet. They fully endorsed, however, the President's advice that all energies should now be directed to the active development of peaceful enterprises.

A very different tone was adopted at a meeting of the non-parliamentary members of the *Seiyu-kai* held the same day. They declared that the peace just concluded was dishonourable to Japan and calculated to work lasting evil. They further determined that the Cabinet should be called on to resign, that circulars should be distributed to rouse popular opinion, and that the Party's Council should be urged to demand the convening of a special session of the Diet.

The standing committee of the Progressists, also held a meeting, and it appeared that the minor differences which have of late somewhat impaired the unity of the Party are now laid aside in view of this great event. Dr. Hatoyama gave expression to that sentiment when he said that although he had matter for complaint, he waived all smaller issues at this crisis and gave his unqualified support to the policy of resolute opposition to a Cabinet which had concluded such a treaty and of earnest application to the *post bellum* measures. Mr. Inukai Ki followed. He protested, with reference to Dr. Hatoyama's opening remarks, that the Party's Council had not been inactive *vis-a-vis* the Government in the preliminary stages of the peace negotiations, but he declared that they had never expected such a disgraceful treaty as this. Some talked of endeavouring to prevent ratification. That was out of the question. What they had to do was to take such action in the approaching special session of the Diet as would fix the responsibility on the authors of this failure. Mr. Kurosu strongly censured the perfunctory methods hitherto pursued by the Committee and vehemently urged severing all connexion with the *Seiyu-kai* and refraining from all conferences with the Cabinet. Various other members spoke, all with similar emphasis, and it was finally decided to announce the results of the exchange of views with the *Seiyu-kai*, to denounce the peace treaty, to open a meeting for the purpose of compiling a manifesto declaring the Party's opposition to the terms obtained, and to confine themselves for the moment

to an emphatic declaration of dissent, irrespective of the *Seiyu-kai*'s views. The resolution passed by the meeting was this:—“The peace concluded by this Empire's Plenipotentiaries loses sight of the objects of the war and is contrary to the views of the nation. Therefore we consider it an unprecedented disgrace to the country.”

There is also another party in the field. It consists mainly of malcontents who formerly seceded from the ranks of the *Seiyu-kai* and the Progressists. They call themselves the *Rengo Doshi-kai* (party of united fellow-thinkers) and they are led by men like Messrs. Yamada, Otake and Oyama. They have decided to hold a mass meeting in the Hibiya Park on the 5th instant and afterwards to open a political-lecture assembly in the Shitomi theatre. The aim of this Party is to prevent the ratification of the treaty, and they have opened negotiations with the *Seiyu-kai* and the Progressists for that purpose. The *Seiyu-kai*, of course, will not consent, but the reception given to the delegates of the *Doshi-kai* by Mr. Inukai Ki in behalf of the Progressists forcibly illustrates the great defect of party organization in Japan, namely, the curiously wide liberty of individual action permitted to the members. Mr. Inukai said that while the Progressists as a party could not cooperate with the *Doshi-kai* for such a purpose, many of their members shared the latter's views, and there would be no objection to such members associating themselves as individuals with the *Doshi-kai*. Indeed, so far from objecting, the Progressists would welcome such procedure. Thus we have Mr. Inukai declaring openly to his own Party that any endeavour to prevent ratification of the treaty must be fruitless, and at the same time openly informing the members of the same Party that they are free to agitate for the attainment of that impossibility and that the Party will approve of their doing so. That is certainly a conspicuous case of facing both ways.

Seventy-three members of the House of Representatives met in Tokyo on the 7th instant. They included Messrs. Matsuda, Sugita, Oishi, Inukai, Shimada and Inouye (Kakuro) and may thus be said to have represented all parties. They passed two resolutions; one that not a day should be lost in summoning an extraordinary session of the Diet; the other that greater freedom of speech, publication and meeting should be established. A committee of five was appointed to carry these resolutions to the Prime Minister and to learn his views.

At 10 a.m. on the 7th a meeting of Tokyo Barristers took place on the premises of the Tokyo Local Court. They passed resolutions condemning in unequivocal terms the erroneous and unlawful measures adopted by the police to restrain the crowd on the night of the 6th, calling upon the public prosecutor to take into his own hands the examination of the citizens who have been arrested, thus removing it from the hands of the police; advising that measures be adopted for averting any spread of the trouble; advising that the constables should either be deprived of their swords or forbidden to draw them; and urging that everything possible be done to bring to justice such members of the police as had acted in excess of their instructions or their duty, thereby causing the death or wounding of innocent citizens.

Thereafter a smaller meeting of barristers was held. It adopted a resolution declaring that the terms of the peace treaty are at variance with the Imperial purpose as

expressed in the Declaration of War; that they annul the results of Japan's consecutive victories; that they bring contempt on Japan abroad and dispirit her people at home, and that no effort should be spared to prevent the treaty from coming into existence.

A mass meeting was held in Kyoto on 4th inst. to protest against the peace. Ten thousand citizens are said to have present. Resolutions were passed calling for the punishment of the Ministry, the rejection of the treaty and the vindication of Japan's honour. That evening some disturbance arose, but it appears to have been of a comparatively trivial character.

There have been meetings in various other districts. All were unanimously opposed to the peace-terms which were generally denounced as disgraceful.

PROTESTS AGAINST THE PEACE TERMS.

Monday, September 4.

On the 3rd instant a meeting was held at Osaka to protest against the terms of peace. Some three thousand five hundred persons are said to have assembled. The principal promoter was Mr. Matsumura, whom we do not identify, but it is observable that Mr. Mitani, chairman of the City Assembly, and Mr. Hino, chairman of the Prefectural Assembly, took part in the proceedings. The approaches were decorated with white lanterns and the flags displayed were festooned in black. Many of those present wore sprays of *shibumi* and altogether the intention of imparting a funeral character to the proceedings was very thoroughly carried out. Resolutions of an extreme nature were voted amid the greatest excitement. It was agreed that rather than submit to such a disgraceful peace Japan should fight to the death. The resolutions said, first, that the members of the present Cabinet and the Elder Statesmen responsible for the peace should resign in order to satisfy the nation; and secondly that this treaty should be rejected and the war continued. It was further decided to send a telegram to Baron Komura informing him that the treaty he was about to conclude could not be endured by the nation and must be rejected; and a telegram to Marquis Oyama declaring that the nation would work for the overthrow of the peace treaty and that the army should continue the fight and break the enemy.

Another meeting was held on the same day in Nagoya. Here, too, about 3,500 people are reported to have assembled in the Misono theatre. They passed a resolution to the effect that the proposed terms of peace forfeit the successful results of the war and are inimical to the permanent interests of the State. Therefore the Ministry must be called on to resign and some measure to correct the situation must be adopted.

The *Rengo Doshi-kai* have issued their circular. It is a violently worded document. The peace is called disgraceful; the object of the war is declared to have been forgotten; the Emperor's orders to secure lasting tranquillity are said to have been disobeyed; the spirits of a hundred thousand brave soldiers who gave their lives for their country are declared to have been insulted; the nation is invited to rise in protest; and the Emperor is asked to hearken to the voice of the people as His Majesty has always hearkened to it.

These occasions call to the front the restless spirits. Our old friends Messrs. Abe Hankon, Nakajima Shakuin, Suzuki Shigetō and others, have presented to

the Throne a document which they call the petition of the aged. Its contents are easily conceived, but they differ from the somewhat unreasoning utterances of other protesters. The line taken is that Russia's obduracy in the negotiations shows her to be entirely unsubdued and that until she is taught a severe lesson there can be no hope of permanent peace. Therefore the petitioners pray the Sovereign to withhold ratification of the treaty and to continue the war. The document is long, but this is the kernel of it. The rest is merely a reference to the great efforts made by the nation and to the extreme inadvisability of disappointing the people who have sacrificed their lives and their treasure for the sake of securing a peace which, under this treaty, must be quite illusory.

The sale of the *Niroku Shinbun* of the 3rd has been interdicted—a thoroughly well deserved sentence.

Mr. Ozaki Yukio, who was always an opponent of the war, remains so still. He does not now attach much importance to either Saghalien or an indemnity. The possession of Saghalien is not of any serious moment because Japanese expansion must be in a southerly direction, and the loss of an indemnity was always to be expected since the fact that Russia would not or could not pay one was apparent from the first. But the nation fought for permanent peace and it has not obtained that object. The division of Saghalien and the provisions restricting the carriage of troops and the fortification of certain regions will be fruitful causes of dispute and many easily precipitate another struggle. Mr. Ozaki has always been a prominent advocate of an *entente* with Russia rather than of one with England, and we are not surprised to find him now saying that jealousy drove Japan into this war; jealousy of Russian enterprises in Manchuria and Korea, though the Japanese themselves are not prepared to take up these enterprises. He has always been also an advocate of party Cabinets, and therefore the colour of his criticisms on the present occasion might have been predicted. But apart from these biasing preoccupations his arguments have at least the merit of being intelligent and intelligible.

Professor Amano, who distinguished himself by predicting from the first that an indemnity could not be obtained, discusses the peace in a manner worthy of his prescience. He ridicules the idea propounded in some quarters that the army desired peace finding itself unable to win a final victory. If there were any such preponderance on the Russian side, Linevitch would have assumed the offensive, especially when any victory won by him must have been of such immense advantage to his country with regard to the peace conference. He also ridicules the notion that Japan hesitated to provoke Russian enmity to an implacable degree lest the great Northern Power should turn on her after the expiration of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The real cause of the acceptance of such terms was economical. What the Cabinet felt was that the time had come to cease further outlays and to obtain some re-imbursement of those already incurred. Russia divined this object. Therefore she contrived to begin the negotiations from the other end, and to settle all the minor questions leaving to the finish the great problems of an indemnity and cession of territory. Then suddenly when these problems came up for discussion, she adopted an adamant attitude. The Japanese Plenipotentiaries might have reasonably looked for something

in return for abandoning the indemnity, but there was nothing to get: everything else had been disposed of. (Professor Amano forgets Saghalien). That was the mistake made by Baron Komura. He should not have agreed to such an order of procedure. The Government, however, naturally concluded that if an indemnity could not be obtained, the next best thing was to stop the outlay of further monies. In fact the gold standard may be said to have been the basis of the whole arrangement. But as for those who cry out that Japan is ruined because she has not obtained an indemnity, they are wholly inconsistent since they are the very men who advocate continuing the war and therefore incurring further expenses, and they are unpatriotic because, for the sake of attacking the Government, they give to the world the false information that the country's resources are exhausted and they encourage Russia to resume her aggressions.

Tuesday, September 5.

Mr. Kono Hironaka, who has ever been the stormy petrel of Japanese politics since the day when he came into notice as one of the Fukushima agitators and received a sentence of 7 years' imprisonment, naturally comes to the front at this juncture. As representative of the *Doshi Rengo-kai* he has addressed to the Emperor a petition calling for the summary punishment of the Cabinet Ministers and the Plenipotentiaries. The document is of medium length. It does not reason at all. From first to last it consists solely of rhetoric. There is indeed a hint that the object announced in the Emperor's Declaration of War has not been obtained, but even this is not elaborated. It stands as a mere *ipse dixit* in a profuse frame-work about the thousands of widows and orphans made by the war, about the petitioners' inability to get an answer from the sky when they cry to it or from the earth when they consult it, and about other matters tabulated for the sake of exciting passion and obscuring intelligence. Of course Mr. Kono Hironaka and his friends are sincere, but their phrensy only indicates how necessary it is in the State's best interests that cooler heads should look after its affairs.

The newspaper men have stirred up the honorary officials of the City, the Prefecture and the Wards of Tokyo, and a monster meeting is to be held in the Yurakucho region on the 7th inst. Doubtless a vehement resolution will be passed and copies of it are to be sent to the Cabinet, to Admiral Togo and to Marquis Oyama. Evidently reason has been pulled off her throne and prejudice established in her place. How much there is wanted at this juncture a strong man to raise his voice in the cause of common sense!

The minor journals continue their campaign against the ratification of the treaty. They do not tell their readers anything about the probable results of withholding ratification and continuing the war. Indeed it is observable that no newspaper, great or small, the *Kokumin* and the *Chuo* excepted, devotes any attention to this essential phase of the problem. All seem to be possessed by the absorbing notion that the country has suffered some disgrace, and since human passion generally appeals to physical force under the influence of such a conviction, they are quite persuaded for the moment that to continue fighting would have been preferable.

Wednesday, September 6.

The impression appears to be that popular

discontent does not really take the form of desiring either the non-ratification of the treaty or the continuance of the war. What is wanted is merely that the Cabinet should acknowledge its failure and accept the responsibility by retiring from office. The *Nippon*, which has distinguished itself at this crisis by its manly and thoughtful writing, declares that the people's anger against the *Kokumin Shimbun* is because that journal, instead of acknowledging that there has been a diplomatic failure, writes as though there had been a great diplomatic success, and at the door of the complainants lays the charge of wanting to continue the war. All sensible men, says our contemporary, recognise that ratification of the treaty can not be withheld and that the war could not have been continued for the sake of an indemnity or for the sake of one half of Saghalien. On the other hand they are persuaded that such large concessions need not have been made by Japan so hurriedly and they think that one further effort might have secured a better settlement. They are the more convinced of this when they read in European journals like the *Debats* statements that Russia has not lost much and that M. Witte is to be congratulated. What they want, then, is a manly confession of failure and a corresponding recognition of responsibility. Even the *Chuo*, hitherto remarkable for its moderation, advises the resignation of the Ministry as the only means of allaying popular discontent. The *Asahi* takes the same line. It says that it would like to see the treaty broken and so would the people. But that is impossible, and the proceedings of the mob on Tuesday night will not bring them any nearer to such an end. There is nothing for it except a Ministerial resignation. General Viscount Takashima, formerly Minister of War in the Okuma-Matsukata Cabinet, evidently thinks that these popular demonstrations have their use as showing plainly that the nation does not shrink from continuing the war and that there is no question of inability to do so. He therefore recommends that steps be taken to appease the people. As to the terms, what seems to trouble him most is the condition that the Soya Straits are not to be fortified. Since there is no restriction upon the fortification of Vladivostok there ought not to be any on that of Soya.

But General Takashima does not state whether, in his opinion as a military expert, there would be any use in fortifying the Strait. We can not for our own part see that there would. Land-forts could not do anything towards sealing the passage: it is too wide to be commanded by gun-fire from the shore. The only object then in building forts would be to protect a dockyard or naval station, and presumably there cannot be any intention of establishing either the one or the other. The argument as to inequality of treatment is specious. At first sight one is disposed to agree entirely with Viscount Takashima that if no such restriction applies to Vladivostok, neither should it apply to Soya. It will be observed, however, that there is a corresponding provision with regard to the Russian half of Saghalien. In that region also no forts are to be erected. The Plenipotentiaries seem to have regarded the Saghalien as one distinct from questions relating to other parts of the field.

KOREA.

It is confidently asserted that Mr. McLeavy Brown is about to depart for England, and that the Korean Customs will pass

under the superintendence of Mr. Megata. If that be effected there will be an end of the anomaly of the Customs standing entirely independent of the Treasury.

Some Koreans who, like the gladiators of old, call themselves *morituri*, have addressed a circular to "Japanese of intelligence and benevolence, official and private." The memorialists attack the methods pursued by Japanese civil and military officials in Seoul with regard to the problem of the exchange of nickel coins and the rendering of assistance to Korean merchants and with regard to the problem of requisitioning land for military purposes. We learn that this question of the nickels is being dealt with by Mr. Megata in a manner approved by the Government of Japan, and that the proposed scheme for rendering assistance to the merchants having been improper, their demand was quite unreasonable. It will be remembered that they asked for an unsecured loan for an indefinite period without interest. As to the problem of land requisition, it is stated on the best authority that the Japanese civil and military officials are in consultation with Korean officials and are doing everything in their power to save the owners of the land from being subjected to any inconvenience or loss. The manifesto therefore is a baseless document. It is supposed to have been compiled and circulated by some of the agitators who recently broke into the private residence of the Minister of Home Affairs with reference to the land problem, or by some of those who assaulted the Foreign Minister in connexion with the coast-trade convention. No importance whatever is officially attached to the document.

Subsequent reports confirm the intelligence that Mr. McLeavy Brown is about to leave Korea. When the custom house was established in that country—in the days of Yuan Shih-kai's residency, if we remember aright—Korea was in effect a tributary of China and the customs there were treated as a branch of the Chinese Imperial Maritime establishment. By and bye the China-Japan war asserted the peninsular Kingdom's independence—it was then a Kingdom—but by a curious anomaly it had the effect of asserting the custom's independence also, for Mr. McLeavy Brown became a species of *imperator in imperio* and administered his department unfettered by any Korean Governmental connexions. Very fortunate for the country was it that this able official took that line, for the customs under his management became the one bright spot amid a welter of financial mismanagement and corruption. So soon, however, as Japan took hold and set herself, through Mr. Megata, to reorganize Korean finances, it became evidently necessary that the customs should be absorbed into the general scheme, and should lose its independent character. This is what seems to have now happened, and Mr. McLeavy Brown, who has served in China and Korea for some thirty-odd years and is moreover of mature age, seems to have preferred retirement to subordination. We do not doubt that his great services have been duly recognised.

With reference to the alleged expropriation of land in the suburbs of Seoul, the latest information from Korea suggests that the ground in question is a site intended for the Seoul-Wiju Railway's metropolitan terminus. We are assured that there is no intention whatever of taking any land except upon payment of a just sum, and as to the pretence that three square miles of space are

required for such a purpose it is absurd on the face of it. Persons well acquainted with Seoul inform us that the only place in the suburbs of Seoul where there are "hundreds of tiled houses," as described by the formulator of the charge against the Japanese, is the land lying between the city wall and the river front, and in that region no area three miles square could be blocked out that does not contain valuable property owned by foreigners and Japanese as well as summer residences of Korean dignitaries. It is plainly silly to imagine that the Japanese military authorities would seek to gain possession of such property without paying an adequate price. The only credible hypothesis is that the writer of the letter about this land question heard an extremely exaggerated rumour as to what is really intended to be the site of the railway station, and believing the story *en bloc*, greatly over-stated the size and mis-stated the object.

THE ARMISTICE.

The Foreign Office announces that on the 1st inst. the peace Plenipotentiaries signed the following Armistice Treaty:—

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries of Japan and Russia, duly authorized to that effect by their Governments, have agreed upon the following terms of armistice between the belligerents pending the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace:—

- 1.—A certain distance (zone of demarcation) shall be fixed between the front of the armies of the two Powers in Manchuria, as well as in the region of the Tumen River.
- 2.—The naval forces of one of the belligerents shall not bombard territory belonging to or occupied by the other.
- 3.—Maritime captures will not be suspended by the armistice.
- 4.—During the term of the armistice reinforcements shall not be despatched to the theatre of war. Those which are *en route* shall not be despatched to the north of Mukden on the part of Japan or south of Harbin on the part of Russia.
- 5.—The commanders of the armies of the two Powers shall determine in common accord the conditions of the armistice in conformity with the conditions above enumerated.
- 6.—The two Governments shall give orders to their commanders, immediately after the signature of the Treaty of Peace, in order to put this protocol in execution.

(Signed) KOMURA JUTARO
TAKAHARA KOGORO
SERGE WITTE
ROSEN

Dated Sept. 1st, 1905.

THE RICE CROP.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce has issued its first estimate of this year's rice crop. It is believed that the yield will be 21.7 per cent. less than that of last year—which was altogether extraordinary—and 9.2 per cent. below that of an average year. That is the state of affairs at present, and if the weather continues fine an average crop may be anticipated. The figures published are as follow:—

	Koku.
1895.....	39,060,798
1896.....	36,240,351
1897.....	33,039,393
1898.....	47,387,666
1899.....	39,668,458
1900.....	41,466,422
1901.....	46,914,434
1902.....	35,932,266
1903.....	46,473,293
1904.....	51,430,221
1905 estimate.....	40,292,653
Average.....	44,388,016

The average is obtained by taking the 7 years from 1898 to 1904, inclusive, and omitting the worst of the series (1902) and the best (1904).

RIOTING IN TOKYO.

Tuesday, September 5.

The mass meeting of Tokyo citizens announced for the 5th instant took place under some difficulties. All the gates of Hibiya Park had been shut and mounted police and gendarmes had been posted to prevent ingress, but when the crowd attained sufficient dimensions to defy control, a portion of the Park railings were torn up and thousands of people surged into the enclosure. Mr. Kono Hironaka, always to the fore when any violent agitation is on foot, seemed to be at the head of the mob. At all events he read a resolution which was warmly applauded amid much excitement. We have not yet received a copy of the document. Thereafter the crowd, followed by a number of constables, made its way to the bridge on the east of the Palace, whence there was talk of its proceeding to the Foreign Office and the official residence of the Prime Minister.

The resolutions adopted by the meeting called for the non-ratification of the treaty. Subsequently a portion of the meeting proceeded to the office of the *Kokumin Shinbun* and caused considerable destruction there. On their way back they called at the official residence of the Home Minister, whose procedure in closing Hibiya Park to the meeting had caused much umbrage. They smashed a gate and attempted to set fire to the railings, but there was no serious result.

Wednesday, September 6.

Long accounts are published by Tokyo journals about the mass meeting in Hibiya Park on the 5th. The general impression is that had the police refrained from attempting to block the entrances to the Park no trouble would have arisen. It was felt that in thus acting the police exceeded their legitimate functions, inasmuch as the Park is in the hands of the Tokyo Municipality whose consent to the closing of the place had not been obtained by the police. Members of the City Assembly took the lead in tearing away the obstacles, and thus the mob were excited to commit excesses. They made a deliberate attempt—three attempts it is said—to burn the official residence of the Home Minister, whom they held responsible for the Government's procedure in essaying to prevent the gathering. At one moment it seemed that the building must be destroyed, especially as the fire-engines coming to save it were deliberately obstructed, one being wrecked. Ultimately it became necessary to summon the assistance of the military, and when these—the Guards—appeared upon the scene order was quickly restored. A section of the mob made their way to the official residence of the Prime Minister, but finding it thoroughly guarded, they did not attempt anything. During the night, they occupied themselves destroying police-boxes, twenty of which—some say twenty-three—were pulled out into the middle of the street and burned. The police seem to have studiously refrained at first from using their weapons, but when their own safety was very seriously compromised they were obliged to draw their swords. So far as is known at this moment (Wednesday morning) fifteen citizens were wounded and eighteen policemen. The lecture-meeting in the Shintomiza theatre did not come off. The police had closed the building and shut the gates, and although one of the latter was broken down, the resolute demeanour of the constables restrained the crowd, who probably consisted of the less violent section of

the citizens. One orator attempted to address the people from the balcony of a tea-house opposite the theatre, but after a struggle he was silenced. It would seem that the leading men left the streets at a comparatively early hour and proceeded to the Maple Club, where they held a friendly gathering under the presidency of Mr. Kono Hironaka. The great object of the agitators being to bring about the Emperor's refusal to ratify the treaty of peace, the addresses delivered and the resolutions passed were directed to that end. Probably the great mass of the people assembled in the Hibiya Park did not clearly know what they were voting, but at any rate the resolutions nominally passed and read aloud by Mr. Kono Hironaka were these:—

"We, the united people of Japan, insist that this humiliating treaty must be abolished."

"We earnestly desire that our armies in the field advance boldly and destroy the enemy."

The above two resolutions were to be forwarded to the Commander-in-chief in Manchuria, but unless the telegraphic regulations be violated Marquis Oyama will never receive them by wire, inasmuch as they partake of the character of private messages, which may not be transmitted over military telegraphs.

There was also a resolution addressed to the Privy Council. It prayed the Council to move His Majesty to withhold ratification of the treaty. At the Maple Club, Mr. Yamada Kinoshige, one of the old seceders from the *Suiyu-kai*, argued vehemently against the idea that it would be a breach of national good-faith to withhold ratification, and urged that His Majesty be strongly petitioned in that sense. Mr. Otaki Kanichi spoke in a similar tone and proposed a number of measures for securing the rejection of ratification. These measures took the form of petitions, lectures, meetings, visits to members of the Privy Council and of the two Houses and so forth. They were enthusiastically adopted. Representatives of the following prefectures also spoke, namely, Kanagawa, Hyogo, Fukushima, Shizuoka, Osaka, Hyogo, Ehime, Niigata, Saitama and several others. Mr. Anjoji Kyoshi declared that the mistaken foreign policy of 1874 had led to the war of 1894-5; the mistakes of 1895 had led to the war of 1904; and now the present blundering would surely plunge the people in a worse war than ever five or six-years hence. At this stage a barrister whose name is not given, rose and deliberately reported that the residence of the Home Minister had just been burned; a number of police-boxes destroyed, and an attack on the Foreign Office was about to take place. This announcement was received with cheers. Then Mr. Ota Suketoki invited those present to rise and say a prayer for the souls of the brave men who had perished in a war that threatened to be fruitless. While this ceremony was in progress news arrived that the Guards had surrounded a large body of citizens in Hibiya Park and the meeting thereupon broke up in disorder. The *Nippon* says that flames were seen in some 13 places in Tokyo before 2 a.m., but these were doubtless the burning of police-boxes. The police-station at Kyobashi was also burned.

The newspapers may thank themselves for this disturbance. With few exceptions their writings about the treaty of peace have been such as could scarcely fail to cause popular excitement. The reign of reason seems tardy in coming. It is to be noted,

however, that so far as actual deeds of violence are concerned, there would probably have been none at all had not the authorities taken the unwise step of attempting to close the Hibiya Park. The original programme did not extend beyond the voting of resolutions in the Park, the singing of the National Anthem outside the Palace and the holding of a lecture meeting in the Shintomi theatre as well as a convivial gathering in the Maple Club. It is more than probable that had no attempt been made to interfere with these proceedings, the whole affair would have passed off in an orderly manner.

Judging from what we saw yesterday of the partial destruction of a police-box outside the Sakurada Gate in Tokyo at 11 a.m., it appeared to us that this work was done entirely by a party of lads, seemingly students, from 17 to 20 years of age or perhaps a little older. They formed a kind of flying detachment, moving rapidly along the streets and stoning the police-box as they passed. Of course the damage done was trifling. It did not extend beyond the smashing of glass windows and the cracking or denting of boards. In fact the affair suggested a demonstration rather than a riot. No policemen were visible. Half an hour subsequently a force of ten constables moved at a leisurely pace towards the Sakurada Gate, but not one could be seen at the time of the occurrence. A mounted gendarme stood quietly in the gateway observing the doings of the lads, and a crowd of citizens looked on from the parapet of the moat, but on the whole it was evident that these students, some thirty in number, constituted the whole active force in this quarter of the city. Probably there were other bands similarly occupied in other districts. The action of the police during the night of the 5th seems to have produced very bad feeling among the citizens. Not only did these resent the attempt to exclude them from the Hibiya Park, but they were also much exasperated by the constables' subsequent use of weapons. The constables themselves suffered severely, mainly from stone-throwing, and having received orders to close the park their duty left them no choice. But the death of three citizens and the wounding of several others make a novel record in the Japanese capital, and do not tend to allay the excitement already caused by the peace treaty. It is a difficult problem is that of dealing with these mass meetings. The British authorities have had their own share of trouble. On the whole, with people naturally so orderly as the Japanese the best plan seems to be a minimum of official interference.

We learn that some 200 citizens are in custody. About 80 were arrested within the compound of the Home Minister's official residence, and 40 in the Hibiya Park at 8 a.m. on the 6th. It is said that four police-stations were burned, namely those at Fukagawa, Shitaya, Asakusa and Yorozyo-bashi.

Members of the Tokyo City Council, the City Assembly and others held a meeting on Wednesday and passed resolutions condemning the terms of the peace treaty as not calculated to assure permanent peace, and condemning also the action of the Government in interfering with expressions of public opinion.

Five members of the House of Representatives have been prosecuted by the Public Prosecutor on a charge of disturbing the public peace. It is stated that the

police station at Nihonbashi was burned on Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Thursday, September 7.

The meeting of the Privy Council held yesterday and that of the Council of Ministers at the Palace was for the purpose applying the 9th and the 14th Articles of the Martial Law to the city of Tokyo and its suburbs. The import of these Articles is to place the districts in question under military control. This will apply especially to the case of newspapers and magazines. If they publish any matter calculated, in the opinion of the Home Minister, to subvert the Government or to incite the people to violations of law and order, they are liable to restraints of various kinds, including suspension and suppression.

This is a great disgrace to Tokyo, but it must be regretfully admitted that the newspapers are fully responsible. Their unreasoning attitude, or at all events the unreasoning attitude of many of them, in connexion with the peace-terms has been quite astonishing. That popular excitement should have been raised to a very high pitch by the vague conception of having yielded in the conference-chamber to a country which Japan had thoroughly beaten in the field was natural enough, but it is precisely at such a time that respectable newspapers should lend their aid to the cause of reason, and should endeavour to recall the people from passion to logic. It is hard to say which journal is most blameworthy. We are inclined to pick out the *Hochi Shimbun*, which published one of the most disgraceful pictures we have ever seen in the columns of a newspaper. It is not to be denied that if leading statesmen do not recognise the duty of keeping their private lives free from moral blemish, they place in the hands of their enemies a weapon which is sure to be wielded against them. But the *Hochi Shimbun's* picture was not inspired by any solicitude for social morality. It was one of the most terrible incentives to violence and hatred that could possibly be conceived, and when we remember that the journal is owned by Mr. Minoru Katsudo, a member of the House of Representatives, the offence becomes doubly disgraceful. But if the *Hochi* is a conspicuous sinner, it must be admitted that the *Asahi* also has sinned badly. It has filled whole pages with subscribers' letters many of which are totally unfit to appear in journalistic columns. One expects very different action on the part of a journal like the *Asahi*, but we are obliged to confess that with a very few honourable exceptions the press of Tokyo has shown few commendable qualities at this crisis.

For the present the city will be under the control of General Viscount Sakuma.

On the 6th inst. there were some further ebullitions of riotous spirit. Nothing could better illustrate the unreasoning character of the proceedings than the fact that the mob destroyed some 30 carriages belonging to the Shigwai Electric Railway Company. This was plainly the work of *jinrikisha* coolies and had nothing to do with politics. Some disposition was displayed to resume the attempts against the residence of the Home Minister, but the place being under military guard nothing could be accomplished. A lighted torch is said to have been thrown over the gate. At 1.20 on the morning of the 7th, a party of roughs succeeded in setting fire to the Kanda Police-station, which was destroyed.

The *Asahi Shimbun* affirms that 139 police-boxes were burned and 29 were smashed, but on examining the *Asahi's* list

we observe that several police-boxes are shown as burned though our own personal observation contradicts the statement.

The police returns state that 60 constables were wounded (10 of them severely) and 6 gendarmes. The number of citizens said to have been injured is 73. Concerning this last number there are many versions, some authorities alleging that as many as 4 or 5 citizens were killed in addition to those wounded. Eight persons have been prosecuted as leaders of the mob.

It is thought that the number of arrests exceed 300, but there will be much difficulty in adducing proofs of guilt, and there is a strong conviction that many wholly innocent onlookers were arrested. So far as we can ascertain the rioters consisted chiefly of students and workmen; in fact, of folks whose ideas of the political situation must be extremely obscure. The general opinion is that had the police refrained from all attempts to close the Hibiya Park or obstruct the demonstration, there would not have been anything in the shape of a disturbance. In short the affair closely resembles one of the experiences not uncommon in London, where by seeking to exclude the people from a rendezvous—Hyde Park for example—the police have inspired a spirit of outrage. Virtually the whole resentment of the people was directed against the police whom they usually regard as excellent friends. It is certainly an excessive exercise of authority to interdict a meeting at the eleventh hour when the object of the meeting is in no sense seditious. The usual course is to wait until the meeting develops a dangerous character. The police on this occasion not only sought to prevent the very holding of meetings, but adopted that course at such a late hour as to leave no sufficient interval for warning. In the Asakusa district of the city there was no rioting nor any demonstration against the police, simply because the latter appealed to the people's reason and refrained from all violent measures of repression.

The mass meeting under the auspices of the City Assembly which was to have been held on the 8th instant, has been abandoned, owing to apprehension of fresh disturbance.

The Governor of Tokyo has issued a very wise proclamation recognising the patriotic motives that inspire the people but pointing out that they can only injure themselves and their country by proceeding to acts of violence, by breaking the law and by destroying public or private property. Baron Senge notes specially the extremely regrettable feature that students should wreck their career by making themselves instruments of riotous procedure.

As Mr. Harriman and his party were proceeding to the residence of the Minister of State for Finance on the 5th instant, having been invited to dinner by Baron Sone, one of their number was struck on the back of the head by a stone; and as they were returning, another of the party, whose *jinrikisha* had got ahead of the carriages, was hustled and might have been roughly handled but for the activity and presence of mind of his drawers. The *Hochi Shimbun* writes very hotly about this disgrace to the city, but while endorsing our contemporary's strictures we desire to ask with whom does the responsibility rest primarily. Can it be imagined by the *Hochi Shimbun* that its own writings and the shocking caricatures it has published have not been fully as subversive of peace and good order as are the outrages committed by students and working

men? To Japan's friends nothing could have been more profoundly disappointing than the conduct of the newspapers at this crisis. We think very little of the commotion caused by the citizens of Tokyo. Indeed we have no hesitation whatever in laying the blame on the police, who having committed the great initial blunder of interfering with perfectly legitimate expressions of public opinion, supplemented their error by recourse to excessive violence, thus converting Tokyo into a species of St. Petersburg. But we do think most seriously of the extraordinary vertigo which seized the whole of the Tokyo press—with the notable exceptions of the *Kokumin*, the *Chuo* and the *Nippon*—and thus not only betrayed the papers into a display of such unreasoning prejudice as has seldom been paralleled but also perverted them into instruments of fear and incendiarism. It is upon the shoulders of the press that the prime responsibility rests on this most unhappy occasion, and we address these words without reservation even to the great leading journals, the *Fiji Shimbun*, the *Asahi Shimbun* and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. There is not the slightest doubt what the verdict of the future will be about their conduct.

General Sakuma, who is now in charge of the city of Tokyo, has issued orders to the troops enjoining the necessity of restoring and maintaining order. He points out that though the rioters act without any professed purpose, they must be restrained. The troops on guard are first to exhaust every pacific means of preserving tranquillity and preventing outrages; if these means fail they are to fire blank cartridge, and in the last resort they are to use bullets. It is specially enjoined that care must be taken not to injure mere spectators.

MR. SATO.

Mr. Sato Airmar has achieved quite a reputation in connexion with the peace negotiations. Whether it can be called an altogether enviable reputation is perhaps questionable, though an excellent likeness of him has appeared in American journals over the legend, "The talkative member of Baron Komura's suite, whose loquacity has delighted newspaper men and perplexed the diplomats." The *Literary Digest* devotes nearly two columns to the subject, and its comments will interest Mr. Sato's friends we reproduce them:—

Slavonic stolidity and Oriental secretiveness are proverbial. As the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries and their attachés are representatives of their respective countries it was naturally expected that they would display these peculiar qualities and envelop themselves during all the course of their mission in a veil of impenetrable reserve and silence. But they did nothing of the kind. They submitted to be interviewed, were tempted into answering statement with counter-statement, and then into contradicting themselves in a way that completely surprised and delighted the newspaper men with whom they came in contact. Says the *New York Evening Post*: "There have been peace conferences many, and plenipotentiaries have met before, but we doubt if the world's business up till now can show the sort of diplomatic scenery from house-tops to which we are to-day listening."

Mr. A. Imara Sato, of Baron Komura's suite, began the talking, and he kept it going even after Mr. Serge J. Witte, the Czar's senior peace envoy, landed at New York last week. On August 2, however, he seemed to realize that he had overstepped the limits of discretion, and so he expressed his regrets to the reporters who had assembled at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel and informed them that their day's meeting with him must end. "It has been very pleasant," he politely said, "but now we must stop. I shall be so very busy." But before he announced this resolution (which was soon broken) he had

about all that a diplomat could tell. Says the New York *World*—

"Mr. Sato—speaking absolutely for himself—had given a ready answer to almost every question, but now it was all over. His ideas as to what Japan should demand had been very thoroughly aired and a good many things that otherwise would not have been made public have been spread broadcast over the world. Some of them have even reached St. Petersburg, and comments thereon have been cabled back to this country."

On August 5 the peace plenipotentiaries departed for Oyster Bay. But before they left Mr. Sato was unable to refrain from imparting a few final "confidences" to his newspaper friends. If he is correctly reported by the New York *Tribune*, he publicly and freely discussed with his interviewers again all the more important problems to be solved at the conference at Portsmouth. So it appears that Mr. Sato is the person whom the world has to thank for the information that Japan will insist upon keeping Saghalien and demand an indemnity of \$500,000,000 as the first terms of any treaty of peace. The announcement that he was speaking "absolutely for himself" was not made until time was given to find out what effect his remarks would have upon the authorities at St. Petersburg and the world at large. Newspapers are now asking what object, if any, Baron Komura had in attaching to his suite such a talkative man as Mr. Sato, for they are in doubt as to whether they have been grossly deceived or have been made the unwitting instruments for conveying "bluffs" and threats to Russia. Thus the New York *Sun*, in a half-humorous vein, says:

"The masterly skill with which Mr. Sato screened his force in its journey from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic, the strategic genius he has displayed in keeping it perfectly covered ever since it occupied and entrenched itself in the Waldorf-Astoria, a week ago yesterday, can not be overpraised."

"The selection of such a man for a post of such peculiar difficulty, moreover, is only another evidence of the astuteness of Baron Komura himself. Knowing the Japanese genius for anticipating with minute preparation all future contingencies that may be humanly possible, it can not be doubted that the newspaper interview feature of the peace conference expedition to America was studied and perfected before leaving Tokyo with as much minuteness of detail as were the more vital plans involved in the contest."

If the purpose of Mr. Sato was to elicit expressions of opinion from Russian officials, he must feel greatly satisfied with his success, for the *Czar*, if a special cable to the New York *Times* be true, took occasion to publicly declare "his approval of the recommendation to continue the war till the enemy is crushed, and, above all, not to think of the cession of territory or the payment of an indemnity, and to make no peace unworthy of great Russia"; and Mr. Witte, while en route to this country, was reported to have said:—"I am afraid peace negotiations will be ended in a week. The Japanese conditions are too intolerable to admit discussion." Mr. Witte, however, upon landing, declared, through an interpreter, to the reporters assembled to meet him, that if he made this remark, "it was in a private capacity, and he had no knowledge that it was to be used for publication."

"BLOOD IS THICKER THAN WATER."

Mention in a recent note on "The Naval Pocket-Book" of the title of one of the late Sir William Laird Clowes' works of fiction may have brought to the minds of some of our readers a famous incident that occurred in the China Seas in the late fifties. Though various accounts of the affair have been published, the following letter and comments which appeared in the *Spectator* of July 15th are so good that they seem quite worthy to be added to the list:—

SIR,—An old man residing in this town is one of the few living men who saw the American flag raised at Monterey in 1846. He was a warrant officer on the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, a ship that was presented us by the Mother-country in the early days. In 1857 he was in the Far East, and I am sending you the following extract from his reminiscences in hopes that it may prove of interest. I have made no attempt to improve on his diction:—

"Ten years afterwards, in '47, I was again with Admiral Dupont on the U.S. frigate *Albatross* on our cruise in China, Japan, and India. The *Albatross* was a new ship, and the finest one that had ever been in East India up to that time. We took the American Minister-Plenipotentiary. His name was John William B. Reid. We arrived in Hongkong, here we met the English-French squadrons preparing to go up and take the city of Canton, which they

did, and also took Governor Yeh a prisoner and brought him out to India. We followed them up as far as the Bogue Forts, and then we took the small boats and landed in Canton in the city proper, then returned to Hongkong after the English had finished their fighting. We then prepared to go to Peking:

At the mouth of the Pello River are the Taku or Mud Forts. The English took them in about two hours. They then pushed on up to Tientsin, which is at the mouth of the Grand Canal from Peking. The Chinese Government sent down Commissioners to give us the treaties. We got ours first, so we did not enter the Grand Canal. We went up the Peiho River in boats, as our ships lay off about eight miles on account of shallow water. After receiving our treaty we had to have it ratified in Shanghai. Our vessel lay down at Wusung, about eighteen miles from Shanghai. There the treaty was ratified.

In 1859 Admiral Hope went in with the English navy to take the Taku Forts. He thought to take them in two hours, but instead the Chinese nearly took him. After fighting about four hours, having had several of his vessels destroyed, he sent a midshipman over to our ship to see Commodore Tattnall in regard to lowering their six hundred men into action. Our Commodore said: 'No; it is worth more than my commission. We are at peace with China; that is a declaration of war. No matter what my feelings are, I cannot do it.' The midshipman went over the side of the vessel, bearing a very down-hearted expression on his face. The Commodore was watching him, and sang out: 'Avast! young man. Lay aft! You say the Admiral is wounded?' 'Yes, Sir.' 'If he had those six hundred men towed into action, he thinks he can withdraw?' 'Yes, Sir.' This is when that celebrated expression was uttered: 'Blood is thicker than water.' 'A brother-sailor is in distress; I will help him out.' We were lying about seven miles out of range; we had a small steamer called the *Taney Wan* and we towed those six hundred men into action. We then retired from the range of the fighting. The Commodore wished to go over and see the English Admiral, who was lying wounded, having had both of his legs broken. Just as we got alongside a shot struck the stern of our boat and killed the coxswain, Hart, Lieutenant Trenchard, flag officer, who is now Admiral Trenchard, was wounded. Our boat was smashed, and we were all thrown into the water. That was the first time the English ever had the pleasure of fishing for Yanks. Every time they threw the line over a Yank bit at it, and they hauled them on board. The Commodore and Trenchard went aft to see the Admiral, who was lying on a settee, giving orders the best he could. And we, as naturally as ducks take to water, went forward. The bulwarks were shot away, the guns destroyed, and the decks bloody. The decks had been sanded down to absorb the blood. We went to the bow gun—a pivot gun on the forecastle—and stood a-lookin' at those four men fighting that gun, where they ought to have had fourteen. They had to act as train tacksman, side tacksman, handspikenant, loaders and spongers. They could not fire the gun very often. We stood there a-watching them a-straining themselves to fire that gun. One after another of us dropped in and fought that gun for them, and made the English stand back. We went as white Yanks and came out as black ones. We fought that gun for two hours. That is the way in which I served under two flags in one day.

I was in the United States Service, enlisted, and fought under the English flag, and served in the English Navy at that time. We then returned to Hongkong, from there to Bombay, through the Mozambique Channel, and around the Cape of Good Hope, and back to the United States, and got in just before the Civil War broke out."

Some years ago there were some letters published in your columns in regard to this incident, but I have not the files at hand, and so cannot say whether this account is essentially different.—I am, Sir, &c.,

Los Gatos, California.

[We publish with great satisfaction this spirited account of a memorable incident by one who took part in it, and congratulate the gallant old seaman on the vigour and picturesqueness of his description. We knew, of course, that the American bluejackets had worked one of our guns, but this first-hand account of one of the actual combatants is of unrivalled interest. We published correspondence on the subject on June 25th, 1898. The comment of the American Navy Department on the action then quoted by us, if properly understood, is one of the most striking things in the whole story. It was in the following terms that the Department acknowledged the receipt of Commodore Tattnall's despatch:—

"Navy Department, Washington, S. C. 59.

SIR,—I have received your No. 36, dated July 4th, 1859, relating principally to the action between the Chinese forces and the allied squadrons of England

and France at the mouth of the River Peiho, on 25th June 1859, and to your proceedings on that occasion. Your course as indicated in your dispatch meets with the approbation of the Department.—Your obedient servant,

ISAAC JONCEY, Secy. of the Navy."

The spirit of this despatch is indeed what Swift called "right English," and worthy in its splendid reserve of the best naval traditions of the race. The American Navy never "slops over."—Ed. *Spectator*.]

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

There appears to be fighting in Manchuria. On the 26th ultimo, according to an *Asahi* telegram, the Russians made an advance in considerable force from the Pung-hwa direction. The Japanese made a semblance of retreat in order to draw on the enemy, and then attacked fiercely on the 1st instant, driving him back effectually and inflicting heavy loss. This waste of life is pitiful.

According to the *Shogyo Shimpō* the news of peace having been concluded created a great sensation on the Stock Exchange in London and New York. Buyers of Japanese and Russian securities presented themselves in crowds and the following quotations were recorded on the 30th:—

Japanese Securities, London.

4 per cents.....	£90.10s.	£2 2s.6d. rise.
War-bonds 5 per cents.....	£104.2s.0d.	£2 0s.10d. "
5 per cents.....	£102.11s.11d.	5s.2d. "
6 per cents.....	£104.15s.0d.	15s.2d. "
New 5 per cents.....	£103.15s.0d.	15s.0d. "
Four and a half's.....	£94.15s.0d.	£2 15s.0d. "

Japanese Securities, New York.

6 per cents.....	£104.11s.6d.	15s.0d. rise.
New 6 1/2 per cents.....	£103.2s.6d.	12s.6d. full.
4 1/2 per cents.....	£94.2s.6d.	15s.0d. rise.

Russian Securities, London.

4 per cents.....	£92	£2 17s.0d. rise.
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It is stated that the convention for the new Anglo-Japanese alliance will be published simultaneously with the peace terms.

According to a *Jiji Shimpō* telegram from London there has been a non-official statement as to the new treaty of alliance between England and Japan. The treaty provides for the preservation of the *status quo* in East Asia. It pledges Japan to assist in the defence of India, and it engages each Power to come to the assistance of the other in the event of war.

Messrs Rothschild and Sons have sent a congratulatory telegram to Count Katsura. The message says:—"We beg that you will convey to His Majesty the Emperor our most respectful congratulations on the conclusion of peace. The illustrious victories achieved by your country's forces are almost unparalleled, and the magnanimity and forbearance shown by His Majesty in the hour of triumph add another jewel to his crown of glory."

It is widely rumoured that a special session of the Diet will be convened next month.

American papers give prominence to the following telegram, dated New York, August 15:—

A special to *The Times* from Berlin says:—"Although it is hard for me, as a German, to admit it, I am nevertheless of the opinion that if the war had been between Germany and Japan, instead of between Russia and Japan, the Japanese would have been victorious, the only difference being that they would have paid more dearly for their victory."

This admission was made to-day by Professor Baelz, who was formerly medical adviser to the Emperor of Japan, and who is regarded as the foremost German authority on the Mikado's country. He has just arrived from Japan.

The Japanese victories, in Baelz's opinion, have been due partly, but only partly, to the domestic

troubles in Russia and to the demoralized condition of the Czar's army. He says these are not the chief reasons. The chief reasons are to be found in the character of the Japanese people.

The *New York Times* publishes the following:—

It has become almost an axiom that Japan possesses all the military virtues and China all the mercantile virtues. That remarkable exposition, "The Soul of a Nation," published in *The Times*, gave mankind at large its first notion of the Japanese version of "chivalry." It is the notion one would expect of a nation in which the trading class is traditionally despised, and, like any class in that category, becomes despicable.

But the military class in Japan is as clean in pecuniary matters as in any others. The Samurai is as free from smirches and scandals of a sordid kind as the officers of the United States Army, and we cannot put it more strongly. "Graft" is quite unknown and unsuspected in the administration of this war. We have just received a striking illustration of this truth. An American concern which made a specialty of "salving" vessels, thought that there should be something for it in the raising of the sunken Russian warships, and communicated with an American concern engaged in business in Japan. The reply of the head of this latter concern is worth printing. Here are the essential parts of it:

"In reply to your letter the Japanese appear to be quite able to take care of all the ships which they desire to raise, and I do not think there is the slightest chance of any foreign concern being requested to assist. There is no doubt that our Japanese friends, the Government officials, are past masters in the art of doing things economically. War with them does not mean an era of extravagance and corruption such as seems inevitable in more civilized countries! We have had many dealings with the various departments and put through some very large transactions, and in no case has there been the slightest hint of any bribery. The officials work for a reduction of price in exactly the same way as if their own pockets were concerned, and as their experience grows they are becoming the keenest of traders. No foreign concern would undertake the raising of sunken ships unless on terms which would give them very good and safe profit. The Japanese prefer to keep that profit for themselves. I am sorry to send you such a discouraging report, but cannot help the facts."

It is hardly necessary to point out the contrast between the Japanese and the Russian official methods, nor to indicate how much that difference may and must have had to do with the operations of this war.

There has been a discharge of sulphurous matter from Shirane-zan and the outflow has entered the river at Kusatsu, thence making its way to the Azuma and the Tane. Great destruction of fishes is said to have resulted.

Captain Macmillan has resigned his position in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in order to take up the post of Surveyor to Lloyd's Underwriters in Kobe. He has a long and distinguished record of service in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, having been the pioneer commander on three lines, the Australian, the Bombay and the English. He is universally liked and esteemed by those with whom he comes into contact, and Kobe is to be congratulated on becoming his residence.

A Cabinet council was held at the Palace on Wednesday. The Privy Council was invited to discuss an important question.

Belated telegrams to the *Kokumin Shinbun* say that an armistice was signed on the 1st instant, and that the measures for giving effect to it are to be left to the Commanders-in-chief at the front. It is curious that on this very day there should have been a conflict of some magnitude in Manchuria.

A telegram to the *Hochi Shinbun* from Moji—presumably carried by a ship from Shanghai—says that General Dessino is going round proudly claiming that in the end the victory lay with Russia. Victory forsooth! The kind of victory that a man might claim who, having been flogged repeatedly during a year and a half, was

about to be stripped of his garments when, owing to the clemency of his judges, it was agreed to leave him in possession of his shirt. We really do not believe that General Dessino has been so foolish.

CRICKET.

The cricket match on Saturday afternoon, played in the pleasantest of weather, might be called a game between Slows and Swifts. The Rest were painfully slow in compiling their 101, and only three of them (Strome, 25; Kingdon, 11; and Abbott, 24) managed to get into double figures, though the bowling had little sting in it. The Eleven pursued quite different tactics, hitting out freely and piling up the runs as briskly as possible, so that it was not long before they had topped their opponents' total. Some of the fielding was good and matters seem shaping well for the Interport week. Scores:—

THE REST.

O. Strome, c. Duff, b. H. W. Kilby	25
B. C. Foster, b. Emerson	1
D. Cox, b. J. McClure	5
F. G. Correa, b. J. McClure	3
L. S. Hudson, b. Emerson	0
E. E. Eddison, c. Edwards, b. Emerson	0
A. E. Cooper, c. & b. Emerson	0
S. W. Argent, c. Hunt, b. Mollison	7
W. E. J. Detmold, c. Lambert, b. Mollison	1
A. Kingdon, c. Lambert, b. Emerson	2
F. J. Healing, c. & b. Mollison	2
F. J. Abbott, bowled Moon	24
C. T. Mayes, run out	1
W. F. Worden, b. Dixon	3
H. G. Bell, run out	0
J. G. Gonzales, c. Kilby, b. Moon	4
A. J. McClure, not out	0
Extras	7

Total

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Dr. Emerson	96	19	7	5
Johnstone McClure	66	17	5	2
W. D. S. Edwards	30	10	2	—
J. T. Dixon	51	16	2	1
J. M. Mollison	60	14	3	3
H. W. Kilby	18	10	1	1
Dr. Moon	12	8	—	2

AN ELEVEN.

H. W. Kilby, c. A. J. McClure, b. Cooper	26
Dr. Emerson, c. Correa, b. Kingdon	20
J. T. Dixon, b. Cooper	13
A. J. McClure, l.b.w. b. Foster	1
J. M. Mollison, not out	43
E. N. Lambert, not out	10
W. D. S. Edwards	—
C. M. Duff	—
Dr. Moon	—
H. J. Hunt	—
Extras	7

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
A. E. Cooper	66	53	1	2
A. Kingdon	36	27	—	1
B. C. Foster	36	19	2	1
F. J. Abbott	6	16	—	—

LAWN TENNIS.

The final round of the Y. C. & A. C. Singles Handicap was played on Wednesday evening at the Cricket Ground. The competitors, as stated in our issue of Tuesday, were Messrs A. W. Read and E. Quelch.

Play began punctually at 4, and the strong glare from the sun bothered both players. Owing to the wind sides were changed after alternate games.

The first set was won by Mr. Quelch, with a score of 6-3, and the second by Mr. Read with 6-1. The third set, after Quelch leading by 5-3, eventually fell to Read with a deuce 7-5, and he also took the last set with 8-6, thus winning by three sets to one (3-6, 6-1, 7-5, 8-6).

The winner is to be congratulated on winning both the Doubles and Singles Handicaps, and should be heavily penalized next season.

YACHTING.

The 39 Raters and Cruising Class all started together at 1.30 on Saturday afternoon to race over the Kawasaki buoy-Lightship course. The wind was light, south-east, at first, but improved later, veering to south. *Mary* soon took the lead, and was never headed all round the course. At the Kawasaki buoy they were timed:—

<i>Mary</i>	2.25.00
<i>Maid Marion</i>	2.28.45
<i>Kingfisher</i>	2.30.25
<i>Nina</i>	2.28.00
<i>Surprise</i>	2.39.15
<i>Asagao</i>	2.40.20
<i>Wanderer</i>	2.45.20
<i>Kathleen</i>	2.47.20

Returning from the outer mark closehaunched, they all had to make a short tack to clear the Lightship. *Wanderer*, however, elected to make a long board out into the tide, adding unnecessarily to the distance she had to cover. Rounding the Lightship, the order was the same, and the times at the finish were as follows:—

	Finish.	Handicap.	Corrected.
<i>Mary</i>	3.53.00	scratch.	3.53.00
<i>Maid Marion</i>	4.07.58	22 mins.	3.45.58
<i>Kingfisher</i>	4.08.21	30 mins.	3.38.21
<i>Nina</i>	4.40.50	scratch.	4.40.50
<i>Asagao</i>	4.47.55	"	4.47.55
<i>Surprise</i>	4.56.14	21 mins.	4.35.14
<i>Wanderer</i>	5.09.25	21 mins.	4.48.25
<i>Kathleen</i>	5.18.45	27 mins.	4.51.45

Kingfisher takes first prize for 39 Raters; *Surprise* first prize for the Cruising Class.

The 21 Raters raced round the Widow buoy course, the times at finish being:—

<i>Aimée</i>	4.23.23	scratch.	4.23.23	Second prize.
<i>Edna</i>	4.24.12	3 mins.	4.21.12	<i>Winsome Cup</i> .
<i>Pele</i>	4.25.14	1 min.	4.24.14	
<i>Winsome</i>	4.26.37	4 mins.	4.22.37	
<i>Sunbeam</i>	4.35.21	8 mins.	4.27.31	
<i>Yugao</i>	4.46.57	20 mins.	4.26.57	
<i>Lily</i>	5.03.23	25 mins.	4.38.23	

Edna takes the first prize, the *Winsome Cup*, on handicap; *Aimée* the second prize given by the Club on Club time allowance.

Four Larks started and finished; No. 11 winning from No. 5.

CHINESE BOYCOTT.

A Peking telegram under date of Aug. 31st says that an Imperial Decree has been issued to the viceroys throughout the Empire ordering them to suppress the anti-American movement of the native traders.

A Shanghai telegram to the *Kokumin*, under date of Sept. 1st, says that an Imperial Decree ordering the stoppage of the anti-American movement by the native traders has produced excellent effects. Business is going on briskly so that fears of serious disturbances seem to be fading away. The Imperial message was very urgent, pointing out to the people the long friendship which had existed between America and China, and to the readiness of America to amicably negotiate a new treaty with regard to Chinese emigrants. Discussion in native circles is still going on.

PLAGUE IN KOBE.

On Sept. 3rd, two fresh cases of plague appeared in the Kobe branch factory of the Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co. The patients are female workers. The cases number four since the first appearance on Aug. 28th in this factory.

On Sept. 4th, a fresh case of bubonic plague appeared in the Kobe Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co. This time the patient is a male worker, 17 years old.

The plague is not yet stamped out in the Kobe branch factory of the Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co. On Sept. 5th, two fresh cases were reported. The patients are workmen employed at the factory.

A Kobe telegram says that three fresh cases of bubonic plague appeared there on Sept. 6th.

TOKYO AND THE PEACE NEWS.

THERE had not been the smallest demonstration of rejoicing in Tokyo about the peace news up to the evening of the 1st instant. No flags were hung at the places where they have been so often flaunted on occasions of victory, and the lanterns were not lit that have so often done duty during the past 18 months. One would be inclined to infer that the issue of the negotiations is not regarded with pleasure. Yet our information goes to show that in business circles the course adopted by the Government in the Conference chamber is approved. It is felt that if Russia was determined not to pay an indemnity now, there would be no reasonable prospect of compelling her to pay one hereafter. It appears to us that such is eminently the sensible view. With tremendous loss of life and after a protracted struggle Vladivostock might have been taken and another colossal and sanguinary effort might have carried the Japanese to Harbin, whereafter the invasion of the Amur region and the Maritime Province could have been undertaken. But what then? Supposing that even after such defeats the St. Petersburg Government decided to persist in its refusal to re-imburse the Japanese, would there have been any means available for collecting the money? One can not perceive that there would. Besides there is another contingency. This continuous succession of military disasters with their cumulative burden of debt and misery, might have precipitated the crisis which has long been threatening Russia: a rebellion might have broken out; the ROMANOFF dynasty might have fallen and the empire might have lapsed into a condition so chaotic that Japan would have found none to negotiate with. In that event she would have fared ill for continuing the war, and not upon herself alone but upon Europe also would she have brought calamity. Russia holds a place in European regard by the magnitude of her liabilities. She presents the strange anomaly of a country whose integrity is helped by debts. Anything that drove her to repudiation would be a world-wide catastrophe. Japan is not under any very binding obligation to consider that phase of the question, but it is certainly her duty to pay some attention to the interests of the nations whose comity she has now finally entered under such brilliant circumstances. To make herself an object of execration by pursuing a selfish policy of self-aggrandisement would be extremely short-sighted. The fact is that when this question of continuing the war is calmly considered it assumes one of two aspects: the aim would be either to recover a sum of money or to achieve territorial aggrandisement. The former, even assuming that any civilized country were justified in fighting for such a purpose, would be virtually impossible of achievement. For, as has already been said, no reverses inflicted on Russia in Far-Eastern Asia could beat her to her knees.

She could not possibly be reduced to the position of having to purchase her imperial safety. To accomplish that Japan would have to carry her arms into Europe, a feat of inconceivable magnitude. Suppose that the war were continued with unbroken success until the close of 1906, and suppose—an almost extravagant hypothesis—that Russia was by that time driven beyond Lake Baikal, Japan would still be as far as ever from obtaining re-imbursement of her outlays, which would then aggregate something colossal. She would find herself burdened with a crushing weight of debt and would have to choose between one of two courses, either fruitlessly abandoning the hardly won regions or retaining there a vast and costly army, since Russia would certainly not purchase their evacuation. The St. Petersburg statesmen, well appreciating the dilemma into which Japan had thrust her head, would quietly leave her to extricate herself as best she could. All this must be quite plain to thoughtful Japanese. Granted then that by continuing the fight Japan could not hope to recoup her outlays, it results that victory would only bring an accretion of territory, and this empire would stand convicted of pursuing the policy which above all others she has most persistently disavowed, the policy of territorial aggression. On the other hand, she has already achieved the declared objects of the war, more than achieved them. She has driven Russia wholly from Manchuria. She has re-instated herself in Liaotung. She has obtained unequivocal recognition of her exceptional position in Korea. And she has gained other material advantages of no small value—the ownership of 500 miles of railway with the adjacent coal-fields; the acquisition of valuable fishery privileges, and the addition of half of Saghalien to her empire. No war waged against Russia in Far-Eastern Asia offers opportunity for greater achievements than these. Japan has proved herself to be possessed of incomparable soldiers and generals. She has also now proved herself to be possessed of great statesmen. And we accurately foretell the verdict of history when we say that no deed of daring, no feat of leadership, accomplished on sea or shore during the past two years exceeds the high courage and profound patriotism of the officials who, undeterred by the outcry of the unthinking mob, have not hesitated to be wise in their country's interests by concluding this unpopular treaty. They well knew that it would be unpopular; not because it deserves to be, but because its provisions necessarily fall short of the extravagant dimensions to which men's hopes had been raised by a succession of brilliant victories. Incomparably easier would have been the course of blind obstinacy involving a renewal of the war. But the Elder Statesmen and the Cabinet Ministers to whose direction Japan's affairs are happily now confided, have braved unpopularity for their country's sake and have seized the psychological moment to conclude peace.

M. WITTE AND RUSSIA.

IT is a pity that M. WITTE could not crown his good work at Portsmouth by refraining from bombastic utterances. His telegram to the TSAR spoils everything. "Russia remains ever, as hitherto, a great Power in the Far East." What has happened to justify this cry of exultation? Nothing whatever except that Russia has escaped the obligation of paying an indemnity. She has not re-established her military reputation or her naval reputation. There has been no break in the continuity of her series of defeats. Two years ago she refused to abandon her aggressive designs in Manchuria and refused to recognise Japan's position in Korea, and she has been forced to do both of these things—forced at the point of the bayonet. But she has not been compelled to re-imburse Japan's outlays, and accordingly M. WITTE declares that she "remains as ever a great Power in the Far East." It is very inconsequential and in exceedingly bad taste. One is impelled to conclude that to talk big is a constitutional necessity with Russian statesmen, even the best of them.

In truth when the effects of this war are carefully considered they stand out in very striking outlines. Russia has received an immense set back. Once again she has been thrust away from ice-free seas. Her long years of patient progress down the Amur; her advance step by step towards temperate regions from Petropavlovsk to Nikolaievsk; from Nikolaievsk to Vladivostock; from Vladivostock to Port Arthur; all her colossal enterprise of railway building; all her astute diplomacy in Peking; all her daring aggressions in Manchuria—all these things have been rendered fruitless. Once again she is relegated to arctic waters. It is a portentous event in the history of the world. If she could begin entirely *de novo*; if the same lines of least resistance were open to her, she might feel comparatively little disappointment. But the whole situation has changed. A strong State which has proved itself more than a match for her biggest armies and her most powerful fleets now stands across her path, and she must be content to abandon her large programme in East Asia or to re-pursue it by an effort too colossal to be contemplated even though the prize were many times as valuable. If in this record a clever statesman like M. WITTE finds material to construct a Russia not less powerful than ever in the Far East, he must be looking through very special spectacles, above all when we remember that this radically altered situation is the outcome of an eighteen months war in which Russia suffered innumerable defeats at the hands of an Oriental nation and never gained one victory. Until the exact terms of the treaty are published it is not possible to know what opportunities, if any, remain available for the renewed pursuit of Russian aspirations in Eastern Asia. But it is easy to see that, being excluded from Liaotung and from

Manchuria, her sole *point d'appui* is Vladivostock. From Vladivostock she must work if at any future time she desire to menace Korea. It may, be, of course, that she will one day seek to approach China through Mongolia or from the north-west, but that belongs to a range of contingencies not directly affected by this war. If we limit our outlook to the results of the conflict now brought to a close, we see plainly that Russia's only practicable avenue of aggression must be across the Tumen and into north-eastern Korea. But by way of preliminary to achieving that purpose, she would have to build the line of railway originally contemplated by her before Manchuria became accessible, the line along the bank of the Amur, since the Treaty forbids her to carry troops to Vladivostock over the now-existing line. Many people were sufficiently prescient to foresee that when the Trans-Asian road was finished, the peace of the East would probably be disturbed unless Japan consented to self-effacement. A similar guide to the future will be furnished should Russia commence work on her original Amur line. There will be the fullest warning. But there do not seem to be any reasonable grounds for anticipating anything of the kind. Russia would never have entered upon the recent war had she possessed any appreciation of Japan's belligerent strength. She has a very clear appreciation of it now, a hardly earned appreciation. The last thing to be looked for among probable events is that she will strike Japan's shield again, unless this country be completely debilitated by the operation of some factors not now apparent. M. WHITE, when he speaks of Russia's great potentialities in the Far East, seems to overlook the fact that she has now to reckon with a State which has proved itself more than her match, and that she has bound herself by a treaty which practically excludes her from all the spheres of fruitful ambition. Not only is her East-Asia expansion thrown back twenty years, but there is no prospect of its feasible resumption.

A KOREAN QUESTION.

A FEW days ago a foreigner—English or American, we can not distinguish which—addressed from Korea to a Kobe newspaper a letter which has been reproduced in the columns of one of our local contemporaries. It contains a very striking statement, namely, that a tract of land three miles square in the suburbs of Seoul has been requisitioned by the Japanese for military purposes, and that the compensation promised to the owners by the Korean Authorities does not amount to one-thirtieth of the value of the property. The writer of the letter expresses much indignation at this procedure and declares that "I voice the sentiment of almost every Westerner in Korea when I say that these actions are unworthy of a Power which, together

with the prowess of the West, lays claim to something of its chivalry."

This charge being very serious, and the proportions of the alleged wrong-doing very considerable, we have made inquiries in responsible quarters and the result is a conviction that the statements of the writer of the letter have no foundation in fact. Had such a project been contemplated as the appropriation by the Japanese authorities in Korea of a tract of land three miles square "including almost all of the valuable river front opposite Seoul," there would certainly be some official record of the circumstance. So far as we can ascertain there is no report, suggestion or intimation from any responsible quarter of any plan of the kind. It would seem either that the writer of the letter is credulous enough to believe the rumours with which Korea is rife and unfair enough to repeat them without due inquiry, or that he has intentionally misrepresented the facts. The latter supposition finds apparent support in the statements, manifestly absurd on their face and withal inconsistent, that a stated sum has already been offered for the land in question and that its occupants have been notified to "vacate their homes and fields, trusting to the promise that at some future time they will receive compensation."

During the war the Japanese military authorities surveyed and staked the country in and about the environs of Seoul. This operation appealed to Korean ignorance as preliminary to a seizure of the land, and the explanation that it was merely a strategical measure in anticipation of a possible necessity for the erection of defences finds little or no credence among the Koreans. We learn that in cases where Korean land-owners have been obliged to remove because their land was required for military uses they have invariably been compensated. This is true of the land taken for the Seoul-Wiju line. In some instances dishonest Korean officials, acting as intermediaries, pocketed the money, and no doubt cases of injustice arose from this cause. In the midst of a great war and in a country like Korea, where peculation is so common, such occurrences were to some extent unavoidable. But we are assured that no act of injustice of this nature has been allowed to pass unremedied where the facts became known.

It can not be denied that many Japanese of the lower orders in Korea do not behave well towards the people. For that matter brutality of Korean to Korean is a common spectacle, and among many Europeans and Americans resident in Korea the dominant idea, as evinced in daily practice, is that a kick or a cuff is the most natural method of appealing to Korean reason. This is deplorable of course and certainly should be corrected, though we do not observe that any protest is made with reference to foreign violence of this nature by those who are so ready to cry out against the Japanese. So far as these latter are concerned a remedy will no doubt be applied so soon as their

Government can devise means for efficiently controlling the horde of adventurers of all kinds and descriptions whom the war has naturally brought to Korea. Even as it is, a very fair degree of orderly control has been maintained, we are assured. The conduct of the troops, according to all accounts, is irreproachable, and so far as the strict enforcement of law could accomplish it the Japanese resident in the country have been compelled to behave in a decent manner. The trouble is that those who criticise Japan in this regard ignore the difficulties of the task. They lose sight of the fact that she has been engaged in a war of gigantic proportions, and they apparently expect that with that great burden upon her shoulders, she can give infinite pains to the minutest details of her people's relations with the Koreans. Persons familiar with conditions in Korea denounce this critical attitude as extremely illogical. It can of course be forgiven in men whose mental vision and powers of reasoning are bounded by the Korean horizon, and who in all sincerity believe, as some of them evidently do, that the quasi-control which Japan has exercised over Korean affairs since the war began is greatly deficient because it has not resulted in a kind of millennium. We, who have faith in the uprightness of Japan's intentions and the justice of her methods, are confident that in the end Korea's true friends will be satisfied with the condition of affairs which the amended relations of the two countries must create.

As to critics of the other class, then who carp and sneer at everything the Japanese have done or are doing in Korea, who ascribe base motives to every action and distort and magnify the most trifling occurrences, there is but one thing to be said: either they are deliberate mischief-makers—which is difficult to believe—or they belong to a class of foreigners, unhappily too common in Korea, who, having found their account in the deplorable condition of affairs hitherto prevailing in that country, now see that the advent of a new regime is gradually lessening even to the point of total disappearance their opportunities for dishonest gain. We do not suggest that the letter which forms the text of this article was written by a person of the latter class. We ascribe it rather to one who has taken rumour for gospel truth, but has not had the fairness, one might even say the honesty, to seek authentic information.

MR. WHITE'S BOMBAST AGAIN.

ACCORDING to Reuter's telegraphic information—now dribbling in very slowly owing to the break in the cable between Shanghai and Nagasaki,—M. WHITE, in telegraphing to the TSAR the result of the peace negotiations, said "Japan agrees to Your Majesty's demands." The world has already listened to this same statesman sending foolish fanfares across the wires about Russia remaining, as ever, a great

Power in the Far East, but this prattle about Russian "demands" and Japan agreeing to them is really too fresh from the nursery. Yet WITTE has won the reputation of being a sane statesman. What then are we to conclude, apart from the scarcely tenable supposition that Reuter is romancing? Evidently there is only one conclusion: M. WITTE is trying to soften the ground for the Tsar's fall. Some dust has to be thrown in the eyes of the Russian public. Something has to be done to conceal the bitter fact that Russia has been set back fully half a century in her programme of East-Asian expansion, and that the day when she will be able to "resume her journey"—as the *Novoye Vremya* puts it—is not now within range of reasonable vision. Undoubtedly she has had to pass under the Caudine forks in humiliating fashion. M. WITTE may seek to gild the pill with deceptive euphemisms but the hard fact remains that a State, formerly supposed to be the greatest military Power in the world, has been compelled to sheathe its sword after a series of crushing defeats without winning one single victory, and has been forced at the point of the bayonet to concede everything which it peremptorily and haughtily refused to concede prior to the war. We wonder whether Mr. KONO HIRONAKA and his fellow-agitators think of these things. We wonder whether the flying columns of youths who make Aunt Salleys of the police-boxes in Tokyo think of them. It is not easy to conceive oneself, in the position of another individual and to picture to one's own mind the sentiments appropriate to that position, but the least imaginative of us all can form a rough estimate of the feelings of a great Power condemned to quit the lists without scoring a single success. That must have been worse to Russia than all the concessions she had to pay for peace. If even on one field her prowess had been vindicated, if even in one solitary fight she had justified the world's estimate of her military strength, then would she have had some small salve for her wounded pride. But not one triumph amid a year, and a half of defeats; not one ray of light throughout the long night of mishap and rout. Under such grievous circumstances large allowances must evidently be made for every grain of comfort, however fictitious, that M. Witte and his friends seek to blow into the eyes of their painfully crest-fallen nationals. Cataloguing the results of the Portsmouth Conference we have to place at the head of the list the fact that Russia made peace at all. M. WITTE has to play to a great many galleries—the Romanoff gallery, the bureaucratic gallery, the war-party gallery and the national gallery. It is a difficult performance and he deserves sympathy rather than criticism even if he does make large incursions into the realms of fancy.

THE WHY OF THE TERMS.

ONE hears the question seriously asked why did Japan ask for an indemnity if she had no intention of insisting on the demand. And one hears, also, the correlated question, how can Russia have been expected to pay an indemnity. It appears to us that these queries are not difficult to answer. In the first place, Japan asked for an indemnity, not merely because she had a just title to do so, but because it was quite within the range of possibilities that she might get one. She was warranted in looking for reimbursement of her outlays: that has been universally admitted, and the fact alone is perhaps sufficient to justify her in having advanced the claim. But it would not have been sufficient could she have clearly foreseen that the claim would be refused to the death, since assuredly she never had any intention of continuing the war for the sake of an indemnity alone, and to be obliged to forego any important demand after formulating it must tarnish her success in other directions. No such clear foresight was possible, however. To the shrewdest observers Russia was in many respects an unknown quantity. Had she really reached the conclusion that peace was necessary to her? Were her domestic troubles so serious or was her financial embarrassment so crippling that she could persuade herself to abandon a combat in which her arms had suffered defeat after defeat and only defeat? If she had indeed learned such a lesson then the chances of her consenting to buy peace were not so remote. To the least penetrating observation it was clear that, if she had any stomach for continuing the fight, then she would prefer to spend her funds on continuing it rather than hand them over to her enemy at his bidding. But it was equally clear to the least penetrating observation that if she could swallow the humiliation of abandoning the fight with a record of unvaried defeats, then she must be engrossingly anxious to abandon it and would probably not gibe at the comparatively easy obstacle of an indemnity. To most nations the task of disbursing a sum of money would appear much less painful than the shame of quitting the lists without having scored a single success, and the moral anguish of the latter performance might be counted particularly poignant when the vanquished side was nominally the greatest military State in the world and the victor a little insular nation of the Far-Orient. Thus there was a strong psychological reason for thinking that if Russia meant to make peace at all, she would not be deterred by a mere indemnity. Then there is another feature in the case. The indemnity demand must not be regarded as standing alone; in its immediate context must be placed the demand for the cession of Saghalien. The two were mutually related in this that whereas Japan may not have expected to obtain both, she probably felt pretty sure that she could not get either if she asked for one only. In that it appears to

us that she was right. Had she demanded only an indemnity or had she demanded only Saghalien, it is extremely likely that she would have had to choose in the end between waiving the demand *in toto* or continuing the war. Relieved from the necessity of paying an indemnity Russia might be content to surrender a moiety at any rate of Saghalien, or relieved from the necessity of giving up Saghalien she might have been content to pay an indemnity, whereas without any such relief the pain of conceding either demand would probably have been too much for her. In short it looks as though Japan contemplated setting off the two claims against one another, though we are not prepared to say which of the two she would have been better content to sacrifice for the other.

There is one other consideration too. Is it not very conceivable that the menace of these two demands hanging over her head may have materially influenced Russia's mood in the early stages of the Conference? Her Plenipotentiaries certainly yielded to the demands about Manchuria and Korea with remarkable alacrity, as though they sought to remove all material for a compromise about the re-imbursement and the territorial claim. Had not these two last been waiting in the background, we can not think that Russia would have shown herself so complacent about the first. It comes to this, in short, that Japan's programme must be viewed as a whole, not article by article independently. She left herself a margin for concessions, knowing that a conference must either fail altogether or end in a compromise, and that a compromise involves concessions.

THE "KINJO MARU" DISASTER FUND.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of the following sums on behalf of the widows and orphans created by the *Kinjo Maru* disaster in the Inland Sea:—

	Yen.
H. E. Sir Claude and Lady Macdonald	200
Mr. J. T. Hamilton	100
Capt. and Mrs. Brinkley	50
Mr. E. M. Hobart Hampden	25
M. N. Gobhai & Co.	25
Capt. and Mrs. Young	20
Mr. Geo. H. Barclay	50
Mr. V. A. Caesar Hawkins	10

Per Mr. Montague Beart:—

Mr. Montague Beart	5
Mrs. Beart	5
Staff of "Home Circle"	5
Mr. T. H. R. Shaw	5
Mr. A. E. Pearson	5
Mr. C. W. Cooper	5
Mr. J. T. Dixon	2
Captain Lycett, R. S. "Yangtze"	5
Captain Chrimes, S. S. "Orestes"	5

The Emperor and Empress presented on Sept. 4th the following sums to the families of officers and men who died in the sinking of the steamer *Kinjo Maru*:—

	YEN.
Major T. Obori	75
Captain T. Yasuno	50
Lieutenant Y. Shimauchi	35
Surgeon-Lieut. S. Sekiya	35
Ensign	25
Surgeon-Second Lieut. M. Kishita	25
12 non-commissioned officers	120
111 men	550
21 military coolies	63
29 sailors	150

IN THE LAND OF SUNSHINE.

[WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL" BY HENRY B. SCHWARTZ.]

As the newcomer in Japan astonishes the old residents by the wonderful "discoveries" he makes everywhere, so one who has been away from the home land for five or six years finds his sensitiveness to impressions greatly increased and that he is interested in many things which have become an old story to the people about him.

His home friends bear with his ignorant enthusiasm and curiosity for a while but gradually they begin to regard him as a hopeless "back number" and dodge him when they see him coming, so that he longs for Japanese friends with whom to talk it over.

My first impression came to me before I left the steamer at San Francisco. The anti-Japanese immigration movement seems to have weakened. San Francisco people say it was never more than a newspaper agitation. But it affected the conduct of United States immigration officers, and made it uncertain whether a Japanese would be allowed to land. As we had a young Japanese woman with us we had been apprehensive of trouble but to our surprise we did not have the slightest difficulty. Secretary Taft's attitude and President Roosevelt's order promising dismissal from the service to any man guilty of arbitrariness in enforcing the immigration regulations, probably explain the change.

I had scarcely reached Los Angeles before I was informed that reporters from two newspapers wished to interview me. The next day, another reporter, a young woman this time, called us up over the almost universal telephone and wanted to interview the Japanese lady who had come with us. She wanted her photograph for the Sunday edition of her paper. We were old fashioned enough not to care for such things and declined, but the reporter was not to be put off in that way. The next day she appeared at the house in a picture hat, accompanied by a very subdued young man with a camera, and wanted to take the photograph then and there.

I hardly know yet what to think of the telephone. There are two companies here and everybody seems to have one and many people have two. Ours is of the automatic variety. We make our own connections with the number we wish to call and eliminate the central exchange entirely. The cost is two dollars a month. There is no doubt about the convenience, but the incessant ringing of the telephone bell is not conducive to the great object in life of one who has come home to rest. Two other conveniences are electricity and cheap gas. Los Angeles has always been one of the best lighted cities in America and there has been no falling behind in recent years.

Horse and cable cars have entirely disappeared and the electric cars run not only all over the city but to all the neighbouring cities and towns. The suburban cars run on a track of the same width as the steam roads, carry mail and express parcels, and at night run freight trains. The best of them running over a track of their own make about thirty miles an hour.

Gas is now only ninety cents for a thousand feet, and in this city where wood and coal are scarce and high, it has nearly superseded all other fuel for household use. The gas stove on the one hand and the scarcity and high price of domestic help on the other have made that kind of living known as "light housekeeping" almost universal. I doubt if any other city in the United States has as many laundries and bakeries in proportion to the population, and "delicacy stores," shops where food may be bought ready for the table, are almost as common as real estate agencies. The directory just issued has over eight hundred of these. They lead all other kinds of business.

There has been a great boom in Los Angeles property for the past two or three years and everything for miles around is now laid out in town lots. Just before I arrived this boom struck beach lots. And for a few days men and women pushed and scrambled for the privilege of buying sand lots at a thousand dollars

apiece. At San Pedro and Redondo even lots below high water mark sold at these figures. The newspapers, especially the hundred page Sunday editions, have page after page of real estate advertisements and every block has houses marked "For Sale." Indeed, all Los Angeles seems to be for sale, and every man, woman and child to be interested in selling it.

A few days ago, a young woman came to the door and asked if Miss —, a public school teacher who formerly boarded in the house, was at home. Being informed that Miss — was out of the city, the young woman told me she was a school teacher and that a real estate agent in the eastern part of the city had let a number of the lady teachers have some lots at a reduction of from fifty to one hundred dollars a lot, and she had called to see if Miss — would not like to take an interest in them. When I assured her that Miss — would not be back in time she began on me. Wasn't I interested? Wouldn't I like some of the lots? Did I own the house in which I lived? Couldn't she show me a nice house that was for sale cheap? &c., &c.

None of the children with whom she plays have yet offered to let my six-year-old daughter "in on any deal" they have in hand yet but I am hourly expecting to hear of it.

Los Angeles has certainly been growing at a wonderful rate. Twenty years ago its population was hardly twenty thousand; it now has nearly two hundred thousand and bill boards everywhere predict two hundred and fifty thousand in 1910. Why, it is not easy to say. There is little manufacturing and not much of any business except retail trade and real estate. Its climate fits it to be the great winter resort for all the United States, and the sanitarium for everybody with pulmonary diseases.

For me, at least, the city has lost much of its charm by its growth. There are no more orange orchards or walnut groves in the city limits and it looks very much like any other city. The Chinese, who used to bring fresh vegetables so cheaply to the door every morning, have disappeared, and both vegetables and fruits are high and none too fresh. Indeed, nothing seems to be cheap and one on a moderate salary is in constant fear of meeting the fate of a poor fellow whose death notice announced that he died of "acute insufficiency." The summer temperature here reminds me of Karuizawa. The nights are very cool, most of the mornings have been foggy, while noon day is very hot. There has been no rain since last March, but in the city watering goes on incessantly, and the tracks of the steam and electric rail roads and many of the country roads are oiled; which keeps down the dust for a long time. Where this is not done the dust is simply stifling.

A few days ago I had an opportunity of seeing a little of the unique side of California life. Friends of ours who are interested in a large ranch at San Fernando, about twenty miles from this city, took us to see it.

The superintendent was waiting for us with a three-seated covered wagon and four horses. He took us first to see a harvester at work. The way lay through an apricot orchard from which this year two hundred tons of fruit had been dried. On many of the trees, however, fruit still hung dead ripe and luscious with a fine flavour always lacking in Japanese fruit.

The wheat and barley harvest here begins as soon as the grain is ripe and lasts about three months or until the great fields are all cut, for there is no rain to beat down the straw and spoil the grain, and it may wait until the harvesters are ready to cut it. This company has two harvesters, one drawn by thirty-two horses and mules and the other by a traction engine.

The mule power engine we found at work. The animals are latched in five rows, six abreast with two leaders. The machine cuts off the heads of a strip of grain thirty-two feet in width, and threshes it as it goes along, delivering the cleaned grain into sacks which only need to be sewed up by hand.

After watching this wonderful machine for a while we were taken to see the largest olive orchard in the world, two thousand acres of

olives, with all the latest appliances for picking the crop and making the oil. The ripe olives from which the oil is made are bitter and astringent in taste and in colour range from chocolate brown to a deep purple black. They are picked and placed in boxes which are carted to the mill where they are run through a cleaner which removes all the leaves and dust. They are then passed between knives which cut them finely, after which they are lightly pressed, which removes the virgin oil. The cakes are then run under two rollers weighing about two tons each and the pulp is again subjected to hydraulic pressure which removes the last trace of oil and juice. The juice is pumped into glass lined vats where it is allowed to stand until the oil rises when the water is drawn off from the bottom leaving the pure oil behind.

On another part of the ranch this company have planted an avenue of olive trees two miles and a half in length for a windbreak, from which they cleared \$5,000 last year.

As there are olive trees 130 years old in the grounds of the San Fernando Mission near by which are still in full bearing, it would seem that the owners of such an orchard have something better than a gold mine.

On the way back to the ranch house we saw the artesian wells which furnish all the water used for miles around and without which the whole valley would be little better than a desert.

After dinner we drove four or five miles to another ranch where we saw a steam harvester at work. It requires seven men to operate it and it cuts, threshes and sacks the wheat at the rate of 120 to 150 acres a day. In a corner of the field we saw the entire wheat crop piled up, without any cover over it at all, but perfectly safe from weather, until its owners were ready to load it to the railway.

In the village at San Fernando I met Rev. Dr. Maclay, the founder of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Japan, who has lived here ever since his return. He was the same courtly gentleman that those who knew him in Japan will remember. Though rather feeble at 81 years of age, his eyes flashed as he talked of Japan and the old days and old friends there. On our remarking that he and Mrs. Maclay must feel this dry, dusty country a great change from Aoyama, he said "It is,—appalling."

Los Angeles, Cal.

THE BANK OF FORMOSA.

On Sept. 1st, the 12th semi-annual general meeting of the Bank of Formosa was held in the Bankers' Club, Sakamoto-cho, Tokyo. Mr. Nagahama, Director of the Bureau of Banking Affairs, in the Finance Department, Mr. Nagao, a secretary of the Imperial Household, Mr. Yokida, an official of the Imperial Treasury, etc., were present. Mr. Yagi, President of the bank, made a speech regarding the first half year's business, after which he submitted to the shareholders details of the accounts as follows:—

Net Income	Yen. 201,687.77
Balance brought over from the previous account	47,743.49
	349,431.26

Of the foregoing the following allotments were made:—

Reserve	Yen. 45,500,000
Reserve, for equalization of Dividend	10,000,000
Special reserve	5,000,000
Bonus to employees	14,000,000
Dividend (Yen 2.50 per share or at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum)	125,000,000

The remainder was carried forward to the next account.

The steamer *Souchin Maru* (1,538 tons), on the night of Sept. 5th, came in contact with a floating mine on her way from Yingkow to Dairen and sank. The crew and passengers were saved by the 26th *Kawanon Maru* with the exception of the chief engineer and a cook who are missing. The ship belonged to Mr. T. Hamamoto, of Nagasaki.

THE LAW COURTS.

SENTENCE ON MR. L. E. DAVIS

Judgment in the charges brought against Mr. L. E. Davis in connection with the business of Messrs. Arthur and Bond, was given in the Kobe Chihō Saibansho on Monday, says the *Kobe Herald*. It was pronounced by the Presiding Judge, Mr. Yamanouchi, and was to the effect that the accused had taken money amounting to yen 2,680.53, the property of Messrs. Arthur and Bond, without authority, on several separate occasions since June, 1904. These offences, the Court held, were proved by the evidence of Mr. Abraham and the accused himself. The accused would therefore be sentenced to one month's major imprisonment under the first clause of Art. 395 of the Criminal Code. The Judge added that, as this was the first occasion on which the accused had been convicted, and as there were circumstances of an extenuating nature, the Court did not consider it necessary to order the immediate commitment of the accused to prison. The execution of the sentence would consequently be suspended for two years, in accordance with Art. 3 of the Law No. 70, 1905.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is reported by a Peking telegram dated Sept. 5th that the Empress Dowager is ill.

About Sept. 25th, a meeting of local governors throughout the Empire will be held in the Home Office.

During five days ended Aug. 27th, twenty-one cases of cholera appeared in Manila. Seventeen proved fatal.

The body of a Russian naval officer was washed ashore on Sept. 6th in the district of Himi, Toyama prefecture.

Another fresh case of plague appeared on Sept. 2nd in the Hyogo branch factory of the Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co.

On Sept. 6th, 145 invalids arrived in Tokyo from the front via Osaka, and 726 arrived by the steamer *Karafuto Maru* at Ujina.

The Hon. W. Taft and party left Hongkong for Japan on Sept. 6th by the steamer *Korea*. They are expected to reach Yokohama about the 15th.

The steamer *Kilin* (1,444 tons) floated in Port Arthur has been renamed *Kichirin Maru*. She had been employed by the Russians as a transport.

During August, 201,460 tons of coal were exported from Moji. The figures show a decrease of 22,222 tons over those of the previous month.

The new destroyer *Kasagi* was launched at Yokosuka on Sept. 6th. She is one of twenty-five boats of the same type now under construction.

Prince Higashi Fushimi, Commander in the army, returned on Aug. 31st from the front. On Sept. 1st, he was received in audience by the Emperor.

A united meeting of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the Empire will be held at the beginning of October in Tokyo to discuss *post-illum* finance and to present views to the Government.

Russian coins amounting to a hundred thousand roubles and gold bullion valued at two hundred and forty thousand yen were brought on Sept. 4th Shimonoseki. These were consigned to the Osaka Mint.

According to a telegram under date of Aug. 6th from Mr. Narita, Japanese Consul at Manila, Hon. W. Taft and party—sixty-four in all—left for Japan and Miss Roosevelt has decided for Peking.

Even of the captured ships were renamed on Sept. 6th as follows: the *Kedington*, *Wakamiya Maru*; *Rosaki*, *Takasaki Maru*; *Oakley*, *Thosaki Maru*; *Easby Abbey*, *Isobe Maru*; *Venus*, *Benten*

Maru; *Aphrodite*, *Etorofu Maru*; *Harberton*, *Moyori Maru*.

At 3 a.m. on Aug. 30th, the steamer *Mikuni Maru*, (745 tons) collided with the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Yeiho Maru* (410) about a hundred miles off Songching, Korea. The latter sustained severe damage amidships and sank. The crew and passengers were saved by the *Mikuni Maru*.

K. Nakayama, a sergeant, recently released from the First Division, Tokyo, committed suicide on Aug. 30th in a wood near Kanagawa by cutting his throat with a sword. The man had been reading in a newspaper the news of the conclusion of peace and feeling that the terms were disgraceful he decided to commit suicide.

A telegram was received in Yokohama on Sept. 5th that fire had broken out on board the steamer *Sanpo Maru* (134 tons) which was then off Kamchatka. Four of the crew, twenty-six in all, were killed. The others were saved by the steamer *Nemuro Maru*.

The cargo was lost and the vessel sank.

According to the latest official report, the Russian prisoners in Japan are as follows:—

Generals and Admirals	11
Staff Officers	98
Petty Officers	1,226
Non-commissioned officers	9,131
Men	56,172

Beside, there are a little over five thousand men from Saghalien, still on their way to Japan. The Japanese prisoners in Russia are: 503 combatants, 301 civilians, including refugees, and 229 men whose cases are still under investigation.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Men's Reading Room held on Monday, Dr. Dearling in the chair, the programme and proceedings for the coming session were considered. It was decided to hold a further photographic open competition particulars of which are to be announced later. Various proposals with regard to entertainments, lectures and debates were brought up and after discussion were referred to the various sub-committees concerned to carry into effect.

A London telegram received on Sept. 6th at the Specie Bank gives the quotation for Japanese bonds as follows:—

		Rise.
4 per cent.	£91 ¾	¾
War	103.17.5	—17.3
5 per cent.	103.12.4	—12.4
6 per cent.	105.	stationary
New 6 per cent.	104.5.0	¾
4½ per cent.	95.15.0	¾
New bonds	prem. of 4½	1½ per cent.

The message adds that the 4 per cent. Russian bonds fell to shillings, making the price £95.10s.

Hongkong was visited by a typhoon on August 30th. Due notice of the approach of the storm having been given by the Observatory the harbour was almost clear of junks and shipping. Some steamers however preferred to brave it out, and among them the American gunboat *Callao*, moored off Murray Pier monopolised a large share of attention, as she strained at her moorings and tossed about even though she had steam up and was working her engines about half speed ahead. The harbour presented a fine but very turbulent appearance: the force of the wind churning the sea into waves of no mean dimensions. The water was beaten up until it was a dull muddy colour, and when the waves struck the corner made by the junction of Blake Pier with the Praya the water shot up into the air, like a water-spout, for fully 40 feet.

Many residents will be interested to learn of the fine record which Maurice Walter, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Walter, has been making at home. According to the master of his school (Merchiston Castle, Edinburgh) Walter has made a capital showing in his studies during last term and in athletics he has done very well indeed. At the school games he won the championship cup

which is decided by points given for firsts in the open events. He won throwing the cricket ball (91 yds. 5 in.), the long jump 19 yds. 8 in.), and the hurdles (19 sec.), and gained the cup with 13 points. Walter, who is captain of cricket, has played in all the big matches which resulted in the school getting into the last game with Loretto for the championship. He has already made a couple of centuries, one this last season, and just fell short of his thousand, which has only been made once before in the history of the schools. He intends to go forward for the Consular Service in Japan. There are several other lads from Japan at Merchiston.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Dr. W. C. Tilden, at one time chief chemist in the Army Medical Museum, attached to the Surgeon-General's office, has died in Washington. It was he who discovered the poison in the bouquet sent to Guiteau the day before his execution.

A big American syndicate headed by Mr. Charles W. Morse, the New York banker and ice king, has practically completed the purchase of the famous Continental Hotel, Paris. It is the purpose of the syndicate to demolish the present building and erect an up-to-date skyscraper hotel which will be the finest in Paris and conducted on the most advanced plans. Morse, it is reported, has invested \$5,000,000 in the project.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Bonaparte, after a thorough examination of the records in the case of Raphael Cohen, the coal passer on the converted cruiser *Yankee*, whose death resulted from injuries received in a boxing contest held on the American war ship in Dominican waters on July 9th, declares that from an investigation of the records he saw nothing wrongful, although, of course, it was extremely deplorable that Cohen should have lost his life. He added, that boxing and athletics generally, are encouraged in the service because of their beneficial influences on the health of the men. The Court found that neither Cohen's adversary nor any other person was in any way culpable, and recommended no further action be taken.

The party of the United States Geological Survey levelmen, under Topographer R. A. Farmer, which has been running a line of levels to the summit of Mount Whitney, completed their work on August 11th and found the true height of the mountain to be 14,502 feet. While this shows Mount Whitney to be the highest measured mountain in the United States, it makes the true height twenty feet less than the figure that has generally been accepted, and thirteen feet less than that indicated by the barometrical reading made by Professor A. G. McAdie of the United States Weather Bureau, and Professor J. N. Le Conte of the University of California, in 1903. The party under Farmer met another Government party at the base of the mountain, closing a circuit of about 400 miles. The survey was based on a precise level line from Benicia to Mount Whitney station, and a double level line from Mount Whitney station to the summit.

The interest taken in Mr. J. D. Rockefeller's affairs by the newspaper press of America is rather amusing to outsiders. Here is the latest story concerning him:—In the last three months John D. Rockefeller has been giving away money faster than the Standard Oil has brought it in to him. The Standard Oil Company to-day declared its quarterly dividend of \$6 a share, amounting to \$6,000,000. Of this Rockefeller will get \$2,400,000 as his share next month. Rockefeller's disbursements for the quarter that has brought him in \$2,400,000 have been about \$11,500,000, or \$9,000,000 more than his income. On June 29th last Rockefeller gave \$1,000,000 to Yale University as a permanent endowment fund. On June 30th, the next day, he gave \$10,000,000 to the general education board. He has made a number of smaller gifts of sums ranging from \$1000 to \$100,000 since last May, which

aggregate more than \$500,000. This in spite of the difficulty of getting rid of "tainted money." In all Rockefeller will probably receive \$16,000,000 this year as his share of Standard Oil profits. If his other investments yield him \$10,000,000 his total income will be \$26,000,000. Within three months he has given away \$17,500,000. In the preceding five months he gave away about \$2,500,000, or a total of \$14,000,000 so far in 1905. If he makes a \$50,000,000 gift to Chicago University, the total will be \$64,000,000 at least for the year, or about two and a half times his income.

On August 9th it was said that Dr. William Rainey Harper had decided to relinquish the duties of president of the University of Chicago. He was in Cleveland consulting with John D. Rockefeller regarding affairs of the great institution. As a prelude to his retirement Dr. Harper announced officially that he had abandoned his classes in the theological school of the university. Dr. Kellogg, the noted Battle Creek specialist and close friend of the university president, after consultation, is said to have advised Dr. Harper to lay down the duties of president and devote all his time and energy to battling with the cancer that threatens his life. The consultation, it is said, revealed that, instead of diminishing, the cancer has grown in size, and that the general vitality of the educator has been much impaired. This statement has since been denied.

With the passing of the Fair store to Mrs. E. J. Lehman, two of the great department stores of Chicago are owned entirely by widows. The Fair store is worth probably in excess of \$7,000,000. The other is the Boston store, a \$5,000,000 property, owned by Mrs. Mollie Netcher. Both properties have grown to immense proportions from small concerns. E. J. Lehman began the Fair store with \$1,000 capital. Now it employs more than 3,000 persons. Charles Netcher, the founder of the Boston store, began his mercantile career as a package boy. Both establishments now require 100 waggons and 250 horses in the delivery department alone. Otto Young, who held a \$3,000,000 equity in the Fair, has closed it out to Mrs. Lehman. Her son will be a "silent partner" in the new concern and she will direct the establishment through him. Mrs. Netcher, who is somewhat younger than Mrs. Lehman, personally conducts her own mammoth store.

The late Secretary of State John Hay left at his death a large number of unpublished manuscripts, which he bequeathed to his daughter, Helen Whitney. Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, who were on their way to Europe when Mr. Hay died so suddenly, have been abroad ever since, the greater part of the time at Aix-les-Bains with Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget, the latter being a sister of Payne Whitney. On their return after a brief visit to Mrs. Hay at her summer home on Lake Sunapee, they will go to their country place near Manhasset, L.I., where Mrs. Payne Whitney will devote herself to the preparation for publication of the manuscripts left to her by the author of "The Bread Winners," "Little Breeches" and "Jim Bludsoe." During her absence abroad she has caused a kiosk of quaint design to be built on the shores of the shady side of the lake at Manhasset, and it is there that she intends to do most of her work in the preparation of her father's unpublished manuscripts.

More wives are deserted in Chicago in proportion to population than in any other city in the world. Nearly 7,500 husbands abandon their wives every year in Chicago, against 7,700 in New York. These statements are based on official statistics estimated from the records of charity organizations, the Police Department and the divorce court. "About 1,500 different deserted wives come to this office during the year," said County Agent John W. Belmont, "and I estimate that the number who ask aid is not more than 20 per cent. of the number deserted. That makes 7,500 in all Chicago, against New York's 7,700, giving us a far greater percentage. Drinking is the chief cause,

with all its attendant evils, with gambling a close second and horse gambling the worst form. The pitiful incompetency of many girls from stores and factories to keep house also is a factor, bad cooking and ill-kept houses sending the men to the saloon and free lunches and the women to the street."

Here is one of those stories which the "yellow press" delights in. When "Swede Pete" Jorgeson, the brother of "Swede Sam," one of the F. Augustus Heinze group of Butte, Mont., miners, and many times a millionaire, pushed back his chair from the faro table in a newly opened and pretentious club at Saratoga at 5 o'clock on August 2nd, yawning and sleepily inquiring what time it was, there were in checks before him and markers on the check rack \$34,000, his winnings at an all-night sitting at the bank. "Swede Pete" went out of Butte in the Klondike rush with the backing of the Heinze crowd, and has been in Alaska almost constantly since. The moment he stepped into the gambling club, one of the proprietors, who had lived in Butte, welcomed him cordially. Pete sat down to amuse himself for a time and frittered away \$1,500 in cash. "Am I good for \$5,000?" he asked the proprietor. "Any amount," was the quick answer, and Pete began to play in earnest. At 12 o'clock he was about \$15,000 loser. Then his luck turned and he won and lost until he was about even just before daylight. "Lift the limit?" he inquired. "Sure." Then Pete leaned over the layout and planted checks like a farmer sowing wheat, and in three deals he had won \$34,000. This is the largest individual winning against the bank since the lid was lifted.

General Roy Stone, aged 69, a veteran of the Civil and Spanish-American wars and a distinguished civil engineer and road builder, died at his home in Mendham, N.J., on August 6th. General Roy Stone did most valuable service during the Civil War, when he commanded the Pennsylvania regiment of sharpshooters known as the "Bucktails." General Stone was wounded several times, and at Gettysburg he was left on the field for dead. In that decisive fight he commanded the remnants of a brigade. On the first day of the great battle his brigade was stationed in the cutting of a roadway, the banks of which served as protection. He was ordered to hold his position against an enemy advancing in force. He said he could not do it. He was told that he must, else the day would be lost. Instead of waiting to be run over, as was inevitable had he stayed in the roadway, General Stone advanced his small force toward the approaching enemy. The enemy naturally thought that this advance was a general movement, and that this small body was supported in force. So the enemy stopped to see what was coming. When the enemy moved on again General Stone's command was practically wiped out of existence, but he had caused delay and so gained time for a proper disposition of troops to meet the advance. After the close of the war General Stone left the Army and later became chief of the division of roads in the Department of Agriculture. He was very prominent as an advocate of good roads, and at the outbreak of the Spanish war in 1898 he was commissioned a Brigadier-General, with the special task of supervising the work of road building. He accompanied General Miles to Porto Rico for that purpose.

The death of Rear-Admiral Andrew Elliott Kennedy Benham (retired) at Lake Mahopac, N.Y., was reported to the Navy Department, Washington, on August 11th. Rear-Admiral A. E. K. Benham was born in New York on April 20, 1832. At the age of 15 he entered the Navy, and followed the old custom of getting his practical education at sea before entering upon his studies at the Naval Academy. When he entered the academy in 1853 he had already been six years in the service as acting midshipman, receiving his promotion to passed midshipman on June 10, 1853. Before the Civil War he had seen service in the Pacific squadron, on the Coast Survey, on duty in Brazilian waters, and in the Paraguayan expedition. As Lieutenant of

the side-wheel steamer *Bienville*, Captain Steedman, he took part in the capture of Port Royal in November, 1861, receiving his promotion to Lieutenant-commander the following July. From 1863 to 1865 he commanded the gunboat *Penobscot* to the West Gulf blockading squadron. Since the war Admiral Benham has been in command of the *Susquehanna*, *Canonius*, *Saugus*, *Portsmouth* and *Richmond*, on duty as Light-house Inspector, and at the Portsmouth and Mare Island Navy yards, concluding with his command of the South Atlantic station, where he won such honour for himself. He was promoted to the rank of Commander in 1867, became Captain in 1875, and in 1885 was made Commodore and put in command of the Mare Island Navy Yard. In 1890 he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral. Admiral Benham commanded the American vessels participating in the Spanish Columbian celebration, and his last notable service before assuming command at Rio was to tow the Columbian caravels from Spain to Havana. During his forty-six years' service Admiral Benham was twenty-two years at sea, eighteen years on shore duty, and five and a half years on leave or unemployed. He was a member of the Schley court of inquiry. His son, Lieutenant Henry K. Benham, United States Navy, died on April 19, 1904, at the naval station at Key West, Fla.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOREIGN RESIDENTS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The Executive Committee of the Yokohama and Tokyo Foreign Residents Association for the Relief of Sufferers by the War came into existence on February 29th, 1904, when the following gentlemen were elected to take entire charge of the funds contributed by foreign residents:—Messrs. J. W. Copmann, E. C. Davis, N. F. Smith, L. Motter, V. A. Caesar Hawkins, J. Williams Jones, E. W. Frazar, N. W. McIvor, Rev. W. Weston, Jas. Walter, and M. Pors. The Committee organized the same afternoon, when Mr. Walter was elected Chairman, Mr. Copmann, Vice-Chairman, Messrs. J. Williamson-Jones and V. A. Caesar Hawkins, Joint Treasurers, and Mr. A. Bell-Brown was asked to serve as Secretary. The Committee soon realized that to effectually carry out the wishes of subscribers and to use the money to the best advantage it was necessary to work in harmonious accord with the Japanese Committees and Associations organized with the same objects in view and enquiries were at once set on foot through the Chairman, Secretary and various members of Committee as to the most efficient method of cooperation to adopt. In the sequel these investigations, and at various times as the Committee deemed advisable, the following action have been voted from the funds at our disposal and have been disbursed through the medium of the undermentioned Associations, all of whom are seeking to aid sufferers by the war:—

	Yen
Yokohama Jizenkai	500
Teikoku Gunjin Engokwai	500
Kanagawa Ken Gunjin Kazoku Kyogokwai	500
Yokohama Shohei Gikwai (1st Vote)	700
do do (2nd Vote)	120
do do (3rd Vote)	200
Yokohama Circle of the King's Daughters, Maimed and Wounded Fund	100
Special disbursements through other channels	33
Sundries	5

The grant to the Jizenkai was made to enable hospital to supply medicines free to the families of soldiers and sailors recommended by committee; the grant to the Teikoku Gunjin Engokwai was coupled with the condition that the disbursement in Kanagawa Ken, which H.E. Government undertook to see done; the grants to the Yokohama Shohei Gikwai (Society for the Relief of the Families of Soldiers and Sailors) were made unconditionally, the committee by personal observation having found that the money has been most faithfully and carefully applied to relieving real cases of distress by various subcommittees of Japanese ladies who have taken its distribution. Various sums which have been subscribed to our funds by foreign children and their parents, and which have been placed in the hands of Madame Watanabe for distribution. The grant to the Yokohama Circle of the King's Daughters was made to enable them "to convey aid to the maimed and crippled soldiers and sailors and assist in alleviating distress and furnishing etc."

ment to those upon whom the burden of the war has fallen most heavily." Out of the sum of yen 31,826.18 placed in our hands we have now distributed yen 20,061.50, leaving yen 11,764.68.

The distress in the coming winter will undoubtedly be very acute and any further donations and subscriptions which the public may feel disposed to give on behalf of the cause which the Committee represents will be thankfully received. The Committee lost, owing to resignations due to pressure of business in one case and departure from Japan in others, four of its original members, viz., Messrs. E. W. Frazar, J. Williamson Jones, M. Pors, and the Rev. Walter Weston, and their places have been taken by Messrs. J. Archer, M. Blumer, B. C. Howard and Rev. W. P. C. Field.

Yours faithfully,

JAS. WALTER,
Chairman.

Yokohama, Sept. 6th, 1905.

YOKOHAMA HARBOUR.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In recent issues of the *Japan Mail* I have noticed several articles referring to an improved harbour accommodation for the Port of Yokohama. Being somewhat interested in harbour accommodation I would suggest that the tide flats, in the neighbourhood of Kanagawa station, be dredged out, and converted into a large wet dock to admit of taking in steamers of large tonnage, and hydraulic cranes, and other modern appliances be installed for the rapid handling of freight. I think that with dock charges, and harbour dues, this could be a paying scheme.

The growth of the shipping business during the last ten years has been very marked, and with the further development of the Trans-Pacific trade, I think that there is an immense future for Yokohama as a shipping port, so that it is not the present alone that has to be provided for, but the distant future.

By having good dock accommodation, cargoes could be handled in all kinds of weather, and with railway connection the facilities would be equal to anything in the East.

Of course I am not acquainted with the difficulties connected with utilising the ground referred to, but I think that no effort should be spared to make Yokohama a safe shipping port.

The class of vessels using the dock might be restricted to foreign going vessels, and this would leave the buoys in the harbour available for coasting vessels, vessels in ballast, and others making short stays in port. This would relieve the traffic at the Customs pier, which could be utilised for the landing of passengers and mail only. Small tow-boats and berthing masters to be used in the handling of vessels, and charged for as constituting part of the dock dues.

I think that dock accommodation is what is wanted, as the limit has been reached in building piers out on the present limited water area.

There may be engineering and other difficulties which may tend to make the foregoing scheme impracticable, but I offer the suggestion for what it is worth. Apologising for encroaching on your space.

Yours faithfully, "HARBOUR TRUST."

Yokohama, September 4th, 1905.

THE BROKEN CABLES.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I am in receipt of advice from Nagasaki in the sense that one of the lines of the Nagasaki-Shanghai cable, which has been interrupted from the 1st, was re-opened for communication this morning at 4.10.

As the opened line is expected to be greatly pressed for communications for the time being, some delay will be inevitable with every telegram to and from abroad.

I am, Yours faithfully,

Y. ODANI.

Superintendent of Telegraph Department.

Yokohama, September 6th.

UTILITARIAN RELIGION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—If I were not afraid of getting into an interminable controversy, I would like to say something on a contributed article on the subject of the moral text books now in use in Japan, which appeared in the 1st of July number of the *Japan Weekly Mail*. The writer of the article says:—"The four text books before us are essentially utilitarian from beginning to end. * * The finest code of morals the world has known, have all been based on the principle of utility, understanding utility in its highest sense (!) There is no higher authority required for any set of rules designed to control and influence human conduct, than that derived from benefits to be obtained from their observance."!!

It is really a wonder to me that such extraordinary statements should have remained so long unchallenged.

Indeed it is a sign to me of the moral effete-ness of the body of the Christian missionaries in the Far East that not one of them has raised a voice of protest against such extraordinary statements. In the same number of your paper in which these extraordinary statements are made, there appeared a full report of an eloquent sermon by a reverend gentleman on the Forward Movement of the Kingdom. It is really passing strange that upon me, a Chinaman and heathen, should devolve the task of telling the Christian missionaries that when such extraordinary statements are made and believed, it is a distinct sign of not a forward, but a backward movement of the Kingdom. When some years ago, the Reverend Timothy Richard publicly stated that he considered "all education which has not a commercial value, to be utterly worthless," I said to a missionary lady in Shanghai that the Reverend Timothy Richard was slapping Jesus Christ in the face and calling him a liar.

But in all sober seriousness, I too, happen to have a bowing acquaintance with many systems of religion and codes of morality and I do not know of one single code of morals seriously recognised by the world as such, which is based upon the principle of utility. I have, however, somewhere read of a philosophic negro, who, in my opinion, enunciated in the purest form a code of morals founded on the principle of utility. This negro, I think, belonged to the 9th Illinois, one of the most gallantly behaved and heavily losing regiments at the battle of Fort Donelson in the American Civil War. Some one asked this negro:—"Were you in the fight?" "Yes, Sah, had a little taste of it." "Stood your ground, did you?" "No Sah; I run." "What, run at the first fire, did you?" "Yes, Sah, and would have run sooner had I known it was comin'." "But have you no regard for your reputation?" "Reputation is nuffin to me by de side ob life." "Do you consider your life worth more than other people's?" "It is worth more to me, Sah." "Then you must value it very highly." Yes, Sah; I does—more dan all dis wuld,—more dan a million ob dollars; for what would dat be to a man with the bref out of him. Self-preserbushum am the first law wid me."

You will remark here that this negro really understands utility too in its highest sense; he does not even value a million of dollars, for, as he philosophically says, what would dat be to a man with the bref out of him!

If the above is negro philosophy, the following is what Carlyle calls pig philosophy or pig code of morals.

1. The Universe, so far as sane conjecture can go, is an immeasurable swine's trough, etc.
2. Moral evil is unattainability of pig's wash (i.e. benefits to be obtained from the observance of pig code of morals); moral good, attainability of ditto.
3. Define the whole duty of pigs.

It is the mission of Universal Pighood and duty of all pigs at all times to diminish the quantity of unattainable and increase that of attainable. All knowledge and device and effort ought to be directed thither and thither only. Pig Science, Pig Enthusiasm, Pig Devotion have but this one aim. It is the whole duty of pigs.

Many people now often try to discredit Carlyle and his teaching by saying that he exaggerates. But Carlyle never exaggerates; only he writes in strong angry language. But here is Emerson's account of what Carlyle in the above calls pig philosophy, in calm temperate language. Emerson says:—"The brilliant Macaulay who expresses the tone of the English governing classes of the day, explicitly teaches that good means good to eat, good to wear, material commodity; that the glory of modern philosophy is its direction and 'fruit': to yield economical inventions; and that its merit is to avoid ideas and avoid morals. He thinks it the distinctive merit of the Baconian philosophy, in its triumph over the old Platonic, that it disentangles the intellect from theories of the 'all-Fair and all-Good and pins it down to the making a better sick chair and a better wine whey for the invalid; this not said ironically, but in good faith; that solid advantage, as he calls it, meaning always sensual benefit, is the only good. The eminent benefit of astronomy is the better navigation it creates, to enable the fruit ships to bring home their lemons and wine to the London grocer. It was a curious result in which the civility and religion of England for a thousand years end, namely denying morals and reducing the intellect to a sauce-pan. The critic hides his scepticism under the English cant of practical."

Now against those who protest against this pig philosophy, practical utilitarians generally hurl the sneer that it is very well for transcendental philosophers to theorise about the all-Good and all-Fair, but philosophers too require meat and drink and when philosophers get sick, they are glad enough to avail themselves of the usefulness of the new sick chair and the patent wine whey bottle. But people who hurl such sneers are generally one-sided shallow

men who try to hide their shallowness under what Emerson says, the English cant of practical.

Philosophers too believe and know that food, solid and liquid, are necessary to human beings as well as to pigs. But then philosophers hold that whereas the one thing needful and important to pigs, is pig's wash, human beings on the other hand, while requiring, it is true, food solid and liquid, require something more than that, something without which human beings would cease to be human beings and become pigs. Philosophers further hold that when human beings become pigs, then there is really no necessity for such human pigs to exist at all. "Il faut vivre" said some one to Talleyrand. "Non, Monsieur" replied the latter, "Je ne vois pas la nécessité."

Novalis says:—"Philosophy will bake no bread; but it gives us our souls." Now the difference between human beings and pigs lies even in this that whereas pigs have not, human beings have souls; and it is because human beings have souls, that they require a higher authority for rules of conduct than that derived from benefits or pig's wash to be obtained from the observance of those rules.

Goethe says:—"Every gift is valuable and ought to be developed. When one encourages the beautiful alone and another encourages the useful alone, it takes them both to form a man. The useful encourages itself, for the multitude produce it and no one can dispense with it; but the beautiful must be encouraged, for few can set it forth and many need it." What Goethe here means by the beautiful includes all that which is necessary to satisfy the higher moral nature, the soul of man. Mencius says, "He who develops his higher nature, belongs to the higher class of men (養其大體者爲大人); he who develops only his lower nature, belongs to the lower vulgar class of men (養其小體者爲小人)."

It is not my intention to enter into a criticism of the moral text books here in question. For that task my knowledge of the Japanese language and literature is utterly inadequate. But what I should like to call the attention of serious thinking Japanese to, is this. Although Goethe says the useful encourages itself and therefore does not require much encouragement from the State, yet I admit that there are times when it may be necessary for the State to encourage, direct and even assist the people to develop useful arts and industries. But that encouragement and direction should come from the State Department for Public Works and not from the State Department for Education. For the true and proper function of a State Department of Education in a nation is to encourage and help the people in the nation, to develop what Mencius calls their higher nature. Therefore for a State Department of Education and that too in carefully prepared moral text books, to exhort the people to start industries and add to the national wealth; that, to say the least, is really something very incongruous; and when a State Department of Education does such incongruous things, it is a sign that that State Department of Education does not know what education, what moral education, really is.

When Marquis Ito visited Wuchang, I took the occasion to ask him what the Japanese Imperial Japanese Government, while granting large subsidies to steam boat companies, was doing for the encouragement of liberal education, as apart and distinct from professional education. The answer of Marquis Ito was very characteristic. It was in effect the same as that made by a famous British Prime Minister. "Liberal education" said Marquis Ito "must take care of itself." I of course did not make the retort "Yes, and of you too, as you will see."

Since I last saw Marquis Ito, Japan has risen to be a great Power. The possession of power brings with it great responsibility. The peace, civilisation and welfare of the people of the Far East depend now upon the way in which the Japanese nation will make use of their power. I am of opinion that the Japanese nation will not be able to make a beneficent and long use of their power, unless all serious thinking men among the Japanese people attend urgently and seriously to the present state of the department of Education in Japan. It is true, as the writer of the contributed article says, a nation must have a national ethical ideal and it is for the Educational department to give expression to and direct that national ethical ideal. But I should be sorry to believe that these High class primary school moral text books are an impartial and a pretty thorough representation of the Japanese national sentiment on ethical questions. What Mencius says of individuals, is also true of nations:—"The men or nation who make the development of their lower nature their ideal, will deteriorate, degenerate and sink lower and lower until they become a low class of men or nation; the men or nation on the other hand who make the development of their higher nature (養其大體) their ideal, will improve, progress and rise until they become great men or a great nation."

Since Japan has risen to be a great nation, there are not wanting men to sing her praises. But I think the Japanese people should learn to distinguish false friends from true friends. The man who tells the Japanese people that the publication of these moral text books by the Department of Education marks a new era in Japan is not a true friend. An eminent teacher of girls in America once said to Emerson, "The idea of a girl's education is, whatever qualifies her for going to Europe." This made Emerson say, "Can we never extract this tape-worm of Europe from the brains of our countrymen?"

Japan has now secured her political independence. But the Japanese people must strive further, strive for intellectual independence. Now if the Japanese wish to secure intellectual independence, the first thing they have to do is to extract this tape worm of Europe from their brains.

Indeed I think persons in authority in Japan should now give encouragement to the study of Chinese books, history and literature. The intellectual home of the Japanese is China. I should like to point out here how the modern Japanese newspapers and crude Japanese translations of European books brought now into China are mutilating our Chinese language. People do not know what irreparable harm this does to the cause of true culture and civilisation. If this goes on without check, I for one would rather that the Russians or, as that now is improbable, the European Powers should come and divide up the Chinese Empire. To me the breaking up of China is a small evil compared with the mutilation and destruction of the Chinese language.

But there is one way to put a stop to the present mutilation now going on and that is for the Japanese to study Chinese thoroughly, and thus make the true idiomatic Chinese as a standard in their use of the Chinese ideographs.

In short the Japanese nation have arrived at a critical period in their history when they must make a decision. The decision which the Japanese nation have to make is:—whether in adopting a national ethical standard or ideal they wish to choose that of the European Christian civilisation or that of the Chinese Confucian civilisation. In other words, whether the State Church and State education in Japan shall be Christian or Confucian? Japanese children in their games say, *Kara ka? Nippon ka?* The question before the Japanese nation is *Seiyo ka? Kara ka?*

The Japanese nation must seriously soon come to a decision. For the trouble and weakness in the moral education of the people in Japan at the present day is that it is neither Christian nor Chinese; it is or tries to be up to date modern European. But up-to-date modern Europe has no ethical ideal. Emerson has told us that the English governing classes have reduced the intellect to a sauce-pan. Modern Europe is now passing through a transition period and I think it is very foolish for persons in authority in Japan to deliberately adopt the confused moral ideas of a transition period as their national ethical ideal, and that too by forcibly destroying the foundation of their original national ideal which is distinctly Chinese or Confucian.

But men like Marquis Ito will say that Chinese civilisation is effete and Chinese books are all obsolete and not up to date for the requirements of modern times. Now what a curious idea in the modern man's mind, this of up-to-dateness in the world of ideas and morals! The rule of the multiplication table surely holds good to-day as it did when the Universe began to exist. In fact this curious idea of up-to-dateness in things moral in the modern man's mind only shows that he has never entered into the world of ideas and morals. The Greek Sophocles speaking of moral laws which in the highest heaven had their birth, says:—"the power of God is mighty in them and groweth not old."

Apologising for the length of this letter,
I am, etc.

KU HUNG-MING.

Wuchang, 18th August, 1905.

"YOKOHAMA YARNS."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—As it has now been represented to us many of the chapters of this work are of such a nature that they constitute unfounded attacks upon the private characters of individuals resident or lately resident in this city, we express our profound regret that any book or article published by us has been made to serve such a purpose.

We undertook the publication of this work in good faith and in the full belief at the time it would fulfil the promise of the prospectus and prefaces and attack no individuals.

We are, sir, Yours faithfully,

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

Yokohama, September 7th, 1905.

BYE-LAWS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE "SECURED DEBENTURES TRUST LAW."

TRANSLATED BY J. E. DE BECKER.

ORDER NO. 35, OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Bye-Laws for the Enforcement of the "Secured Debentures Trust Law" are determined as follows:—
31st May, 1905.

(BARON) SONO ARASUKE,
Minister of Finance.

BYE-LAWS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE "SECURED DEBENTURES TRUST LAW."

Art. 1.—Companies desirous of engaging in the trust business in connection with secured debentures must file an application for a charter, annexing thereto a copy of their Articles of Association.

In addition to the documents mentioned in the preceding paragraph, in the case of a *Gōmei-Kwaisha* (an ordinary unlimited partnership having a corporate existence) or a *Gōshi-Kwaisha* (an ordinary partnership having a corporate existence and formed by limited and unlimited liability members), a document showing the paid up amount of contributions; in the case of a *Kabushiki-Kwaisha* (limited share company) the documents mentioned in Nos 2 to 6 and No 9 of paragraph 2 of Article 187 of the Law of Procedure in Non-contentious Matters; and in the case of a *Kabushiki-Gōshi-Kwaisha* (a share Company with limited and unlimited liability members), documents corresponding thereto must be annexed.

Art. 2.—When an already established company desires to engage in the trust business in connection with secured debentures, an application for a charter must be filed, and to such application must be annexed the following documents:—

- (1) Copy of the Articles of Association or Company Contract;
- (2) Copy of the minutes of the General Meeting of Shareholders concerning the alteration of the objects, or a document containing the resolution passed at a general meeting of the members;
- (3) Latest balance sheet.

Art. 3.—When a Trust Company has entered into an agreement of trust, the fact must be promptly reported to the competent authorities, the following papers being annexed to the report:

- (1) Copy of the deed of trust;
- (2) When the whole amount of the debentures have been taken up, if a separate written agreement exists in respect to the undertaking a copy of such written agreement;
- (3) Document specifying the reason for inviting subscriptions to the debentures.

Should the deed of trust mentioned in the preceding paragraph require the sanction of the competent authorities, the copy must be one bearing a seal certifying to official sanction having been obtained.

When the sanction mentioned in the preceding paragraph has lost its validity, a report must be made to the competent authorities and a document stating the cause must be affixed to such report.

Art. 4.—When any change has occurred in the matters contained in the trust agreement, it must be promptly reported to the competent authorities by the Trust Company.

Should the change mentioned in the preceding paragraph be one in respect of which the sanction of the proper authorities is required, a copy of such written sanction shall be affixed to the notice.

Art. 5.—When a Trust Company has invited subscriptions to debentures in accordance with the request (delegation) of the Trustor Company, if the subscription to the debentures has been settled, the fact shall be promptly reported to the competent authorities and to the said report shall be affixed documents specifying the following particulars:—

- (1) Number of subscribers, total face value and total subscribed value.
- (2) Number of allotted subscriptions, total face value and the total value (*id est* the sum of money to be actually received by the Company).

Art. 6.—A Company which intends entering into a trust agreement with a Foreign Company must file an application for permission, attaching thereto the following documents:—

- (1) Draft of the deed of trust;
- (2) Copy of the Minutes of the General Meeting of Shareholders concerning invitations for subscriptions to the debentures;
- (3) Documents containing the particulars mentioned in numbers 5 to 7 of paragraph 1 of Article 22 of the Secured Debentures Trust Law, and the reason for inviting subscriptions to debentures;
- (4) Copy of the Articles of Association of the Foreign Company intending to undertake the trust, or a document sufficient to clearly show the nature of the Company;
- (5) Document stating the capital or the total amount of contributions (having cash for their subject) of the Foreign Company mentioned in the

preceding number, and the amount of money paid up thereon.

Art. 7.—The report mentioned in paragraph 4 of Article 17 of the Secured Debentures Trust Law must be accompanied by a document certifying to the capacity of the representative.

Art. 8.—With regard to a Foreign Company which has entered into the trust agreement mentioned in Article 6, the provision of Articles 3 to 5 apply *mutatis mutandis* thereto.

Art. 9.—When a meeting of debenture-holders has been convened, the Trust Company shall promptly send in a report thereof to the competent authorities accompanied by a document specifying the object, place, and time of the meeting and the reason for convening such meeting.

When the Trust Company has prepared the minutes of the meeting of debenture-holders, or when it has received delivery of a copy of the minutes, such copy of the minutes, together with a document specifying the proceedings of the meeting, shall be sent in to the competent authorities without delay. The same applies when a resolution has been judicially declared to be null and void, or when such declaration has been cancelled.

When a resolution of a meeting of debenture-holders has been carried into effect, the person executing the same must promptly send in a report thereof to the competent authorities accompanied by a paper containing the particulars of performance.

Art. 10.—The application for permission to be made in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 2 of the Secured Debentures Trust Law must be accompanied by the following documents:

- (1) A document specifying the object of the meeting and the reason for which it has been convened.
- (2) A document specifying the fact that a party who was called upon to convene the meeting has not taken steps for its convening within two weeks after such demand was made.

Should the applicants mentioned in the preceding paragraph be debenture-holders holding in the aggregate one-tenth of the whole amount of the debentures, besides the documents specified in the preceding paragraph, the face value of the debentures held by each of such debenture-holders, and the total amount of debentures actually held by the debenture register must be stated, and a document proving the fact must be annexed; and the application for permission must be signed by each of every one of such debenture-holders. Provided any debentures to bearer must either be tendered to the Trust Company or deposited in a Bank designated by the Minister of Finance, the receipt so tendered to the Trust Company.

Art. 11.—Application to be made in accordance with Article 89 of the Secured Debentures Trust Law must be accompanied by, besides the Minutes of the Meeting of the Debenture-holders, the following documents:—

(1) In the case of paragraph 1 of Article 8 of the Secured Debentures Trust Law, a document proving the fact that the act which ought to have been performed has been neglected.

(2) In the case of paragraph 2 of the said Article, documents specifying the fact that the interests of the debenture-holders and of the Trust Company are in mutual conflict and the necessity of a judicial act or act of the Court for the benefit of the whole of the debenture-holders owing to such fact.

Art. 12.—Application to be made in accordance with Article 94 of the Secured Debentures Trust Law must be handed in together with the following papers: provided that should the application be made at a Meeting of Debenture-holders, a copy of the Minutes must also be affixed.

(1) A document proving the fact that the extinction of the security or the decrease of the value thereof has occurred in consequence of the act or negligence of the Trustee Company;

(2) Written statement of account relative to the extinction of the security, or the decrease of the value thereof.

Art. 13.—When the Trust Company has deposited in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 88 and paragraph 1 of Article 97 of the Secured Debentures Trust Law, notice must be sent in to the competent authorities without delay, together with a copy of the receipt for money so deposited.

Art. 14.—When the Trust Company has undergone inspection in accordance with Article 91 of the Secured Debentures Trust Law, a report must be promptly sent in to the competent authorities on the date thereof and the state of the inspection.

Art. 15.—When an agreement relative to the succession of trust business is intended to be entered into with a Foreign Company in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 97 of the Secured Debentures Trust Law, the Trustor Company must affix to the application for permission the following documents and those specified in numbers 4 and 5 of paragraph 1 of Article 6:—

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Ernest Simons, French steamer, 2,162, Ailland, 1st Sept.—Marseilles via ports, and 31st Aug., and Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.
Den of Crombie, British steamer, 2,895, Andrew Low, 1st Sept.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 30th Aug., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Breconshire, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, and Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Macduff, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 3rd Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,463, Going, 3rd Sept.—Mojito, Ballast.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 3rd Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Romford, British steamer, 1,930, M. H. Scott, 3rd Sept.—Yokosuka, 3rd Sept.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Ceylon, British steamer, 2,537, C. F. Lockstone, 4th Sept.—London via ports, and Kobe, 2nd Sept.—General.—P. & O. S.S. Co.
Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 4th Sept.—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bengloe, British steamer, 1,933, H. W. Bee, 5th Sept.—London via ports, and Kobe, 3rd Sept.—General.—Comes & Co.
Chitwick, British steamer, 2,072, G. W. B. Woods, 5th Sept.—Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Orantes, British steamer, 2,992, T. Chrimes, 5th Sept.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 4th Sept.—General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Tenzer, British steamer, 1,803, A. Stevens, 5th Sept.—Takao, Formosa, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Marco Polo, Italian cruiser, 4,500, Com. Costantino Verde, 5th Sept.—Shanghai.
Nicomedia, German steamer, 2,808, A. Wagner, 5th Sept.—Portland, Oregon, and Astoria, 17th Aug., Mails and General.—P. & O. S.S. Co.
Villehad, German steamer, 3,012, E. H. Obnauer, 6th Sept.—Sydney via ports, and Hongkong, 31st Aug., Mails & General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Vandalia, German steamer, 2,641, Hasse, 6th Sept.—New York via Suez and ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Vanglaze, British steamer, 4,149, W. C. Lycett, 6th Sept.—Puguet Sound ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Radnorshire, British steamer, 1,889, J. M. P. Haffner, 6th Sept.—London via ports, and Kobe, 4th Sept.—General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Pocasset, British steamer, 1,726, James, 6th Sept.—Middlesboro and London via ports, and Hongkong, 28th Aug., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Anno, Norwegian steamer, 779, Olaf Olsen, 6th Sept.—Newchwang, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Hyades, American steamer, 2,932, George Wright, 7th Sept.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 5th Sept., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Antenor, British steamer, 3,503, R. Williams, 7th Sept.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Hounslow, British steamer, 1,860, H. Adshead, 7th Sept.—Otaru, General.—Tanimichi & Co.
Dagrad, Norwegian steamer, 788, S. Steensen, 7th Sept.—Newchwang, 1st Sept., Beans and Bean Cake.—Drabble & Co.
Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, Wm. Thompson, 7th Sept.—Mojito via Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Braid, Norwegian steamer, 645, J. Folkman, 7th Sept.—Wakamatsu, Coal.—Drabble & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Seneca, British steamer, 3,171, W. Grimes, 1st Sept.—New York via ports, and Suez, General.—Standard Oil Co.
Alerionethshire, British steamer, 1,950, C. H. Burch, 1st Sept.—London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Achilles, British steamer, 4,484, Robt. C. Thompson, 1st Sept.—Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 1st Sept.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, J. H. Rinder, 1st Sept.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Babelsberg, German steamer, 1,378, H. Wendt, 1st Sept.—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Rjort, Norwegian steamer, 722, A. N. Christensen, 1st Sept.—Suminoe, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.
Aberdeenshire, British steamer, 2,438, Keith, 2nd Sept.—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Machaon, British steamer, 4,277, G. W. Long, 2nd Sept.—Puguet Sound ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 2nd Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 2nd Sept.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Freussen, German steamer, 3,950, R. Meyer, 2nd Sept.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Aldershot, British steamer, 1,354, W. W. Adam, 2nd Sept.—Otaru, Ballast.—Japanese.
Violetta, British steamer, 1,937, J. McMorran, 2nd Sept.—Fusan via Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Raven, Norwegian steamer, 795, Edw. Th. E. Olsen, 2nd Sept.—Uraga, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.
Skaunstad, Norwegian steamer, 860, O. Hansen, 3rd Sept.—Taku and Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Breconshire, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, 4th Sept.—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Isleworth, British steamer, 1,716, Cox, 5th Sept.—Muroran, Ballast.—T. Inouye.
Oopack, British steamer, 2,517, J. Barber, 5th Sept.—Batavia, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.
Hugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 5th Sept.—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Freyja, Norwegian steamer, 1,149, R. Pawlsen, 5th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Deramoe, Norwegian steamer, 1,496, Oloshuvig, 5th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Tanimichi & Co.
Macduff, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 6th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Samara, British steamer, 1,790, W. Lewis, 6th Sept.—Otaru, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 6th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 7th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nicomedia, German steamer, 2,808, Wagemann, 7th Sept.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.S. Co.
Hyades, American steamer, 2,932, George Wright, 7th Sept.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Picahontas, British steamer, 1,721, John James, 7th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kanagawa Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. G. R. Bedinger, Mr. Tomikawa, Mr. Henry Fuller, Mr. Saito, Rev. and Mrs. Walwoods, and Miss C. T. Jewett, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. Fujikawa, and Mrs. Kuwata, in cabin. For Moji:—Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Mr. N. H. Graham, and Miss H. Graham, in cabin.
 Per German steamer *Villehad* from Sydney via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Cardew, Mr. J. Kojima, Mr. E. Jellinek, Mr. H. Bacon, Mr. P. Joss and Mr. Ng. Seck Chee in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *Minnesota*, for Hongkong via ports:—Dr. E. Bowes, Mrs. E. Bowes, Miss M. Bowes, Mr. B. F. Whipple, Miss F. Montgomery, Mrs. H. I. Childs, Mrs. A. Abt, Mrs. J. Hamilton Lewis, Miss L. Forsyth, Miss B. Shaffer, Judge W. S. Giffin, Mrs. W. S. Giffin, Mr. H. W. Wilder, Mrs. H. W. Wilder, Master J. Wilder, Miss J. McCollum, Mrs. W. B. Walker, Master W. B. Walker, Jr., Miss M. Lanyon, Mr. S. McClinck, Mr. Q. S. Peabody, Mr. J. W. Dorris, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. G. B. Schell, Mrs. G. B. Schell, Miss M. Schell, Mrs. A. E. Whipple, Miss O. Liddell, Mrs. E. Gray, Mr. O. G. Elder, Miss F. Grayum, Miss M. O'Leary, Mr. G. A. Williams, Miss M. Gillman, Mr. C. H. Storms, Mr. W. J. Hutchinson, Mr. J. B. Boutelle, Rev. C. S. Deming, Rev. A. W. Martin, Mrs. A. W. Martin, Capt. H. P. Howard, U.S.A., Capt. O. B. Meyer, U.S.A., Mr. F. D. Cloud, Mrs. M. A. Whitten, infant and amah, Mrs. N. E. Irwin and child, Lieut. N. E. Irwin, U.S.N., Mr. J. K. Goodrich, Mrs. J. K. Goodrich, 3 children and amah, Mrs. Knowles, Miss Brunet, Mr. Fenwick, Mrs. Fenwick, Mrs. J. B. Milton, Miss Milton, Mrs. Wakefield, Miss Wakefield, Mr. H. Goldman, Mr. E. L. Van Nierop, Mrs. E. G. Hoolbrook, Miss F. Hoolbrook, Mrs. J. D. Longueur and amah, Mr. G. A. Derby, Mrs. G. A. Derby, 2 children and amah, Mr. A. S. Hay, and Mr. Jas. Hayes, in cabin.
 Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. J. Achtschin, Miss J. Adams, Mr. L. Anderson, Mr. W. Arake, Mr. T. J. Bourne, Mr. W. Broad, Mr. Ed. A. Brown, Mrs. Ed. A. Brown, Mr. H. Cambon, Mr. W. C. Carl, Mr. C. C. Cline, Mrs. Crockett-Turboden, Mrs. Max Dobbins, Capt. C. H. Fenton, Mr. O. Fischer, Mr. H. Gordon, Mrs. H. Gordon, Mr. A. E. Grace, Mrs. A. E. Grace, Mr. C. A. Griscom, Mr. C. A. Griscom, Mr. A. Haes, Mr. F. O. Hanbury, Mrs. E. O. Hanbury, Mr. F. R. Hathaway, Mrs. W. A. Hood, and Child, Mrs.

Hughes, Miss E. Jensen, Mr. R. Kurokawa, Mr. T. R. Law, Mr. C. J. Leavenworth, Dr. J. Leonard Lory, Mr. R. M. Loper, Mr. H. Parsons, Mrs. H. Parsons, Mr. G. W. S. Patterson, Dr. J. J. Power, Admiral D. M. Riddell, R.N., Mrs. D. M. Riddell, Mr. O. Saenger, Mr. Jos. Sayers, Mr. W. Schneider, Mrs. W. Schneider, Mr. T. S. Scrutton, Mr. Max Seidel, Mr. A. P. Simpson, Mr. W. J. Smith, Lieut. H. K. Stewart, Mr. A. Taylor, Mr. C. Thiel, Mr. R. E. Toog, Col. W. Western, Mr. Howard Wood, Miss Rachel B. Wood, and Miss Marion B. Wood, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. E. C. Best, Mr. S. J. Best, Mr. R. O. Beyer, Mr. W. B. Burt, Miss Christine H. Camron, Miss Maria L. Chase, Miss Abbas Chapin, Miss Mary E. Coleman, Miss Anna E. Coffin, Miss Lucy Floy Donaldson, Mrs. F. Dowley, Mr. Chester C. Fason, Mr. W. H. Gallagher, Mr. J. M. Cambill, Mr. E. C. Gee, Mrs. E. C. Gee, Com. J. C. Gilmore, U.S.N., Miss P. Grandstand, Mrs. W. B. Hamilton, Miss H. L. Hamilton, Mrs. E. P. Hammersley, Mr. E. R. Hay, Mr. Kirby S. Heck, Mrs. Kirby S. Heck, Mr. J. L. Hendrey, Mrs. J. L. Hendrey and 2 children, Mrs. F. P. Holcomb, Miss Maria Huff, Mr. Toss G. Ingalls, Miss E. V. Inness, Miss H. E. Jones, Mr. Clinton H. Laird, Mr. Lee Pat, Miss A. L. Lawrie, Dr. Isabella Mack, Mr. Chas. H. Magee, Mr. W. G. Marquardt, Mrs. W. V. Marquardt, Mr. L. W. Martin, Rev. Geo. S. McCune, Mrs. Geo. S. McCune, Mr. Ralph McCullough, Rev. E. F. McFarland, Mrs. E. F. McFarland, Miss Maud H. Miller, Miss M. C. Moffat, Rev. J. R. Peale, Mrs. J. R. Peale, Mr. B. Pierce, Rev. P. W. Pitcher, Mr. O. E. Pomeroy, Mayme Quinn, Capt. Robt. H. Rolf, U.S.A., Mr. W. J. Scruton, Miss Louisa A. Smith, Miss Margaret Strathie, Miss Nettie Trumbauer, Mr. Rodolph I. Turner, Mrs. Rudolph I. Turner, Mr. Chas. A. Weise, Mrs. Chas. A. Weise, Mrs. V. G. Willis and 2 children, Mr. J. G. Williamson, Mrs. Katherine Willsher, Mr. Geo. H. Wright, Mrs. Geo. H. Wright, Mr. S. J. Wright, Mrs. Ada Allen, Master Goffrey Allen, Miss Allen, Mr. F. E. Bano, Mrs. F. E. Bano, Mr. J. A. Barrett, Mr. D. H. Blake, Mr. W. A. Dowley, Mrs. J. C. Epperly, Mrs. R. P. Corbitt, Rev. D. T. Huntington, Miss Huntington, Rev. W. B. Hamilton, Mr. Paul Mosser, Mr. P. E. Noike, Mr. J. L. Parks, Mr. C. B. Perl, Mr. S. Tanaka, and Mrs. V. Turner, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Freussen*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. Zell, Mr. E. W. Maitland, Mr. J. K. Mr. A. W. Bain, Mr. W. Held, Capt. Ingendi, Mr. N. G. Maitland, Mr. Sakio Choh, Mr. and Mrs. Stueremann and daughter, Mr. C. R. Leitz and baby, Mr. O. Dissen, Miss E. Goudge, Mr. E. Bendt, Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Frick, nurse and child, Capt. Geo. Huchnauer, Vice Consul Mezgard, Capt. Watkins, Major and Mrs. Painter, Mrs. E. H. Sharp and 3 children, Mrs. Mercier, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Graves, Marquis and Marquise d'Adda and child, Miss K. Dodge, Rev. W. E. Towson, Mr. W. K. Matthews, Mr. Harro, Mr. Ray, Mrs. Griffin, Mr. Koik, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rigby and 2 children, Mr. W. B. Buyers, Mr. B. Bode, Capt. W. K. Sparks, Mrs. B. Votias, Miss Stevens, Mr. Ed. Kann, Mr. Neumann, Mr. Teck kuschew, Mr. Kaliukin, Mr. Faure, Mr. Brjuck, Mr. Besais, Mr. Rogdanowitsch, Mr. Coggeyev, Mr. Sobolew, Mrs. Numann, Mr. and Mrs. Hadow and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Denberg, Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Ost, Mr. Knoch, Mr. Mikolowicz, Mr. Baranics, Dr. Newmann, Mrs. Moskalenko and child, Mrs. Wersbientzel and child, Mrs. Tcherenetz, Mr. S. S. Mann, Mrs. Beattie and baby, Mr. Lee Son Ton, Mrs. Beauchamp and baby, Mr. Masum Chikashige, Mr. S. Kitamura, Mr. Quincy Paul, Mr. S. Oba, Capt. Seaborne, Mr. Maras, Mr. Franz, Mr. Jefferly, Mr. Nikolai Perlachkewez, Mr. Tsuchiya, Mr. T. Tihon, Mr. F. Parker, Mr. Humes, Mr. A. Gregory, Mr. A. Gonias, Mr. T. Dominguez, Mr. G. Alokeya, Mr. L. Navarin, Mr. D. Juites, Mr. F. Carrones, Mr. S. Franz, Mr. Choochel, Mr. A. Corrin, Mr. G. Rones, Mr. T. Reutera, Mr. H. Mastapha, Mr. S. Hassam, and Mr. H. Ghim, in cabin; 269 Russian, in steerage.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver:—

From.	TEA.				To.
	Canada.	West.	East.	Coast.	
Hongkong...	470	170	—	180	—
Poochow...	1,193	700	—	—	—
Shanghai...	1,591	1,549	2,381	—	—
Kobe...	558	532	31	—	—
Yokohama...	2,331	1,765	746	—	—
Total...	6,643	4,716	3,058	180	—

From.	SILK.				To.
	Easton.	Phil.	Sou.	Me.	
H'kong & Canton...	280	—	—	—	—
Shanghai...	538	—	—	—	—
Yokohama...	1,016	78	—	—	—
Total...	1,834	78	—	—	—

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, September 8.
Small business with no special feature.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ...	PER YARD	0.10 to 0.16
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 36 inches V.	PER PIECE	4.00 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches		4.50 to 5.25
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...		2.85 to 4.25
Cotton Italians and Satteens...	PER YARD	0.20 to 0.40

WOOLLENS.

Flannels ...	PER YARD	0.50 to 0.65
Italian Cloth, 32 in. ...		0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 2 1/2 yards, 30 inches...		0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ...		0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...		0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ...		0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb ...		0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	PER PIECE	9.20 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...		0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...		1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ...	PER YARD	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles ...	Y.	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles ...		—
Nos. 38/42, Singles ...		—
Nos. 32, Doubles...		Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles...		Nominal
Nos. 2/50, Plain ...		Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain ...		Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain...		Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...		300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ...		350.00 to 370.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ...		430.00 to 460.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...		27.00 to 27.25
Indian Branch...		25.50 to 26.00
Chinese ...		24.00 to 26.50

METALS.

Nothing to report.

Round and square 1/2 inch and upward...	PER PIECE	4.00 to 4.20
Iron Plates, assorted ...		4.35 to 4.65
Sheet Iron ...		4.70 to 6.95
Galvanized Iron sheets ...		10.05 to 10.95
Wire Nails, assorted ...		6.85 to 7.15
Tin Plates, per box...		7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3 ...		2.40
Hoop Iron (3/4 to 1 1/2 inch) ...		5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

Market still dull.

American ...		\$3.00 to 3.26
Russian ...		2.90 to 3.02
Tanaka ...		2.90

SUGAR.

A weak market and little doing.

Brown Takao ...	PER TON	V. 6.70 to 10.10
Brown Manila ...		10.10 to 11.10
Brown Daitou ...		8.00 to 8.50
Brown Canton ...		10.00 to 12.10
White Java and Penang...		12.80 to 13.80
White Refined ...		14.40 to 17.20

INDIGO.

No change to note.

Java, Medium to best...	PIECE	190.00 to 240.00
Calcutta, Medium to best ...		140.00 to 200.00
Madras (Karyak), Medium to best ...		90.00 to 120.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...		—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market has been quieter this week, the interruption of the cables and the disturbances in Tokyo having interfered with business to a considerable extent. Prices are easier for one or two lines, and until things get a little more settled we cannot look for any good business.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...		1,130 to 1,140
Filatures—Extra, Fine ...		—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ...		1,100 to 1,120
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ...		—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ...		1,080 to 1,095
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine ...		1,090 to 1,120
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse ...		1,050 to 1,070
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ...		1,050 to 1,060
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ...		—
Common—Coarse ...		—
Re-reels—Extra ...		—
Re-reels—No. 1 ...		1,090 to 1,100
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2 ...		1,070 to 1,075
Re-reels—No. 2 ...		1,040 to 1,050
Kakadas—Extra ...		1,055 to 1,060
Kakadas—No. 1 ...		1,020 to 1,030
Kakadas—No. 1 1/2 ...		990 to 1,000
Kakadas—No. 2 ...		970 to 980
Kakadas—No. 2 1/2 ...		940 to 950

QUOTATIONS.

WILD WITH ECZEMA

And Other Itching, Burning, Scaly Eruptions with Loss of Hair.

Speedy Cure Treatment.

Bathe the affected parts with Hot Water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take Cuticura Resolvent Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, pimply humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, and chafings, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. Such are the CUTICURA remedies, the purest, sweetest, most speedy and economical curatives for the skin, scalp, and blood ever compounded. Mothers are their warmest friends.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations of women, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: E. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: F. & S. Chatterton & Co., London. French Depot: 2 Rue de la Paix, Paris. German Depot: A. C. G. & Co., Berlin. Italian Depot: A. C. G. & Co., Milan. Spanish Depot: A. C. G. & Co., Madrid. U.S. Depot: A. C. G. & Co., New York.

WASTE SILK.

Rather more doing in Kikai Kibiso at quotations. In other sorts nothing much done so far, although small supplies are coming to hand.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ...		—
Noshi—Filatures, Good ...		—
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ...		—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ...		—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ...		—
Noshi—Shinshin, Best ...		—
Noshi—Shinshin, Good ...		—
Noshi—Hushin, Best ...		—
Noshi—Bashin, Good ...		—
Noshi—Bashin, Medium ...		—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best ...		—
Noshi—Joshiu, Good ...		—
Noshi—Joshiu, Medium ...		—
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ...		—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ...		105 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ...		95 to 100
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ...		—
Kibiso—Bashin, Fair ...		—

TEA.

Small stocks and limited business. The season seems to be about finished.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ...		—
Choice ...		—
Fine ...		—
Good Medium ...		Y31 to 41
Medium ...		32 to 36
Good Common ...		27 to 31
Common ...		24 to 26
		19 to 23

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, September 7.

London silver and China sterling quotations being unaltered local rates have undergone no change, closing for the mail per steamer *Iyo Maru* as under.

London Bank T.T. ...		2 1/2
— Bills on demand ...		2 1/2
— 4 months' sight ...		2 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...		2 1/2
— 6 months' sight ...		2 1/2
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ...		255
— Private 4 months' sight ...		259 1/2
— 6 months' sight ...		260 1/2
Hongkong—Bank sight ...		56 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight ...		54 1/2

Bank sight ...	74 1/2
Private to days' sight ...	76 1/2
India—Bank sight ...	151
— Private 30 days' sight ...	155
America—Bank sight ...	49 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight ...	49 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	50 1/2
Germany—Bank sight ...	807 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	811
Bar Silver (London) ...	28 1/2

* Nominal.

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, September 8, a.m.
Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Div'd.	Paid up.	1 year.	Q'tion.
		Ven.	per cent.	Yen.
Exchequer Bonds ...		100	5	91.00
1st Issue ...		100	5	86.70
Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue...		100	5	85.50
Exchequer Bonds 3rd Issue ...		100	6	95.50
Exchequer Bonds 4th Issue ...		100	6	95.50
Provincial Exchequer Bonds				
5th Issue ...		40	6	44.00
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ...		100	5	83.50
War Bonds (Gunji) ...		100	5	83.50
5 % Imperial Bonds (Kobori) ...		100	5	78.00
Navy Bonds (Kaigun) ...		100	5	80.80
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds		100	6	94.50
Y'hama Water-works Bonds ...		100	6	93.00
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds		100	6	91.20
Osaka Harbour Bonds ...		100	6	88.50
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd		100	6	86.00
Sanyo Railway ...		50	10	60.00
Kyushu Railway ...		50	8	57.80
Hokkaido Colliery Railway ...		50	12.5	81.80
Sobu Railway ...		50	8.50	58.50
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha) ...		50	11	73.50
Tokyo Street Railway (Seigni) ...		50	11.04	73.50
Tokyo Street Railway new ...		12.50	11.04	27.50
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki) ...		50	3.5	53.50
Tokyo Electric Railway, new ...		30	3.5	31.80
Yokohama Electric Railway ...		40	—	48.50
Odawara Electric Car ...		50	3	23.50
Keihin Electric Railway ...		50	8	64.00
Keihin Electric Railway, new ...		12.50	8	24.90
Tokyo Marine Insurance ...		12.50	15	36.00
Yokohama Fire Insurance ...		12.50	10	17.00

* Ex dividend.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



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Cure Indigestion,
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the most delicate.

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**gives you
Strength.**

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

- For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "NAGATO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
- For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Sept. 5th, at 2 p.m., the "BENVORLICH."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Sept. 8th, at 2 p.m., the "IYO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Sept. 9th, at Noon, the "BAROTSA."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Sept. 12th, at Daylight, the "ANTENOR."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about Sept. 10th, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Sept. 9th, at 7 a.m., the "ERNEST SIMONS."—M. M. S.S. Co.
- For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Sept. 12th, at Daylight, the "CEYLON."—P. & O. S.N. Co.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Sept. 13th, the "MONGOLIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.
- For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Sept. 14th, at Daylight, the "SILESIA."—C. Illies & Co.
- For PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 15th, the "ARAGONIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.
- For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, Sept. 16th, the "VANDALIA."—Cornes & Co.
- For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Sept. 16th, at 9 a.m., the "ROON."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
- For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Sept. 17th, at 3 p.m., the "KORBA."—P. M. S.S. Co.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Sept. 18th, the "EMPERESS OF CHINA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
- For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand Sept. 22nd, the "CHINGTU."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 22nd, the "JASON."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 23rd, the "TARTAR."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
- For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Sept. 23rd, the "COPTIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.
- For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Sept. 24th, the "NUMANTIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.
- For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Sept. 26th, the "AUSTRALIAN."—Cornes & Co.
- For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 29th, at Noon, the "EMPERESS OF JAPAN."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.
- For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 30th, the "LYRA."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

(毎土曜日一發行)

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明治三十五年三月廿日
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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1905.

DEATH.

At Kobe on the 14th instant, GEORGE D. SMITH, M.D. (Edin.), M.R.C.P., E., formerly of Bonnington, Edinburgh, aged 53 years.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A FRESH case of plague was reported in Kobe on Sept. 8th.

MAJOR-GENERAL M. NAKAOKA was removed on Sept. 7th to the reserve list.

At 6.25 p.m. on Sept. 6th, hail fell in the district of Chichibu near Urawa.

THE Hon. W. Taft, American Secretary of State for War, arrives in Yokohama on Saturday.

In the afternoon of Sept. 12th, fire broke out at Hanazono-cho, Otaru, destroying twenty-eight houses.

ADMIRAL ROJESTVENSKY arrived on Sept. 11th at Isato by the *Gensan Maru* from Saseho on his way to Osaka.

ADMIRAL Inouye, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, arrived in Tokyo on September 7th.

PRINCE TERU, third son of the Crown Prince, returned on Sept. 11th from Nikko, arriving at 3.0 p.m. at Ueno.

WASHINGTON telegram to the *Hochi* says that olera is prevalent in Tiehling, which is now occupied by the Japanese.

Learn that the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank has taken over the building of the Russo-Chinese Bank, 180 Yamashita-cho, and will commence

business on the 15th October next. The manager is Mr. Homann.

ABOUT noon on Sept. 12th, a severe shock of earthquake was felt in Hiroshima, Kure, Matsuyama and other western cities.

THE Seoul Fusan Railway Company will hold an ordinary semi-annual meeting on Sept. 25th in the Young Men's Club, Tokyo.

THE transport tax raised during August by the Tokyo, Shigai and Sotobori Electric Tramways, amounted to yen 48,252.32 in all.

THE Chiba District Court was destroyed by fire early on the morning of Sept. 7th. The cause is reported to be incendiarism.

THE *Miyako* believes that the Emperor will shortly send a warm message to the armies in appreciation of their meritorious services in the war.

ABOUT 2 a.m. on Monday, fire broke out in Nakamura, Ishikawa, Yokohama, destroying seven small houses. The cause is reported to be negligence.

THE damage reported to have been caused to the various coal mines in Buzen and Chikuzen provinces by the recent storm, is estimated at yen 2,330,000.

MR. MINAKAMI, Director of the Yokohama Customs, will shortly remove to Kobe, where he has been nominated by the City Assembly as Mayor of the City.

THE Russian hospital ship *Aryol*, which was captured at the battle of the Japan Sea, is renamed *Kusuhō Maru* and assigned to the Kure Naval Station.

A NAGASAKI telegram says that a German steamer of 5,261 gross tons arrived there on Sept. 11th from Odessa. She is chartered to carry Russian prisoners home.

THE construction of the branch line of the Sanyo Railway between Atsuta and the Omine coal mine belonging to the Navy, having been completed, traffic was opened on Sept. 13th.

THE Emperor and Empress Dowager of China sent thirty thousand taels on Sept. 9th to be distributed among the poor people in Shanghai, who are suffering from the recent destructive storm.

THE new steamer *Taichi Maru* (1,250 tons) of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, went on a successful trial trip on Sept. 11th. The ship will be employed on the line between North China and Kobe.

TOKYO has resumed its normal state of quietness. There was a riot in Yokohama on Tuesday evening, but it had no political significance. For the present Yokohama is guarded by troops.

ADMIRAL ROJESTVENSKY arrived on Sept. 13th in Kyoto from Saseho. He was at once removed to the Fushimi detention house. His wounds sustained in the battle of Japan Sea are entirely healed.

ACCORDING to a Shanghai telegram, the German cruiser *Squadier*, which recently went ashore 20 miles off Singapore has been floated without damage. She left on Sept. 11th for the German Colony in East Africa.

ABOUT 2 p.m. on Aug. 29th, a number of barbarians attacked the village of Shishitan, Hsingkong, Formosa, and carried away the heads of five men and ten women and destroyed two houses of the villagers. On the following night, another band of savages made an attack on the

village of Sankyūin, Chaoyuen, and carried away the heads of three men, and inflicted injuries on two men and two women. The villagers eventually repulsed the head-hunters.

MR. E. H. HARRIMAN and two other American gentlemen proceeded at 10.30 a.m. on Sept. 12th to the Palace being accompanied by Mr. Grisoom, American Minister, and were received by the Emperor in audience.

MR. J. MATSUDA, proprietor of a newspaper agency, the Nakaigai Tsushin-sha, was punished on Sept. 11th in the Tokyo District Court with a fine of yen 40 on a charge of having infringed the Press Regulations.

SINCE the outbreak of the Tokyo trouble up to the present, the following newspapers have been suspended: Tokyo—*Jimmin*, *Nippon*, *Miyako*, *Yorodan Choho*, *Niroku*, *Asahi*; other places—*Kyoto Choho*, *Chiba Shimpō*.

AT 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the presidents and chief public procurators of Appeal Courts throughout the Empire held a conference in the Department of Justice. Mr. Hadano, Minister for Justice, gave them instructions as to judicial affairs.

THE Toyo Kisen Kaisha intends to add yen 6,500,000 to its present capital, making a total of thirteen million yen. The scheme will be introduced to the shareholders at a general meeting on Sept. 20th. The additional funds will be spent on new steamers.

MISS ROOSEVELT will arrive on Sept. 12th in Peking, and will be received on the following day by the Empress Dowager in the Yuwo garden. It is reported by a Peking telegram to the *Hochi* that she intends to pay a visit on the 14th to the most noble places in the capital and to leave there on the 15th for Nagasaki. She will not land in Japan.

THE directors of the Maru Transportation Company of Awamori have been prosecuted on a charge of having obtained, in July, yen 45,000 from the branch of the Yasuda Bank, yen 35,000 from the Awamori Commercial Bank, and yen 43,000 from the 59th Bank, by fraud. The case is under examination in the Tokyo District Court by Public Procurator-Matsumoto.

I. TAKAMOTO (41), a fish dealer, carrying on business in Yokosuka, murdered his father-in-law, Shokichi (73) on the night of Sept. 5th, inflicting severe injuries on the head with an axe. The culprit subsequently gave himself up to the Yokosuka Police Station. On the following day, Mr. Danno, a preliminary examination judge of the Yokohama District Court, proceeded to the place and examined into the crime. On the 7th the murderer was removed to the Court. The cause is reported to be a dispute between the victim and his son-in-law which had lasted for a long time.

A. MATSUMOTO, chief jailor of the Odawara branch of the Negishi Prison, Yokohama, on Aug. 29th beat S. Otake (50), a convict, to death with a large stick. That same morning the jailor inspected the detention ward, calling over the names of the convicts one by one. When Otake did not reply, in consequence of a severe illness from which he had been suffering for three days past, the official refused to accept the excuse and began to beat him. The merciless treatment of the man caused the other convicts, about a hundred in all, to become greatly excited and they threatened to assault the chief jailor. Their demonstration, however, was suppressed by other guards.

THE RIOTS IN TOKYO AND ELSEWHERE.

Saturday, Sept. 9th.

There was no renewal of the rioting in Tokyo on the night of the 7th. It becomes more and more evident that the demonstration, so far as acts of violence were concerned, was directed wholly against the police, and that as soon as the military appeared upon the scene the people were appeased.

These occasions are always utilized by disaffected persons to wreak their own private spite. This was plainly the case with the burning of cars belonging to the Street Railway Company. Electric traction in Tokyo has thrown a great number of *jirikisha* coolies out of employ and these men, under the pinch of want, have long been recognised as not unlikely to resort to outrage against the property of the electric railway companies if occasion offered. They burned some 30 cars of the Shigai Denki Tetsudo during the night of the 5th, and inflicted on the company a loss of about a hundred thousand *yen*, which of course will not be recovered inasmuch as the municipality will lay the blame on the police and the police, on the municipality.

Three Christian places of worship were burned, one was partially wrecked and from one the furniture was removed and destroyed. To show the deliberation with which these anti-religionists worked, it is related that at the Shitaya Kyokai they were effectually deterred by the remonstrances of an old woman in charge, who explained that her son was at the war, and that it would be a bad thing for her if her house were burned in his absence. The rioters proceeded to Bishop Nicolai's cathedral, but a lieutenant who commanded some soldiers on duty there had only to state that he was in charge, whereupon the crowd dispersed at once. At the Awaji-cho Kaido also the presence of soldiers saved the place. Two missionaries' houses were involved in the burning, one an American citizen, one a Frenchman. Japanese newspapers express great regret for these occurrences, which they denounce as entirely irrelevant and injurious, but we desire to ask Japanese newspapers whether they believe that the responsibility for creating this momentary reign of disorder rests on any heads but their own. Most assuredly it does not. The part acted by the Japanese press—with three honorable exceptions—at this crisis has been utterly unworthy of the nation's intelligence and will remain a permanent disgrace to Japanese journalism.

At Kyoto on the night of the 6th there was some disturbance, and there also the attempts of the police to interfere with public meetings were violently resented, but the trouble did not assume anything like the dimensions of that in Tokyo.

We explained in our last issue that a deputation of five members of the House of Representatives had been chosen to wait upon the Premier as delegates of the various political parties, for the purpose of asking that a special session of the Diet should be summoned as soon as possible, and that greater liberty of speech, public meeting and publication should be accorded. This deputation was received by the Premier at 2 p.m. on the 7th. In reply to the question of a special session Count Katsura said that it could not be summoned before the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace and before Baron Komura's return, which was expected on the 5th of October. The Government would therefore endeavour to have the session about the 10th of next month. As to freedom of speech, public meeting and publication,

the Premier took the ground that restraints were never contemplated in the case of purely political discussions, but where writings and speeches tended manifestly to incite to deeds of violence and assassination it became the plain duty of the executive to interfere. So far as the taking of his own life went, it might be endured, but as an act against the public peace it could not be permitted. Meetings under the promotion and control of responsible men like those forming the deputation might count on complete immunity from police interference, but such liberty could not be universally extended without danger of abuse.

We think that we shall be expressing unequivocally the view taken by intelligent foreigners when we say that a worse occasion could not possibly have been chosen to advocate greater freedom of speech and publication. The country stands face to face with one of the most flagrant abuses of those privileges ever perpetrated during the *Muji* era. Nothing could constitute a less valid title to greater liberty than the licence and unreasoning prejudice shown by the newspaper press of Japan at this juncture, and to ask for fuller freedom in the immediate sequel of such a display is a strikingly bad choice of times and seasons.

The Tokyo City Council as well as the members forming the consultative body of the Prefectural Assembly, have strongly condemned the action of the police. Indeed it would seem that the police in some cases lost their heads and attacked mere bystanders. One little girl was among the wounded, and some of those thus attacked, having no means of escape, threw themselves into the moat. There are other tales probably much exaggerated. We do not hear the version of the police themselves, and without it a definite judgment can not be formed, but it is hard to understand what valid reason can have existed for slashing two boys of only 13 and 14 years of age.

Monday, Sept. 11th.

The citizens of Tokyo are now beginning to appreciate that their ebullition against the police has some inconvenient consequences. There were 288 police-boxes throughout the city, and of these no less than 118 were burned and 27 wrecked, so that only 143 remain intact. It immediately results that in 145 districts the populace is without its usual guardians and finds itself exposed to robbers and incendiaries. The only remedial measure possible under the circumstances has been taken, namely, to hire temporary constables in the form of labouring men, and to quarter them upon the citizens. This has been done on 148 beats. Meanwhile the city seems to have entirely recovered its normal state, except that, being under martial law, it has soldiers posted at many points where they had previously been invisible. The feeling that unwise police interference was responsible for the outbreak of the trouble seems to grow instead of diminishing. It is not denied that the roughs exceeded all pardonable limits, but the dimensions which the riot ultimately assumed are unimportant compared with the cause that produced it. The blocking of the entrances to Hibiya Park was the grand *fons et origo mali*. That several peaceful and unoffending citizens suffered at the hands of the police is apparently not to be denied, but too much stress can not be laid on that phase of the affair for such accidents are scarcely avoidable when rioting on an extensive scale takes place at night. The really grave feature is that the police have been disre-

dited. Nothing could have been more successful than their method of preserving order before this commotion occurred. The citizens trusted them implicitly and were always ready to obey them docilely, so that quite remarkably effective results were attained by comparatively small expenditure of force. Now, however, not only has a feeling of distrust replaced the old confidence, but the unruly element of the population has made the dangerous discovery that police restraint is a fragile thing after all. The Japanese are naturally such orderly and sensible people that few evil results need be anticipated but nevertheless the incident is extremely regrettable.

It is stated that the Minister of State for Home Affairs and the Chief of Police have tendered their resignations. It would be indeed a pity if Viscount Yoshikawa, who is one of the ablest of the present portfolio holders, were obliged to go out of office, but he is just the kind of man to persist in stepping down if he thinks that his Department has incurred any just blame.

Five journals are now under sentence of suspension. Their names could be guessed with tolerable accuracy. They are the *Yawa Choho*, the *Niroku Shimbum*, the *Miyako Shimbum*, the *Jimmin* and the *Nippon*. We are sincerely sorry for the *Nippon*. Its editorial writings throughout this crisis have been most manly and quite beyond reproach. But those who are in charge of its "miscellaneous" column have allowed matter to appear which can only be described as directly inciting to popular violence. That is unequivocally true of every one of the suspended journals, and it might be said of others also which have hitherto escaped the same fate. We shall doubtless hear, when we are already hearing, comments that Japan has retrogressed to the days of arbitrary administration and the law of force. But men deliberately descend a hill which they have mounted with difficulty, it is foolish to cry out that others drove them down. Besides, this talk of retrogression is hysterical. Under the pressure of considerable excitement a large section of the press was afflicted by a temporary vertigo, which impelled a small section of the people to make demonstrations which police indignantly converted into riots. The whole thing is altogether exceptional and might easily have occurred in the best regulated city in the world. As for the newspapers, they have been assured by the Prime Minister in the most unequivocal terms that the Government in placing Tokyo under martial law and empowering the Authorities to suspend the journal without recourse to any legal tribunal has not the slightest desire or intention of restricting liberty of speech. Free discussion of all administrative measures and political incidents is invited and will be as fully tolerated as ever. But the Administration is resolved that in the present excited condition of the public mind newspapers shall not be permitted to publish matter provocative of deeds of violence. Every intelligent editor can do whatever he wants to say within these limits.

On the 8th instant the Prime Minister invited to his official residence all the editors and news-agents of Tokyo and addressed them a speech in the following terms:

"GENTLEMEN—I have invited you to the trouble of coming here to-day because, with reference to the quiet conditions which have existed in the past few days, there is need that I should call the attention of you who call yourselves the ears of Society. The state of affairs now prevailing is most regrettable and it is with the utmost regret that I view the establishment of martial law in this city where His Imperial Majesty resides."

riotous conduct subversive of public peace and good order has become prevalent, it is inevitable that steps should be taken to suppress it. What I venture to hope is that you gentlemen, who are the leaders of public opinion, will on this occasion exercise all care so as to avoid the use of any language calculated to incite men to disorderly conduct. Inasmuch as each person has his own way of looking at things we do not offer the slightest objection to attacks upon the Government's methods in matters of politics. Nay rather we believe that such attacks are to be welcomed. But since recent events are truly calculated to disturb social order, and since the state of affairs suggests apprehension that injury may be done to the people at large, we are confronted by a very serious question. If, at this juncture, journalistic utterances depart from their normal routes and tend to incite to riotous conduct, the effect may be very widely felt, and we therefore deem it essential to exercise some control. The existing press regulations, however, are in some points defective for such a purpose and therefore they have been supplemented by an Imperial Ordinance.

The meetings of the two countries Plenipotentiaries in America has resulted in a peace treaty which has already been signed, but owing to diplomatic and other considerations the time has not yet come for announcing its details. The Government, however, in order to achieve the objects of the war, sought to obtain assent to its views and instructed its Plenipotentiaries to spare no effort in that sense. But having regard to the future development of the Empire and in consideration of the trend of public opinion, we finally decided to abate something of our demands and thus a peace treaty came at last into existence. I have already become acquainted with your opinions concerning the terms. The Government has not the least thought of imposing any restraint on those opinions. Therefore the amendment of the present press regulations is not made with the object of impairing freedom of speech but is inspired by the fact that appearances suggest a disturbance of social tranquillity and good order. I trust that the Government's policy will not be misconstrued."

Immediately after this speech there were some symptoms of discontent among the audience, one or two of whom complained that the unimpeachable policy of the Premier in this matter did not appear to be appreciated by those directly charged with the duty of carrying it out, but Count Katsura's good-humoured and tactful manner of dealing with these complaints and the assurances he gave had the effect of quickly restoring good humour. A great deal was said about the conduct of the police, who were evidently condemned by the great majority of those present. Count Katsura, however, carefully refrained from committing himself upon this point, though he listened patiently to everything his visitors had to say.

Mr. Adachi, Chief of the Tokyo police, has been allowed to retire at his own request, and Mr. Sei, Governor of Nagano, has been appointed to his place.

We learn with much regret that the ban of suspension has been extended to the *Asahi Shimbun*, which ranks among the four great journals of Tokyo. This sentence can not have been caused by any editorial utterances of our contemporary. Its issue of the 9th instant, which has brought it into trouble, contains editorially nothing calculated to incite to violations of public peace and good order. But in its correspondence columns, which abound with complaining letters, and have so abounded for many days, there are cries which can scarcely be called innocuous. Considering the appeal made direct by the Premier to the newspapers to assist in allaying the commotion, we are surprised that the *Asahi* should have thought these letters worthy of insertion. But, on the other hand, the suspension of a journal like the *Asahi* is a very serious matter, involving the proprietors in immense loss and we sincerely trust that the ban will be very quickly removed.

Tuesday, Sept. 12th.

There is a movement in favour of abolishing the office of chief of police in Tokyo, and placing the police under the control of the

municipality. It appears to us that if such a step be not premature—a point for the Government to decide—it would be at once rational and practical. At present there is a state of divided authority which can not conduce to efficiency. Incidentally attention may be directed to the fact that the sufferers by the recent riot are virtually without redress. They can not successfully hope to claim damages from either the Municipality or the Government, since each of these would shift the responsibility to the other's shoulders. The prominent advocates of the proposed change are a number of Tokyo barristers. They perhaps lack something in the matter of influence, but their cause is a good one.

It looks as though this question of the peace-terms would cause another split in the ranks of the *Seiyu-kai*. Marquis Saionji's very moderate address and the non-committal resolution adopted in consequence by the standing committee of the Party are already known to our readers. But this attitude does not satisfy the non-parliamentary members. Those of them that represent the Tokyo branch of the Party held a meeting on the 10th instant and passed three resolutions. The first of them was couched in the terms now so familiar; namely, that the peace negotiated ignores the purpose of the war as well as the results already achieved by the country's arms, and is not calculated to be permanent. The second declared that by attempting to restrain legitimate expressions of public opinion the Government provoked an outbreak which ended in scenes of violence and brought upon Tokyo the disgrace of being placed under martial law. The third called upon the Ministry to resign at once. It is plain that a very wide breach has thus been created between the head-quarters of the Party and the Tokyo detachment. We do not at present see how the two can be reconciled.

It is confidently affirmed in several quarters that Viscount Yoshikawa, Minister of State for Home Affairs, has resigned; that his resignation will be accepted and that his successor will be either Mr. Yamagata Isaburo, now Vice-Minister of the same Department, or Mr. Hirata Tasuke, formerly Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Viscount Yoshikawa's retirement from office under the circumstances would be most regrettable, but public opinion will probably endorse the step, inasmuch as the Minister of Home Affairs is ultimately responsible for the conduct of the police, and the police certainly committed a great blunder on the night of the 5th. The strong probability is, however, that Viscount Yoshikawa was entirely ignorant of the measures contemplated by the police on the 5th inst.

The proprietors of the Catholic Church and School in the Honjo district of Tokyo, which were wrecked on the night of the 5th, have applied it is said, through the French Representative for compensation to the extent of 50,000 yen, and the Domei Christo-Kyokai of the same region has asked for 25,000 yen through the United States Minister. We fail to see how such claims can be preferred diplomatically until legal remedies have been exhausted.

It appears, as we surmised, that no claims have actually been presented by either the American or the French Legation on account of damage done during the riot on the 5th instant. The claims may have been placed in the hands of the two Representatives but have not yet been presented, it is said. Meanwhile the members of the *Fukui*

Domei-kai (Gospel Union) have held a meeting and have decided that, irrespective of any right they may possess to ask for indemnification, it will be wiser to refrain from doing so.

The ban of suspension has been removed in the case of the *Yorozu*, the *Niroku*, the *Miyako* and the *Jimmu*, but the *Asahi* remains under sentence, and its Osaka issue is involved as well as its Tokyo one. The *Osaka Nippo* also has been suspended and the *Fukuoka Mainichi Shimbun* is in the same predicament.

Wednesday, Sept. 13th.

The resignation of Viscount Yoshikawa, Minister of Home Affairs, has been returned by the Emperor, as has also been that of Baron Senge, Governor of Tokyo. It is further stated that the Cabinet offered to tender their resignation, not in connexion with the peace terms but in connexion with the disturbance in Tokyo. The Emperor signified, however, that no occasion existed for such a step. Thus Mr. Adachi, Chief of Police, alone retires from office. The *Nippon* is not satisfied with this result, which it regards as punishing juniors for faults of which the seniors also should share the responsibility. We imagine, however, that justice has been done. Probably the order to close Hibiya Park emanated solely from Mr. Adachi and was issued entirely without the cognizance of the Home Minister.

In Kobe the mob pulled down the bronze statue of Marquis Ito and tried ineffectually to throw it into the sea.

Osaka had its anti-peace-treaty meeting on Tuesday. Messrs. Kono Hironaka and Yamada Kinosuke repaired thither for the purpose. The people assembled in the public building on Nakanoshima. Several thousands are said to have attended, and there were representatives from 22 places, including Kyoto and Tokyo. Mr. Kono Hironaka presided. Probably when the history of the *Meiji* era comes to be dispassionately written it will have to be recorded that no one man did his country more injury during that remarkable period than Mr. Kono Hironaka. He has been an agitator of the worst type ever since the crime which consigned him to prison 25 years ago, though he believes himself to be inspired by only patriotic motives. Mr. Hino, of Osaka, was put up to propose the resolution which denounced the peace treaty as a disgrace, declared that it sacrificed the results and the objects of the war, accused the authorities of such violent and unconstitutional measures for restraining public opinion as must bring the Empire into discredit, and proclaimed that the treaty must be rejected and the Cabinet compelled to resign. The meeting did not pass without disturbance, but as to its origin there are no clear indications. The accounts state that about a hundred men broke into the assembly hall and that a scene of great confusion ensued, in the course of which several persons were injured more or less severely. The police tried to check these disturbers of the meeting but were unable to do so. Otherwise there does not seem to have been any exercise of police authority.

Thursday, Sept. 14th.

Considerable trouble occurred in Yokohama on the night of Sept. 12th and the morning of the following day. The disturbances originated at the Hagoromo Theatre, where a lecture meeting was held, which was to have been attended by two Tokyo orators who, however, failed to turn up. When our reporter left the meeting about 9 p.m. everything was quiet and there seemed every prospect of matters

coming to an orderly conclusion. But some of the rowdier spirits, as the meeting closed, called out for the return of their money on the ground that the full programme had not been given, and later demonstrated noisily in front of the theatre. Mr. Hanada, who had promoted the meeting, escaped as the situation was growing serious, and then the crowd caused a tumult in the hall throwing things on the stage. They accused the promoter of having stolen from the public and required him to pay back their money. T. Ishikawa, proprietor of the theatre, appeared on the stage and told the people that he would give back what the promoter had received. About this time, trouble was created outside by others who broke the windows, etc. Those in the theatre and outside were dispersed by Mr. Mune-kata, Superintendent of the Isezaki-cho police. But the trouble had only commenced.

ISEZAKI CHO STATION.—After having been dispersed at the Hagoromo theatre, the mob attacked this police office by throwing stones and bricks. The office, however, was successfully defended. At this critical time, Mr. Kobayashi, Chief Public Prosecutor, and Mr. Miki, Public Prosecutor, of the Yokohama District Court, appeared at the station in order to investigate the trouble. It was now half past eleven o'clock. The crowd having been repulsed at the Isezaki-cho station proceeded to other streets dividing themselves into three bodies—each body apparently consisting of between two and three hundred. They burned the police boxes near Hinode, Kuruma and Kame bridges and in Chitose-cho and broke another near Minato bridge. Another one in Yeuraku-cho was slightly damaged. As this is one of the brothel streets a panic arose among the inmates but no attack was made on buildings or individuals.

KOTOBUKI-CHO OFFICE.—The scene in this jurisdiction was quite similar to that at the Isezaki-cho station. The crowd burned the police-boxes in Matsukage-cho, Sueyoshi-cho and Nigiwai-cho, and near Senshu bridge, and broke another near Toyokuni bridge. At this time, about 1 a.m., some gendarmes appeared on the scene and assisted the police, so that the rioters were gradually dispersed.

KAGA-CHO POLICE.—The crowd, having finished their efforts in the foregoing two divisions, attempted to cross Hanazono bridge and to proceed to the foreign settlement. Mr. Ikariyama, superintendent of the station, who had made preparations on this bridge and the Yoshihama bridge to check the advance of the crowd, repulsed them. Consequently the Settlement was quiet. In the morning, an earthenware jar four inches by about seven inches containing suspicious black material was found in the compound of the American Consulate. At first it was conceived to be a bomb, but later it was regarded as a kind of dry electric battery used for telegraph purposes. The suspicious article was removed to the Kagacho Police Station.

A detective is still investigating the matter.

HARBOUR POLICE.—Previous to the advance of the mob to the Hanazono bridge, Mr. Yuasa, superintendent of the station, took precautions to maintain tranquillity in the foreign settlement. Fortunately nothing occurred worthy of notice.

Before dawn, the crowd dispersed. During the disorder, sensational rumours obtained currency. Subsequently, the secretary of the Kencho and the Chief of Police had a consultation by telephone with Governor Sufu, who was in Tokyo in connection with the meeting of Governors in the Department of Home Affairs. The Governor at once applied to the Government for the assistance of a military force. By the 4.50 a.m. train, two companies of infantry from the First Division arrived at Yokohama. One company was assigned to the two divisions of the Kotobuki-cho and Isezaki-cho police, and the other to the Settlement and to those streets where about six hundred Russians were put up waiting for the departure of the next French mail steamer, at the foreign Consulates and other public buildings as well as to protect the Russians.

In the trouble, ninety-two men were arrested by the police. According to the police, the men

are all coolies, gamblers or others, who had been already punished once or twice and who are consequently under the surveillance of the police.

Thirty-seven policemen were more or less injured by stones thrown during the trouble.

Though the fire bells broke out into clamour several times early yesterday morning few foreigners were aware of the sensational doings in the Japanese quarter. Fires were seen in the Isezakicho district but though there were rumours of godowns having been burned enquiry shows that only police-boxes to the number of eight were destroyed by fire or partially damaged.

The statement that the unrest did not reach the settlement requires perhaps some modification. For a considerable mob of persons assembled in English Hatoba Street, about opposite Wright's Hotel, but apparently without any set purpose. They went away after some time without molesting any property.

The spectacle of soldiers, with fixed sword-bayonets, standing at the gates of the French Consulate, the Grand Hotel, the German, British and American Consulates and at different places on the Bluff was perhaps the first thing on Wednesday which aroused residents to a sense of something having occurred. Matters remained orderly throughout the day, and no further trouble need be anticipated.

According to police investigations, the number of casualties in Tokyo in the rioting on the 5th and subsequently were as follows:—

	Killed.	Died of Wounds.	Wounded.
Citizens	3	6	387
Police Inspectors ...	—	—	6
Police Sergeants	—	—	24
Firemen	—	—	4
Constables	—	—	356
Others	—	—	16
Totals	3	6	793

It appears from this that those engaged attempting to quell the riot suffered nearly as much as those engaged fomenting it. As to the persons arrested, 128 are already undergoing trial and 253 are in custody awaiting investigation.

Friday, Sept. 15th.

The agitation continues in the country districts. In Niigata a very large meeting has been held. Twenty thousand people are said to have attended. They passed sweeping resolutions denouncing the peace terms as opposed to the will of the nation, as defeating the purpose of the war, as inadequate to guarantee peace and as a disgrace to the Empire. They called for the immediate rejection of the treaty, and then they went on to accuse the Ministry of having abused its powers and created a reign of anarchy in the capital, thus necessitating recourse to martial law. The immediate resignation of the Cabinet was therefore called for.

It is worthy of notice that Niigata is one of the chief political strongholds of the Progressists, who appear to be the backbone of the present agitation. The Progressist leaders acknowledge that it is out of the question to withhold ratification of the treaty, yet it is for non-ratification that these various provincial meetings clamour.

In Sapporo on the 10th instant some six thousand attended. They passed a resolution and adopted a petition to the Throne. The resolution declared that whereas the country's forces, owing to their bravery and devotion and owing to the unanimous support of the nation, had won a series of victories which brought glory to the Empire and astonished the world, the Ministers of the Crown, by their diplomatic mismanagement, had rendered all these successes abortive, and had concluded a peace not only subversive of the objects prescribed by the Sovereign in the Declaration

of War but also disgraceful to the country, thus converting the Empire's glory into shame and the applause of the world into contempt. War was a cruel thing, but it would be better to continue the cruellest war than to conclude an inglorious peace which did not secure tranquillity to the Far East. The Petition to the Throne set out by detailing the gist of the above but then proceeded to use language such as we have never previously found in a document addressed by Japanese subjects to their Emperor. Hitherto the invariable rule has been first to recount the grievances of which the petitioners complain and then to solicit His Majesty's wise intervention. The petitioners never venture to indicate precisely what steps the Sovereign should take. But this Sapporo Petition declares in the plainest terms that the present Ministry are criminal both in respect of neglecting the Emperor's will and of mistaking the interests of the country, and calls upon His Majesty to withhold ratification of the Treaty and to dismiss the Cabinet. Such a document will give a shock to all loyal Japanese. It is a new thing for subjects to dictate to their Sovereign in this land.

Various minor gatherings are also reported from provincial districts.

The Yokohama riot on Wednesday evening was obviously a premeditated affair. We shall not be surprised to learn that some of the Tokyo roughs whose resentment against the police had not been appeased by the doings in the capital or who sought to open fresh fields for plunder, repaired purposely to Yokohama with the definite object of making trouble. It is quite possible that the genuine audience may have been disappointed by the failure of four of the promised lecturers to appear, but the evidence goes to show that the disturbance was commenced by the agitators assembled outside the hall to whom the addresses and lectures can not have been of any moment at all. These, or at any rate their leaders, must have been looking for an opportunity to repeat in Yokohama the anti-police demonstrations which had already disgraced Tokyo.

Several provincial newspapers have been suspended.

It is noticeable that the journals of Tokyo made no comment on the Yokohama riot in their issues of the following morning. They contain full accounts of the occurrence but no editorial condemnation. Possibly this may be explained on the ground of insufficient interval. Otherwise it will be an additional blot on the good report of the Tokyo press.

On the 13th instant a meeting of provincial governors took place at the official residence of the Premier. Count Katsura addressed the Governors as follows:—

"You have been called together to-day in consequence of a necessity arising out of the situation. As you are aware, this country, in response to an invitation from the President of the United States, appointed peace plenipotentiaries who held many meetings with the Russian Plenipotentiaries. The Government, having due regard to the future development of the country and to the comparative advantages or disadvantages of continuing the war, signed a treaty of peace on the 5th inst., and the restoration of tranquillity may now be shortly expected. The war has lasted some 20 months during which an unbroken succession of victories have crowned our arms, the people meanwhile diligently pursuing their avocations so as to strengthen the country's material resources and the whole nation acting with admirable unanimity

ity. These happy results were due primarily to the virtues of the Emperor and the valour of the army and navy, but you, also, who have to discharge the duty of instructing and leading the people under your jurisdiction, have undoubtedly contributed to the good result. Now that we are on the verge of peace it is of urgent importance to make arrangements for the future. If the unity of all classes has hitherto produced such fine results, that unity must be all the more encouraged hereafter as a basis of national progress. Such a plan is essential to the development of the empire's resources, and the people, strong in their docility and love of progress, must not be allowed to forget this. Upon you devolves the no small responsibility of guiding and assisting the people in this important respect, so that the glory obtained for the Empire by this victorious war may be adequately accompanied by development of the arts of peace. I trust that you will bear these things in mind in the discharge of your functions. It is a matter of profound regret that disturbances should have taken place in Tokyo within the past few days, and I sincerely hope that you will spare no effort to inculcate a spirit of calmness and tranquillity in the districts of your service. Recently an Imperial Ordinance was issued providing a special system of control in the case of newspapers. This was done solely on account of the necessity of preserving public order in the present situation. There was not the least idea of interfering with the expression of legitimate opinion. You doubtless recognise these facts. We are now approaching the time when the work of next year will have to be taken in hand, and it will be for you to carry to the discharge of your duties a full sense of the responsibilities devolving upon you in this era when patience, tranquillity and industry are so essential."

This speech affords a peg on which the *Yomiuri Shimbun* hangs a sermon demanding the Cabinet's resignation. The Progressist organ declares that the nation is absolutely united now as it has always been with the one exception of the discordant elements, namely, the present Cabinet Ministers, the Elder Statesmen and a section of the Privy Council. Nothing can make the unity complete except the Ministry's resignation.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* puts its finger on the manifestly weak spot in this agitation, namely, the demand for refusing ratification of the Treaty. Even the Cabinet's bitterest opponents among responsible men are well aware and frankly admit that nothing of the kind is possible, yet the roadside agitator will have that and nothing else, and in response to this agitation, manifestly extravagant and unreflecting, several newspapers call on the Cabinet to resign. That would indeed be a new kind of constitutional Government which held a Ministry responsible not to the Emperor, nor yet to the Diet, but to gutter politicians who advocate a course that would disgrace the Empire and destroy its reputation for good faith among the nations of the world.

The latest lists of casualties in the riot on the 5th instant show that 11 citizens were either killed on the spot or died of hurts received, and that 547 were wounded. The police had 471 wounded.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, Sept. 13th, Governor Sufu issued a notification in connection with the recent troubles:—

It can not but be a matter of regret that on the night of Sept. 12th, disturbances occurred in Yokohama in which some disorderly actions were committed. The local government issued a notification on Sept. 9th requesting the public to take precautions

in their actions and to respect the social order. As the present disorder could not be regarded as a common tumult, application was sent to the Commander-in-Chief of the Military Division concerned. Subsequently a force of soldiers was despatched. They were assigned to important places in the city for the sake of tranquillity. The citizens who are now under the protection of the military guards, need not suffer further apprehension and are requested to attend to their usual business. Further, citizens are requested not to take part in any public trouble should any occur in future. By this means they will avoid unexpected misfortune.

The night of Wednesday passed very quietly in Yokohama. There were a few small meetings. On the Tsukimi bridge, near Kanagawa, about a hundred men assembled. They were immediately dispersed by police, from Tobe and Kanagawa stations. About 8.30 p.m., about a hundred and fifty men met on Ise-yama. Some policemen dispersed them and arrested ten, who were considered leaders of the crowd. At the same time, some fifty men held a meeting on the unoccupied ground in front of the Hiranuma railway station. They, however, dispersed before the Tobe police appeared. The Yokohama Electric Tramway stopped running their cars in the evening as stones were thrown. The stone-throwers were jinrikisha coolies.

On Wednesday, the Kiraku, Nigiwa and other theatres closed. On the following day, business was resumed as usual.

Twenty-seven arrested by the Isezaki-cho, Kotobuki-cho, and Kaga-cho police will be prosecuted on a charge of having disturbed "the internal safety of the State." They are undergoing examination in the Yokohama District Court by Public Procurators Miki, Kobayashi, Midzutani and Ohira.

The military now in Yokohama consist of thirty-two officers and three hundred non-commissioned officers and men.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MARTIAL LAW.

Tokyo newspapers, with the exception of the *Kokumin*, strongly condemn the action of the authorities in placing the city under martial law. Even the *Fiji Shimpō* repeats with more insistence than ever its old contention that the only way to quiet the people is for the Ministry to resign. Our contemporary rightly thinks that Tokyo is disgraced by being subjected to such control, but strange to say this usually astute and moderate journal does not appear to recognise that Tokyo itself has been largely responsible for incurring the disgrace. At the very head of the list of wrong-doers we should place the newspapers themselves; second on the list, the police; and third, the riotous spirits among the population who fell into the error of imagining that violence is the only method of protesting against undue restraint. What are we to say of the *Fiji Shimpō* itself, a journal to which all Japanese look for light and leading? Here we have it clamouring for the resignation of the Ministry, actually before any sufficient materials are available for passing judgment upon the Ministry's acts. The terms of the peace treaty have not yet been published, and pending their publication in full no intelligent verdict is possible. Yet on evidence thus plainly imperfect the leading journal of the capital invites its nationals to condemn the Cabinet and to drive it from office. Tokyo is disgraced. We are reluctantly obliged to make the admission. But foremost among the factors that disgrace it stand, not the undue severity of the police, nor yet the establishment of martial law, nor yet the violence perpetrated by a few misguided citizens, but the extraordinarily unintelligent prejudice shown by the metropolitan press and its dangerous appeals to unreasoning passion. Temporary ebullitions of mob lawlessness, transient errors of administration, these are things that leave no perma-

ment scar upon a country's fair fame. But it is otherwise with aberrations of intelligence such as now stand to the discredit of too many of our Tokyo contemporaries. The only fault that can be justly laid to the Government's charge is that urged by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, namely, failure to take the people into its confidence. It is true that the natural routine was to refrain from publishing the terms of the treaty pending its signature, but that kind of official punctiliousness might have been foreseen to be unsuited to an occasion so urgent. There we think the Government's judgment lagged behind the crisis, but as for the conduct of the press, it has greatly shaken our faith in the good influence of the Japanese Fourth Estate.

THE "JIJI SHIMPO" AND MARQUIS YAMAGATA.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has rendered most excellent service at this juncture by obtaining and publishing a statement of Field-Marshal Marquis Yamagata's views. This statement will do much to appease popular discontent. Already the *Fiji Shimpō* shows signs of adopting a more appreciative tone towards the question. The Field-Marshal's explanation is very explicit. Peace was made, he says, because in the unanimous opinion of the Elder Statesmen and the Cabinet Ministers, such a step was wisest having regard to the Empire's financial resources, having regard to the sequence of its expansion, having regard to the difficulty of striking any decisive blow at Russia in East Asia and having regard to the opinion of the world. Thus considering, these statesmen came to the conclusion that the results attainable by continuing the war could not be proportionate to the sacrifices involved in doing so. He is quite emphatic in his declaration that the Japanese army could have taken Harbin, but, as a great strategist whose word on such a subject has final force, he believes that the result would not have justified the effort. The *Fiji Shimpō* frankly accepts these explanations and no longer, as we interpret its language, raises any objection to the peace or its terms. But our contemporary is still dissatisfied as to one matter. It wants to know whether the country's statesmen were from the first prepared to make the concessions ultimately agreed to. In that phase of the story our contemporary detects evidence of a diplomatic failure. Perhaps so. Perhaps the Japanese Government found Russia more obdurate than they had anticipated. Russia, after all, is an open-eyed Power and much if not all of what Japan saw must have been visible in St. Petersburg also. Was it then an error to demand an indemnity? We believe not. Our own ideas on that subject have been already set forth, and we need only here repeat that had not the indemnity demand confronted Russia it is extremely improbable that she would have yielded in the matter of Saghalien so far as she did yield. However, one great cause of satisfaction is that the *Fiji Shimpō* has now been converted to a more tolerant mood, and that it no longer speaks of a radical failure but only of a diplomatic defeat. This is the dawn of the era of reason, and we welcome it with profound satisfaction.

At 1 p.m. on Saturday, Sept. 16th, Professors S. Takata and M. Kidzumi will deliver speeches in the Yokohama Primary School, with regard to education. It is said that their addresses will dwell on the relation between war and education.

THE PEACE TREATY.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has received from its London correspondent a telegraphic copy of the treaty of peace as published in the columns of *Le Matin*. It runs as follows:—

1. Peace and amity shall be restored between the two empires of Japan and Russia and between their people.

2. Russia recognises that Japan possesses preponderating rights in Korea alike from a political, a military and an economic point of view; and Russia will not offer any opposition whatsoever to any measures of instruction, protection or official procedure that Japan may consider it necessary to take in Korea by virtue of treaty or convention with that country.

Russian subjects and Russian interests shall receive in Korea treatment uniform with that extended to the subjects and interests of other Powers.

3. The military forces of Russia and Japan shall be simultaneously withdrawn from Manchuria.

The rights possessed by private individuals or by companies shall remain valid.

4. Russia's rights acquired under lease over Port Arthur, Talien and the neighbouring lands and seas shall be wholly surrendered to Japan.

The property and rights of Russian subjects shall be protected and respected. (This is obviously elliptical.—ED. J.M.)

5. Japan and Russia mutually undertake to extend equal treatment to their respective peoples and to offer no obstacle to any suitable schemes undertaken for the development of Chinese-Manchurian trade. (Here again there is evidently some omission.—ED. J.M.)

6. The East Chinese Railway shall be divided between Japan and Russia, the Changchun station being the point of division. Both sections shall be used for commercial purposes. Russia, on her section, shall continue in possession of all the rights obtained by her from China in connexion with the railway convention, and Japan, on her section, shall own the coal-mines of supply. The two Powers shall be free to take what measures they please with regard to the places connected by their sections of the railway.

7. Russia and Japan shall take measures to connect their sections at Changchun.

8. Steps shall be taken to provide for the unobstructed passage of cars along the two sections of the line. (This again is, plainly only a partial statement. The Japanese have altered the gauge of the railway. Are they to alter it again so as to enable Russian rolling stock to traverse their section, or is Russia to take that step? We may be quite sure that these things are fully provided for, but this version of *Le Matin* leaves them very ambiguous.—ED. J.M.)

9. Russia cedes to Japan all Saghalien southward of the fiftieth parallel of latitude. The two countries shall allow free passage to vessels navigating the Straits of Tartary and of Soya.

10. (Relates to the administration of Saghalien but is indistinct.—ED. J.M.)

11. Russia will endeavour to make treaties such as shall grant to Japanese subjects fishing rights in Russian waters, in the Seas of Japan, of Okhotsk and of Behring. (Evidently a mutilated version.—ED. J.M.)

12. The two Powers agree to call again into operation their former treaty of amity and commerce and to extend to each other most-favoured-nation treatment.

13. Prisoners shall be exchanged. Each side shall re-imburse the other for expenses incurred in connexion with these, and shall draw up a statement for that purpose.

14. The treaty shall be in English and French. The English version shall be the original for Japan; the French version for Russia.

15. Ratifications of the treaty shall be exchanged within 50 days from the date of its signature, the French Representative in Tokyo and the American Representative in St. Petersburg transmitting the ratifications.

The *Fiji Shimpō* is to be congratulated on its enterprise in obtaining this news, but such a version of the treaty adds little to our previous knowledge and tends rather to confuse our ideas. Within the last forty-eight hours certain facts have been authoritatively added to those already in public possession, so that we now know more than the *Matin* can tell us. We know, for example, that the rights of Japan in Korea receive the fullest possible recognition from Russia, and that Japan virtually acquires a free hand there, provided that she proceeds by the route of treaty and convention, thus preserving the semblance of Korean independence. We know also that the limitation

as to fortifying the boundaries of Korea applies only to the small extent (some 50 miles) where the country marches in contact with Russian territory along the banks of the Tumen. We know further that not only does Japan's section of the East Chinese Railway extend to Changchun, but also that she has acquired the right to build the Changchun-Kirin line, so that her political sphere in Manchuria comprises all the important towns and practically all the fertile territory of Manchuria. This was the outcome of a compromise. Japan desired to make the Sungari the northern limit of her section of the railway. Russia insisted that each side should adopt the *status quo*, which would have made Changtu the most northerly point for Japan, leaving in Russian possession the stretch of 97 miles thence to Changchun and leaving also in Russia's hands the future Changchun-Kirin line. After much discussion a compromise was effected, Japan agreeing to be content with Changchun for northern terminus, provided that she also obtained the right to build the Changchun-Kirin line. There is evidently some provision with reference to the different gauges of the two sections of the line, but what it is we cannot clearly decipher. Further, we know that all the privileges and rights enjoyed by Russia as part of the East Chinese Railway concession now pass into Japanese hands, these rights including the ownership of the Yentai and Fushun mines. Finally we know that there is no provision interdicting the fortification of Soya Strait, though forts may not be built on the Saghalien side.

So far as Manchuria and Korea are concerned Japan has acquired an unassailable position. What remains to Russia in the former region is quite insignificant.

At a meeting given by the Premier to a number of members of both Houses of the Diet on the 8th instant, the Minister of the Navy explained that though Vladivostok might undoubtedly have been taken by the Japanese, the effort would have involved a greater sacrifice of life and treasure than had been required in the case of Port Arthur. He further said that in view of the loss of life and the great expenditure which would be entailed by continuing the war as compared with the objects to be compassed by doing so, it had seemed much the wisest course to make peace at the present juncture.

This statement, coming from the Minister of the Navy, which has done such splendid work from first to last throughout the war, ought to have much effect in calming the excited spirits who have been so vehemently denouncing the peace. It is not difficult to predict that before many days have passed the bulk of the nation will see things in their true light.

Yokohama has been particularly sweeping in its declarations. It has denounced the peace treaty as opposed to the Emperor's declaration of war and as inadequate to secure permanent peace; it calls upon the Cabinet to resign and upon the Elder Statesmen to retire from the scene, and it states that one prominent cause of the evil state of affairs is the blind subordination of the majorities in both Houses of the Diet to the will of the Government, for which defect the only remedy is that the people should elect worthier representatives. One section of the people of Ibaraki Prefecture—those residing at Kasama in Hitachi—have passed a resolution of five counts. They propose to present a petition to the Throne against this "disgraceful and contumelious treaty." They declare that as this unprecedented

diplomatic blunder is the fault of the present Cabinet, so long as the latter remains in office no money should be contributed by the Treasury except the public taxes and aids for the Red Cross Society. They urge that should the Diet be dissolved next session, the same representatives must be returned again and again until the reality of constitutional institutions is achieved. They intend to approach the Presidents of the two Houses claiming that the Government keep its promise of removing the extraordinary taxes within one year after the war. And they propose to subscribe money for the persons injured during the recent riots in Tokyo. Hachioji also has declared that the peace ignores the purposes of the war and is inadequate to secure permanent tranquillity. Takata in Echigo takes the same line, calling upon the Cabinet to resign and the Elder Statesmen to retire, and several other localities are equally vehement.

The members of the Lower House now in Tokyo have decided to form a committee of fifteen for the purpose of investigating the circumstances of the riot in Tokyo on the 5th instant.

The *Fiji Shimpō* continues its argument that the only way to relieve the tension is for the Cabinet to resign. Outward indications of the bad feeling that exists are no longer visible in Tokyo, but the people's resentment has not been appeased and will not be appeased so long as the present Cabinet remains in office. This is a time when union is more than ever necessary among all classes of the nation, since without union the burdens bequeathed by the war can not be economically borne. But the Ministry will find no disposition to subscribe to any loans it may attempt to float and no disposition even to pay taxes. In the country's interest another Cabinet should assume office with the least possible delay.

It is worth while to say a word to the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, which advances a confident contradiction of the argument that had the Russians been driven from Harbin, they would merely have retreated further west and thereafter continued the process whenever attacked, so that the war must have become constantly more arduous to Japan without growing more fatal to Russia. The *Yomiuri* attempts to controvert this view by pointing to the tenacity that Kurapatkin showed, first in remaining in the neighbourhood of Liaoyang and secondly in holding Mukden. The force of the *Yomiuri's* view escapes us altogether. Liaoyang is the great strategical and commercial position in Manchuria. Of course Kurapatkin harboured to the last a hope of saving it. Mukden is the capital of Manchuria. Of course Kurapatkin spared no effort to defend it. Harbin is the Russian base of supplies. Of course Linevitch does not abandon it until he is driven thence. But after Harbin what? Like all the newspapers that have essayed to condemn this peace the *Yomiuri* drops the question precisely at the point where further analysis would involve inconvenient conclusions. We suggest the advisability of quietly sitting down and drafting a plan of campaign subsequent to the fall of Harbin. If the *Yomiuri* can devise any practicable programme which would have brought Japan nearer to an indemnity than she was when she entered the conference chamber at Portsmouth, it will have achieved a feat which all statesmen and generals considered impossible.

Mr. Yamada, who is now associated with Mr. Kono Hironaka in the wild enterprise of endeavouring to bring about the rejection of the treaty, quotes copiously from Hall's

"International Law" to prove that it is within the Sovereign's strict right to refuse ratification. Of course it is, but no Sovereign who, after having authorized his Ministry to accept certain terms then refused to ratify them because a party of discontented agitators condemned the agreement, would retain the confidence of the world for five minutes. Even Mr. Oishi Masami, who approaches very closely to the uttermost type of extremist, admits explicitly that to withhold ratification is out of the question. Messrs. Kono and Yamada think differently. It is fortunate for the country that such publicists have nothing to do with the control of its affairs.

FIELD-MARSHAL MARQUIS YAMAGATA.

Field-Marshal Marquis Yamagata has consented to be interviewed by a representative of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. He says:—"In recent years Russian enterprise in the East had showed great expansion. The year 1898 saw her the lessee of Port Arthur and Talien. A very grave situation was thus created. We saw that she must clash with Japan's interests and we applied ourselves early to consider what course to adopt. The sum of our reflections was that, from a historical and a geographical point of view, a forward policy must be pursued in Korea, and that Japan must not submit to be controlled in that sphere by any of the great Powers. Russia, however, steadily increased her forces, and there could be no concealing her evil designs. In July of 1903 we opened negotiations with her and the result was this fight. Our determination at the time was that as a matter of self-defence and as a matter of national development Korea must not be abandoned to Russia. In pursuance of that resolve war became inevitable. To speak unreservedly, it must be confessed that on the eve of crossing swords with a Power of such renowned strength our estimate of the issue was not very confident. On the sea the forces were about equally matched arithmetically, but whereas our enemy had had no actual experience of war for many years, we had. Therefore we believed firmly that at least our fleet would not be totally defeated before it had annihilated his. On land, however, there was a vast difference: four millions against half a million. Yet he had to move his men by a single line of railway, which limited the number he could put in the field. In point of military equipment he was if anything our superior, and in the matter of officers' education both sides were about equal. Only in mountain fighting in Korea and Liautung the Japanese troops were not likely to be beaten. Thus considered, the prospects of the land campaign did not seem to us altogether hopeless. But it was a serious business. There was no such certainty of success as a non-expert might suppose. Not until our plans had been fully laid, our preparations completed at every point and the supreme test of combat applied could the prospect of victory unfold itself. It was a time of the keenest anxiety. But success or failure lies in the lap of fortune. We had to be prepared for partial discomfiture. Complete defeat, however, would concern Japan's fate and was not to be suffered under any circumstances. Not we alone were determined that even though Japan were transformed into a barren island we would fight to the end and cease only with death: all were of like resolution. So the war opened. Happily unlooked for victory was

won. Then, after the Battle of Mukden, Europe and America began to say that humanity called for the end of the war, and after the battle in the Sea of Japan the President of the United States suggested a conference which ended in the present peace. It appears that the terms of the peace are very severely criticised. Men's opinions differ and it is inevitable that there should be controversy. But the Cabinet, in deciding to make peace, was influenced by several considerations: by the actual state of the Empire's finances; by the sequence of future national development; by Russia's comparative invulnerability to blows struck in the Far East; by the attitude of the world. Viewing the matter from all these standpoints we saw that to continue the war would have involved heavy sacrifices, and would not have attained results greater than those attainable by making peace now. We shrank therefore from wasting the resources which the country would need for its future enterprises in Korea and in the leased regions of Manchuria. From this decision there was not one dissentient person, nor was there any division into "weak" and "strong." If to make peace was wrong, then we are content to be called "weak;" all of us together, the Elder Statesmen, the Cabinet Ministers, and I who speak.

There is a word of explanation necessary here. Certain people say that our military force was insufficient to meet the Russians without much danger and that I, Yamagata, advocated peace for that reason. This is an egregious mistake. It concerns the reputation of a million men. I do not regard what may be said of myself, but I can not overlook anything that relates to the honour of the army. The firm determination with which, as I have already said, we entered the war remains to-day as it ever was. I have been a soldier for forty years and it has been my lot to see many fights. They have differed of course as to magnitude of operations, but many of my past battles have been very much severer than that of to-day. Nevertheless I came through all those difficulties and hardships, and I now assert my firm conviction that although to take Harbin would have entailed many sacrifices, our troops had certainly the strength to do it and would have done it. Possibly if in the course of many months a great discrepancy should arise in the numerical strengths of the two armies so that the enemy's force outnumbered ours many times over, the outcome might be difficult to foretell; but judging from the results of the numerous conflicts that have already taken place and from the actual fighting forces of the two armies, I entertain no doubt whatever as to what the issue would have been."

MISS ROOSEVELT.

A Peking telegram says that Miss Alice Roosevelt arrived there on Sept. 14th. She was cordially received both by foreigners and natives. She spent the night at the American Legation. On the following day, she was received by the Empress Dowager and the Emperor in audience, and was entertained as a national guest.

The *Jiji* reports that Miss Roosevelt will not pay a visit to Japan on her way home from China as had been arranged. Mrs. Griscom wrote a letter to Miss Tsuda, one of the directors of the Ladies' Patriotic Society, which had been making preparations to welcome Miss Roosevelt, intimating the change in the latter's plans and tendering thanks on her behalf.

SAGHALIEN.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a War-Office statement showing that the Russian troops in Saghalien were guilty of gross violations of the rules of war. Many of the men in the enemy's ranks were criminals of the worst type, some time-expired felons, some still undergoing sentence. Such soldiers are likely to commit excesses, but that does not constitute any manner of excuse for the officers employing them or for the system which enlists them. The first charge is that they used dum-dum bullets. On the 7th of July when Vladimirofska was taken, the Japanese found dum-dum bullets and rifles that fitted them. On the 11th and 12th of the same month when Daline was attacked, the Russians used dum-dum bullets freely. On the 22nd they used them in a skirmish at Adradonei. On the 16th of July a Japanese prisoner recovered at the surrender of the Russians under Alexiefsky gave evidence that he actually saw three or four Russians using dum-dums, and at Daline a quantity were taken among the captured ammunition. To this record are added the field-hospital reports and photographs of wounds, placing the matter beyond all reach of doubt. The second charge is that the Russians persistently abused the Red-Cross flag and the Red-Cross badge. At Ruikoff, at Novomihailovskiy and at Onoro they ran up the flag over buildings when they opened fire on the Japanese at short range, and in several instances combatants carried the arm-badge of the Society. They seemed to regard the badge as a regular instrument of war. One of the prisoners confessed that the regular plan at the time of retreat was to provide the rear-guard with badges. The third charge is that the Russians did not take any measures to distinguish combatants and non-combatants. At the assault of Vladimirofska on July 10th about a hundred Russians made an attack on the Japanese van. Most of them were captured and they proved to be volunteers not wearing any uniform. At Romanofskoi on the 19th of the same month a reconnoitering party under Lieut. Watanabe was surrounded and fired on by a body of men in civilian costume who had been allowed to approach as there was nothing to indicate their military character. On the other hand, there were many cases of men who, in the time of retreat, discarded their uniforms and donned civilians' costume. The fourth accusation is that the Russian Authorities deliberately released the criminals from the jails and encouraged them to sack the towns which were about to fall into Japanese possession, the idea being to create the impression that the invaders had perpetrated these outrages. At Ruikoff the foul device was exposed clearly, for the officials and citizens thanked the Japanese for saving them from the brutality of the released convicts. In the fifth place the Russians are accused of either mutilating the dead or torturing the wounded to death. In the case of Lieut. Watanabe and five troopers who were surrounded and killed on the south of Ruikoff on the 27th of July, their bodies were found covered with wounds in which powder had been placed and exploded. Whether this was mutilation or torture the act was equally savage. The sixth charge is that the body of a soldier, Shingaya Kakusaburo, who fell when on scouting duty at lake Tonnaicha, was disinterred by the Russians and robbed. His seal and purse were found among the baggage of the captain who commanded the Russian detachment in that part of the field.

THE ARMISTICE.

Wednesday, Sept. 13th.

There is apparently some strange remissness on Russia's part in communicating to the troops at the front the news of the armistice. In north-eastern Korea the Japanese commander sent out, on the 9th instant, a delegate with due accompaniment and in proper conformity with rule for the purpose of conferring with the Russians as to the armistice arrangements. But it was found that no intelligence had yet reached the enemy. The same is true in Manchuria. Skirmishes still continue. One very sharp engagement took place on the 9th instant when two companies of Russians with 2 guns attacked a company of Japanese. The latter carried home a flank attack and repulsed the enemy, who left 40 dead upon the field and carried off about 150 killed and wounded. Considering that the armistice was signed on the 1st instant and that it was to become operative from the date of the treaty's signature, namely, the 5th, the fact that the Russian General should remain in ignorance of it up to the 9th is very unaccountable. Every life lost after the 5th is absolutely thrown away.

On the Japanese side there does not seem to be much confidence in Russia's manner of carrying out the armistice. The conduct of her troops in the field since the war broke out has inspired profound distrust and no information will be given such as can be withheld without risk of trouble.

The withdrawal of the great forces assembled at the scene of conflict must of course be a matter of many weeks. Russia seems to shrink from recalling all her troops immediately. Probably she fears the presence of such large numbers of armed men within her borders. It is supposed that she will leave about 200,000 at Harbin, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok and other convenient places eastward of Lake Baikal, but this, of course, must be a temporary measure and need not inspire any uneasiness. Japan's intention, it is said, is to recall her men with all possible expedition, proceeding in the order of their taking the field. According to that method General Kuroki's Army, the First, would be shipped at once; then would follow General Oku's troops which landed in Manchuria in May; then the Takushan force under General Nozu, which ultimately became the Fourth Army; then the Third Army under General Nogi; then the Fifth under General Kawamura; then the Sixth under General Hasegawa, and finally the Seventh under General Haraguchi. But we doubt whether this order will be strictly followed. Evidently the question of climate must be taken into consideration. If the removal of the Saghalien force be not quickly undertaken, it will have to remain on the island throughout the winter, which would be a great hardship. We are inclined to anticipate that, other things being equal, the forces in the most advanced lines will be withdrawn first since the cost of keeping them supplied with provisions must be very heavy and there will be a natural desire to dispense with this expensive land-transport service as speedily as possible.

Thursday, Sept. 14th.

The Commissioners appointed by Japan to arrange the terms of the armistice are said to be Major-General Fukushima in Manchuria and Colonel Oba in Korea. But apparently no formal meeting has yet taken place, each side being unwilling to go to

the place selected by the other. This state of disagreement can not last long, however. It is thought probable that the Russians will come to the locality chosen by the Japanese.

On the side of the Navy Rear-Admiral Shimamura is the parlementaire. Presumably he will go to Vladivostok.

Meanwhile the Russians are behaving in a manner impossible to reconcile with any notion that orders as to an armistice have yet reached them from their own side. On the 11th instant a body of Madoriloff's troopers made their appearance at Chosan on the Yalu. Their force is variously stated, but the Japanese military authorities are of the opinion that they did not constitute any considerable body, and that they consisted for the most part of Hunglutsz. They are said to have been driven back. It is conceivable that these men may have been operating for some days at a distance from any means of communication, but inasmuch as the fact of the armistice having gone into force on the 5th should have been known in Manchuria on the 7th at latest, it is strange to find warlike movements proceeding as late as the 11th. In north-eastern Korea, too, when Colonel Oba proceeded to the Russian lines as parlementaire on the 9th instant, he found that the enemy knew nothing, and their reply seems to have been to send several thousands of fresh troops over the Tumen.

Latest news (*Nichi Nichi*) says that an answer as to the armistice came from the Russian commander on the 11th and that the 13th was fixed as the day for the first meeting of the commissioners.

MANCHURIA.

Telegrams to the *Jiji Shimpō* say that the Russians in Manchuria, having become assured of the re-establishment of peace, held a grand convivial gathering at Shang-chintz on the 3rd instant. Strange to say, however, on the 6th instant their artillery at Yungling advanced to effective range and came into action, the Japanese replying. When the telegram was despatched this gun-duel was still in progress.

It will be difficult for the Russians to justify this procedure. The armistice was signed on the 1st, and was to go into operation from the moment of the treaty's signature. The latter event did not take place until the 5th and was of course unknown in Manchuria on the 6th. But assuredly the Russians did know that the commencement of the armistice could only be a few hours distant, and that every principle of humanity urged abstinence from fighting in that brief interval. It is very conceivable that a General, even under such circumstances might find himself unable to suspend a military operation actually in progress, but moving out artillery and opening fire as an independent act of hostility belongs to an altogether different category.

The Russians seem to have made a splendid failure of their last essay in the field. They marched out 7 battalions of infantry, 11 sotnias of cavalry and 7 batteries of artillery to attack the Japanese in the southern Shanchintz district on the 6th instant, as already briefly stated in our columns. The Japanese accepted the challenge, and accepted it in such a thorough manner that with only 2 casualties on their own side, they drove back the enemy, inflicting on him a loss of at least 200. A company of Japanese under Captain Hara managed to get within easy range of the Russian line of retreat, and to this incident

the enemy owed most of his losses. He left 60 dead upon the field. Does not this story constitute an interesting rider to the Tsar's description of Linevitch's readiness to inflict a crushing defeat on the Japanese?

STILL MISCONSTRUED HISTORY.

Our local German daily contemporary still struggles with fine tenacity to establish its extraordinarily inaccurate statement that England took 14 years to quell the rising of Osman Digna, or, to speak more accurately, of the Mahdi. What can be gained by this obstinate adherence to a heresy which any school-boy acquainted with modern history could expose? The German journal takes Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, and having quoted from it two paragraphs, one relating to the Battle of Tanager, which took place on March 13th, 1884, and the other to the Battle of Atbara, which took place on 18th of April, 1898, says:—

It will be seen from the facts quoted that the important engagement between Osman Digna and the British forces took place on March 13th, 1884, and the last battle which crushed the leader of the Mahdi's forces was fought on April 18th, 1898. If the Editor of the *Mail* is good at arithmetic, he will now perhaps be able to tell us how long it took Great Britain to completely quell the rising.

All this is very well, but it would be equally correct had our contemporary set down the Battle of Sluys as occurring in 1340 and the battle of Waterloo in 1815, and then proceeded to infer that England fought with France for 475 years. The facts are simple and unequivocal. From 1881, when the Mahdi headed his insurrection against the Khedive, until 1884 when Osman Digna threatened the littoral of the Red Sea, Great Britain took no steps to check the insurrection. She did not then recognise that the responsibilities imposed on her by her intervention in Egypt involved the administration of the Sudan. But she recognised that this religious war must not be allowed to spread to the continent of Asia, and therefore in 1884 she sent an expedition to Suakin to prevent Osman Digna from reaching the shores of the Red Sea. It was no part of her programme to carry the war into the Sudan and there to crush the Mahdi or "quell his rising." At about the same time Gordon was despatched to Khartum to make a report, and at the close of the year (1884) the Wolseley expedition went to his relief, failed to save him and returned without attempting anything against the Mahdi. From that time until 1898 the British Government left the Mahdi and the Sudan severely alone. They did not consider that England's position in Egypt required her to recover the Sudan for the Khedive, and accordingly the fanatical sheiks were not molested. But in 1897 after a great imperialistic impulse had been given to the mind of Great Britain by the Queen's Jubilee, Lord Salisbury's Government decided that the Anglo-Egyptian rule must be extended over the Sudan, and then followed the expedition to Khartum under the command of Sir Herbert Kitchener. In the face of these plain historical facts it can be seen how grotesquely erroneous is the assertion of our German contemporary that it took England 14 years to subdue the rising in the Sudan. England never recognised any obligation to subdue the rising until 1897, and never sent out any troops for the purpose until that time, whereafter a few months sufficed her to settle the whole business. Our German contemporary has been betrayed into an egregious blunder by imperfect knowledge.

FOREIGN JOURNALISTIC OPINION.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

The *Kolnische Zeitung* writes:—"There is no reason why Russia should be satisfied with the treaty just concluded at Portsmouth, but at the same time it can not be thought that Japan will welcome its conditions heartily. For the concessions made by Japan have in some degree disappointed her high hopes. Nevertheless, when the covenant is viewed as a whole, it undeniably provides due guarantees in return for the great concessions made by Japan. By obtaining Liaotung and securing a protectorate in Korea Japan has ceased to be a mere island empire and has won a firm position as a great Asiatic Power; especially as from this position her immaterial political influence will be extended throughout Manchuria and China. As to the question of continuing or ceasing this sanguinary war-drama, it resolves itself into a question of fighting for money, and had the two countries gone on with their fighting not for the sake of protecting any national interests but merely on account of money, it is evident that they could not have escaped the reproach of being foes to humanity. The aggressive designs of Russia in East Asia are now frustrated. For a long time hereafter we shall not see her attempt anything of the kind. It will be the wisest plan for the Emperor of Russia to abandon any futile hopes of revenge and to devote his strength to regulating his domestic affairs. There is no possibility of disputing that this war raises Japan to the position of a great Power. It will now be her duty to apply herself to the tasks, first, of healing the wounds she has herself suffered by the war; secondly, of establishing order within the districts that have fallen under her sway; and thirdly, of so conducting her policy that proof shall be afforded that her successes in this war have not converted her into a military State but that her object is the peaceful development of her resources. It will depend upon her conduct hereafter whether Europe is to regard her as a Yellow Peril."

The journals of Holland all rejoice at the restoration of peace. At first there was some feeling of doubt about Japan's motive, but now this is dispelled, and her self-restraint, wisdom and magnanimity are universally recognised. The gist of their argument is this:—"Even supposing that the continuation of the war should bring uninterrupted victory to Japan, there would be no reasonable comparison between the resulting loss of life and treasure on the one side and the loss incurred in connexion with the concessions now made; above all when Japan has already achieved what was the main purpose of the war, namely, the expulsion of Russia from Manchuria and Korea. Even though she has not obtained an indemnity, the men-of-war and merchant steamers that she has captured, the immense experience that her army and navy have acquired and the great access of national prestige that accrues to her, these things constitute gains as substantial as Russia's losses are heavy. There is no longer any question about Japan's admission to the rank of great Powers. The pain to Russia from her impaired credit must be incomparably more poignant than the pain of her concessions is to Japan. When the Russian troops returning from the war add their strength to that of the people the movements of the revolutionary party will furnish a very disquieting spectacle."

The Dutch journals all applaud the efforts

made by the President of the United States and the Emperor of Germany in the cause of peace.

Danish newspapers show equal satisfaction at the restoration of peace, and at the same time bestow high praise on Japan's sagacity and magnanimity. In general these journals take the same view as their Dutch contemporaries. As to the treaty of peace itself they say that it is an able arrangement which does not hurt the honour of either side, for while it inflicts no humiliation on Russia it secures to Japan the fruits of her victories. "So far as concerns the terms now known to us the establishment of peace on such conditions must be called a great success for Japan."

The *New York Sun* says:—"Japan has shown herself greater in peace than in war. The magnanimity and the strength of mind which moved her to this resolution are unprecedented in history, and while we may congratulate Russia, our greatest admiration and respect must be shown to Japan."

The *New York World* considers that though the peace treaty, when cursorily considered looks like a Russian success, calm reflection shows that when the treaty is signed, and when Russia's duties and Japan's rights are embodied in a clear international agreement, Japan's acquisition of Port Arthur, of a part of the East Chinese Railway and of the more valuable half of Saghalien, as well as Russia's abandonment of Manchuria and Korea will be found to be accomplished facts of history. At the same time it must be clearly recognized that Russia's policy of expansion in the Far East has been entirely checked; for not only has Japan deprived her of her one ice-free port in East Asia, but also, by the transfer of south Saghalien to the Japanese empire, all the avenues to Vladivostok are closed within certain limits and the value of the place as a naval station becomes almost nil. There could be no more effective limitation of Russia's naval force in the Far East. Moreover, the scope of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is to be extended so that Russia will be constrained to observe the treaty. Now in truth the restoration of Manchuria will be honestly accomplished, and China will be placed under a lasting obligation to Japan. In sum the peace treaty is a humiliating failure for Russia, while for Japan it can not be regarded as anything but a victory. On the one hand Russia's prestige in the Far East has fallen to the ground and Japan's has risen conspicuously, her safety has been guaranteed and her position among the great Powers of the world has been fully recognised.

The *Boston Transcript* writes:—"The peace treaty has been a great victory for Japan. It is a triumphant peace, an honorable peace. Japan does not yield an iota of the purpose for which she fought. Some time may be needed, however, before the world at large fully comprehends the greatness of Japan's victory, for of late all attention has been concentrated on the one item of an indemnity, and therefore many people have a feeling that diplomacy has lost some of the gains accruing to Japan from the war. That, however, is a great mistake. For an indemnity is not required by Japan in order to reap the results of her victories in the war. The objects with which she took up arms were to drive Russia from Manchuria and to perfect her own political influence in Korea, thus ensuring herself against the danger of fresh Russian menaces to the existence of the Island Empire. She has attained these objects and she now possesses full guarantees of future tranquillity. In whatever diplomatic euphemisms the situa-

tion be dressed, there is no disguising the facts that Korea has passed into Japan's possession; that Russia has been driven from Manchuria; that Port Arthur and Talien will no longer menace Japan, and the railway necessary for defending them has become Japanese. It is quite clear that by continuing the fight Japan would have lost more than she could have gained, and it was far her wiser course to abandon the indemnity and to make peace.

The *Washington Star* says:—"It can not be concealed that the recent riot in Tokyo indicates a special feeling of disquiet and discontent towards American citizens, for the extremists, thinking that America exerted her efforts to bring about the establishment of peace which they consider dishonourable are attacking American citizens and using violent and abusive language towards them. It behoves Japan's true friends to spare no pains for the purpose of correcting the misapprehensions of these violent patriots."

Japanese newspapers do not—with the exception of the *Kokumin*—allude editorially to the utterances of the *Washington Star* and the *New York Times* with reference to the recent riot in Tokyo, but nearly all of them in reproducing the telegraphic summaries of these journals' comments, interpolate remarks showing how extravagant they deem the idea of their American contemporaries. It is not likely that any telegrams sent from Japan can have created this very false impression: probably the *Star* and the *New York Times* were misled solely by the facts that stones were thrown at a member of Mr. Harriman's party and that an American church was burned. But in truth there has not been the smallest expression of dissatisfaction towards America in any quarter. Not a word in that sense has been said by Japanese newspapers and not a word even by the most extreme among the anti-peace agitators. We are absolutely persuaded that the people who threw stones at one of Mr. Harriman's party en route for Baron Sone's residence, and the people who hustled the *jirikisha* of another of the party when returning, had not the faintest conception as to the nationality of their victims. How indeed could they possibly know? They would have stoned or hustled any one that passed in "high-collar" style, just as the urchins who shout *neko papa* by the roadside never think of discriminating whether they address themselves to Englishmen or to Russians. As to the burning of a church, it was not an American edifice alone that suffered, and so far as can be ascertained the rowdy element of the mob had its enmity roused against Christian places of worship by a harangue which a brave Christian pastor delivered for the purpose of checking excesses. We do not suppose that the anti-foreign spirit has disappeared entirely in Japan. That would indeed be an extravagant supposition, seeing that such an abundance of anti-foreign spirit exists in every other country of the world. Therefore it is just possible that in a riot which extended to the smashing of electric-railway cars, some of the old-time folks may have seized the occasion to indulge their anti-Christian or anti-foreign feeling. But of course that is an incident entirely without serious significance. Our own belief is that so far from singling out American citizens on the 5th instant, the stone-throwing and *jirikisha*-hustling hooligans would probably have refrained had they known the nationality of Mr. Harriman's party. At any rate to base on such a paltry incident any theory as to national temper is decidedly hysterical.

BURNING OF THE "MIKASA."

Admiral Togo's flagship, the *Mikasa Kan*, has been burned in the harbour of Saseho. The report of the Naval Department issued on the 12th inst. says:—

Collating all the intelligence hitherto received it is ascertained that about 20 minutes past midnight on the 11th inst. fire broke out near the *Mikasa's* main mast. Without loss of time assistance to extinguish the flames was sent from the various warships and vessels in port as well as from the shore. Every effort was made but the origin of the conflagration could not be discovered. At 1.37 a.m. one of the ship's magazines exploded, blowing a hole in the ship on the port side under the water-line. She sank quickly and at 2.30 a.m. her keel rested on the bottom. The cause of the fire can not be known till the vessel is raised, and the nature of her injuries ascertained, but a commission of inquiry was immediately appointed. Following is a list of the casualties.

Killed.	Missing.	Wounded Severely.	Wounded Slightly.	Nature of Wounded uncertain.
1 Officer. 1 Warrant Officer.	5 Officers. 225 Warrant Officers and men.	2 Officers. 2 Warrant Officers.	3 Officers	6 Officers and 193 men.
<i>Mikasa</i>	1 Officer. 1 Warrant Officer.	1 Officer. 9 Warrant Officers and men.	23 Warrant Officers and men.	
<i>Suzukihina</i>	1 Warrant Officer.	3 Officers. 3 Warrant Officers and men.	11 do 12 do do do	
<i>Asahi</i>	3 Warrant Officers and men.	1 Officer. 4 Warrant Officers and men.	4 do 6 do	
<i>Fuji</i>	1 Officer.	4 Warrant Officers and men.	5 Men. 2 Men.	
<i>Kasagi</i>	3 Warrant Officers and men.	1 Officer and 5 men.	1 Officer and 1 man.	
<i>Tatsuta</i>	1 Warrant Officer.	1 Man.	8 Men.	
<i>Nihon Maru</i>	2 Men.			
<i>Taihoku Maru</i>				
<i>Marusame</i>				
<i>Kasumi</i>				
<i>Ryofun Maru</i>				
Saseho Dock-hands, 3 Men.	1 Man.	5 Men.		1 Officer, 1 Warrant Officer and 23 men.

The totals are:—5 killed, 251 missing, and 243 wounded.

It is expected that the *Mikasa* will easily be saved. When it was recognised that the flames could not be subdued an attempt was made to beach the vessel, but before this could be accomplished the explosion took place and she took the bottom. The place, however, is shallow, and her conning tower bridge and funnels are above water. Admiral Togo seems to have been on board at the time, but he escaped without injury. The present theory about the origin of the fire is that it was connected with the electrical apparatus. It is pointed out that the ship

having only two masts, the main-mast would be that astern, and this mast is in the immediate vicinity of the after-magazine. The *Chuo Shinbun* has a telegram saying that the hole blown by the explosion is under the heavy armour-plating and that the ship lies on an even keel in 13 fathoms of water. The greatest commiseration is felt with the victims of the disaster and with the Navy in general. Such an accident, immediately after the conclusion of the war, is most unhappy. The *Mikasa* was only 5 years old. She was built by Messrs. Vickers Maxim and Co. and was one of Japan's four remaining battle-ships. It is to be sincerely hoped that she will soon be resurrected.

Whether as a device in campaigning tactics or as an outcome of the present excitement, rumours were busily circulated in Tokyo to the effect that the fire on board the *Mikasa* was due to a mutinous spirit among the blue-jackets who objected to the terms of peace. These stories emanated from journalistic circles and were supplemented later on by a statement that three destroyers had been sunk in Yokosuka harbour by similar agitators. To ascertain whether any ground existed for such stories Mr. Minaura Katsudo, Vice-President of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Sugita Teiichi waited upon the Minister of the Navy and asked him for a statement. Admiral Yamamoto assured them in the most positive terms that the rumours were absolutely baseless. As for the *Mikasa* it was impossible to ascertain precisely how the fire had been caused until the ship was raised and the nature of her injuries ascertained. In the meanwhile a committee of inquiry had been appointed as is the regular routine of the service in all cases of accident. The story that destroyers had been sunk in Yokosuka harbour was a pure invention, and not the smallest evidence of any discontent among the men of the Navy had manifested itself. That very day there had been a large meeting of naval officers in the Department, and no whisper of discontent had been heard.

This assurance from Admiral Yamamoto is welcome, for in the present state of the public's nerves nothing is too incredible to be rejected.

The *Nichi Nichi* publishes a telegram saying that the decks of the *Mikasa* are found to be uninjured and that her re-floating is considered certain. The naval authorities are working at her day and night. As yet no accurate return of the killed and wounded has been compiled.

THE CHINESE MINISTER IN WASHINGTON.

Simultaneously with the first announcement of peace-terms having been settled, Sir Liang-cheng, Chinese Representative in Washington, was reported to have telegraphed to his Government in the sense that Japan had yielded on account of the strength of the Russian military forces. Very few persons can have believed that His Excellency made any such statement. If they did, they will be undeceived by the report now attributed to him in a telegram to the *Hochi Shinbun*. In this report Sir Liang-cheng says that the Emperor of Japan, being determined to conclude peace, made concessions to Russia; that his Majesty's magnanimity has elicited the applause of all countries and has greatly pleased the Tsar, who fully appreciates the motive; that the President of the United States is to be sincerely thanked for his successful

efforts in the cause of peace; that Manchuria is now delivered from the horrors of war, and that the Sovereign of China may feel re-assured. This intelligence is said to have given profound satisfaction to the Empress Dowager who immediately ordered a message of thanks to be telegraphed to the President. The Chinese Minister also now for the first time appreciates the magnanimity of the Mikado and understands the true motive of Japan's concessions.

On the 7th instant a meeting of the Chinese Cabinet Ministers is said to have taken place in the presence of the Throne, and on this occasion it was represented to the Empress Dowager that the magnanimity of the Emperor of Japan, as displayed in connexion with the peace-treaty, constituted a guarantee of the temper in which Japan would approach the discussion of the Manchurian question with China. The Mikado had set an example to civilized nations and China might feel perfectly confident as to the treatment she would receive at the hands of his Majesty's Government. Therefore no time should be lost in making arrangements to conclude a treaty. The Empress Dowager gave her cordial assent.

KOREA.

Li Yong-ik appears to have fled from Seoul. He is reported to have been among a party of four or five Koreans who reached Weihaiwei by junk at the beginning of the month. The idea is that he has gone to take counsel with M. Pavlov, but neither M. Pavlov nor Li Yong-ik, well assured as they are in respect of the possession of qualities which we need not here enquire, is likely to be able to effect much in the Korea which will hereafter exist. Apparently Li Yong-ik did not intend to visit Wei-hai-wei: his junk is said to have drifted thither.

In the *Hochi Shinbun* a telegram is published giving the names of the new Korean Cabinet:—

Prime Minister Mr. Han Kyuh.
Foreign Minister Mr. Li Pong-yong.
Home Minister Mr. Yun Yaku.
Education Minister Mr. Li Chiyong.
Justice Minister Mr. Li Ha-yong.
Agriculture and Commerce Mr. Cho Pong-sik.
Finance and Commerce Mr. Min Yang-hui.
War and Commerce Mr. Kwan Chung-ho.

This Cabinet is said to have received the approval of the Japanese Representative.

THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

The number of Russian Prisoners in Japan at the close of August was 71,281 of all ranks. It will be quite a business to transport these officers and men to Russia. The German shipping company which began to make arrangements some time ago to undertake the task showed much foresight.

Admiral Rojestvensky has completely recovered from his wounds. He has been sent to Fushimi (near Kyoto) with ten other officers and men who, like himself, had been undergoing medical treatment in the naval hospital at Saseho.

The Hon. W. Taft arrived on Sept. 15th at Kobe by the *Korea*. On the 15th, he will leave there by the same ship for Yokohama. Leading tea traders (Japanese) of Yokohama who had arranged to entertain Mr. Taft on the 16th at the Chitose-ro tea-house, are reported to have abandoned the idea owing to the trouble in the city.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has an editorial strongly repudiating the idea expressed by American journals, namely, that Japan entertains some sentiment of umbrage against the United States in connexion with the peace, and that this sentiment found expression in the burning of an American church and the maltreatment of American visitors. No greater error could be committed than to entertain such suspicions. The Japanese nation recognises clearly that President Roosevelt's association with the peace was dictated solely by a spirit of benevolence and chivalry (*jin-ai gikyo no seishin*), and was limited to bringing the two Powers together in the conference chamber. He explicitly laid down from the outset the principle that all discussions and arrangements should be limited to the parties themselves and should be free from interference by any third party whatsoever. There was no such interference, as a matter of fact, nor has there been any complaint whatever in Japan. The Japanese entertain towards the people of the United States the same feeling of close friendship as they have always entertained. If rudeness was offered to members of Mr. Harriman's party who happened to ride through the streets during the night of the riot and who passed a place where the rioters were assembled, it was not because they were Americans—a fact probably quite unknown to the crowd—but simply because they were conspicuous objects calculated to attract special attention. That is the way with mobs the world over. And in a modified sense the same may be said of the attacks upon churches; not an American church in particular, but several churches among which there happened to be one American edifice. It is not by acts of momentary roughness on the part of a mob of rioters that Japan's mood should be judged. It is by her habitual demeanour.

Mr. Ozaki Yukio, Mayor of Tokyo, also addresses himself to the same topic, speaking through the columns of the *Fiji*. He admits that the naked facts were calculated to betray American newspapers into errors. These, however, will very soon be dispelled. Every one in Japan knows well that the demonstration which ultimately degenerated into a disturbance was directed solely against the peace treaty in the first place, and against the police in the second, who had committed a blunder. Had there been the least commingling of anti-foreign spirit in the rioters' disposition, they would not have confined their doings to the residence of the Home Minister, which stands next door to the Imperial Hotel where numbers of foreigners are lodging. The attacks upon churches were doubtless instigated by a small section of religious zealots among the crowd, who saw an opportunity to make a violent protest against a faith they do not love.

STREET TRAFFIC IN LONDON.

One of the most important reports made public in a long time is that of the Royal Commission on London Traffic. This commission was appointed somewhat over two years ago for the purpose of investigating the methods of transportation in Greater London and the advisability of establishing a central tribunal which should pass upon all projects for railways of any sort in the metropolitan area. The situation in Greater London is not particularly unique, for it can

be matched on a smaller scale in Boston and Chicago, says the *Engineering Record*. Greater London has an area of 692 square miles, and a population of 6,500,000. The number of rides per capita per annum of this population is about 200, as compared with 300 in New York and 270 in Berlin. As the working classes move from the crowded central districts into the suburbs it is probable that the rate of rides per capita will increase, provided the transportation facilities are increased to correspond. The increase in these facilities will be very expensive, because of the manner in which the existing street plan developed. The ideal plan, according to the commission, is the construction of railways for long-distance urban traffic, others for suburban traffic into and from the city, the connection of all tramways and railways for the rapid interchange of passengers, the widening of existing streets, the construction of new thoroughfares, and the regulation of street traffic. All form parts of a single problem. It is necessary to understand the very costly nature of important street improvements at the present time. New York has had some chance to learn this in the widening of Elm street, but the expense of that work is nothing to the probable cost of two new thoroughfares which are suggested for Greater London. One of these runs four and three-quarter miles east and west to connect Bayswater road with Whitechapel, and the other runs four and one-half miles north and south to connect Holloway with the "Elephant and Castle." Each of these great avenues is to be 140 feet wide; provision is made for subways in which to place all conduits, as well as four lines of underground railways, while on the street above there are four railway tracks. The east and west avenue is estimated to cost about £15,550,000 and the other about £8,550,000. These projects are not put forth as necessary at present, but rather as indications of what must be done for a really perfect solution of some of the traffic problems.

LETTERS OF THANKS.

In response to an appeal for pictures and reading matter for the sick and wounded soldiers in Japanese hospitals donations have been received from various sources and the material thus obtained has been distributed as seemed best to meet the requirements of the case. The pictures have been made into albums by those who have volunteered to do this work and also by persons employed for this purpose. Already about four thousand albums have been prepared and distributed among those in the army and navy hospitals and on the different transports for the sick and wounded. The following are copies of letters received from Japanese officials and others, and also some extracts from some of the letters of missionaries who have been visiting the hospitals for the relief and comfort of the sufferers.

Yokosuka Naval Hospital, June 20th, 1905.

We received this day your contribution for the comfort of the sick and wounded sailors here, consisting of the Gospels, Tracts and thirty seven copies of picture albums and magazines. We beg to inform you that we will keep ten copies of each kind in our patients' library for their permanent use and distribute the rest among the sick and wounded, after having informed them of your sympathy towards them.

I herewith thank you for your kindness in behalf of all the patients of the hospital.

Yours Respectfully;

Y. YAMAMOTO, Superintendent.

Maizuru Naval Hospital, June 16th 1905.

I beg to express my sincere thanks for your sympathy in sending us many Bibles and pictures for the comfort of the sick and wounded seamen. I

immediately had them distributed among the patients and every one of them sends thanks for your kindness.

S. TSURUDA, Superintendent.

Hospital Ship, "Yamashiro Maru."

Ujina, May 24th 1905.

Many thanks for your kind letter and valuable gifts. I have the honor to report that they gave much comfort to the men in their hours of weariness and suffering during this voyage at sea and since. I believe I shall give the same to sick and wounded officers and men in the future. They will bless your bequest and be used for this purpose permanently. God bless you for your kind contributions.

Your obedient servant;

N. NOMURA, PURSER.

S. S. "Kobe Maru."

I have received with deep thanks your gifts sent me for the comfort of officers and men being carried to and from the front during present matters, and I am glad to inform you these will be duly treated on board according to the purpose of the contributors.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

J. K., PURSER.

S. S. "Yokohama Maru."

I am much thankful to tell you that I have received to-day your kind contributions referring to our suffering invalids.

I think you may easily understand while I have opened your kind present how many thanks were repeated in my heart. And also for proper distribution and preservation I will certainly inform to all the nurses, and I think no doubt that may be earnestly arranged to obey your kind advice.

Yours respectfully,

J. NAGANO.

Military Hospital, Hiroshima,

June 12th, 1905.

I hereby beg to acknowledge the receipt of tracts, picture albums and magazines which you have contributed for the use of the patients; also to inform you of our intention to use them in accordance with your instructions as much as possible; and at the same time cause your sympathy to extend to every patient.

K. ONISHI,

Surgeon in Charge.

Military Hospital, Asahigawa,

May 20th, 1905.

I hereby beg to express my profound thanks for the Gospels, tracts and picture albums which you have contributed for the use of the sick and wounded soldiers here. I have already had this act of your kindness made known to the authorities; and for the present I offer my personal thanks.

KOSAKU TERANISHI,

Superintendent.

Hospital, Transport Kosai Maru,

June 10th 1905.

We greatly desire to offer our profound thanks for the books and magazines you have kindly sent to us; and also to inform you of the great comfort they have given to the patients we have been transporting. Your kindness is deeply engraved in the mind of every patient and will be remembered by us forever.

Thanking you again for your kindness,

G. HOSOKAWA. (Purser)

K. HOMMA. (Captain)

Red Cross Hospital, Tokyo,

September 2nd 1905.

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of a case of books contributed by you. I will send them to the front at the earliest opportunity. There will be many months before all the troops return home. Indeed they have now entered upon an epoch of reading, and it is my desire to take this opportunity to infuse a religious spirit among the soldiers. If they are not inspired by a religious spirit it is most likely they may be given to vain ambition and the discontent prevalent among them may cause a formidable trouble to the country.

DR. HAYAKAWA.

Mukojima, Tokyo,

July 27th, 1905.

While in the Toyama Hospital I was much comforted by the albums contributed by you; especially by those which contained a great many American children. Such beautiful pictures can never be found in this country.

Later I got better and am now under going medical treatment at my own home. When leaving the hospital I asked for an album as a memorial and was given one, and it is a constant source of comfort to me. I hereby beg to thank you for it.

H. KUMANO.

One of the missionaries writes: The albums are received by the soldiers with expressions of delight that I am sure would gratify the donors. The men send thanks, and I shall be much obliged if you will pass them on.

"A set of picture albums is a good introduction to

a ward full of men just from the front or from some distant hospital. They at once begin asking questions about the pictures and we quickly glide into friendly relations.

Another writes: I took the albums to the hospital and I wish you could have seen the men gather around; wardens and all looking at them. When I told them I could give them but one in a room they looked disappointed; and as many as could get up would go to the one who had the book and eagerly wait his turn to get it!

Another missionary writes, "Yesterday I took the albums and gave three to the head nurse of the recreation room ward for the sick men there. He was delighted with them and said he would be glad to take them around. Then I took the others to the next ward. The nurses for that ward were greatly pleased and one of the nurses from the adjoining ward came over to see what we were talking about. He begged for one for his men. I said I would bring others later; but he just carried off one with him and did not want to wait so long. They are greatly appreciated indeed."

From another comes the following, "The last supply of picture cards and albums (that you sent to me) came in a most opportune time. They came the very day for visiting and just an hour or so before going to the hospital to visit the wounded from the famous battle of Tsushima. I was starting out with an insufficient supply for the occasion, and I felt sure, as I thought of the providential arrival of the things, that loving prayer had been offered by the contributors and that they would be glad to know of the answer."

Magazines and illustrated papers have been distributed among the sick and wounded Japanese and also among the Russian prisoners. The following are copies of some of the letters received from the latter.

From the recent Commander of the Russian Squadron at Port Arthur.

Nagoya, March 5th, 1905.

Dear Mr. Loomis,—I thank you very much for my part and all my comrades at Nagoya for your kind letter, for your interest in our welfare and your proposal to send us some New Testaments and some illustrated papers.

April 1st, 1905.

Thank you very much for the papers and illustrated news received to-day. They give us all much pleasure.

Yours very friendly,

R. WIEN.

Dear Sir,—I am much obliged to you for papers sent and I cannot express my whole thanks for your kindness and labours. That books which you have sent me are precious material for my future work. The book which you have recommended I will acquire with pleasure, and if it will not trouble you please be so kind send that to me.

Mr. Belosor sends you greetings; and we all are hoping to see you soon in Shizuoka. Once more I thank you and wish you all good.

I remain yours respectfully,

S. PANKEWITCH,
Lieut. of Cossacks.

Shizuoka, August, 1905.

I'm very thankful to you my dear Captain for your remember and kindness to me. With great pleasure I read the books which you send to me. Here in prison it is only one consolation and moreover it is very agreeable to hear—probably the peace between Russia and Japan will not be. At present it is no time to conclude a peace.

From the papers which you send me I read America has the America Peace Society. The starting of such a Society is more than well. When the war will come to an end I will help the society in its trouble for peace of all world.

Yours very truly,

L. W. RAPOUSTIN,
Lieut. of Cossacks.

Nagoya, June, 1905.

DEAR SIR,—We received to-day the papers which you were so kind as to send us. Really we cannot find enough words to express our thanks for so rich a present. Books and every sort of reading matter are the very things we want and which it is very difficult or impossible to obtain.

Will you please believe us, yours most grateful,

Lieut. N. JOHANSON.

Lieut. EDWARD WILLIAM R. PINK.

Nagoya, August 9th, 1905.

SIR,—My comrades and myself thank you for the books which you have been so kind as to send. If you can do so I pray you to send some Gospels for the Tartar soldiers and also some in the Russian and Slav language.

Accept my compliments;

Sub-Lieut. NIKOLSKY,
East Siberian Rifles.

Narashino, August 15th, 1905.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to express our sincere gratitude to you for the reading books. Unhappily

we have but a few men who can read English, but we have all looked at the designs and illustrations with great pleasure.

If you will be good enough to send us something more we beg you to send paper with the greatest possible number of illustrations.

Gratefully yours,

MICHEL KRYLOFF

Secretary of the Prisoners Library.

There is still a demand for both pictures and illustrated papers and magazines. Among the Japanese there are a considerable number who can read English. Even though the war has ended there will always be many in the hospitals who need sympathy and comfort. All contributions will be gladly received.

H. LOOMIS.

BARON KOMURA AND MR. TAKAHIRA.

Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira left Portsmouth on the 5th, apparently, though the date is not quite clear. There was a congratulatory entertainment of some kind after the signature of the treaty, and we learn from a telegram to the *Kokumin* that Baron Rosen made a speech in English expressing the pleasure felt by himself and his colleagues at the happy termination of the conference, and thanking the Japanese contemporaries for their courtesy throughout. Baron Komura replied in English, but the gist of his remarks is not given. The Japanese Plenipotentiaries visited Harvard University, of which Baron Komura is a graduate, and they then proceeded to New York where they seem to have been most cordially welcomed. After a visit to the President on the 9th Baron Komura and his suite are to spend some time in the United States, presumably resting, and they will leave Seattle about the 20th, arriving in Japan on the 5th of October.

Since the above was written news has reached Japan of the sudden illness of Baron Komura.

CHINA.

It is stated that an Imperial Decree has been published in Peking radically altering the system of examinations for official appointments. We do not gather that entry to office through the door of competitive examination is abolished, but only that the old list of subjects is completely revised, so as to give the first place to Western Science. This is the most important measure of progress hitherto taken by China.

A telegram to the *Hochi Shimbun* states that China is negotiating for a loan of 40 million taels, which money is to be applied to administrative purposes in Manchuria and to carrying out measures necessitated by the war. British financiers are likely to find the coin.

We read in the *Yoroku* a repetition of the statement originally made by the *Jiji Shimbun* that the Fushun coal mine is of enormous value, the seams being 50 feet thick and extending for a great distance. Our contemporary alleges that the Government will work the mine, and that the next Budget will contain an appropriation on account of preliminary outlay. It will be remembered that Mr. Hiraoka Kotaro, a member of the Lower House, who lately visited Manchuria, reported the coal of this mine to be superior to that of Kyushu and stated that the acquisition of such a concession meant more to Japan than the receipt of an indemnity of a thousand million yen. Either Mr. Hiraoka

had coal on the brain or the Fushun deposits must be something unparalleled.

In a case in which a Chinese flour merchant in Hongkong charged another Chinese with forging his name and the chop of his firm on a security paper for another man who wanted the position of postman, the complainant, in cross-examination, "admitted that his brother had told him that there was a false chop of the firm for guaranteeing people."

Mr. J. C. Hanson has called attention in the columns of the *North China Daily News* to the scandalous abuse of the Spanish flag by the present Consul for Spain at Shanghai, who is granting Spanish protection to Chinese annual subscribers. Our contemporary tells a rather amusing incident which occurred lately in this connection. A Chinaman who had become an annual Spaniard had a Chinese enemy with whom he was anxious to get even, so he professed great friendship, invited him to dinner, and pointed out to him the advantage of becoming a Spanish subject. He was so persuasive that his victim fell into the trap and took out an annual protection ticket in the Spanish Consulate. As soon as he had done this, the first Chinese-Spaniard promptly sued him in the Spanish Court, after which the victim was a sadder and a wiser man.

The writer of Native Notes in the *North China Daily News* says that the Customs-riot at Amoy was a purely local affair and was directed against the Customs' employees for alleged wrongs suffered at their hands by merchants and small traders involving natives of the six prefectures and sub-prefectures of Fukien province, namely, Chian-chou, Tingchou, Changchou, Lunyen, Shaoen, and Yungch'un.

The following translation of an Imperial Edict regarding the anti-American boycott appears in our senior Shanghai contemporary:—

We have received a memorial from the *Censor* Wang Pu-ying stating that the movement against the proposed Treaty with the United States of handicraftsmen and merchants of the various provinces of our Empire has now culminated in such a point that there is fear that troubles may arise, and therefore praying that an Imperial Edict be issued commanding the high officials of the Empire to use extra precautions to preserve the status quo.

The other day, the Prince and Ministers of the Waiwupu informed us in person with reference to the proposed Exclusion of Labourers Treaty with United States that they, in conjunction with Liang Ch'eng our Minister at Washington, had had repeated consultations with the members of the U.S. Government on the question and that the United States Government had consented to give the most favourable treatment to Chinese merchants, teachers, students, and travellers, and had further promised that as soon as Congress had reassembled all serious endeavours would be made to settle matters in a perfectly just and equitable manner. All these are on record. In the said *Censor's* memorial it was also stated that since the indignation of our people against the unjust treatment (of the Americans) was so unanimous and unfavourable, and opinion against the proposed Treaty so united, that not only guarantee that wicked and evil-disposed persons will not take advantage of the crisis to create disturbance against the public whereby the good order of the country might be endangered, etc.

We consider it therefore to be of the greatest importance that an Imperial Decree should be issued clearly explaining matters, so that all misunderstandings shall be cleared away.

Now be it known that China and the United States have always been most friendly towards each other and never have we had occasion to oppose one another. Since, therefore, the U. S. Government has consented to confer with us in a friendly and amicable manner regarding the revision of the unjust clauses of the former Exclusion Treaty, it behoves all to quietly await the result of the Waiwupu's endeavours to settle matters equitably, and not to use a boycott on American goods with the intention of opposing the proposed Treaty. For since such steps endanger the good relations and understanding between our respective countries they are also greatly harmful to the Chinese people and their trade. The Waiwupu has already repeatedly instructed his Viceroy and Governors of provinces to issue proclamations exhorting the people to continue their daily avocations and business as usual, so that peace may be assured to all. We now command the said Board to once more send instructions to the various Viceroy and Governors to use the most earnest endeavours to exhort the people to

proclamation and to keep watch over matters so that our people may enjoy the blessing of peace and continue happy in their daily avocations. Let no one fail in their obedience to our sincere and earnest commands and if any ignorant persons seek to stir up strife by taking advantage of the present state of things such must be immediately arrested and severely punished so that trouble may be nipped in the bud. Let this our command be made known to all our people. Respect this.

A Ch'engt'u (capital of Szechuan province), letter states that H. E. Viceroy Hsi Liang has received a dispatch from General Ma, commanding the punitive expeditions operating against the Tibetans of Patang for the murder of the Imperial Assistant Resident, Feng Chuan, last March, in which the General reports that, having captured the hill fortress of Tashukuan after a sharp fight, his troops advanced upon the town of Ch'amu (Ch'amu) which is about one hundred li distant from Patang. This one hundred li had, however, to be battled for step by step, and after desperate fighting lasting two whole days and nights, during which the troops were getting nearer and nearer their goal, the Tibetans were so hardly pressed that they determined to set fire to the Tingling Lama Monastery and massacre all the Chinese families settled in that neighbourhood. The first part of that plan the rebels did carry out, managing to destroy the greater part of the Monastery. While they were preparing to attack the few Chinese families near the Monastery the troops, guided by the smoke and the flames of the conflagration burst upon the scene and attacking the Tibetans, drove them with great loss of life further into the mountains, thereby saving the endangered Chinese settlers from destruction. After this, resistance by the rebels was not so determined and General Ma's vanguard accordingly captured Patang on the 26th of July last at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the General himself and the main army entering the place two days after.

The typhoon which did so much damage in Hongkong and subsequently at Shanghai was responsible for breaking the cables between Shanghai and Formosa, Shanghai and Korea, Shanghai and Chefoo, and Shanghai and Nagasaki. If the revenue of Hongkong continues to flow into the Treasury at the rate set by the first quarter of the year, the Colony should show a surplus at the end of the present twelvemonth of over \$350,000.

One of the disastrous results of the Boycott in Shanghai was seen after the typhoon. Owing to this measure a large number of the native godowns and stores in Shanghai had nearly all their available space solidly packed with goods of American manufacture whose sale was being held over until the new treaty should be revised in accordance with the wishes of the leader of the boycott. When therefore the water rose to abnormal height from the typhoon the owners of the stored goods were unable to remove them in time and all goods that were packed at the bottom began to soak to the depth of a couple of feet in some places, and four feet in many others, especially those in the native portions of the port. It is stated that the amount of cigarettes, piece goods and flour of American manufacture, destroyed and irretrievably damaged was very great and totalled losses in money to a very handsome amount.

A special thanksgiving service for Peace was held in Shanghai Cathedral on Sept. 3rd. The preacher, the Rev. A. J. Walker, took his text from Isaiah II, 4-5. "And He shall judge among the nations and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. O house of Jacob, come ye, and let us walk in the light of the Lord." The preacher outlined the causes and conduct of war from Old Testament days to modern times. The Israelites, he said, regarded war as a scourge of God. The heathen tribes thought that the honour of their gods was involved and, if they were unsuccessful, threw them over and worshipped new deities. The defeat of a nominally Christian nation by a nation that did not profess

Christianity came as a rude shock to many, but it had its lessons, two of which he specially wished to draw attention to. The first was that Asiatics were children of God, a fact often overlooked. Secondly, it should teach all men to examine themselves and see if their Christianity were genuine. At the conclusion of the service Stanford's Te Deum in B flat was sung by the choir.

The following interesting article appears among the Notes on Native Affairs compiled for the *North China Daily News*:-

Since the entrance of the Manchus into China all important posts outside the Eighteen provinces of China Proper, such as those in Outer and Inner Mongolia, the three Manchurian provinces, Chinese Turkestan, and Tibet, were given to men of Manchu descent and Chinese were strictly debarred. Prior to the fifties, or before the time of the Great Taiping Rebellion, the Emperor generally selected Manchus or Mongols of ability to act as the Tartar Generals, or Assistant Military Governors, or Imperial Residents, or Political Agents of any of the divisions into which the outer dependencies of the Crown was divided; but, beginning with the sixties, men of mediocre abilities, and such as were unfit to cope with Chinese in talents or ability to govern, were often chosen for such posts, inasmuch that some sort of fiasco was sure to happen. It was through such men that, near the end of the Taiping rebellion, or beginning with the sixties, that the Mahomedans of Chinese Turkestan started to rebel against their Manchu rulers, resulting in the total destruction of all the Tartars in that portion of the empire and the setting up of an Andijani Mahomedan, Yakub Beg by name, as the independent prince or ruler of the Western half of Chinese Turkestan, and a number of Chinese Mahomedan (commonly called Tungari) self-made prince-lings ruling over the Eastern half, the region under the sway of the latter penetrating even into China Proper and stretching over the Great Wall as far East as within a hundred miles or so of Lanchow, the capital of Kansu province. China suffering from the effects first of the Taiping rebellion, which all but drove the Manchus from the Dragon Throne, followed immediately by the Nienfei rebellion, was too weak to wrest back her dependencies in Outer Mongolia. It was not until the middle of the seventies that Marquis Tso Tsung-tang with his Hunan "braves" came to the rescue, with the result that all her dependencies west of the Great Wall were reconquered and the Mahomedan princelings killed or driven over the border into Russian Central Asia. The victorious and haughty Marquis, holding the Manchus in some contempt, insisted in his scheme of reorganisation of Chinese Turkestan that the Manchu régime there should be abolished and a Chinese Governor put over the country with all the political machinery characteristic of pure Chinese rule. The Throne was forced to accede and Chinese Turkestan flourishes to this day under the new régime. The next great and disastrous lesson learned by the Throne, was the result of the Manchu régime as exemplified from what has passed in the Manchurian province since 1900. Through the mediocre character of the men of Tartar descent put over the three Manchurian provinces of Fengtien, Kirin, and Heilungchiang, China has now all but lost them. As a consequence Assistant Military Lieutenant-Governors of Chinese descent have been sent to the latter two provinces, and a Chinese Tartar General H. E. Chao Erh-sen, has been sent to Mukden to rule over Fengtien. There will be soon a thorough reorganisation of Fengtien which will be governed in due time in the same manner as the provinces of China Proper. The next step that is now being decided, according to a Peking letter, is that of recalling the Tartar Generals, Assistant Military Governors, Imperial Residents, and Political Agents from Ili, Outer and Inner Mongolia, and Tibet, and placing in their stead men of Chinese descent who are to reorganise those regions and tie them to the Imperial dynasty with stronger bonds than of yore. This radically important step once taken, men of Tartar descent will have indeed to take what is vulgarly called "a back seat," until they can show how to produce more enlightened men and of more determined and patriotic character than the country has seen during the past fifty years.

According to reports received by the Chinese authorities with reference to the casualties at Woosung and towns along the coast in that vicinity, arising from the typhoon of September 1st, it is stated that the water rose to the height of four (Chinese) feet in the native town of Woosung, resulting in the drowning of several men and women that night; the embankments near the forts of Szstselin and neighbourhood were demolished to a considerable distance so that the forts were flooded to a depth of from five to six (Chinese)

feet. Outside Woosung, the population of the villages and hamlets of Ch'eng-hsing, Yawosha, Tashihousha, Hsiaoshihousha, and Ts'ungpaosha, are estimated at somewhere between 4,500 and 5,000 souls. Of this population it is officially reported that nearly four-fifths were drowned during the typhoon. Of houses, it is said, not one has been left standing.

Referring to the death of Baron Krieglstein by a gun accident, the *N.-C. Daily News* says:- Baron Krieglstein, after serving as a correspondent in both camps in the present war, came to Shanghai and bought the *C. N. S. Wuchang*, with the hope of seeing the great naval battle, but owing to misinformation, he was at Macao while the Battle of Tsushima was being fought. He returned to Shanghai, and then went north in the *Wuchang* on an unknown mission, visiting the north-eastern Siberian ports, and on his way down the *Wuchang* was wrecked near Cape Patience, Saghalien. Baron Krieglstein landed and made his way across to the trans-Siberian railway and to Harbin, where his adventurous life has had a tragical ending. He was a tall, handsome, soldierly man, and a capital companion, the type of a present-day adventurer.

The following vessels are known to have been wrecked or sunk by the typhoon that recently visited Shanghai and neighbourhood:-*Lady Mitchell* (3,000 tons) wrecked off Shanghai. *Pechili* (360 tons) sunk at Woosung. *Basan Maru* sunk at Chinnampo. *Asahi Maru* sunk at Chinnampo.

The following translation of the Imperial Decree abolishing the old style literary examinations we take from the columns of our senior Shanghai contemporary:-

We have received a memorial from Yuan Shih-k'ai, Viceroy of Chihli province, advocating the summary abolition of the old style of literary examinations for the Ch'üjen (Master of Arts) degree, in order to allow the expansion of the modern modes of education. In this connection the said Viceroy has also handed up his scheme for the successful accomplishment of the new régime. Before the era of what is termed the Three Dynasties men for office were selected from the schools, and it must be confessed that the plan produced many talented men. It was indeed a most successful plan for the creation of a nursery for the disciplining of talents and the moulding of character for our empire of China. Indeed the examples before us of the wealth and power of Japan and the countries of the West have their foundation in no other than their own schools. Just now we are passing through a crisis fraught with difficulties and the country is most urgently in want of men of talents and abilities (of the modern sort). Owing to the fact that, of late, modern methods of education have been daily on the increase amongst us, we repeatedly issued our commands to all our Viceroys and Governors of provinces to lose no time in establishing modern schools of learning in such number that every member of this Empire may have the means of going there to study and learn something substantial in order to prepare himself to be of use to his country. We have indeed thought deeply on this subject.

On a former occasion the Ministers of Education memorialised us suggesting that the old style of literary examinations may be gradually abolished by extending by three times the period for them. Viceroy Yuan, Shih-k'ai in his present memorial, however, asserts that unless these old-style examinations be abolished once for all the people of this Empire will continue to show apathy and hesitate to join the modern schools of learning. Hence if we desire to see the spread of modern education by the establishment of a number of schools we must first abolish the old style of studying for the examinations. The said memorialist's arguments on the subject show the result of experience and knowledge, and we, therefore, hereby command that, beginning from the Ping-wu Cycle (1906), all competitive examinations for the literary degrees of Ch'üjen and Ch'insih (Master of Arts and Doctor) after the old style shall be henceforth abolished, while the annual competitions in the cities of the various provinces for the Hsiuts'ai (Bachelor of Arts) or licentiate degree are also to be abolished at once. Those possessors of literary grades of the old style Ch'uijen and Hsiuts'ai who obtained their degrees prior to the issuance of this decree shall be given opportunities to take up official rank according to their respective grades and abilities. We also approve of the other suggestions made by the said Viceroy in his memorial on the above subject and command that they shall be put into force as proposed. In a word the methods and

aims of our modern schools of learning have the same force as the ancient form of selection of men for office from the schools, as mentioned above, and the methods of rewards in rank and degrees are the same as those hitherto obtained by the old style of literary competitions. The regulations and rules for the various modern schools of learning and their various branches of studies have for their aim the attainment of substantial and practical knowledge. We are certain that the official classes and gentry throughout the Empire on learning of this will enthusiastically set about to start as many schools as possible and thus give the blessings of modern education to every individual subject of the Throne. The Government being thus enabled to obtain men of talents and abilities, it follows that the cities and towns producing such lights of learning will also enjoy a reflected honour therefrom. We hereby further command our Ministers of Education on receiving this our Imperial decree to lose no time in at once distributing to the various provinces the text books for schools that have been prepared, so that we may have a uniform system in teaching in all our schools. We also command our Viceroy and Governors to insist upon their subordinates, the prefects, sub-prefects, and district magistrates, making haste to establish primary schools in all the towns, hamlets, and villages within their respective jurisdictions, and that the utmost care be taken to select intelligent teachers for them, so that the minds of all our subjects be opened for the reception of modern knowledge. Let all our officials be earnest and diligent in obeying these our commands and let there be no lagging and carelessness, so as to avoid faults and mistakes in the administration of these schools. Let no one fail in deserving the confidence we have placed in each.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

We observe that our local German daily contemporary alleges that we have accused the Japanese press of "inciting an attack upon foreigners." We have done nothing of the kind, and indeed it is extremely difficult to believe that the allegation is made sincerely so remote is it from the truth. What we have said and now repeat is that the writings which have appeared in several of the vernacular journals in connexion with the peace treaty have been so unreasoning and so passionate as to be largely responsible for the desperate mood now permeating a considerable section of the nation. We do not say that these writings can be held directly responsible for the violence to which the mob resorted in the streets of the capital, inasmuch as our belief is that the unwise attempt made by the police to close the Nishiya Park was the prime cause of that violence. But other attempts of a more shocking nature may yet be made by fanatic patriots, and should that unhappy result occur it will be very hard to exonerate the newspapers.

The destroyer *Silmi* has been raised at Port Arthur and added to the strength of the Japanese Navy under the name of *Fumizuki*.

There are some doctrines which may be called the stock-in-trade of a certain class of philosophers. Prominent among these doctrines is the sacro-sanctity of the press. Newspapers, for no better reason apparently than that they are printed and sold as a regular money-earning business, are held to be beyond the legitimate reach of all official restraint so long as they do not publish anything injurious to morality, and if the administration of a country meddles at all with the press a gamut of indignation is struck upon notes which long ago lost all melody and became as the sounds of cracked tin trumpets. It must be fully granted that there are newspapers which deserve the utmost respect, but it must also be granted that there are others which so abuse the privileges they enjoy as to be worse than social nuisances. The Japanese Government at this juncture has considered it necessary in the interests of public safety to

bring newspapers once again within reach of summary punishment should their writings be deemed subversive of peace and good order. We may assume that the step is taken with great reluctance and full cognisance of the material it furnishes for criticism. Need we point out, then, how superfluous and unreflecting are the adverse comments made by one of the Yokohama newspapers when it complains that "to consider the publication of conscientious views as an incitement to disorder merely because the views are opposed to those held by the authorities is to suppress all newspaper criticism altogether," and when it asks whether "the Government is to be given the right to suppress all comments which are opposed to its own views." If the formulator of these platitudes will read the speech delivered last Friday to a meeting of Tokyo journalists, and translated elsewhere in our columns, he will recognise the futility of such criticism. Court Katsura told his hearers that so far from objecting to expressions of dissenting views the Government welcomed them and that nothing was asked of the press except to refrain from writing calculated to invite to sedition and violence. The journal quoted above says "evidently there is much to be done before the press of Japan can be considered free." Does it forget that it is itself a member of the press of Japan and therefore subject to precisely the same restrictions as the Tokyo journals, and has it found since it became a member of the Japanese press that its freedom is inconveniently circumscribed or that its utterances are less untrammelled, war news excepted, than they would be in England or America?

The Tsar, unless the telegraphic news published in London be untrue, has addressed to General Linevitch a message which we hesitate to criticise in the terms it merits. His Majesty is represented as saying:—"Japan has yielded to all our terms. The troops under your command, not hesitating to sacrifice their lives, had made preparations to inflict a crushing defeat on the enemy. But my conscience and my duty towards my subjects prevented me from opposing the conclusion of peace." A Japanese newspaper, publishing this telegram, places above it the caustic caption "A flying dog barks." The telegram is published in full by the *Fiji*, and in the *Nichi Nichi* there is a telegraphic epitome of the comments taken from *The Times*. The great journal declares itself perplexed to find language applicable to the Sovereign of a friendly State who has addressed such a message to his General. It is a message at once vainly boastful and palpably false; a message wholly unbecoming the ruler of a great country. So says *The Times*, and so all must think. Russia is an unfortunate country just now. The humiliations she has suffered in the field and in the council chamber are as nothing compared with the humiliations inflicted on her by the undignified conduct of her statesmen and her ruler. M. Witte had only to keep silence as to his own exploits at Portsmouth; the Tsar had only to keep silence in his hour of bitter discomfiture. But neither could abstain from empty and contemptible bombast.

A later telegram to the *Fiji Shimpō* from Newcastle gives another version of the treaty, but it does not differ materially from the one transmitted to our enterprising contemporary from London. No mention is made of a diplomatic note accompanying the treaty but it is generally understood that there is such

a note. This second version of the treaty shows that the evacuation of Manchuria is to commence from the most advanced lines of the two armies, and is to be concluded within 18 months from the date of the signature of the treaty. There is to be a delimitation commission appointed to fix the boundaries of the two Powers' dominions in Saghalien, and the number of railway guards is to be 18 per kilometre.

Dr. Borden P. Bowne, who holds the Chair of Philosophy in Boston, is now visiting Japan on a tour round the world. On Friday evening a reception in his house was held at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. L. Dearing, No. 75, Bluff, Yokohama, which proved a very enjoyable affair. Dr. Bowne will stay about a couple of months in Japan and will speak before assemblages of students in Tokyo, Sendai, Kyoto and elsewhere. He hopes to reach England in June and leave Oxford in time for Commemoration.

We observe that the *Hochi Shimbun* and the *Nichi Nichi* are both dissatisfied about the arrangement that the Strait of Soya should be free for the passage of ships. But it is very difficult to follow the argument unless we regard the objection as based on a pure formality. No one can think of pretending, we presume, that Japan, because she owns Hokkaido and the "southern" part of Saghalien, has the right to close the strait of Soya to Russian ships in time of peace treaty or no treaty. Vessels flying the Russian flag would have been free to navigate the strait whether the Peace Treaty contained or did not contain this particular clause. On the other hand, should war break out between Japan and Russia, it would still be according to the former's right to block the strait to the ships of the latter. That goes without saying. War abrogates *ipso facto* treaties previously existing between the two Powers. Therefore the insertion of this clause in the Peace Treaty is a pure formality. We now pursue the question a step further. Russia on her side agrees that the Strait of Tartary shall be open to the free passage of Japanese ships. The Strait of Tartary is only 5 miles across. Therefore it is within the territorial waters of the two Powers holding its eastern and western shores; and therefore it would be perfectly lawful for Russia to declare the Strait a closed water, any vessels except those flying the Russian flag even in time of peace. But Russia binds herself to grant free passage to Japanese ships. Thus her concession is actually a superfluous formality. Even if there is no such clause existed in the Peace Treaty, Russian vessels would have enjoyed freedom of navigation in the Soya Strait under the provisions of international law so long as Japan and Russia were not at war. We wish that the talented and famous editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* would give us a frank opinion on this question.

It is now semi-officially stated that injury to the two cables connecting Shanghai and Nagasaki occurred on the 1st instant at an interval of a few hours. The place of injury was about 100 nautical miles off the Gutsloff Island and the cause was a typhoon which at that time swept up the Formosan Channel and invaded the Chinese coast, smashing more than one of the telegraph lines also. The only cable remaining is that from Shanghai via Amoy to Hongkong. It was expected that the Shanghai-Nagasaki connexion would be restored on the 9th instant, but apparently the Tokyo

Company has not yet completed the task. Japan is not entirely cut off from cable communication with the outer world. Formosa is in touch with Foochow and messages are arriving by that route. But the line, insufficient even in ordinary times, has now to be devoted solely to the transmission of official messages, Japanese and foreign.

The *Kobe Chronicle* and the *Japan Herald* hint in veiled language that the interruption of cable communication between Shanghai and Nagasaki had been purposely caused by the Japanese Government in order to prevent the incoming or outgoing of inconvenient news. Neither journal formulates the injurious suspicion plainly and squarely; apparently sufficient courage could not be commanded for a direct accusation. All that need be said is that such charges illustrate the kind of trickery which would be employed by the editors of the two journals were they in the position of the Japanese Government.

At the meeting of the Progressists' Standing Committee on the 9th instant, a vehement effort was made by some of the members to obtain the passing of a resolution in the sense that the peace-treaty should not be ratified. Dr. Hatoyama emphatically insisted on the virtual impossibility of withholding ratification, and pointed out that the act would destroy foreign confidence in Japan's good faith, but the advocates of the idea insisted that Japan would suffer more in foreign opinion if she accepted this shameful treaty. However, the better sense of the majority prevailed at length.

The following changes of local governors are announced:—

Mr. Oyama Tsunamasa from Yamanashi to Nagasaki.

Mr. Takeda Chiyosaburo from the retired list to Yamanashi.

Mr. Ogura Hisashi from the retired list to Oita.

Mr. Kinoshita Shuichi of Oita retires at his own request.

A report from the acting-governor of Formosa shows that the head-hunters made six raids between the 25th of July and the 29th of August, and carried off 45 heads. Their method of procedure has become stealthy and cunning in proportion as the resistance to be overcome has increased. Instead of their hitherto habitual recourse to open violence, they now creep through the line of guards and approach the houses of their victims at the dead of night. Special precautions have now been adopted to check these shocking outrages.

Some time ago the public learned that it was in contemplation to establish a special line of passenger-steamers for the purpose of connecting the terminus of the Sanyo Railway at Bakan with that of the Seoul-Fusan line at Fusan. Three steamers were to be placed on the route. We now read that the first of them, the *Ihi Maru*, started on her maiden voyage on the 11th instant. There was quite a ceremony at Bakan in connexion with the event.

It is stated that the total quantity of war notes circulated by the Japanese in Manchuria was 120 million yen, of which some 70 millions have already been redeemed and thus not more than 50, or at most 60, millions remain to be handled. The idea is that these will be declared exchangeable by the Specie Bank at Shanghai, Tientsin and Newchwang, having been in the first instance replaced by sight-notes of the Bank. Evidently Japanese paper must continue to

circulate for many years in Manchuria inasmuch as there will be a Japanese garrison in Liaotung and Japanese soldiers guarding the railway.

The M.M. steamer *Tonkin*, on her last voyage to Marseilles, carried a motley crowd of Russians from Saghalien as far as Port Said. The Governor of the island and his staff were among the first class passengers. In the second class there were, in addition to a number of subordinate officers, several released convicts and one woman who is said to have murdered her husband. One of the children on board, a young girl, was a practised thief, and stealthily removed articles from certain cabins. Nothing could exceed the unruliness of the children from Saghalien, who shouted and screamed at all hours of the day and night at will, fought continually and were mostly quite mannerless. The Russian officers seemed to have their pockets full of money. They caroused at hotels at every port and even went to the length of throwing dollars into the sea for the Singapore divers. The past seems to cause them no chagrin and the future has for them not a shade of anxiety. At Singapore just a few minutes before the vessel sailed, 13 murderers from Saghalien were marched down to the wharf under the guard of a strong contingent of Sikh police. They had arrived in Singapore in some vessel that had put in there and had been arrested at the request of the Russian Consul. They were taken on board the *Tonkin* to be reshipped at Port Said. The French mail enjoys great popularity, the berths in the first, second, third and fourth classes being all full in the *Tonkin* on her last voyage, and we are informed that this is no rare occurrence. The passenger who sends the above note says that the accommodation and the table are both excellent and the comfort of passengers is studied to an extent unknown in some other lines.

There has been an explosion of a powder-magazine at Iwahana in Takasaki. This is the third which has occurred at the same place during the current year. Carelessness on the part of the workmen is assigned as the cause. Two men were injured.

The Russian organ of Shanghai, which to its shame wears an English garb, alleges that the wrath of the Japanese people is now directed against foreigners, and especially against the English and the Americans who are supposed to have betrayed them into making a shameful peace. Thus the feeling of friendship which previously existed towards England has been converted into one of bitter resentment and the fate of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is sealed. The journal goes on to say that the thinness of Japan's veneer of civilization has been exposed; that her people have now shown themselves in their true colours as semi-savage Orientals; that the American and British Legations are beleaguered and that Russia's influence throughout the Far East will be speedily restored.

It is wonderful that any one calling himself an Englishman can be found to write such monstrous lies in Russian interests and scarcely less wonderful that the Russians should be so blind as to imagine that such villainous and easily exposable libels can fail to recoil upon their authors. Yes indeed, there has been a flagrant display of degraded uncivilization but it has not been made by the Japanese. It has been made by this Anglo-Russian Shanghai journal.

PRIZE COURT DECISIONS.

The Prize Court at Yokosuka has declared the following vessels, together with their cargoes, to be lawful prizes of war:—

British steamer *Dollar* (4,216 tons); cargo, 26,000 bundles of hay; 14,600 bags of barley and 32,200 bags of oats.

British steamer *Wyfield* (3,235 tons); cargo, 64,000 bags of barley; 10,300 bundles of hay; 900 bags of oats.

British steamer *Apollo* (3,829 tons); cargo, 5,600 tons Cardiff coal.

Austrian steamer *Burmah* (3,071 tons); cargo, 4,106 tons Cardiff coal.

Austrian steamer *Siam* (3,160 tons); cargo, 4,100 tons Cardiff coal.

The appeals from the sentence of Saseho Prize Court in the case of the following two steamers have been dismissed and the ships with their cargoes are declared lawful prizes of war:—

British steamer *Silviana* (4,187 tons); cargo, 6,534 tons Cardiff coal.

Dutch steamer *Wilhelmina* (2,791 tons) cargo, 6,897 tons Cardiff coal.

THE BOOKSHELF.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the "Report on the Salvation Army Colonies in the United States and at Hadleigh, in England, with Scheme of National Land Settlement" by Commissioner H. Rider Haggard, published in the form of a parliamentary paper. This publication, for which we are indebted to Colonel Bullard, commanding the Salvation Army in Japan, shows in a very favourable light the working of the Salvation Army Colonies and contains Mr. Rider Haggard's suggestions—which seem to have obtained the approval of the highest American and Canadian authorities—as to land settlement. This report, the gist of which has already been published, is an important contribution to the discussion of a great sociological problem.

"Admiral Togo," by Mr. ARTHUR LLOYD, M.A., the Kinkodo Publishing Co.

THIS work sets forth, incidental to the career of Admiral Togo, many facts with reference to the naval events of the past war. These must be deeply interesting to foreigners, though we should imagine that Japanese will find ground for criticism in the volume. Thus we are told that Togo sent a wireless message "to Admiral Makaroff advising him to surrender" a few hours before the first attack upon Port Arthur. We should like to know Mr. Lloyd's authority for that statement. The author writes of the *Freeman's Journal* as a journal published in New York; surely even a graduate of Peterhouse, Cambridge, should know that the newspaper mentioned is a leading Irish journal. But these are small matters and we can bear testimony to the large mass of most useful and readable information provided. Every fact with reference to Admiral Togo is of the deepest interest at present and Mr. Lloyd has undoubtedly collected much that is of value. As a frontispiece there is a reproduction of the fine photograph of the Admiral which has already been published and which is absolutely the best likeness of the gallant officer yet issued to the public. Additional attention will no doubt be attracted to this volume at this moment when his flagship by some unhappy mischance has sustained dire damage.

"Japan Year Book," published by the Japan Year Book Office Tsukiji, Tokyo.

THE first issue of a new statistical annual is to hand, the *Japan Year Book*, which promises to be an exceedingly useful work to foreigners interested in this country. It contains over 400 pages of miscellaneous information. Here are a few of the headings: "Geography, earthquakes, population, Imperial Court, Finances, Agriculture, patents, etc., trade, railways, religions, contemporary worthies," etc., etc.

THE PROGRESSISTS.

THE Standing Committee of the Progressists have held a meeting and again passed their resolution condemning the peace treaty as failing to secure the objects for which the war was fought and as a "thousand-year disgrace" to Japan. They have also decided that the Government is primarily responsible for the disorder in the capital and for the necessity of placing the city under martial law. Count OKUMA was to have attended the meeting but most unfortunately he was prevented by illness, and the task of expounding the views of the Progressists—an exposition for which the nation waited with keen interest—devolved upon Mr. OISHI MASAMI. Again and again we have of late heard the phrase that the terms of the treaty signed at Washington "ignore the objects of the war," but not once, until this speech of Mr. OISHI's was delivered, have we heard any detailed statement of the arguments in support of that contention. It will be worth while, therefore, to follow the Progressist representative with some attention.

He deals first with Korea, and at the head of his complaints in that section he places the fact that both Powers have pledged themselves not to fortify their contiguous boundaries. Russia, says Mr. OISHI, already has fortifications at Possiet Bay and thus in the event of war she would have an immediate advantage over Japan. Now as to that there are three things to be said. The first is that Possiet Bay is not on the Russo-Korean frontier, and that fortifications along that frontier would be quite independent of those on the Bay. The second is that the banks of the Tumen are not by any means necessarily the strongest strategical position for defending north-eastern Korea against invasion; much stronger positions are said to exist a little further south, and at these positions forts may be erected at Japan's discretion. The third is that the length of frontier to which this restriction applies is only some 50 miles.

The second objection raised by Mr. OISHI is exceedingly difficult to follow. We gather that he would have made some very much more emphatic arrangement about Japan's status in Korea. He says that the preponderating influence of this Empire has been clearly recognised in theory, but that it will be ineffective in practice and he bases that prediction on the fact that even during the war the Korean Government set itself in opposition to the Japanese authorities, and that certain foreigners are already contending for the *ipso-facto* termination of the last Korean-Japanese convention simultaneously with the restoration of peace. It seems scarcely necessary to treat such criticisms seriously. No treaty between Japan and Russia could mend Korea's mood, and if the Koreans are still unable to appreciate the significance of Russia's admissions *vis-à-vis* Japan, it will be for the latter to enlighten them by means decipherable be-

tween the lines of the treaty, while as for the talk among foreigners we were not aware that Japanese statesmen accept such interpretations of great inter-State problems as are furnished by alien journals of the least reputable type. If they be men of that stamp, then neither treaty nor convention could be of the smallest value in their hands. Mr. OISHI further foretells that there will be serious troubles about the concessions held by Russia in the Yalu Valley and in Korea, and he declares that Japan's course in Korea will be more trammelled henceforth than it was before the war. But these concessions no longer exist; they were long ago revoked by the Korean Government. And concerning Japan's position in the Peninsula, the difference between her *post-bellum* status and her *ante-bellum* is simply this, that whereas before the war she stood conventionally on the same footing as Russia for purposes of intervention in Korean affairs, Russia has now been explicitly eliminated and Japan has the field to herself. How, in the face of these patent facts, Mr. OISHI MASAMI can publicly argue that Japan's procedure in the Peninsula will henceforth be more fettered than ever, we are at a loss to understand.

Passing to Manchuria, he contends that the evacuation of the Three Provinces by Russia was one of the main objects of the war, and he asserts that it has not been attained. For since Russia's dominions are contiguous with Manchuria, the withdrawal of her forces need not be further than across the border, whereas Japan, who is pledged to withdraw at the same time, must carry her army back hundreds of miles. Thus the truth is that Manchuria is not returned to China but is returned to Russia, for there being no guarantee of Russia's conduct she will be in a position to pour her troops into the region if she pleases to do so at any moment, and since China is powerless to resist, that duty would fall on Japan, who is thus condemned to a species of fly-driving-away process, interminable and unendurable. Each Power has pledged itself not to use the Manchurian parts of the railway for military purposes, but how is Russia to be compelled to observe such a promise. Japan at Changchun can not supervise the Northern Power's doings at Harbin. Had the line been placed in Japan's hands as far as Harbin the case would have been different, but now it is upon Japan alone that the restriction will be operative.

The whole of Mr. OISHI's contention about Manchuria, as thus far stated, seems to rest on the plainly extravagant assumption that any treaty can bind a State which intends to violate it. Were one to descend to particulars it might be pointed out that Japan can mass an army in Liaotung and another in Korea, if she pleases, being thus quite as close to the vital parts of Manchuria as Russia would be at Harbin, and it might also be pointed out that the Chinese need not always remain as insignificant a factor as they are now. But the broad fallacy of Mr. OISHI's conten-

tion is the underlying hypothesis that if Russia wants to renew the war, a treaty will prevent her from doing so. There is nothing to be gained by discussing impossibilities. Japan at Changchun will be, in effect, just as well situated for observing Russia as Japan at Harbin, and whereas her joint ownership of the latter place must have engendered constant causes of friction, her sole ownership of the former, with a convenient distance separating her from Russia, will obviate that danger. The Japanese Plenipotentiaries do not appear to have entertained any serious idea of getting possession of the railway as far as Harbin, or to have formulated any such demand. Their proposal, as we understand it, was that the Sungari River should be made the line of demarkation. The Russian counter-proposal was Changtu, and finally a compromise was effected by choosing Changchun. Mr. OISHI would have asked for Harbin. It is then a case of Mr. OISHI MASAMI's strategical and political insight against the strategical and political insight of Japan's Elder Statesmen, Generals and Cabinet Ministers.

The next objection raised by Mr. OISHI is scarcely credible. He considers that to have taken back from Russia the latter's lease of Liaotung is not sufficient, and that Japan should have seized the opportunity to recover the position she occupied at the close of her war with China. Mr. OISHI's speech may have suffered mutilation at the hands of the reporters but it can scarcely have been distorted sufficiently to wholly misrepresent his attitude in this matter. Yet how on earth could Japan force Russia to confer on her a permanent title to Chinese territory? Russia could only give back what she possessed herself, namely, the lease of Liaotung. Mr. OISHI can not be taken seriously in this phase of his argument.

His next contention is that the engagement not to obstruct the free passage of ships through the Strait of Soya is, in effect, tantamount to an engagement not to fortify the Strait. Surely not. Surely Mr. OISHI must see that such an engagement holds good only in time of peace whereas fortifications are useful only in time of war. He must also see that a pledge not to fortify the Strait would apply to the Hokkaido side as well as to the Saghalien side and would thus fetter Japan's action within her own original territory. Under any circumstances it is more than doubtful whether Japan would have thought of fortifying Soya. The Strait is 25 miles wide, and no guns now manufactured could command such passage.

Mr. OISHI further contends that some step should have been taken with regard to Vladivostock, but since he is careful to refrain from any attempt to define the step, we can not interpret his views. The opinion of experts, we think, will be that Vladivostock as her sole naval base in the Far East is of comparatively little use to Russia, and that to have made its dismantling and

tion of peace would have been vexatious rather than beneficial on Japan's part.

These appear to be Mr. OISHI MASAMI's arguments. As to their value, opinions may differ, but as to whether they amount to a valid justification of the great outcry caused by this treaty among many Japanese, there can be only one opinion.

THE "JIJI SHIMPO."

IN a leading article published on the 10th instant the *Jiji Shimpō* takes exception to some remarks made in our columns on the morning of the 9th. Chiefly our contemporary objects that we criticized it for demanding the resignation of the Cabinet without awaiting the full official publication of the peace terms and without hearing the vindication of its policy which the Ministry will then doubtless offer. The *Jiji* observes that the *Japan Mail* itself has not hesitated to pronounce the treaty a great success on evidence not more complete than that which forms the basis of the *Jiji's* condemnation, and asks what principle of justice warrants one publicist in constructing a eulogy out of materials which are declared inadequate to serve another publicist for purposes of criticism. This protest is ingenious, but not, we think, conclusive. For while it may be quite reasonable to applaud results without awaiting any exposition of their necessity, it is not reasonable to punish their author without first listening to his vindication. We should not have had a word to say against the *Jiji Shimpō* had it confined its condemnation to ascertained facts and withheld its demand for the Ministry's dismissal until the whole story was before the public. But as well-informed people have long known and as even the man in the street now knows, every one of the Elder Statesmen and every one of the Cabinet Ministers approved the advisability of making peace immediately on the terms obtainable, and the consideration that such a weight of wisdom had been thrown into the scale ought to deter Japanese newspapers from denouncing the authors of the arrangement as though they were traitors to their country. What has also struck us as particularly singular is the critics' failure to explain what ought to have been done. As we understand their position they dissent from the idea of continuing the war, yet it can scarcely be contended that better terms could have been obtained without continuing it. The *Jiji Shimpō* affirms that nothing less than the capture of Vladivostok and the permanent occupation of the whole of Saghalien constitute, in its opinion, a thoroughly satisfactory conclusion of the war. But most assuredly these things could not have been secured without prosecuting the combat for a much longer period, and we thus arrive at the position, not that the terms obtained were inappropriate to the stage which Japan's victories had reached, but that the discussion of peace at that stage was premature. Such a question is eminent-

ly one for the country's statesmen and publicists to determine, nor would its discussion have been likely to excite any passionate resentment such as has been fomented, or at any rate largely accentuated, by the uncompromising condemnation of the press. So far as the *Jiji Shimpō* is concerned we have never intended to suggest that any direct responsibility rests on it for the unhappy events which have injured Tokyo's fair fame. Our charge is that whereas the public expect light and leading from the *Jiji* in every crisis, they have on this occasion found an unusual absence of such qualities. The *Jiji* hints very unequivocally that we foreigners are not competent judges since we can admire Japanese patience and magnanimity from a detached point of view and since it does not greatly touch us whether the necessary results have been achieved or have not been achieved. We beg to differ with our contemporary. There are many foreigners—and we count ourselves among the number—whose solicitude for Japan's welfare is not less than the solicitude of the Japanese themselves, and who therefore bring to the consideration of this question not less sentiment than our Tokyo contemporary itself does. But we are fully persuaded that the *Jiji* will join us in heartily condemning a great part of the utterances into which this incident has betrayed the press of the country, and in apprehending that the passion thus provoked may yet be responsible for some terrible outrage. Our contemporary explains that in advocating the resignation of the Ministry it suggests the only certain means of appeasing the people's anger, but we do not observe that it utters any censure of the instrument by which that anger has been fanned to a dangerous and unreasoning degree of incandescence.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The 51st semi-annual general meeting of the Yokohama Specie Bank was held at 3 p.m. on Sept. 9th. Mr. Yoshida, an official of the Imperial Treasury, Mr. Nagahama, an official of the Department of Finance, and eighty-five shareholders were present. Mr. Soma, president of the bank, made a speech as to the business during the first half year, after which the accounts were submitted to the shareholders, as follows:—

Gross income, including yen 529,922.308, balance brought from the previous account	8,340,221.409
Expenditures, etc.	6,230,500.701
	2,109,720.708

Out of the net profit, the following allotments were made:—

Ordinary reserve	220,000.00
Reserve for Silver fund	200,000.00
Dividend: yen 6 each for old, new and second new shares; yen 3 for third new shares	1,080,000.00
Balance, carried forward to next account	609,720.708

Mr. Soma, President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, in the course of his speech said:—

The year opened auspiciously by the capitulation of Port Arthur. Subsequently our forces won a glorious victory at Mukden and annihilated the Russian Navy in the battle of the Sea of Japan. In finance, the issue of the fourth and fifth domestic loans and the recent foreign loan amounting to 30 million

pounds was a remarkable success. The prevailing tone of the economic world was in consequence enhanced and the commercial and industrial activity made manifest. The brisk trade in war materials caused a demand for money, with the result that the bank rate gradually advanced. But a greater portion of the money paid into the national coffer as taxes or loans, was spent at home as war expenses, and the money returned to the financial market, thus preventing the stringency of the latter. At the same time there was a marked activity in new business enterprises. Reviewing our foreign trade, the speaker said the exports during the terms under review amounted in value to 142,760,000 yen in round numbers and the imports to 286,460,000 yen. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, the exports showed an increase in cotton yarn, *rossi* silk, raw hemp, copper, and porcelain, but a decrease in *habutaye*, rice, tea, coal, and camphor, the total increase being only about 5,300,000 yen. The imports showed an increase in cotton, cotton and woollen goods, iron, machinery, hides, rice, barley, flour, and beans, and a slight decrease in sugar and coal. On the whole, the imports showed an increase of 103,820,000 yen. This was caused by the increased demand for war materials, by the importation made in order to anticipate the increase of duties, and by the commercial activity at home. The excess of the imports over exports amounting to 143,690,000 yen was unprecedented. In the export and import of precious metal, the exports amounted to 6,800,000 yen while the imports were 22,990,000 yen. This was due to the financial management in issuing the foreign loans, and paying the money thus obtained for the purchase of war materials, in addition to the importation of silver in bullion. Looking abroad, commerce and industry in Europe and America made fair progress, and China not only became accustomed to the circumstance in time of war, but owing to the spending of a large sum of money by both countries, the demand for merchandise increased. The sale of Japanese yarn was brisk. The trade in India also maintained its prosperity.

Since the outbreak of hostilities, the bank has found it necessary to keep a portion of its funds abroad. In order to accomplish this, the bank has purchased export bills and thus given facilities to the money market in connection with the export trade. On the other hand, we have been obliged to refuse facilities to our customers in relation to the import trade. During the term under review, the excess of the imports over exports, as already stated, caused much difficulty to the bank's business. But fortunately the issue of the foreign loans, the satisfactory condition of the export of silk and cotton yarn, and large subscriptions by the foreign capitalists to our public loans, benefited the exchange business. It is gratifying to note that the measures taken by the bank during this difficult period greatly facilitated the import trade especially in connection with the importation of cotton. And as both the imports and exports increased during the same term, the business of the bank also increased.

The net profit of the bank during the term was 2,109,720 yen, including 529,922 yen brought forward from the previous account. This sum shows an increase compared with that of the previous term. The details are mentioned in the business report before you.

In addition to the branch offices at Tairen and Liaoyang, which were opened during the previous term, we opened offices at Port Arthur and Chefoo during the term under review. The branch at Liaoyang, however, was subsequently closed, as the result of the further advance of our Manchurian Army, and a new one was opened at Mukden. During the latter half of the term, two more branches were opened, one at Tieling and the other at Osaka. The opening of these branches was due to the necessity caused by the development of the situation and the condition of trade. As the business of the bank in Manchuria increased, we felt it was necessary to have a man well acquainted with things Chinese. We therefore engaged Mr. Masunosuke Odagiri as Adviser and placed him in charge of the bank's business in that direction.

Now, the peace negotiations between Japan and Russia have been successfully concluded, and the great war, unprecedented in the history of the world, has been brought to an end. But the enterprises after the war are just as important as those during the war. Under the circumstances it is needless to say that this bank should carry out its business with circumspection and endeavour to contribute toward the well-management of the national finances. With your assistance, gentlemen, we must give this matter much consideration.—*Japan Times*.

Mr. Yoshida, Japanese Consul at Hankow, and several Japanese traders in that place have established a board of trade for the purpose of investigating Chinese commerce.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

OPENING OF A NEW TERM AT TOHOKU GAKUIN, SENDAI.

North Japan College (better known as the Tohoku Gakuin) in Sendai commenced the work of the second term on Monday, September 14th, by holding appropriate exercises in the large chapel of the fine new recitation hall on Higashi Nibancho, which has just been completed at a cost of over fifty thousand yen, and which is one of the best and finest equipped mission schools in the Empire at the present time. Professors and students, nearly 400 in number, formed in line at the old school buildings on Minamimachi-dori and marched by twos to the new hall. Prof. K. Sasao, Ph. D., presided at the opening exercises. The principal address was delivered by the President, Rev. D. B. Schneider, D. D., who recently returned from America. Rev. S. Miura, of Akita, followed with a stirring address.

The President announced the resignation of Dr. Sasao as dean of the General Course, and the election of Prof. S. Tanaka as his successor. Mr. Tanaka for several years has been professor of mathematics and also did excellent service as superintendent of the Industrial Home, which is carried on in connection with the school.

A new Japanese treasurer and four new teachers (one Japanese and three American) have been added to the working force. The foreign teachers are:—Rev. William G. Seiple, Ph. D.; Rev. Jesse J. Steiner and Miss Mary Gerhard. These three new foreign teachers have reached Japan during this present month.

Friends of the school greatly rejoice over the fine new plant—spacious buildings and grounds—and the excellent faculty. Never in the history of the school has the outlook been brighter.

DEATH OF DR. G. D. SMITH.

The *Kobe Herald* records the death of Dr. George D. Smith, of 56 Kitanocho, 4 chome, Kobe, who died on Monday after a prolonged period of ill health. The deceased gentleman, who was fifty-three years of age, was a member of a North of England family, but had resided for the greater part of his life at Edinburgh, where he took his M. D. in 1882, subsequently practising in that neighbourhood for many years. In the latter part of 1903, when Dr. Miller was about to leave Kobe for a long holiday, it was arranged that Dr. Smith, who was an old friend of Dr. Miller, should come out here to assist with that gentleman's practice, in the hope that the long voyage and change of scene might have a beneficial effect on Dr. Smith's health, which had been for some time in an unsatisfactory condition. This hope was to some extent realised, and Dr. Smith, who arrived here in December, 1903, was able to perform his medical duties with but little interruption up to March of this year, when his health unfortunately broke down. Not long ago he proceeded to Miyano-shita and thence to Karuizawa, where serious symptoms became apparent. He was consequently brought back here by Dr. Miller in a special train somewhat over a week ago. Mrs. Smith, who accompanied her husband to this country, is now at their residence at Kobe.

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

Owing to a storm, the steamer *Pechili* sank on Sept. 4th in the neighbourhood of Saddle Island on a voyage from Wakamatsu to Shanghai. All the crew except a Chinaman were saved.

The *Hochi* has a telegram dated Sept. 9th from London that the steamer *Chatham* has collided with another ship in the Suez Canal on her voyage to Yokohama and has sunk. Seventy tons of dynamite on board the *Chatham* exploded after the collision.

The steamer *Alien* which left Shanghai on Aug. 31st met with a typhoon on the following night. Having sustained severe damage she returned on Sept. 4th to her point of departure.

A London telegram of Sept. 2nd says that the

turbine steamship *Victorian*, of the Allan Line, has stranded close to Quebec.

Chemulpo, Sept. 12th.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Anton Maru* went ashore on Sept. 10th 10 miles off Chiku island on her way to Chemulpo. The crew and passengers were saved by the steamer *Tokai Maru* and brought on Sept. 12th to Chemulpo.

Shimonoseki, Sept. 12th.—An accident occurred yesterday to one of the boilers of the steamer *Kanko Maru* off Quelpart on her way from Dairen where she left on the 9th. Two firemen sustained injuries from which they died later. The steamer arrived here under her own steam.

BASEBALL.

The match between the Y.C. and A.C. and a combined team from the Waseda University and the Commercial School, arranged for Saturday afternoon, did not come off, the rumours of a probable political meeting later in the day at the same place evidently keeping the Japanese away. Instead a pick-up game between teams captained respectively by Messrs. Blake and Merriman took place and a very good exhibition of baseball resulted, in which errors in the field were remarkably few. Teams:

BLAKE.	MERRIMAN.
Weed.....	C.....Thorn.
Gonzales.....	P.....Correa.
Blake.....	1-B.....Miller.
Brown.....	2-B.....Merriman.
Jenks.....	3-B.....Mollison.
Atkinson.....	S.S.....Thompson.
Edwards.....	L.F.....Hearne.
Messer.....	C.F.....Tobin.
Worden.....	R.F.....Stornebrink.

Score by innings:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Blake.....	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	4	7
Merriman.....	1	4	1	0	1	2	1	1	11	

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On Sept. 14th, 433 invalids arrived in Tokyo from the front via Hiroshima.

A train was derailed on the morning of Sept. 13th at the Maidzuru railway station. No person was injured.

Mr. E. H. Harriman left Tokyo on Sept. 13th by the 7 p.m. train for Kyoto. He is expected to embark at Kobe for Korea.

The work of clearing Talien bay has been completed. The arrival and departure of steamers at night was permitted on Sept. 5th.

Mr. John Makins, after an absence of more than two years, has returned to Nagasaki and resumed charge of the C. E. Seaman's Home. It is hoped that his return means a new era of prosperity for the Home.

The Nippon Marine Insurance Co. of Osaka will hold a general meeting on Sept. 27th. The dividend for the first half year is reported to be at the rate of 10 per cent.

Mr. K. Otani sent a telegram on Sept. 13th, representing the Central Tea Guild, to Admiral Togo expressing profound regret with regard to the disaster to the flagship *Mikasa*.

Sept. 17th being the eleventh anniversary of the battle of the Yellow Sea, Naval officers will hold a dinner party in the evening, in the Suikoshia, Naval Club, Tsukiji, Tokyo.

According to the investigations made at the end of August by the Department of Finance, banks throughout the Empire number 2,258 and their capital amounts to yen 528,621,119.

At 10 a.m. on Sept. 13th, Count Katsura, the Premier, summoned the Governors throughout the Empire to his official residence and explained to them the Government's aims with regard to post bellum administration and the details of peace

negotiations. The Ministers of State, Marquis Yamagata and Ito, Count Inouye, etc., were present.

The *Empress of Japan* on her last voyage was almost thirty hours late in arriving at Shanghai. According to reports brought by the *Chenai*, the *Empress* had a very trying experience in the typhoon, considerable damage having been done on deck.

The Privy Council held an extraordinary meeting on Sept. 11th before the Emperor. The Cabinet Ministers and some high officers were present. The conference is reported by Tokyo papers to be connected with affairs regarding the ratification of the peace treaty.

The Hokkaido Colliery and Railway Co. intends to raise abroad a loan of ten million yen. The negotiations are being conducted with a German syndicate. The interest is reported to be at the rate of 6 per cent. and the loan is to be redeemed within fifteen years.

It is reported by the *Miyako* that on the night of Sept. 11th, a conference was held by the Ministers of State in the Premier's official residence. As a result, Admiral Yamamoto, Minister for the Navy, and General Terauchi, Minister for the Army, are rumoured to have tendered their resignations.

The Department of Communication will shortly issue the 4th series of illustrated war commemoration post-cards. The cards are in four sets, each set consisting of three cards as follows: Port Arthur Set—The interview between Generals Nogi and Stoessel at Swishiyung; attack by the Japanese on East Keekwan-shan; and the explosion of the Sunshushan port. Shaho Set—Winter encampment on the Shaho; the headquarters of the 3rd Division at the back of Shaho; and the artillery operations in the battle. Mukden set—Marshal Oyama and Mukden castle after the battle of Mukden; the artillery operations in the district of Hsikan, and a snow-storm; the operations of infantry at various places along the Hun River, and a Japanese look-out station built on a tree. Fourth set—Field post and telegraph offices and railways at the front.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Statistics of the railroads of the United States gathered by the Interstate Commerce Commission are interesting in many ways, but especially so the impression of magnitude that they convey of this gigantic industry. More than a million and a quarter persons are on the pay-rolls of the railroad companies of the United States. As a general occupation it is in the lead, and its opportunities as a vocation to men possessed of enterprise and ability are well understood. Nearly six thousand miles of additional lines were added to the system in 1904. This means a constantly increasing number of employes and many millions of dollars expended in equipment. As the report of the commission deals only with the last calendar year, what has been done in the way of development and extension in the first seven months of this very prosperous year still awaits the official compiling of statistics. Two hundred and twenty-two millions of dollars were paid by the railroads in dividends last year.

Commenting on the death of Archbishop Chapelle from yellow fever at New Orleans, the *Outlook* says—An infected mosquito must have transmitted the disease to him almost immediately upon his arrival. He literally received death on his way to help ward off death from the people of the city. His death, like that of General George E. Waring, is to be counted in the heavy cost which has been paid for the maintenance of unsanitary conditions. Like Colonel Waring, Archbishop Chapelle is to be numbered among those who have died for this country. The Most Rev. Placide Louis Chapelle was born in France sixty-three years ago this month. His first years as a priest were spent in Maryland. He was active in establishing the Catholic

versity at Washington. Through his services as head of the Catholic Indian Missions he became Coadjutor and then Archbishop of Santa Fe. From that office he was transferred by Pope Leo XIII. to the archbishopric of New Orleans. His public services were very eminent. After the Spanish-American War Monsignor Chapelle was selected by the Roman See to attend the negotiations, and he was instrumental in settling the ecclesiastical questions involved. As Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines he represented the Roman Catholic Church in the settlement of the friars' land question. He also directed the affairs of his Church in Cuba and Porto Rico. He was more than an ecclesiastic; he was one of the foremost and probably the most widely known of the men of New Orleans.

The *Bulletin* of the American Iron and Steel Association reports that since December 31, 1904, there have been added to the active blast furnaces of the country one new charcoal and seven new coke stacks, with a total annual capacity of 926,500 tons of pig iron, of which 29,000 tons were charcoal and 897,500 tons were coke. During the first six months of 1905 the country lost seven furnaces, with a total annual capacity of 178,000 tons. This is a gain in furnaces of but one stack, but a gain in capacity of 748,500 tons. In the figures of gain no allowance has been made for furnaces which since the opening of 1905 have been built or reconstructed and their capacity increased. When completed the eleven building or revived furnaces, will have a combined annual capacity of about 1,033,000 tons. Possibly five of these furnaces, with an annual capacity of about 103,000 tons, will be ready for blast before the close of the last half of this year. The six remaining furnaces will not be completed and ready to blow in until after the opening of 1906, if then.

The *New York Sun*, in an editorial, declares that New York is the greatest purchasing municipality in the world—greater than London, which exceeds it in population, because London, within its own limits, is a producer as well as a consumer. It is greater than any other city, too, because the standard of living which prevails demands he supplies of all sections of the country under conditions unknown in other lands. Some of the items of these domestic products sent to New York are prodigious in amount, others seem less than the popular estimate might suppose. Last year, it is computed, New York City received 60,000 crates of American grapes, 2,000,000 lbs of butter, 2,000,000 barrels of apples, 125,000 ales of hops, 180,000 sacks of peanuts, 1,800,000 oxes of oranges, 100,000 barrels of molasses, 75,000 boxes of cherries, 250,000 boxes of raisins, 100,000 crates of pineapples, 8,000 cases of honey, 1,200,000 cases of cheese, 3,500,000 uses of eggs, 700,000 boxes of lemons, 175,000 barrels of oatmeal, 400,000 barrels of onions, 30,000 crates of plums, 3,000,000 barrels of potatoes, 300,000 barrels of rice and 300,000 packages of breakfast food.

"I am going abroad," said Charles M. Schwab last before his departure for Europe on August 5th, "to learn how to build the best ships in the world, and my trip at this time concerns itself with nothing else." He will visit the shipyards of France and of Germany, study their style and methods of construction and be back in America within three weeks. That will give him more than eleven "working days" in the French and German shipyards. He can learn much at that time, however—and he most certainly has lot to learn, especially, says the *New York Commercial*, if it is his plan, as reported, to reorganize shipyard properties acquired from the collapsed United States Shipbuilding Company and enter "to begin the most extensive campaign of shipbuilding ever inaugurated in this country." The seven plants of the unfortunate "trust" are bid in at receiver's sale by Mr. Schwab and the "upset" prices named by the court—doubted bargains in some instances. They comprised the Union Iron Works at San Francisco and the following at various points on the eastern seaboard: Hyde Windlass Company, Bath Iron Works, Nixon's Crescent Shipyard, Eastern Ship-

building Company, the Harlan and Hollingsworth Company and the Canda Manufacturing Company—the last one the plant that was exploited in Wall Street as the concern that "makes all the portholes for the warships"! Two of these properties, those at Bath, have recently been brought back by the Hydies, the original owners, and other interests, and are now operated independently of Mr. Schwab; the Crescent Shipyard was too antiquated and moribund to be operated by the "trust," even, and it will no doubt be dismantled and sold for the price of the "old junk" in it; the Harlan and Hollingsworth plant is capable of operation; the Eastern at New London has been closed for a year—it was put up only to build the two big steamships for James J. Hill's Pacific service and was unloaded on to the "trust" by that far-scented bargain-hunter, "Ice-King" Morse; the Union plant is in fine condition and actively employed; the "porthole factory" over in Carteret is chiefly a piece of unimproved water-front.

"The sale by the state of Texas of 6,000,000 acres of land is by all odds the largest real-estate transaction made in this country since the sale by Georgia 100 years ago of the Yazoo tracts, and the last word concerning which was not heard for many a year," says the *St. Louis Republic*. "But those Georgia lands were sold to speculators, while the lands which Texas is offering will go in comparatively small lots to actual settlers. Texas is still the foremost state in the production of beef cattle, and her lead in cotton is away beyond the reach of successful rivalry. Taking one year with another, Texas grows from one-quarter to one-third of the entire cotton crop of the United States. Texas has about caught up with Illinois in railroad mileage, and is building more new track than any other state. Texas has taken the lead from South Carolina in the production of rice; it leads in lumber, and has enough good cotton lands to make 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 bales a year of that staple whenever the land is brought under the plow and the world wants cotton. Texas is not only big in area; she is fast growing to great bigness in population, wealth and industry. With not a single city of great size, Texas had by the last census nearly as many inhabitants as Missouri, and it has received many newcomers since."

The fact that Congress immediately after assembling will have to make an additional appropriation to continue the work of construction on the Isthmian Canal was made evident on Aug. 17th when the following statement was given out: "It was officially stated at Isthmian Canal Commission to-day that of the appropriation by Congress of \$10,000,000 for the construction of the canal, there was, on April 1, 1905, the date on which the present commission took hold, an available balance to the credit of this appropriation of \$7,426,568. During the month of April the expenditures from this appropriation aggregated \$475,000; during May, \$503,000; during June, \$659,000; during July, \$770,000, for wages, salaries, materials, supplies and equipment. During July there was an unusual expenditure for the purchase of two ships at \$650,000 each, not included in the above. During the month of August, up to and including the 15th, \$250,000 has been expended. This left to the balance of the appropriation on Aug. 15, \$2,816,713, in addition to which each of the two disbursing officers had in hand \$500,000 on that date. It will be seen from the foregoing that the average expenditure per month, leaving out of consideration the purchase of these two ships, is in the neighbourhood of \$650,000, and at that rate of expenditure the \$2,816,713 will last until early in January, which is, according to the schedule fixed by Mr. Shonts on April 1, when he became chairman of the commission."

A writer in *Leslie's Weekly* states that the eyes of the Pacific coast are on Nevada. It has been in the past the fortune of this Cinderella of the Union to give to her sister her rich and abundant products, leaving her only poorer and more dejected than before. Most of the \$600,000,000 which the great Comstock mines at Virginia City,

Nev., yielded went to enrich the splendour of California. Now the state is in the flush of a second awakening. There is excitement and industry from one end of the desert common-wealth to the other. The United States government has recently completed in that state the first of its great projects for the reclamation of arid lands. Various railroad enterprises are under way, but most important of all is the opening of new gold mines. The mining fever has increased the population of the state by many thousands within half a dozen years. One by one the new districts have been developed, and in a regular sequence that has furnished the evidence of a most remarkable and significant geological condition which has never before been fully appreciated. This is the existence of a well defined lode of gold ore extending from the northern to the southern part of the state and, perhaps, through Arizona into Sonora, Mexico, and now marked by a chain of rich mining camps. The lode lies parallel to the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains, just as the famous "Mother Lode" of California follows the Sierras on the western side.

A system of reciprocal concessions to be effected through the agency of a dual tariff is the plan proposed by the Chicago Reciprocity Convention for avoiding strain in American trade relations with foreign countries. In the resolutions adopted the convention declares that the agriculture, manufactures and other industries of America have expanded to such an extent that they can no longer depend upon the home market for the consumption of their entire product, and that the export trade has become a vital support to many industries. At the same time, it is urged, the present commercial attitude of the United States, owing largely to the failure to carry into effect the reciprocal trade provisions of section 4 of the Dingley law, is antagonizing foreign nations, whose goodwill we desire and on whom we have hitherto depended as purchasers of our surplus products. The convention recognizes the principle of protection as the established policy of the nation, but advocates immediate reciprocal concessions by means of a dual or maximum and minimum tariff as the only practicable method of relieving the situation confronting the country. It is suggested that the question of the schedules and items to be considered in making such concessions be dealt with by a permanent tariff commission, to be composed of economic, industrial and commercial experts. The suggestions of the convention seem likely to be heard from at the coming session of Congress; indeed, action by that body at the earliest time possible was urged, and organized effort to carry out the purposes of the convention was determined upon at Chicago."

THE "KINJO-MARU" DISASTER.

We take from the *Kobe Herald* the full finding of the British Naval Court of Inquiry into the *Kinjo Maru-Baralong* disaster:—

Finding and Order of a Naval Court held on board H.M.S. *Anthomed*, lying in the port of Kobe, on the eighth, ninth and eleventh days of September, 1905, to investigate the circumstances attending a collision between the British steamship *Baralong* of London, official number 14788, and the Japanese steamship *Kinjo Maru*, on the 22nd day of August, 1905, whereby serious damage was caused to the steamship *Baralong* and the steamship *Kinjo Maru* was sunk and loss of life was caused on board the said ship *Kinjo Maru*, and to investigate the cause of such damage and loss, and to enquire into the conduct of the Master, First Mate, Third Mate and crew of the said British steamship *Baralong*.

The *Baralong* was a steam vessel of 3660 tons registered tonnage, official number 14788, built at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1901, and belonging to the port of London.

It appears from the evidence given before this Court that she sailed from Kobe at 5.30 p.m. on the 22nd August, 1905, bound for Moji with a general cargo and a crew of forty-seven hands all told, having on board a Japanese licensed pilot named Katsura Gensaburo, and proceeded through Akesima Seta and along the usual track through the Inland Sea. At about 5 p.m. they overtook and passed very slowly the British S.S. *Goldmouth*. All went well until about 10.18 p.m., when, the ship, then being off Hime Shima Light, bearing (magnetic) about S.S.E.,

3 miles, a red light was sighted about two points on the starboard bow; this being considered to be a sailing vessel's light, it was considered (the weather being at the time perfectly calm) that the *Baralong* could pass ahead of that vessel, but shortly after the light was sighted a short blast on a whistle was heard in the direction of that light. The helm was at once put hard a-port and the engine reversed full speed astern and three short blasts signal given. At 10.33 the *Baralong* struck the vessel (which proved to be the S.S. *Kinjo Maru*), on the port side and apparently about 15 feet from the stern. The Master of the *Baralong* put the engines slow ahead with a view of checking the ingress of water into the *Kinjo Maru*, but finding the latter was sinking very rapidly he ordered full speed astern. Four of the *Baralong's* boats were lowered and succeeded in rescuing 43 men, these four being the only boats that could be manned on a sudden emergency.

The *Baralong* was anchored and the boats searched the vicinity till 3 a.m. of 23rd Aug. At daylight the *Baralong* weighed and proceeded to cruise about searching for survivors. At 8 a.m., seeing nothing, the ship shaped course for Kobe where the accident was reported to the proper authorities.

The steamer *Goldmouth*, that was about a mile astern of the *Baralong*, stopped and anchored near the scene of the accident, lowered boats and assisted in search for survivors, but did not find any, and at daylight weighed and looked round, at 11 a.m. proceeded on her voyage to Moji.

The Court, having regard to the circumstances above stated and to the fact that, owing to the non-attendance of the Master of the *Kinjo Maru* in spite of sufficient notice having been given requesting that he would voluntarily oblige by doing so, they have only heard the evidence on one side, but on that evidence they find the accident was caused by the S.S. *Kinjo Maru* having no masthead light showing, and that under these circumstances the Master, Edward Deason Jenkins, the Third Officer Alan Vawdrey Coutts, and pilot, Katsura Gensaburo, of the *Baralong*, are not responsible for the accident.

The court find (a) that a proper lookout was kept on board the S.S. *Baralong*; (b) that side lights, masthead and stern lights of the *Baralong* were burning brightly; (c) that the weather was clear and that any vessel's light, if in good condition and well trimmed, would have been seen the full distance, as required by Article 2 (a, b, c), of the Regulations for preventing collision; (d) that the Court upholds the decision of the Master and pilot of the *Baralong* to leave the red light on their starboard hand, supposing the vessel to be a sailing vessel becalmed; (e) That on hearing the steamer's whistle, viz. one short blast (as indicating the vessel was altering her course to starboard), the action taken by the *Baralong*, viz. putting the helm hard a-port and reversing the engines full speed astern, was the best that could be taken under the circumstances; (f) That as soon as the collision had occurred, everything was done by the Master, officers, and crew of the *Baralong* to save life, and that the ship only left the scene of the accident after further search for survivors was hopeless. The Court desires to express their high appreciation of the prompt manner in which the boats of the *Baralong* were lowered and to record the fact that the First Officer, Hubert Douglas Tarver, deserves great credit for having so well carried out his duties.

The Court wish to mention the creditable conduct of the Master, officers and crew of the steamer *Goldmouth* in rendering all assistance.

The Court, in pursuance of the powers vested in it by section 483 of 57 and 58 Vict. C. 60, orders that the sum of £18,200, being the costs of the proceedings before the said Court, be paid by Edward Deason Jenkins, Master of the steamship *Baralong*, being one of the parties thereto, and he is hereby ordered to pay the said amount accordingly.

The expenses of this court, fixed at £18,200, are approved.

Dated at Kobe this eleventh day of September, 1905.
(Sd.) R. Nelson Oimanne, Captain in H. M. Navy, President.
(Sd.) John B. Rentiers, H. M. S. Vice-Consul, Kobe.
(Sd.) J. Frank Robbins, Lieutenant in H. M. Navy, H. M. S. *Andromeda*.
(Sd.) H. C. Barcham, Master of the British S.S. *Corn Exchange*.
(Sd.) C. E. Cox, Master of the British S.S. *Ascot*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TOKYO RIOTS—A CORRECTION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

DEAR SIR,—I notice that the newspaper reports of the recent disturbances in Tokyo state that the attack on the Christian Churches seems to have originated in a speech delivered at Asakusa Park by a Salvation Army Captain and that in consequence our quarters

at Kurofune-cho, and afterwards various Churches were attacked.

Apparently someone has mistaken the members of some other body for Salvationists. The open air meeting in Asakusa Park had no connection whatever with the Salvation Army, there were no Salvationists at this meeting, neither have we any Salvation Army meeting place or quarters in Kurofune-cho. As a matter of fact all our officers in Tokyo had, even before the receipt of instructions to that effect, suspended their open-air and other meetings so as to avoid any chance of misunderstanding.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES DUCE,
Chief Secretary.

"EXEMPTION FROM RATES."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I have the pleasure to enclose you a short newspaper extract bearing the above heading which reached me from London yesterday. It will not, I fancy, be without interest to some of your readers—especially those who will recognise in the decision given by the Lord Chancellor a principle analogous in many respects to that in the recent House Tax Arbitration. The italicised portions of the summing are my own.

Trusting you will be able to spare space for the insertion of this paragraph in your columns.

I remain, Sir, Yours faithfully,

A.G.M.W.

Yokohama, 13th September, 1905.

The Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London v. the Netherlands Steamboat Company. —The Netherlands Steamboat Company occupy premises on the banks of the Thames in Aldinholms, Barking, in the city of London, and the question in this appeal was whether they were bound to pay a certain consolidated rate made by the authorities of the city in respect of their premises. The point in dispute turned upon the construction to be placed on an Act of Geo. III., and another in 1819. The Court of Appeal, partly reversing a decision of the Divisional Court, gave judgment in favour of the respondents in regard to certain exemptions from rates which they claimed, hence the present appeal.

The Lord Chancellor said that in 1812 the Government was minded to build a new custom house, the old one, which was situated in Old Thames-street, being decayed and unfit for its purpose. In order to do this they pulled down the old custom house, and, under the powers of an Act of Parliament, purchased more land for the same purpose. The custom house, as it then existed, was not liable to rates at all, as it was Crown property, but the other land purchased by the Government was rateable. The Government, however, in view of the hardship upon the ratepayers in the district, voluntarily paid the sum of £220 12s. 10½d. every year in respect of the then existing custom house, and other premises contiguous to or connected therewith. His Lordship said that the Government were to pay other fixed sums, which were to be a perpetual payment every year in lieu of rates, and a section of the Act declared that after the custom house was completed it should be deemed and considered free and exempt from all manner of rates and assessments, although the same might become private property by the assignment of it to individuals. Surely, if the payment was to be perpetual, so was the immunity from rates. One did not understand what could be the object of the whole arrangement, including a commuted sum to be payable for all time, if the land was still to be liable to have fresh taxes assessed upon it. For these and other reasons, which his Lordship gave, he said that he thought the judgment of the Court of Appeal was right, and that the appeal should be dismissed.

Lords Davey, James of Hereford, and Robertson took the same view.

The appeal was accordingly dismissed.
Mr. Danckwerts, K.C., Mr. Cave, K.C., and Mr. Glen (instructed by Sir Homewood Crawford) appeared for the appellants; and Mr. Macmonnan, K.C., Mr. Ivory, K.C., and Mr. Roskill, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Pritchard and Sons) for the respondents.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ARMY WORK.

LIAOYANG.—The following paragraphs are taken largely from a recent report from Mr. S. Otsuka, who holds the double position of Secretary at Liaoyang and Field Secretary for the work in Manchuria. "Relations between our organization and the military officials are increasingly close and cordial. These officers not only do not hinder our work, but have afforded us much satisfaction by giving prompt and favourable consideration to all our requests and petitions. For example it happened the other day when we were planning to erect bulletin boards at certain places with a view to advertising our location

etc., that a certain aid-de-camp himself selected sites suitable for this purpose and ordered his men to attend to the erecting of the bulletin boards. A certain special sergeant-major of gendarmes said: "Yam work is a very powerful instrument for reforming disorderly soldiers and whenever I have occasion to rebuke men for misbehaviour I always tell them of my acquaintance with the Association work and seek the pleasures of a pure and ennobling kind. The result is that since adopting this practice I rarely have occasion to twice register the same name in my books." Another sergeant of gendarmes told us that he was accustomed to advise them to attend his lectures and addresses at the Association, thinking he said that "The Association is much better qualified to give advice and instruction than such men as I who have not much to give in the way of things intellectual or moral." Again a certain company commander said that as far as the men of the neighbourhood were concerned he found no need of giving the customary moral instruction and that he relieved him of a great deal of trouble. These are only a few instances out of many and there are even cases where men come to inquire how best to discipline their men.

"As has been reported, the authorities at Liaoyang provided the Association a part of a large building, which is well located for the work. It was also found, however, that the quarters were far too small, and the work was greatly handicapped thereby. The remaining part of the building, which was occupied by soldiers, has since been vacated and the entire building put at the disposal of the Association. Mr. Otsuka writes: "We have thus been able to make a satisfactory re-arrangement in accordance with the needs of the work. The barber's shop which has been all too small has been moved to adequate sanitary quarters. We now have a correspondence room so cool and comfortable that visitors fly with overflowing gratitude. 'Oh, in such a place as this we can write as many letters as we may wish! We are now able to provide a parlour also and the walls of the reading room have been attractively decorated with pictures cut from magazines sent from the Association headquarters. This last is a very agreeable feature and hence the men wander around and gaze upon the strange and interesting pictures."

The secretaries at Liaoyang felt increased, as have the secretaries at other places, the need of a loan library, and bought from Dalny some more than sixty volumes of wholesome novels and stories. So eager are the soldiers for reading that rarely is even a single volume left in the room. In view of the scarcity of books, the secretaries have been obliged to make most stringent regulations. Many hundreds of books could be used to great advantage.

The increasing heat of July and August presents a great thirst among the soldiers and the need of a kettle in which was always found a good supply of "barley tea," was in constant demand. One afternoon a soldier was heard to say to some one: "Hello, let us have a drink. The Christian men you know, very famous." They all trooped in and drank deep with boisterous bluster and loud expressions of, "Oh my, nothing like it anywhere else!" Occasionally on hot evenings the Association served icecream to the officers. As this is the ice cream freezer in Liaoyang, it is not seldom that the commissary department has borrowed the useful apparatus, and in the minds of certain of the Association is closely identified with them. The demand at Liaoyang as elsewhere has not been large inroads on the supplies which are constantly being sent in. The head of the Commissary department in Manchuria, seeing how various supplies are going out to the soldiers, said: "In the world do you manage to keep a continuous supply in the face of such a tremendous and continuous demand?" From the department of military administration at Liaoyang certain supplies have been contributed for use of the Association. Among these are thirty lbs. of Russian butter, boxes of shoe blacking, 430 boxes of button polish.

Rev. T. Honi and Mr. A. Miyake, the two travelling secretaries attached to Liaoyang, are gladly supplied by the Liaoyang staff headquarters with permission to visit at pleasure any garrison of the river Hun, which marks the boundary of jurisdiction of this section. The extent of the work at Liaoyang may be recognized if it is understood that from this as a centre not only the hospitals at Liaoyang but twenty-seven hospital and nursing points in that section are visited by these two secretaries. Considering the monotony and hardships experienced by the men in the hospitals and the garrison points, it was not surprising to learn that the enthusiasm of the soldiers knows no bounds on occasion of the visits of these secretaries. The religious and evangelistic work at Liaoyang is one of the marked features. It was expected that open-air meetings in a square near the building, the rain of July interfered with this plan. The average attendance for the week day religious evening has been 240. The attendance at the

class has averaged eighty-five. Each Bible class session is followed by a prayer meeting, the usual number to remain for which is about twelve. At the Sunday service the attendance has been well sustained at about 260. This attendance has continued despite the hot weather. One Sunday morning in July there was a very solemn communion and baptismal service at the Association led by Pastor Hon. A military telegraph operator was baptized and there were eight Christian soldiers present at what was probably the first communion ever held exclusively in behalf of Japanese at Liaoyang.

NEWCHATUNG.—Early in August, the secretaries desiring to give a farewell entertainment to a large body of troops who were leaving for the front organized a special farewell concert. A committee of soldiers being enlisted, a really meritorious programme was arranged entirely from amateur talent, 2500 soldiers being gathered in the open space in front of the building to enjoy the event. The officials seeing how largely the Association is meeting the needs of the soldiers as a social, recreational and moral centre, have been showing their desire to co-operate in making the fullest possible use of this agency. The commandant sent to the Association the necessary materials and laborers for having a wrestling ring put in, which has been largely used by the men as a part of their evening athletic exercises. A party of wrestlers who were traveling through Manchuria giving exhibitions for the soldiers were sent to the Association by the authorities to give a three days' exhibition. One of the best military bands in Manchuria having been brought from a considerable distance to be present at the anniversary of the Japanese occupation of Yingkow, were sent directly to the Association where they gave several entertainments.

Rev J. G. Dunlop after four months of effective service at Newchatung sailed on August 8th for Japan. Before sailing it was the privilege of Mr. Dunlop to baptize two of the many soldiers he had come into contact with in Gospel meetings, Bible classes and personal work. One of these was an engineer who came to the building in his oily overalls, having just an hour before his transport sailed. Before leaving for home, Mr. Dunlop was granted permission to visit the Associations at Liaoyang, Tairen and Port Arthur, returning to Newchatung for only a few hours before sailing. One soldier desiring to receive baptism before leaving for the front and learning that Mr. Dunlop was expected, waited at the building four hours for his arrival. Mr. Dunlop at last reaching the building and baptizing the man just one hour before his departure for the north.

TAIREN.—(Dafny) Owing to the limited quarters available at Tairen and the pressure in the city, which makes larger quarters unavailable, the Army Committee has invested ¥800 in repairs and enlargement of the present building. The enlargement consists chiefly of a temporary auditorium connected with the building and capable of seating 300 men. This has been greatly needed from the fact that the Gospel and evangelistic meetings have been one of the most prominent features of the Dafny work, meetings being held every night in the week. The new auditorium is frequently filled and often overflowing. The larger facilities for meetings seem also to have increased the number of men who come to the building to take advantage of the regular privileges provided. Certain bodies of troops having passed through Tairen on route to certain positions, the secretaries were overwhelmed with almost 3,000 of the newly arrived troops coming to the building in a body. This will indicate something of the opportunities in the work in Tairen when soldiers will be passing through by tens of thousands on their return to Japan.

APPRECIATION BY GENERAL G. KODAMA.—General Kodama after visiting and inspecting the Association Eiryo has sent the following expression of appreciation to the Association headquarters:

Eiryo, July 19th, 1905.

"I have personally seen the arrangement and equipment of your army department and express hearty thanks for your most gracious kindness.

(Signed) KODAMA GENTARO,
Chief of General Staff of
Manchurian Armies."

THE EFFECTS OF PEACE.—The coming of peace is open to the Association a far larger opportunity than it has yet experienced. This opportunity will be in connection with supplying wholesome and useful social, intellectual and moral recreation and occupation to the men during the weeks of almost unbearable monotony before the troops can be returned to Japan, and in giving them special courtesies and assistance at the points of departure in Manchuria on arrival in Japan. The Army Committee of the Association has been for months considering what would be wise to do in the eventuality of peace, and some are already well formulated for meeting the present condition.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTERS' SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE PEACE TREATY.

London, September 7.

THE PEACE TREATY WAS SIGNED ON SEPT. 5. TARTARS AND ARMENIANS BATTLE AT BAKU.

There has been a battle at Baku since Saturday between Tartars and Armenians. Up to the present about a hundred have been killed and wounded. Troops are engaged.

THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY.

Later.

A salute was fired at the Navy Yard in Portsmouth to announce the signing of the Peace Treaty. The church bells at Newcastle and Portsmouth were rung and flags were hoisted everywhere. After signing the treaty Barons Rosen and Komura made cordial speeches, hoping the two countries would remain friends. The Envoys shook hands.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON IN THE BALTIC.

The Channel Squadron has sailed from Danzig. Admiral Wilson wired his thanks to the Kaiser. The local press is full of praise for the conduct of the bluejackets. German soldiers and sailors participated in the funeral of a boatswain, who had been killed by accident.

MOROCCO APOLOGISES.

London, September 8.

Morocco has acceded to all the French demands, publicly apologizing for her conduct.

SERIOUS DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CAUCASUS.

The situation in the Caucasus becomes more alarming as it continues, hundreds of persons being shot by the infantry and artillery. At Balakhana, near Baku, a thousand persons were killed during a desperate attack on the military camp and provision depot there.

Sir Charles Hardinge, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has sent an urgent note to Count Lamsdorff and has also telegraphed to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, requesting that protection be given to British lives and property.

PROFESSOR MARTENS' ON RUSSIA'S FUTURE.

Later.

Interviewed after the signing of the treaty of peace, Professor Martens, a member of the Russian mission, said that Russia would not brood over the past, but should gather all her forces for a new struggle, not on the battlefield, but on the fields of social and political progress.

NO SECRET ARRANGEMENT.

At St. Petersburg it is authoritatively stated that Russia has made no secret arrangement whatever with Japan.

DISMISSAL OF NEBOGATOFF AND OFFICERS.

An Imperial Ukase dismisses and degrades Admiral Nebogatoff and the captains of the battleships *Nicolai I.*, *Semivarin* and *Apriaxine*, who are liable to the Russian naval penal code.

Other officers, including those of the *Orel*, are to be tried by court-martial when they return to Russia.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

London, Sept. 9.

The first sitting of the Russian ministerial conference has been held in St. Petersburg to consider measures for the relief of

the famine-stricken provinces. The Ministers recommended that the Treasury assign four millions sterling to purchase cereals.

VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

Later.

A violent earthquake has been experienced in Italy, particularly in the province of Calabria. Three hundred and forty-seven people have been killed and more than a dozen towns and villages have been partially wrecked. Pizzo, Morteleone, and Martirano, in the south of the province, have been almost completely destroyed.

THE RISING AT BALAKHANA.

Four British subjects are besieged by the mob in a house at Balakhana, near Baku, and the Governor of Baku declares that he is powerless to help.

London, Sept. 10.

The latest telegrams from the Caucasus are vague and confused. It is impossible to say whether the rising is spreading or subsiding. Against reassuring official telegrams there are private telegrams recounting wholesale massacres of Armenians.

It appears that the four British subjects at Balakhana have been either shot or perished in the flames.

London, September 10.

The Armenian Bishop of Shusha telegraphs an appalling account of the devastation there. The town is a mass of ruins. The fighting between the Tartars and the Armenians lasted five days. Hundreds were killed and wounded and were left lying where they fell. The streets appear like streets of the dead. Thousands are starving.

It is estimated that the actual destruction of the oil industry at Baku involves the direct loss of twenty millions sterling, while it will require several millions to restore the place to working order. Besides this immense losses will be sustained by the Russian industries using naphtha fuel.

THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

The Italian Government is taking special measures to relieve the terrible distress caused by the earthquake. Soldiers laboured unceasingly in the work of rescue. Thousands have been rendered homeless and the mortality is still undetermined.

London, September 11.

The latest reports concerning the earthquake in Italy show that there are three hundred dead at Pargheli; two hundred at Jappo; two hundred killed and injured at Marterano.

Fresh shocks were experienced at Liggio, (Reggio?) Calabria yesterday.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF BARON KOMURA.

Baron Komura has been taken suddenly ill with intestinal trouble. All his engagements in New York have been postponed. The physicians say that an operation will probably be unnecessary.

TERRIBLE SCENES IN ITALY.

Later.

The Italian Minister of Public Works proceeded to Calabria with the relief train. The country is described as one vast cemetery. Whole villages have been wiped out. Putrefying corpses litter the ground. A demoralized populace mobbed the train, clamouring for help. Fissures miles in length are visible.

HOW THE RUSSIAN ARMY RECEIVED THE NEWS.

There is jubilation among the Russians in Manchuria at the announcement of peace. President Roosevelt is everywhere toasted. The soldiers, apprehensive of the situation at home, prefer to remain in Manchuria.

ASSISTING IRELAND.

Mr. Long, Chief Secretary for Ireland, announces that the Treasury have agreed to provide an additional amount of £12,000,000 sterling by the end of 1906 for the purposes of the Irish Land Purchase Act.

BARON KOMURA.

London, Sept. 12.

Baron Kaneko has been entertained by President Roosevelt at a farewell luncheon. He predicted an economic and commercial alliance between Japan and America.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN NEW YORK.

A crowded train has been derailed on the New York elevated railway. One of the cars fell into the street. Ten persons were killed and thirty injured.

THE BAKU MASSACRES.

London, September 13.

Despatches from Baku yesterday afternoon show that the situation is growing worse every minute. The town is full of troops who have practically destroyed eight quarters with artillery. Tartars and Kurds are still plundering landed proprietors.

Prince Kitsvanoff has been assassinated at Gori, in the Tiflis district.

A Conference of leading naphtha firms are memorializing the Tsar, declaring that they can not attempt to resume the industry unless solid guarantees are given them of adequate protection.

Later.

Mounted Persian Kurds continue to join the Tartars in massacring and pillaging Armenian villages. Horrible atrocities are being perpetrated.

THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

London, September 14.

The Russian Peace Commissioners have sailed from New York.

Baron Komura starts on Thursday in spite of his illness.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN TROUBLES.

The Hungarian Cabinet has resigned owing to the Emperor's refusal to allow universal suffrage.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE)

RUSSIAN APPOINTMENTS.

Grand Duke Nicolaivitch has been appointed honorary president of the Imperial Council, and Count Sorsky (?) has been appointed Vice-President of the same.

BARON KOMURA'S ILLNESS.

Baron Komura having been ailing for some days was examined by a doctor, who diagnosed a cold causing inflammation of the gall bladder with defective circulation of the gastric juices, and consequent loss of appetite. He prescribed a few days' quiet and administered treatment which would restore health within a few days. But as the fever did not diminish, the Baron called in a specialist on the 11th inst. The latter said the origin of the illness was obscure but that analysis of the blood showed serious inflammation which rendered it quite impossible for the patient to set out on a long journey within the next two or three days. If he did so the step would be suicidal. Baron Komura therefore, on the 12th inst, summoned another renowned specialist to his hotel and had himself examined. He was determined to set out for home whatever the doctors might say, but he may be unable to do so, in which case Mr. Takahira may proceed to Japan in his stead to report the result of the peace conference to the Emperor.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	Fa Sept 16
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Yan. of China	M Sept 18
Hongkong	O. & D. Co.	Coptic	F Sept 18
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Taylor	F Sept 18
America	P. M. Co.	China	Sa Aug 23
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Bayern	Sa Sept 23
Europe	D. T. Co.	Shawmut	Sa Sept 24
Europe	B. M. Co.		W Sept 27
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Km. of Japan	Tu Sept 29
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Izumi	Tu Sept 29
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa Oct 7
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	F Oct 13

- 1 Left Nagasaki on the 14th inst.
- 2 Left Vancouver on the 4th inst.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 14th inst.
- 4 Left San Francisco on the 4th inst.
- 5 Left Hongkong on the 14th inst.
- 6 Left Seattle on the 6th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Recon	Fa Sept 16
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	Sa Sept 17
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Yan. of China	M Sept 18
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Argonia	Tu Sept 19
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Asahi	W Sept 20
Europe	B. M. Co.	Polynesia	Sa Sept 23
America	O. & D. Co.	Coptic	F Sept 18
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Taylor	Sa Sept 23
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa Maru	Tu Sept 24
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Numantia	Sa Sept 24
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	M Sept 25
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Shawmut	M Sept 25
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Yan. of Japan	F Sept 29
Europe	B. T. Co.	Izumi	F Sept 29
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa Oct 7
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	Sa Oct 7

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Windsor, British steamer, 1,853, John B. Booth, 7th Sept.—Sakata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bernorlich, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 8th Sept.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oro, British steamer, 2,147, W. Ransome Coleman, 8th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suzuki, British steamer, 3,174, A. W. Dobbs, 8th Sept.—London via ports and Nagasaki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria, Swedish steamer, 989, J. Hellberg, 8th Sept.—Formosa, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Swanley, British steamer, 2,908, D. P. Dawson, 8th Sept.—Antwerp via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Silesia, German steamer, 3,138, Bahle, 9th Sept.—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 5th Sept., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Barotze, British steamer, 2,619, A. Lee, 9th Sept.—London via ports, and Kobe, 7th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Satsuma, British steamer, 2,690, W. Chubb, 9th Sept.—New York via Suez and ports, and Kobe, 8th Sept., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 10th Sept.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Resolut, Norwegian steamer, 865, Jorgesen, 10th Sept.—Mojji, Coal.—Japanese.

Nubia, British steamer, 3,824, F. F. Fox, 11th Sept.—London via ports, and Kobe, 10th Sept., General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Eidsvold, Norwegian steamer, 2,292, H. Trovik, 11th Sept.—Melbourne via Yap Island, Hay and Oats.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Greenwich, British steamer, 1,836, B. Cobb, 12th Sept.—Muran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Belgian King, British steamer, 2,123, J. Hayton, 12th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, W. P. S. Porter, 12th Sept.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 26th Aug., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Breconshire, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, 12th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Polynesia, French steamer, 2,916, Broc, 12th Sept.—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe 11th Sept., Mails and General.—M. M. S. S. Co.

Roon, German steamer, 5,013, G. Meiners, 12th Sept.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 11th Sept., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Pallux, Norwegian steamer, 780, C. Svendsen, 13th Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Timahi, Dutch steamer, 2,476, N. de Brouwer, 14th Sept.—Macassar via ports, and Kobe, 12th Sept., General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Peleus, British steamer, 4,800, J. Barwise, 14th Sept.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 13th Sept., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Gaule, Norwegian steamer, 942, Weidemann, 14th Sept.—Antwerp via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Temple, 14th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 14th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, Wm. Thompson, 8th Sept.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C. Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wilehad, German steamer, 3,012, E. H. Obermer, 8th Sept.—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Teucer, British steamer, 1,803, A. Stebens, 8th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Cape Corrientes, British steamer, 1,660, Jas. Labadie, 8th Sept.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yangtze, British steamer, 4,149, W. C. Lyon, 10th Sept.—Genoa, Marseilles via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Orestes, British steamer, 2,992, T. Chrimes, 9th Sept.—Java, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Watanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, J. Akawa, 9th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ernest Simons, French steamer, 2,162, Aillard, 9th Sept.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Bernorlich, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 9th Sept.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Auchenblae, British steamer, 2,597, Geo. Macgregor, 9th Sept.—Mojji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Anna, Norwegian steamer, 779, Olaf Osen, 9th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Breid, Norwegian steamer, 645, J. Folkmar, 9th Sept.—Wakamatsu, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.

Rosford, British steamer, 1,930, M. H. Scott, 10th Sept.—Port Townsend via Muroran, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Dagued, Norwegian steamer, 788, S. Steensen, 10th Sept.—Kuchinosu, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.

Oro, British steamer, 2,147, W. Ransome Coleman, 10th Sept.—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Carl Mensell, German steamer, 984, G. Carner, 10th Sept.—Mojji, Ballast.—Simon Evers & Co.

Woodford, British steamer, 1,860, Jas. Seddon, 10th Sept.—Muran, General.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Hounslovo, British steamer, 1,860, H. Adshard, 10th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Taninichi & Co.

Radnorshire, British steamer, 1,889, J. M. P. H. 11th Sept.—Hongkong via Mojji, Ballast.—Samuel & Co.

Bengloe, British steamer, 1,933, H. W. Ben, 11th Sept.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Rickmer Rickmers, German barque, 1,239, F. Schwegmann, 11th Sept.—Bankok, Siam, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

Mabel Rickmers, German ship, 1,895, H. Schermann, 11th Sept.—Bankok, Siam, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

Ceylon, British steamer, 2,637, C. F. Lockstone, 11th Sept.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Antenor, British steamer, 3,503, R. Williams, 11th Sept.—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Victoria, Swedish steamer, 989, J. Hellberg, 12th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Satsuma, British steamer, 2,690, W. Chubb, 12th Sept.—New York via ports, and Suez, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Windsor, British steamer, 1,853, John B. Booth, 12th Sept.—Hakodate via Oginohama, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Silesia, German steamer, 3,138, Bahle, 13th Sept.—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Resolut, Norwegian steamer, 865, Jorgesen, 12th Sept.—Hakodate, Ballast.—Japanese.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 12th Sept.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, W. P. S. Porter, 14th Sept.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Belgian King, British steamer, 2,123, J. Hayton, 12th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, September 15.

No change in this market.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ...	PER YARD.	0.10 to 0.16
Grey Shirting—8½ lb, 38½ yds. 36 inches	PER PIECE.	4.00 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9 lb, 38½ yds. 45 inches	PER PIECE.	4.50 to 5.25
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...	PER YARD.	2.85 to 4.25

Cotton Italians and Satteens... 0.20 to 0.40

WOOLLENS.

Flannels... 0.50 to 0.65

Italian Cloth, 32 in... 0.35 to 0.50

Mousseline de Laine, Cape, 24 yards,

30 inches... 0.16 to 0.22

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00

Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches... 0.90 to 1.00

Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00

Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb

per lb... 0.60 to 0.66

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches... 9.20 to 12.50

Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches... 0.90 to 1.80

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards,

30 inches... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards,

32 inches... 2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles... V. Nominal

Nos. 28/32, Singles... —

Nos. 38/42, Singles... —

Nos. 32, Doubles... Nominal

Nos. 42, Doubles... Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Plain... Nominal

Nos. 2/80, Plain... Nominal

Nos. 2/100, Plain... Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Gassed... 300.00 to 310.00

Nos. 2/80, Gassed... 350.00 to 370.00

Nos. 2/100, Gassed... 430.00 to 460.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling... 27.00 to 27.25

Indian Broach... 25.50 to 26.00

Chinese... 24.00 to 26.50

METALS.

No special feature to report.

Round and square ½ inch and upward... 4.20 to 4.20

Iron Plates, assorted... 4.35 to 4.65

Sheet Iron... 4.70 to 6.95

Galvanized Iron sheets... 10.05 to 10.95

Wire Nails, assorted... 6.85 to 7.15

Tin Plates, per box... 7.40 to 7.65

Pig Iron, No. 3... 2.40

Hoop Iron (¾ to 1½ inch)... 5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

Market still dull.

American... 23.00 to 3.26

Russian... 2.90 to 3.02

Bangkok... 2.90

SUGAR.

No business to report.

Brown Takao... V. 9.70 to 10.10

Brown Manila... 10.10 to 11.10

Brown Daitong... 8.00 to 8.50

Brown Canton... 10.00 to 12.10

White Java and Penang... 12.80 to 13.80

White Refined... 14.40 to 17.20

INDIGO.

No change to note.

Java, Medium to best... 190.00 to 240.00

Calcutta, Medium to best... 140.00 to 200.00

Madras (Korpa), Medium to best... 90.00 to 120.00

Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best... —

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

There has been a steady market during the week.

Prices remain unchanged and consuming markets do

not seem quite so eager to buy at top rates. The

political outlook has probably affected them to some

extent, as people in Europe and America have an

idea that the troubles here may lead to a lower silk

market. Holders are very strong and while we do

not anticipate any further rise we see, no immediate

reason for a fall.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse... 1,130 to 1,140

Filatures—Extra, Fine... —

Filatures—Extra, Coarse... 1,100 to 1,120

Filatures—No. 1, Fine... —

Filatures—No. 1, Coarse... 1,080 to 1,095

Filatures—No. 1½, Fine... 1,090 to 1,120

Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse... 1,050 to 1,070

Filatures—No. 2, Fine... 1,050 to 1,060

Filatures—No. 2, Coarse... —

Common—Coarse... —

Re-reels—Extra... —

Re-reels—No. 1... 1,090 to 1,100

Re-reels—No. 1½... 1,070 to 1,075

Re-reels—No. 2... 1,040 to 1,050

Kakadas—Extra... 1,055 to 1,060

Kakadas—No. 1... 1,020 to 1,030

Kakadas—No. 1½... 990 to 1,000

Kakadas—No. 2... 970 to 980

Kakadas—No. 2½... 940 to 950

FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz., THE CUTICURA TREATMENT.

Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severer cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (see below), to cool and cleanse the blood, are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worn-out, worried mothers. A single set is often sufficient to cure when the best physicians fail.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itching, and chafing, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are prepared to meet the wants of delicate women, and sensitive children, and are pure, sweet, and tasteless. They are beyond question the most successful blood purifiers and humour cures yet compounded.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: B. TOWNS & CO., Sydney. British Depot: 21, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5, Rue de la Paix, Paris. Forth: DAVE AND CO., Cardiff. Sole Proprietors, U.S.A.: "All about the Skin," Inc.

WASTE SILK.

The market is unchanged. Some few purchases continue in Filature Kibiso, but other sorts are neglected although supplies are coming to hand in quantity.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	—	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good	—	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	—	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	—	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	—	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	—	—
Noshi—Bushi, Best	—	—
Noshi—Bushi, Good	—	—
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	—	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	—	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	—	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	—	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	105	110
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	95	100
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	—	—
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair	—	—

TEA.

Stocks are small and business is restricted. The season appears to be finished.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	—	—
Choice	—	—
Fine	—	—
Good Medium	Y31	41
Medium	32	36
Good Common	27	31
Common	24	26
	19	23

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, September 14.

London silver ½ higher and Hongkong sterling quotations ½ higher, but Shanghai closed to-day; local rates on China are consequently rather easier but in other rates no change.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 ½
— Bills on demand	2/1 ½
— 4 months' sight	2/0 ½
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 ¾
— 6 months' sight	2/0 ¾
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	55 ¾
— Private 4 months' sight	56
— 6 months' sight	56 1
Hongkong—Bank sight	per 100 96 ¾
— Private 10 days' sight	do. 54 ¾

Shanghai—Bank sight	74 ¾
— Private 10 days' sight	76 ¾
India—Bank sight	151
— Private 30 days' sight	153
America—Bank sight	40 ¾
— Private 30 days' sight	40 ¾
— Private 4 months' sight	50 ¾
Germany—Bank sight	207 ¾
— Private 4 months' sight	211 ¾
Bar Silver (London)	28 ½

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, September 15, a.m.

Menu prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

Div'd.	Yen.	per cent.	Yen.
Exchequer Bonds	100	5	91.40
1st Issue	100	5	85.50
Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue	100	5	87.40
Exchequer Bonds 3rd Issue	100	5	86.50
Exchequer Bonds 4th Issue	100	6	96.50
Provincial Exchequer Bonds			
5th Issue	40	6	45.40
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	85.50
War Bonds (Gauji)	100	5	85.50
5% Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100	5	80.00
Navy Bonds (Kaigan)	100	5	81.60
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	94.50
Yama Water-works Bonds	100	6	92.50
Yama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	91.00
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	11	88.30
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd	100	6	86.00
Sanyo Railway	50	10	69.50
Kyushu Railway	50	8	59.80
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	12.5	86.00
Sobu Railway	50	8.50	60.00
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	11	73.30
Tokyo Street Railway (Shiga)	50	11.04	76.00
Tokyo Street Railway new	12.50	11.04	28.30
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	3.5	55.00
Tokyo Electric Railway, new	30	3.5	33.80
Yokohama Electric Railway	40	—	55.00
Odawara Electric Car	50	3	22.50
Keihin Electric Railway	50	8	67.00
Keihin Electric Railway, new	12.50	8	28.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	15	36.00
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	16.80
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	23.00
Kanagafuchi Spinning	50	16	82.50

* Ex dividend.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



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BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
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LARGEST SALE
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LARGEST SALE
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Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant
to
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Scleritis,
Stiff Joints,
Glandular Swellings,
Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps,
Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

**AND EVERY
FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.**

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 535, Oxford St.),
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.



VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

- For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "NAGATO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
- For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, Sept. 16th, the "VANDALIA."—Cornes & Co.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Sept. 18th, the "EMPERESS OF CHINA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
- For PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 19th, the "ARAGONIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.
- For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Sept. 20th, at 2 p.m., the "ANHUI."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For TAKAO, via Moji, Nagasaki, Keelung, Pescadore Anping (from Kobe), Sept. 20th, the "FUSAN MARU."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
- For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand Sept. 22nd, the "CHINGTU."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 22nd, the "JASON."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 23rd, the "TANTAR."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
- For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Sept. 23rd, at 7 a.m., the "POLYNESIA."—M. M. S.S. Co.
- For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Sept. 23rd, the "COPTIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.
- For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Sept. 23rd, at Noon, the "BAROTSE."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Sept. 24th, the "NUMANTIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai about Sept. 25th, the "CHINA."—P. M. S.S. Co.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about Sept. 25th, the "SHAWMUT."—Dudwell & Co., Ltd.
- For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Sept. 26th, at Daylight, the "NUBIA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.
- For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Sept. 26th, at Daylight, the "ALCINOUS."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Sept. 26th, the "AUSTRALIAN."—Cornes & Co.
- For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Sept. 26th, at 2 p.m., the "KANAGAWA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Sept. 28th, at Daylight, the "SLAVONIA."—C. Illies & Co.
- For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 29th, at Noon, the "EMPERESS OF JAPAN."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.
- For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Sept. 30th, at 9 a.m., the "BAVERN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
- For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 30th, the "LYRA."—Dudwell & Co., Ltd.

(毎土曜日一發行)

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"PAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1905.

BIRTH.

On the 20th inst., at No. 45-D Bluff, Yokohama, the wife of ALBERT LEWIS, of a Son.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A CASE of cholera is reported in Osaka.

Mr. Meiji, coal has advanced in price by yen 3 since the beginning of this month.

THE Saghalien Administrative Office has been removed from Alexandrofska to Korsakoff.

THE net profits of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau during August amounted to yen 1,300,000.

THE *Kokumin* has a telegram from Shanghai that the anti-American boycott has been entirely settled.

TOKYO papers believe that the British warships now at Chefoo will arrive at Yokohama about Oct. 6th.

AT the urgent request of the Chinese Government, the Dalai Lama left Kulon on Sept. 16th for Tibet.

It is reported by a Seoul telegram that the Vladivostock squadron appeared on Sept. 17th off Wonsan.

M. HARMAND, French Minister, paid a visit to the Premier at 10 a.m., on Sept. 26th. He spent an hour with him.

A BATTALION under Major Ishibashi belonging to the garrison of the Pescadore, Formosa, returned

home on Sept. 16th, arriving at Yokohama by the transport *Aki Maru*.

THE *Jiji* reports that the Army Department intends to establish military warehouses on the forts at Shinagawa.

PROMINENT members of both Houses will hold a meeting at 5 p.m., on Sept. 26th in the Peers' Club, Ueno, Tokyo.

A PORTION of the expeditionary army to Saghalien has returned to Awamori. The soldiers belong to the Nagoya Division.

EARLY on the morning of Sept. 18th, fire broke out in Iwashiro-cho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo, destroying two houses. The cause is negligence.

PRINCESSES FUMI and YASU, the younger sisters of the Crown Prince, returned on Sept. 15th from Hakone arriving at Shinbashi at 5 40 p.m.

A HAMADA telegram says that some persons were arrested on Sept. 17th. They had counterfeited convertible notes and circulated them.

A CORRESPONDENT at Port Arthur says that the battleships *Retvisan* and *Pobieda*, and the torpedo store-ship *Amur* will be floated before the end of this month.

PRINCE NASHIMOTO will shortly return from the front. He is reported to have recovered from the illness from which he has been suffering for some weeks past.

Two trains on the Kyushu Railway collided on Sept. 14th at the village of Sokoino, near Fukuoka, with the result that some carriages were damaged and five persons injured.

K. KURAKAKE, a clerk of the Susuma Post Office, Suwo province, was arrested on Sept. 18th on a charge of having embezzled over a thousand yen belonging to the office.

MR. MORGAN, American Minister to Seoul, who had been on a visit to North China, arrived on Sept. 19th at Chemulpo by the warship *Albatross*. He at once left for the capital.

REAR-ADMIRAL ARAI, who attended to the floating of the *Varyag* at Chemulpo, left Seoul on Sept. 20th for Japan. Previous to his departure, he was received by the Emperor of Korea.

FROM the outbreak of the war up to the present time, contributions to the Nippon Red Cross Society amounted to about yen 850,000. Of this sum, yen 250,000 was presented by foreigners.

K. YOSHIOKA, an official of the Futakawa village office, Chiba prefecture, attempted on Sept. 12th to commit suicide by taking morphine. Defalcation of office funds is alleged to be the cause.

PRINCE NASHIMOTO will leave Dairen, (formerly Dalny), on Sept. 24th by the transport *Kawachi Maru* on his way from the front to Tokyo. He was attached to the army under General Kuroki.

THE Emperor and Empress have distributed a thousand yen among the families of fishermen in Kagoshima prefecture who were drowned by storms in July, or who have been missing since then.

THE German steamer *Hohensollern* arrived at Nagasaki on Sept. 14th. She is chartered to carry home Russian prisoners. It is said that two other steamers will shortly arrive in Japan for the same purpose.

MAJOR-GENERAL MACPHERSON, of the American Army, and twenty-three other foreign officers have arrived in Tokyo from the front. Lieut.

General Burnett, of the British Army, and thirty-one other foreign officers are still at the front. They will return to Tokyo within a week.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS BEACH, with his wife and daughters is paying a visit to Japan. They are to be entertained to-night at the British Legation.

AT 6 p.m. on Sept. 16th, the *Sagami* (formerly the *Peresviet*) and the converted cruiser *Nippon Maru* arrived at Yokosuka. Throughout the streets of the port, bunting and lanterns were displayed profusely.

DAMAGE sustained by the Kyushu Railway during the storm in August is estimated at yen 160,000. One of the directors of the railway company says that the damage will not affect the usual rate of dividend.

It is reported by a Shanghai telegram that the Chinese Government intends to purchase the East-China Railway from Japan. For this purpose, it is conducting negotiations with some French capitalists to raise funds.

THE first shipment of Canadian cattle for Japan left Vancouver by the steamer *Athenian* on Sept. 18th. The animals number forty, and were purchased by the Japanese Government to be used for breeding purposes.

AN appeal lodged by the owner of the captured ship *Scottman* against a decision of the Yokosuka Prize Court confiscating the hull, was dismissed on Sept. 19th by the Supreme Prize Court, Tokyo. Thus the confiscation is confirmed.

ON the night of Sept. 14th two carriages on the Osaka Electric Tramway collided. One was destroyed; two passengers were killed, four severely injured and three slightly. The cause is reported to be the negligence of a conductor.

ON Sunday, Sept. 24th, an extraordinary festival in honour of the officers and men who died in the late war will take place in the compound of the Shinto temple Daijin-gu on Isejima, Yokohama. The rites will commence at 9 a.m.

TOKYO papers state that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha has decided to open in November a regular service between Japan and Chile. The firm is negotiating with a foreign shipping company for the chartering of steamers to be employed on the new line.

THE repairs of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's chartered ship *Baralong*, which recently collided with the transport *Kinjo Maru* off Himejima, Bungo province, having been completed at the Kawasaki Ship-building Yard, Kobe, she left on Sept. 18th for Europe.

OVER eight thousand non-commissioned officers and men will be rewarded within the next week for meritorious services in the battles from the first attack on Port Arthur to the occupation of Panlungshan and the battle of the Shaho. The Emperor has already sanctioned the list.

SINCE the outbreak of war up to the restoration of peace, the public has donated to the Army yen 1,210,685 52 in money, while the value of the articles given is estimated at yen 431,811.19. The foregoing figures do not include the Navy or money given towards war expenses.

THE steamer *Ryoyo Maru*, which was sunk on July 14th in Moji Strait, was purchased on Sept. 15th by Mr. R. Yamashina, of Tokyo, for yen 14,160. The original owner, Mr. T. Makino, of Kobe, purchased her from a foreign shipping firm for yen 140,000 and insured her with the Nippon Marine Insurance Company for a hundred thousand yen.

THE PEACE TERMS AGITATION.

Friday, September 15.

We observe with satisfaction that the Tokyo journals have abandoned their bitter invectives against the terms of peace and are now disposed to devote their columns to the much more sensible and practical discussion of ways and means. Thus the *Miyako Shimbun*, not usually conspicuous for sobriety, reminds its readers—the *Miyako* has a great circulation among the lower middle classes—that under no circumstances could Japan have hoped to purchase the position she has won in the world without heavy pecuniary sacrifices, and her present business is to make provision for meeting her liabilities. Assuming that her national debt is increased by 1300 million *yen*, that means a payment of some 60 millions annually on account of interest, which sum, of course, must be provided out of the country's regular income. But that is not difficult at all. At the present moment the nation is paying war-taxes that aggregate 150 million *yen* annually, and the effort does not seem to inconvenience the people at all. These taxes may be reduced by more than one half, and yet there will remain ample to defray the interest on the increased debt. As for the payment of the foreign part of the debt, the plan suggested by the *Miyako* is that every *yen* obtained from properties which have come into the country's possession on account of the war should be devoted to that purpose. The coal mines of Manchuria and the railway might be handed over to a great international company which would undertake to pay a certain sum yearly, and holders of Japanese stock might have a preferential right to become shareholders. That is the *Miyako's* suggestion. We mention it merely for the purpose of showing the direction in which Japanese thought is beginning to trend. For our own part, we see no pressing occasion for any internationalizing of properties acquired in the war. The Government can work them itself with the assistance of its own subjects, and, if necessary, can hypothecate them for loans at low interest and long periods to cover the onerous obligations incurred during the war. Evidently the conversion of the latter will soon be a pressing necessity.

But if this economical mood has replaced the invectives of the past few days, there remains always the insistent contention that a change of Cabinet is essential. The *Nichi Nichi* and the *Fiji* lend their powerful voices to this assertion, and so does the *Nippon*. All maintain that the great need of the time is to restore the happy and omnipotent union which existed between rulers and ruled before recent events created a wide chasm dividing the Ministry and the people. Many enterprises have now to be undertaken and many tasks demand the country's best efforts but there can be no success commensurate with the opportunities so long as the nation harbours resentment against its officials and distrusts their competence. The *Yomiuri* says that several persons have withdrawn their names from the Red Cross Society, that others have cancelled their subscriptions to the Volunteer Fleet, and that some have registered a vow not to submit to conscription. The Progressist organ—in spite of its political colour—denounces such doings as suicidal and likens them to the act of a householder who displays his wrath by smashing his own furniture.

We are very much mistaken in our reading of Japanese character if the present Cabinet remains in office one day longer

than its pending duties demand. It must close up the peace conference by presenting a full report to the Emperor, and arranging for the exchange of ratifications. But after that it will go. And, perhaps, after it has gone men will begin to ask why, and will begin to wonder whether any principle of constitutionalism demands that a Ministry should resign because a mob, instigated largely by party politicians, has smashed police-boxes and behaved with unruly violence. If the hooligans of Tokyo are to be elevated to the position of arbitrating the fate of ministries, Japan will have a novel system of government.

A section of the House of Peers, headed by Princes Niji and Shimazu, have addressed a strong memorial to the Cabinet, which amounts to an invitation to resign. The subject of the memorialists' direct complaint is that the Government, by mismanagement, has subjected Tokyo to the disgrace of being placed under martial law, and that the Chief of Police, instead of being punished, has been allowed to retire at his own request, while the person primarily responsible, namely, the Minister of Home Affairs, remains still in office. The signatories of the memorial hint very plainly that no Cabinet should continue in power under such circumstances.

Saturday, September 16.

Small demonstrations of dissatisfaction continue to take place in provincial districts, but they possess little importance except as suggesting a platform cry which may prove very prolific of recruits to the ranks of the Progressists. Arrangements are in progress, however, for another general meeting of representatives of the whole country, to be held in Ueno Park on the 20th inst., under the auspices of the *Rengo Doshi-kai*, of which Mr. Kono Hirokaka is the leader. The association feels that if once the treaty be ratified all ground for further agitation will be removed, and it therefore projects one grand demonstration. On this occasion, however, the utmost decorum is to be observed. The provinces are invited to send delegates who shall accept responsibility as such, and the *Doshi-kai* leaders announce that anything in the nature of rioting will be entirely foreign to their programme. They still cling to the idea that ratification may be prevented and that this cruel war may be continued. In fact their aim is to ensure the useless pouring out of further quantities of their country's blood and treasure.

On the 12th instant the opponents of the peace-treaty held a mass meeting in the Asahi-za of Kumamoto. Some 2000 persons are said to have attended. They passed a resolution in the sense that as the terms of the treaty were opposed to the purposes of the war and nullified the results of the country's victories, steps should be taken to bring about the resignation of the Cabinet and to move the Privy Council. It may be presumed that the latter step has for object to prevent ratification. Very violent speeches were delivered, but the police made no attempt to interfere, and the meeting passed off quietly.

The non-parliamentary members of the *Seiyun-kai* continue their agitation, thus differentiating themselves from the parliamentary members and from the leaders of the Party. On the 16th instant they held a meeting and passed resolutions that the continued operation of martial law in Tokyo was wholly inappropriate; that the Police Bureau should be abolished as an independent office; and that steps should be taken to ascertain the attitude which the Party's

leaders intended to take towards this whole question. They also resolved that steps must be taken to ascertain the truth of a statement made by the *Yorozu Choko* which alleged that Mr. Matsuda Masahisa, President of the House of Representatives, had declared the peace-terms to be quite appropriate.

The Akita branch of the *Seiyun-kai* also has ranged itself in direct opposition to the head-quarters of the Party. It has adopted a resolution denouncing the peace as disgraceful and as subversive of the objects of the war. Further it has declared that the Government's action in placing Tokyo under martial law is unconstitutional.

The leaders of the *Seiyun-kai* will probably have much difficulty in re-uniting their followers after this crisis. Perhaps we should be wrong in basing any estimate of Japanese party discipline on these a severest test, yet it is impossible to view such divided councils without recalling the difficulty which has hitherto effectually blocked the path to party government in Japan.

On the 16th instant the committee appointed by the Lower House without distinction of parties, waited on the Prime Minister, but as the latter was just about to proceed to the Palace, he referred them to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. The Committee submitted three points. The first was that, tranquillity having now been completely restored in Tokyo, the enforcement of martial law might properly cease. The second, that whereas the Barristers Association had collected proof as to the unlawful cutting and wounding of over 50 citizens by the police, no effective steps had yet been taken to bring the latter to justice, although in several cases the identity of the offenders had been ascertained. The third was that if, in consideration of the police being themselves at once accused and judges, any difficulty was experienced in collecting evidence, it might be advisable to constitute some special tribunal for the occasion. Baron Kioura made a note of these representations and promised to submit them to the Premier.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and the *Nippon* urge the abolition of martial law in Tokyo. Both journals insist that no occasion whatever exists for continuing this exceptional procedure. Indeed the *Nichi Nichi* contends that it was never necessary.

Monday, September 18.

The dimensions of the projected meeting on the 20th instant in Ueno Park appear to be growing, but we are unable to distinguish in this instance between actual and interested representations. For the statement that the scope of the meeting is to be extended in order not to disappoint the numerous applicants for a leading place on the platforms, comes from newspapers which are interested in spreading such a belief. It is noticeable, and must have been noticed even by foreign observers, that hitherto no men of genuine influence have associated themselves with any of these demonstrations, and there can not be much prospect of their doing so now.

The Kagoshima branch of the *Seiyun-kai* has passed a resolution denouncing the treaty as opposed to the objects of the war, as subversive of the country's victories and as injurious to the interests of the Empire. This resolution has been forwarded to the head-quarters of the Party. It thus becomes more and more evident that the organization of the *Seiyun-kai* will suffer a severe shock from this incident.

What is the genuine attitude of the *Seiyun-kai*

kai? Were we to judge from Marquis Saionji's thoroughly statesmanlike and sensible speech, the great Party is determined not to associate itself with the anti-peace agitation. But on the other hand, we find in the columns of the *Chuo Shinbun*—which is supposed to be one of the best accredited organs of the Party—an article whose writer is poised on the fence if ever a politician performed that feat. In one breath he applies a string of condemnatory adjectives to the treaty and calls the peace merely a truce, while in the next he speaks of the advantages Japan has secured and of the advisability of directing her strength to their utilization. Such editorial writing leaves one in a crass mist as to the author's real sentiments. The *Yorozu Choho* and some minor journals allege that the *Seiyu-kai* leaders are watching the popular wind-vane and that they will not set their sails yet a while. We can appreciate, at all events, that the *Seiyu-kai* has a most difficult problem before it.

The Akita branch of the Progressists has passed a resolution utterly denouncing the peace and condemning the Ministry. We observe, however, that neither at Akita nor at Kagoshima was there any talk of non-ratification. That wholly impractical suggestion has evidently disappeared. Has it been dropped by Messrs. Kono Hironaka and Yamada Kinosuke also? They are the leaders of the agitation, and they have maintained from the first that ratification should be withheld. But apparently their followers have declined to keep pace with them.

Various lecture-meetings in the provinces are reported. The speeches were all hostile to the treaty terms.

Such Tokyo journals—the *Yomiuri* and the *Miyako* for example—as continue to write on the subject, repeat their contention that the Cabinet should resign at once. These journals go one better than any constitutional system. They would have a Ministry hold itself responsible to the verdict of a mob, not to the vote of a national assembly.

Wednesday, September 20.

General Sakuma has caused to be handed to the promoters of the anti-peace meeting which is to be held in Ueno Park to-day a memorandum containing instructions as to the course to be observed. The Committee of organization, who had wisely placed themselves in communication with the *Eiju Satoku*, as General Sakuma is called, are informed that they will be held directly responsible for the preservation of order. All persons attending the meeting, whether from the provinces or the metropolis, must wear some distinguishing badge, and no one is to carry a lethal weapon or even a stick. It will not be permitted to fire any signal gun, discharge any rocket or employ fire-works by way of signal or demonstration. Care must be exercised by persons delivering addresses or framing resolutions not to employ any violent, or abusive language, and no use of strange or startling costumes will be permitted. If it be proposed to introduce any resolutions for adoption by the meeting, they must be submitted in draft to the *Eiju Satoku* on the preceding day. There will be wickets where people desiring to attend the meeting must pass, and in passing must submit to any process of examination laid down by the Authorities. Soldiers will be posted at points of vantage outside the place of meeting.

Having received the above memorandum the members of committee proceeded to visit the Chief of Police and were warned by him that, Tokyo being now under martial law,

neither in speeches nor in resolutions would it be permissible to employ such violent language as had disfigured some of the proceedings in provincial districts. He pointed out that the occasion was in a sense special, since the very name of the society promoting the meeting would redirect the attention of the citizens to the meeting on the 5th instant and its lamentable consequences, and might thus create a dangerous temper. All liberty of speech would be granted within legitimate limits, but in view of the imperative duty of preserving public peace and good order, no violent or incentive language would be permitted, and any attempt to use such would at once call down an order for the suspension or dispersal of the meeting.

The Tokyo City Assembly met on the 18th, but contrary to expectation the proceedings were somewhat tame, except that they were mainly of a political character. Mr. Koizuka (Progressist) made a strong speech, describing how he himself had barely escaped being cut down by the police on the night of the 5th. He moved that a committee of 15 be appointed to consider the question of attaching the police to the control of the Municipality. This motion was passed. Mr. Mizuochi moved that the veto upon passage through the Maru-no-uchi be at once removed. This motion was handed over to a committee. Mr. Jo Kazuma suggested that the public announcements of the Municipality should not be inserted in official organs, but the fate of this motion is not mentioned. The meeting terminated with an expression of admiration for the conduct of the City Council in adopting measures to protect the citizens after the destruction of the police boxes.

The Sendai branch of the *Seiyu-kai* has now revolted, as has also the Fukuoka. A resolution passed by the former is couched in the stereotyped phraseology, namely, that the terms of the Portsmouth treaty are not consistent with the victories in the field and do not suffice to secure permanent peace.

None of the framers of these resolutions seems to trouble himself about the obvious fact that no treaty which the wit of man is capable of devising could possibly ensure permanent tranquillity unless it provided for continuous military occupation of the territories of one of the signatories by the troops of the other.

Apart from that academical difficulty there is the directly interesting point that the *Seiyu-kai's* position is becoming more and more difficult. It will soon be a case of the dog having to consent to be wagged by the tail, unless the animal is to part with its caudal appendage altogether.

The non-parliamentary members of the Party are pressing the head-quarters to assume an attitude definitely hostile to the Government or definitely favourable to it. They sent a deputation on the 19th instant to wait on Mr. Hara Kei for the purpose of urging that the present Cabinet and the nation having fallen hopelessly out of touch with each other, the former must be summoned to resign inasmuch as its tenure of power would interfere seriously with the progress of post-bellum arrangements. Mr. Hara, however, declined to be drawn out of the neutral shell into which the leaders of the Party have retired. He explained that no definite expression of the Party's opinion could be properly given pending the general meeting which is to be held shortly, and he adroitly evaded any clear exposition of his own personal views. The deputation was to wait on Marquis

Saionji at Oiso yesterday (20th) but we have not learned the results of the meeting.

Other assemblies of objectors to the treaty are announced from various provincial districts. They do not indicate any recrudescence of the agitation, but merely its gradual spread to districts removed more or less remotely from the political nerve-centres.

The Tokyo City Council held a confused and somewhat stormy meeting on the 19th. To receive a report presented by a committee was the immediate object of the meeting. The Council had appointed this committee for the purpose of considering measures to restore public peace and good order, which purpose, being strongly approved by the Chief of Police, he placed himself in communication with the committee and suggested that the first essential was to restore the police-boxes which had been destroyed by the rioters. To accomplish that a sum of 23,000 yen was needed, and the Chief of Police, endorsed by the Governor, suggested that the City Council should provide the money in the first place, the Chief of Police and the Governor pledging themselves to seek a compensatory grant from the Treasury, and agreeing that in case of failure a vote of want of confidence might be passed against them by the City Assembly. The Committee approved this idea and recommended it at the Council's meeting, but some of the recalcitrant members objected that no such function had been entrusted to the committee, and after a time the meeting fell into disorder, some of those present talking at cross purposes and others seeking merely to embarrass the moderates who were evidently in a majority. Finally the meeting broke up *re infecta*.

The Imperialists, to the number of over 50, held a meeting on the 19th in Tokyo, and after listening to Mr. Sasa Tomofusa's account of his recent travels in Manchuria, passed a resolution of a somewhat non-committal character. It said that the peace treaty had been in part a success and in part a failure, and that while applauding its successful articles men should be entirely free to criticise its unsuccessful. The victories achieved by the army and navy had exceeded expectation; the victories in the conference chamber had fallen short of it. Nevertheless nothing could be more unwise than to forfeit by futile wrangling and dissension the advantages actually won. What the country plainly had to do was to unite cordially for the purpose of consolidating its post-bellum position.

It is stated that the number of petitions presented to the Throne since the commencement of the present crisis has been 55, and that the Emperor has already examined more than 40 and transmitted them to the Cabinet.

Thursday, September 21.

The meeting at Ueno on the 20th instant passed off quietly. Heavy rain doubtless assisted to damp the ardour of the agitators, but under any circumstances the precautions adopted by the authorities must have secured tranquillity. Proceedings opened with the appending of signatures to a petition to the Throne asking that ratification be withheld, and thereafter Mr. Kono Hironaka, the moving spirit in all this commotion, ascended the rostrum and delivered an eloquent address in which he contended that the present time is the parting of the ways for Japan, and that she has now to choose between taking the route to imperial greatness or following that to national insignificance. Therefore every patriot should labour night and day in the cause of his country. Mr. Kono

was followed by such men as Messrs. Suzuki Shigeto, Otake Kanichi, Takahashi Hideomi, Nakajima Shakuin and Abe Hankon. These gentlemen proposed such varied resolutions and introduced such heterogeneous representations that it was finally decided to appoint a committee of seven who should evolve order out of the chaos. While this committee was at work Mr. Takahashi read a number of congratulatory messages from the provincial districts and Mr. Yamada Kinoshige described a tour recently made by him in the Kwansei provinces. He referred to the sinking of the *Mikasa*, and said that by opening the Kingston valves the explosion of a man-of-war might be averted, but the only way to prevent the pending explosion in Japan was for the Cabinet to resign. The Committee's amended resolutions were then presented. The gist of them was that every effort should be made to fix the responsibility for this failure on the Cabinet's shoulders and to contrive the non-ratification of the peace-treaty; that the members of the Diet should be urged to assist in this work; that all members not assisting should be rejected by their constituents at the next general election; and that all should unite in promoting unity, furthering administrative reform and advancing national undertakings. The meeting then sang the national anthem and gave three cheers for the Emperor, after which a cold collation was partaken of in the rooms of the Seiyoken. With regard to the petition it is not to be published until after the procedure for its presentation has been completed.

Meetings have been held in the prefectures of Saitama, Miye, Nagano and Chiba. It is difficult to say how much influence attaches to their promoters or their constituents. Our readers will have observed that even the big assembly in Ueno Park did not obtain the attendance and support of a single publicist who can be described as a leader of intelligent thought. Messrs. Kono Hironaka, Suzuki Shigeto, Otake Kanichi, Takahashi Hideomi, Nakajima Shakuin and Abe Hankon, may justly be described as the stock personalities of disgruntled politics in Japan. Every popular movement of lawful discontent may count on the association of these gentlemen. They are not without a following and they are not without influence, but no movement which leans entirely upon their leadership can be regarded as very vertebrate. Nevertheless this constant commotion is a feature with which the Ministry has to reckon, and with which it doubtless reckoned fully when it advised the Emperor to finally instruct the Peace Plenipotentiaries at Portsmouth.

ABOLITION OF THE LITERARY EXAMINATION SYSTEM IN CHINA.

In an interesting article on the subject of this cardinal event in the history of China, the *N-China Daily News* notes that the abolition of the old-time literary examination in China was among the reforms introduced by the Emperor in accordance with the advice of the ill-fated Kang Yu-wei before the *coup d'état* of 1898. Now, however, it is by the advice of the great Viceroy Yuan that the momentous change is made, although this same Yuan Shikai was the official whose warning to the Empress Dowager defeated the purposes of the Emperor and ended all His Majesty's contemplated reforms. The Viceroy has had the cleverness to show that in advocat-

ing the abolition of this kind of examination, he proposed, not a radical novelty, but a conservative return to the systems of ancient times. Prior to the era of the Three Dynasties—that is to say 221 to 265 A. D.—men for office were chosen from the schools, and it is that state of affairs which is now to be re-inaugurated. The Imperial Decree evoked by Viceroy Yuan's memorial says:

"Before the era of what is termed the Three Dynasties, men for office were selected from the schools, and it must be confessed that the plan produced many talented men. It was indeed a most successful plan for the creation of a nursery for the disciplining of talents and the moulding of character for our empire of China. Indeed the examples before us of the wealth and power of Japan and the countries of the West have their foundation in no other than their own schools. Just now we are passing through a crisis fraught with difficulties and the country is most urgently in want of men of talents and abilities (of the modern sort). Owing to the fact that, of late, modern methods of education have been daily on the increase amongst us, we repeatedly issued our commands to all our Viceroy and Governors of provinces to lose no time in establishing modern schools of learning in such number that every member of this Empire may have the means of going there to study and learn something substantial in order to prepare himself to be of use to his country. We have indeed thought deeply on this subject."

The decree goes on to mention that the Ministers of Education have suggested the gradual abolition of the examinations, but H. E. Yuan Shikai, whose experience and knowledge are admitted, "asserts that unless these old-style examinations be abolished once for all, the people of this Empire will continue to show apathy and hesitate to join the modern schools of learning," the fact being that the demand for the change has really come from the people. "Hence if we desire to see the spread of modern education by the establishment of a number of schools, we must first abolish the old style of studying for the examinations. We therefore hereby command that, beginning from the Ping-wu Cycle (1906), all competitive examinations for the literary degrees of Chujen and Chinshih (Master of Arts and Doctor) after the old style shall be henceforth abolished, while the annual competitions in the cities of the various provinces for the Hsiu-tsai (Bachelor of Arts) or licentiate degree are also to be abolished at once. Those possessors of literary grades of the old style Chujen and Hsiu-tsai who obtained their degrees prior to the issuance of this decree shall be given opportunities to take up official rank according to their respective grades and abilities."

There can be no doubt that one effect of the literary examination was to fossilize the intellect of China; to hold men's minds in the ancient grooves. A parallel case was the system of classical education in the Occident where youths were led throughout their school and college days mainly on Xenophon, Homer, Sophocles, Euripides, Virgil and Horace. Happily, however, this dose of the old was diluted in the West by a measure of modern learning.

THE JAPANESE CASUALTIES.

In the *Fiji Shimpō* we find the first authoritative statement of the fatal casualties on the Japanese side. These are the numbers:—

Killed in battle.....	46,180
Died of wounds.....	10,970
Died of disease.....	15,300

Total deaths..... 72,450

It will be remembered that the spirits of the dead worshipped at the Shokonsha festival in the spring numbered 30,000 approximately and that the principal additions to be subsequently made were the casualties at Heikautai and Mukden. These seem to have totalled nearly 17,000 in killed alone, if all the skirmishes and minor engagements be included, and it would follow that the killed and wounded since the commencement of this year must have totalled about 80,000. If those that died of disease be added the total casualties reach a very

large figure. The Russian casualties were certainly much greater, and thus it will probably be found when all the returns come to be actually collected, that the killed and those that died from wounds on both sides aggregate about 130,000 or 140,000, and that the total casualties—killed and wounded—were between 600,000 and 700,000. There has been no such record in war since Alexander marched his hosts over the deserts of Beloochistan.

The extraordinary fact in the Japanese returns is that only 15,000 men died of disease. That is something absolutely unprecedented. Generally the deaths from disease exceed those from wounds and in all probability it will be found that the normal rule was verified in the Russian Army. But by a sanitary system of extraordinary efficiency the Japanese medical staff have managed to save thousands of their countrymen's lives. It is a great achievement.

THE "MIKASA."

Telegrams to the *Fiji Shimpō* say that the *Mikasa* lies in six fathoms of water, and that as she draws 27 feet, her upper works are all above the water. Her injuries are not extensive and there is every hope of raising her. Several bodies of the 200 men missing have been found. Most of them were killed by the explosion and are consequently terribly mutilated. Identification in many cases would not be possible without the aid of the note-books or other memoranda found on the corpses. Happily one half of the vessel's crew were ashore on leave, so that a much greater disaster was averted.

Telegrams of condolence have poured in to the Naval Department from all parts of the world in connexion with the *Mikasa* disaster, and Messrs. Sale and Frarize sent a gift of 1000 yen for the families of the men killed. Dr. M. C. Harris has sent 50 yen.

Messrs. Andrews and George have contributed a sum of 200 yen to the families of the sailors killed and wounded in the *Mikasa* disaster.

The *Fiji Shimpō* says that the *Mikasa* will be raised in 3 months. The rise and fall of the tide at Sascho is only one foot and no necessary apparatus is at hand. In the case of the *Varyag* the rise and fall of the tide was 40 feet.

Mr. Kuzomidzu, Chamberlain to the Crown Prince, left Tokyo on Sept. 13th for Sascho, under instructions of His Highness to make inquiries of the sufferers by the accident to the *Mikasa*.

Vice-Admiral Mitsu, formerly the Commander-in-Chief of the third squadron, has been appointed chief of the committee for investigating the *Mikasa* accident. This admiral, it may be remembered, sustained a severe wound to his left eye in the battle of the Japan Sea and since then has been treated in the hospital of the College of Medicine.

Watanabe Hana (24) a woman employed by a foreigner of Kobe, was arrested on Friday by the Isezaki-cho police, Yokohama, and removed on the following day to the Yokohama District Court on a charge of having attempted to obtain three thousand yen from the Specie Bank. It appears that she had a draft for thirty yen from the Osaka branch of the bank payable in Yokohama. She changed this amount to three thousand yen and entrusted the cashing of the draft to a German gentleman residing at Negishi, whose Japanese employee is her friend. When the German applied at the bank for payment, the alteration in the draft was immediately perceived and information was sent to the police.

THE ARMISTICE.

On the 13th instant at 10 a.m. commissioners from the two armies in Manchuria met at Shahotsz which is 5 miles north of Changtu. It appears therefore that, after all, the Russian commissioners came virtually to the Japanese lines. The conference lasted until 7.20 p.m. by which time the following terms had been agreed to:—

- 1.—That fighting shall be suspended throughout Manchuria.
- 2.—That a district, indicated on the accompanying maps, midway between the advanced lines of the two armies shall be regarded as the dividing ground of the two.
- 3.—That no person having any relation with either army shall on any pretence whatever enter this dividing ground.
- 4.—That the road from Swangmiaotz to Shahotsz shall be common to both armies.
- 5.—That this armistice convention shall become operative from the 16th of September.

It was farther agreed that each side should make preparations to carry out this armistice agreement by the 16th at latest.

Arrangements have now been completed for an armistice throughout the whole field except in the small section where General Madorloff is operating, that is to say, on the upper waters of the Yalu. It appears that General Linevitch did not transmit any details to the officer commanding on the Tumen, but merely intimated to him that an armistice was to be observed. Consequently Colonel Oba, who had been despatched by the Japanese as *parlementaire*, could not come to any formal agreement with the Russians as to North-Eastern Korea. This omission was subsequently rectified, however, and at 10 a.m. on the 16th Colonel Oba and the Russian *parlementaire* affixed their signatures to an armistice convention. As to the naval part of the business, the *Nichi Nichi* says that a meeting was to take place on the 17th in Najin Bay, which lies on the north-eastern coast of Korea a little south of the mouth of the Tumen.

Telegrams to the *Fiji Shimpō* from Yung-kow give interesting details as to the armistice. The Russian *parlementaire* was Major-General Wonovensky. He came with a cavalry escort, a white flag flying and trumpets blowing, to Shahotsz, at the cross-roads 5 miles north of Changtu. The two officers—Major-General Fukushima represented the Japanese—met at 10.10 a.m. and proceeded at once to discuss the arrangements for the armistice, which was concluded in the afternoon (the hour is not stated). The Russian General then expressed frankly to General Fukushima the extreme pleasure he felt at the termination of the war and the two officers entered into an animated interchange of experiences. Meanwhile the troopers of the Russian escort grasped the hands of the Japanese and with very symptom of delight assured them that the feeling throughout the army was one of profound satisfaction. Many of the men felt as though they were already on their way home and as though they had obtained a fresh lease of life. The officers were already drinking champagne and congratulating one another on the end of their labours.

Not much has been hitherto said about the joy that peace brings to something like 1 million of men, who might have been condemned to another long period of the greatest hardship and suffering had not the statesmen of Japan known how to be wise as well as magnanimous.

It is stated that numerous parties of Russians approach the Japanese lines since the

conclusion of the armistice for the purpose of fraternizing and thus relieving the *ennui* of the situation. But the Japanese, acting under orders from their Commander-in-Chief, who does not yet consider that caution should be relaxed, refuse all these overtures and adhere strictly to the terms of the armistice.

The meeting to arrange a naval armistice is believed to have taken place at Lajin Bay on the 17th instant, but no definite news has yet been published.

"POST-BELLUM" FINANCE.

Naturally the Tokyo press is beginning to direct earnest attention to the question of post-bellum finance. The *Chuo* takes a hopeful view, based mainly on the rapid growth of the country's foreign trade since the beginning of the *Meiji* era. It has indeed been a remarkable growth. Taking decennial periods, the figures for exports stand thus:—

Exports in 1874.....	19,317,306 Yen
" 1884.....	33,871,466 "
" 1894.....	113,246,086 "
" 1904.....	319,260,896 "

It will be seen that exports nearly trebled in value during the ten years ended in 1904. On the other hand, the excess of imports over exports during the nine years subsequent to the conclusion of the war with China—namely, from 1896 to 1904 inclusive—was 406,677,910 *yen*. It many reasonably be supposed, however, that as no indemnity has been obtained on the present occasion, the tendency to rapid expansion in the import trade will be more or less checked. On the other hand, the nation will appreciate more than ever the vital importance of industry in the field of production, and thus exports may be expected to grow rapidly.

The *Fiji Shimpō* places reliance on the introduction of foreign capital. It justly remarks that whatever the terms of peace, Japan's successes in the war and the financial strength she displayed have not been forgotten by Europe or America. The Japanese stock market has been seriously affected by the nature of the peace, but Japanese securities stand high abroad, and there are evidences that foreign capitalists are turning their eyes toward Japan. Gilt-edged securities in London carry only some 3 per cent. interest, and it may be reasonably expected that Japan can obtain foreign money at less than 5 per cent.

We do not agree with this last estimate. The *Fiji* appears to forget that if British capitalists can obtain approximately the same rate of interest in England as that obtainable abroad, they will prefer to invest their money at home under the protection of laws which they fully understand and without exposure to any unknown and unknowable conditions of competition. If European or American capitalists are to carry their money to Japan, they will want to be paid for doing so.

The *Miyako Shimbun* is not in the least alarmed at the financial outlook. It recalls the fact that in the days when the country's foreign trade was only from 20 to 30 million *yen*, the State's debts aggregated 35 million *yen*, of which 15 millions were owed abroad. Considering the development of national wealth since that time, a total debt of 1,800 or 2,000 million *yen* is by no means too formidable. It is regrettable that better peace terms were not obtained, but nothing can now be gained by "reckoning the age of the slaughtered child." What has to be done at once is to convert the high-interest short-period debts into obligations carrying lower interest and repayable after a longer

interval. In this context the *Miyako* publishes the debts of various countries:—

France.....	120	hundreds of millions of <i>yen</i> .
England.....	76	do
Russia.....	71	(probably) do
Austria-Hungary...	58	do
Italy.....	51	do
America.....	47	do
Spain.....	38	do
Japan.....	20	do
Portugal.....	17	do
Germany.....	15	do

(This figure for Germany does not include the debts of the separate States).

China.....	12	do
Belgium.....	11	do
Turkey.....	10	do

Japan thus stands a little above Portugal. The *Miyako* opines that all great countries have big debts, a sign that they are trusted by money-lenders.

NAVAL DEFALCATIONS.

In the middle of last year there was circulated a rumour that some defalcations had been discovered on the part of naval accountants in London. The rumour was not much discussed at the time, but the result of investigations undertaken by the authorities is now published and we learn that these accountants have been found guilty. There is nothing novel in the story, except that the principal offender, Takenouchi Jujiro, managed to make away with a very large sum, namely, 335,512 *yen*. He had the duty of paying out official monies in London to the Japanese naval superintendents in England, and he seems to have lived beyond his means. How far this involved him it is not accurately stated, but after forging receipts which satisfied the Specie Bank, from which the money was drawn, he conceived the idea of making good his losses by speculating on the Tokyo stock exchange. In this project he was joined by Kagi Jinzaburo, who had come to England in connexion with paymaster's business on account of the *Takasago*, and who had himself squandered a sum of 3,406 *yen*. Kagi returned to Tokyo, and in the course of his speculation met another naval accountant, Sakuma Kiichi, who was engaged in precisely the same attempt on account of defalcations made by him at Maizuru, where he had considerable control of public funds. Sakuma and Kagi worked together, drawing money for their operations from Maizuru and London, until the shortage at the former place reached a total of 10,046 *yen*, and that at the latter, 335,512 *yen*. The game being now up exposure resulted. Takenouchi fled from justice and has not yet been apprehended, but sentence of 11 years' major imprisonment has been pronounced against him by default, while Kagi gets 7 years' minor imprisonment and Sakuma 3 years' major imprisonment. A fourth accountant, Kikumura Toshio, has been convicted of spending 456 *yen* of public funds committed to his charge and sentenced to 6 years' minor imprisonment.

The above four are non-combatant officials. One combatant naval officer, Lieut. Mukai Motohiro, has been convicted of stealing from the pockets of his comrades three sums aggregating 49 *yen*, and has been condemned to 4 months' major imprisonment.

Count Arco Valley, German Minister, will give a dinner party on the evening of Sept. 25th in the Legation in honour of the foreign officers who recently returned from the front. Marquis Yamagata, Chief of the Staff, General Terauchi, Minister for War, and high officers of the Staff Office will be present.

THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS.

We read in the *Kokumin Shimbun* that the shipment of the troops for home will commence at the end of October. In addition to Ninoshima and Dai-ri, there will be a third medical inspection station at Wada-no-misaki. It is expected that the whole operation of bringing home the troops will occupy about six months. One Division will have to be left in Manchuria as railway guards, the number of men required under the peace treaty being just about the peace strength of a Division, namely 11,260. This calculation is based on the data that the total length of line is 782 kilometers, which may be reduced by 32 kilometers on account of the portion lying within the leased area in Liaotung Peninsula. Allowing 15 men per kilometer, there results a total of 11,250 men.

We do not yet hear any talk of a triumphal reception for the troops as they return, but some arrangement will undoubtedly be made.

The statement is repeated that the transport of the Japanese armies from Manchuria will commence at the end of October. We read in the *Kokumin* that the process of thoroughly disinfecting the hospital ships is to be undertaken at once. Our contemporary says that there are 20 of these steamers, all ranging from 3,000 to 5,000 tons, and that there has not been an opportunity to disinfect them thoroughly since the war began. The medical authorities are determined that the remarkable success which has attended their sanitary arrangements throughout the campaign shall not be now impaired by any want of thorough precautions in bringing home the troops. It would indeed be a lamentable thing if the lives of any of these brave men were sacrificed through want of care in such matters, and when we remember that more than half a million of troops will have to be transported with all possible expedition, it is easy to see that any neglect might entail serious consequences. All the Japanese skill and forethought in organization will be needed for this stupendous task; incomparably the greatest of its kind ever undertaken by any nation since the days of Xerxes, and much greater in truth than the feat of the Persian invader, for it is one thing to march troops over the Hellespont on a bridge of boats, and another thing to carry them by ship over six hundred miles of sea. The nearest approach to the task now awaiting Japan was that performed by England in South Africa, but England had to remove her troops very gradually owing to the exigencies of the military situation. There is indeed no instance on record of the signing of a peace treaty which finds one of the signatories with an army of some 600,000 men beyond the seas. Russia, it can not be doubted, will be much slower than Japan, for she has to transport her army to a much greater distance and by far less commodious means. No wonder that she talks of leaving a large force in Siberia. That is rather a matter of expediency than of choice. It is to be profoundly hoped that Russia too will be able to make such arrangements as shall secure her gallant soldiers against being struck down by disease *en route* for home. She will have to do her over-land transport chiefly in the depth of winter, unless she postpones it until next year, and it is stated, on apparently good authority, that her troops are by no means well supplied with winter clothing.

THE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE OF THE LOWER HOUSE.

This Committee, which, as our readers may remember, was appointed by some 70 members of the House of Representatives, irrespective of political parties, presented its report on the 15th instant. The document is pervaded by a tone of discontent. It appears that though the Committee obtained official assurances that just and fair measures were in hand to apportion the blame for the occurrences on the 5th, not a single constable was under arrest, nor were any evidences of such measures visible. Further, whereas the military reported that they did not find any additional instances of citizens carrying concealed weapons, the police declared that such instances still existed. The Government also declined to give any assurance as to the time when martial law would cease to be operative, reserving to itself the sole right to decide that question.

After the reading of this document Mr. Oishi Masami offered a resolution, which was adopted, in the sense that no further need for martial law could be discerned in Tokyo, and that a committee should be appointed to urge upon the Cabinet the advisability of reverting to normal conditions.

Seventy-five members of the House of Representative met at the House on the 20th. They were drawn from all parties. Mr. Matsuda Masahisa, President of the House, delivered an address, explaining that he had waited on Mr. Taft in Yokohama and assured him that the proceedings of the Tokyo mob on the 5th instant, which had disgraced Tokyo, were not in any sense an anti-foreign demonstration, and that the nation fully recognised and was grateful for the powerful assistance lent by the President to the cause of peace. Mr. Taft replied that he understood well the distinction made by Mr. Matsuda, and that the American nation would not be betrayed into false conclusions. It was a case of the old proverb, shallow waters flow noisily, still waters run deep.

Mr. Isobe Shiro then described the committee's visits to General Sakuma, to the Prime Minister and to the Chief of Police. Assurances had been obtained that justice would be meted out, but there were not yet any practical evidences of such a course being taken, and the committee felt that in order to restore the citizens' confidence in the police, the resignation of the Chief of Police and of the Home Minister did not suffice: the area of punishment must be extended to the police inspectors and others directly responsible.

Mr. Oishi Masami spoke about the Premier's promise to convene a special session of the Diet about the 10th of October. He declared that there were symptoms of this promise being broken, the ostensible reason being Baron Komura's illness. But that was no sufficient reason, and steps should be taken to hold the Ministry to its promise. He also insisted that while the maintenance of martial law in the capital might be justifiable so long as the citizens' confidence in the police was not restored, the only way to restore such confidence was to punish the police for their wrong-doing. Mr. Oishi then alluded to the new Anglo-Japanese alliance which, he alleged, was an open secret and ought to be communicated to the nation at once; and he maintained that the Government's policy in Korea was invertebrate and inadequate to the occasion.

It was pointed out that these last two points were foreign to the purposes for which the committee had been appointed, and Mr.

Oishi withdrew his remarks. But ultimately the meeting adopted a resolution in the sense that the Government should be asked to publish the Anglo-Japanese alliance and to summon a special session of the Diet.

JAPANESE PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.

It is characteristic of the strangely inhuman methods of the Russians that to this day they have left the Japanese in doubt as to the number of Japanese prisoners in Russian hands. Every statement hitherto published has been more or less conjectural, for although bound to communicate facts so essential to the peace of mind of families and relatives, the Russians appear to have been singularly lax in sending information. Moreover, there are many Japanese non-combatants in their hands. Indeed it may be that they have withheld returns because they are reluctant to make known the nature of some of their captures. At all events they have forwarded no records in the case of 500 persons, and the families of these would be entirely ignorant of their fate had not letters been received after a long interval. So far as can now be ascertained the Russians have in their hands:—

Japanese military officers.....	17
Non-commissioned officers of the Army.....	34
Soldiers of the Army.....	448
Naval Officers.....	1
Warrant officers.....	1
Blue-jackets.....	15
Other combatants of both services from whom letters have been received but concerning whom there are no official reports.....	124

Non-combatants..... 371

Total..... 1,007

When the question of calculating the cost of prisoners' keep comes up for discussion, the Russians will have to explain why they held non-combatants in custody. There can be no doubt, we should think, that the Japanese will emphatically refuse to refund the expenses incurred on account of prisoners who ought not to have been detained in custody for a day after their non-combatant character had been ascertained.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

A return has been published showing the number of students now attending private universities and principal schools. The figures are these:—

	Main Section	Room Section
Waseda University.....	2,647	2,149
Central University.....	1,093	214
Law University.....	1,240	285
Japan University.....	564	1,026
Kyoto Law School.....	514	276
Keio Gijuku University.....	481	595
Kwansei University.....	666	111
Japan Female University.....	669	197
Aoyama Girls College.....	142	4
Kokugaku-in.....	161	6
Shinshu University.....	97	16
Nichiren-shu University.....	36	153
Buddhist University.....	46	107
Jōdō-shu University.....	123	46

It will be observed that Waseda University—founded by Count Okuma—stands easily at the head of the list, and that only other private institutions whose student reach four figures are the Japan University (1,580), the Law University (1,526), Central University, (1,307) and the Keio Gijuku (1,076). In the days of the great Fukuzawa the Keio Gijuku ran the Waseda institution very close, but the latter is now shot conspicuously ahead, having more than four times as many students as Keio Gijuku.

CHINA.

The Emperor of China, according to a telegram in the *Hochi Shimbun*, has issued a decree ordering that as the province of Shantung is still in a backward condition comparatively speaking, steps shall be at once taken to open several ports and bring the province into closer touch with the outer world. Viceroy Yuan and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Agriculture and Commerce are charged with the duty of giving effect to this decree. But the *Fiji Shimpō*'s information, also from Peking, represents Manchuria as the scene of this new measure, and says that the step has been taken by the Chinese Sovereign in consideration of a memorial addressed to the Throne by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. We imagine that the *Fiji*'s version is correct. There are not many ports in Shantung such as would commend themselves for the purpose indicated in the decree.

It is stated that the Chinese Government has decided to open in Manchuria to foreign trade Mukden, Antung, Dalny, Kirin, Ningta, Hunchun, Fulanqing, Tsitsihar and Aikun. There is also a rumour that the Peking authorities have instructed their Representative in St. Petersburg to approach the Russian Government with a proposal that Vladivostok should be declared an open commercial port. Times have indeed changed when China is found among the prophets of open ports.

A telegram to the *Fiji Shimpō* from Peking says that Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has purchased the concession for the Yeh-Han Railway from the American syndicate for seven million yen.

The telegraph says that in Peking the question of re-imbursement in connexion with Manchuria has been again raised with some show of resolution. What is maintained by certain statesmen is that Japan and Russia should be required to recoup China for all the losses that Manchuria suffered as the theatre of war. The unfortunate inhabitants of the Three Eastern Provinces have certainly a right to indemnification and it is of course to the Chinese Government that they must look in the first place. But there are several cogent considerations which disqualify China for laying suit against either Japan and Russia. In the case of Japan what the Chinese statesmen have to remember is that had not their gallant neighbour stepped into the breach, they would now have to lament not some superficial injuries to Manchuria but its loss *in toto*. Japan has recovered and restored to them a valuable property which without her aid would have been irretrievably swallowed up by the great Northern Power, and instead of attempting to mulct her for damages suffered by the property in the act of recovering it, the Chinese should be devising some method of adequately displaying their gratitude. Their present conduct may be compared to that of a father who, when his son has been saved by an intrepid swimmer from drowning, requires the saviour to pay for tearing the child's clothes. If anybody is to blame for Manchuria's sufferings it is Russia, who by flagrantly violating her pledges and by attempting to absorb Manchuria into her empire, brought on the war. But if Russia would not listen to Japanese claims for re-imbursement of expenses incurred in a war for which she, Russia, had in effect acknowledged herself solely to blame, what chance is there that she will listen to China's plaint. Peking, if it be incapable of

displaying common gratitude—which we do not believe—should at least endeavour to show practical common-sense by refraining from preferring a demand which it can not enforce. If this unreasoning attitude be persisted in, the only possible inference will be that China desires to create one of those pigeon-hole grievances which she has so abundantly accumulated since the commencement of her foreign intercourse.

Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama has announced that a land tax will be levied hereafter in the Kwantung region; that is to say, in the Liaotung Peninsula, the lease of which has passed by treaty into Japanese hands. We have never heard what sums the Russians collected in this district by way of taxes. Their expenditures on Port Arthur and Dalny were so enormous that the revenue derived from local taxes probably seemed too insignificant to be seriously noticed.

It is stated that some 80 members of the Censorate's Board of Archives are to be sent immediately to Japan to study in the Waseda University. These are to be placed in what is called the *Sokusei* class; that is to say, a special class whose members receive instruction in a particular subject without going through the regular routine of college studies. The explanation given is that this is a step preparatory to the establishment of a constitutional form of government in China, and that the idea of the reformers is to have, in the first place, a deliberative assembly consisting of members of the censorate.

On the score of economy the Empress Dowager in response to the earnest advice of their Excellencies Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai and Grand Councillor Tieh Liang, has commanded the curtailment of the Court theatrical troupe attached to the Imperial Household Department. This branch of the department, says the astute writer of Notes on Native Affairs, in the *North China Daily News*, costs the Government Tls. 300,000 a year, and the actors belonging to the troupe have to be prepared to play before the Imperial Court at any hour of the day or night they are wanted. As money is urgently needed for reform work, her Majesty's two advisers have recommended that the major portion of the Tls. 300,000 be given over to the prosecution of such reforms as the establishment of more modern schools of learning, etc., a recommendation to which the Empress Dowager, with her usual shrewdness and foresight, has gladly given her consent. Her Majesty has therefore commanded that instead of the actors being required to be always on duty, the Court shall in future have theatricals only twice a month, namely, the 1st and 15th of each month, whereas it has hitherto been the custom to play almost every other day to her Majesty. It is further stated that a large number of the members of the Court troupe are to be dismissed and only a certain number, consisting of the best, reserved. These curtailments will enable the Board of Revenue to have at least Tls. 200,000 extra funds for educational expenses.

The Imperial decree summarily abolishing the old style of competition examinations for the M.A., and Doctor degrees, as well as the annual competitions for the *hsüts'ai* or licentiate degree, of which the *North-China Daily News* printed a detailed translation, gave one the impression that it had been issued in response to the memorial of Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai alone. Our contemporary now finds from a perusal of a copy of the document, that it was conjointly presented by no less than six high officials of the Empire. The following are the names of the historical six:—Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai, as holding the seals of the Senior Viceroyalty of the Empire (Chihli) naturally headed the list of memorialists; H.E. Chao Erh-sen, this official though the latest

appointed of the six, came next on the list of memorialists by right of being the incumbent of the second provincial post of the Empire, in order of seniority, that is to say, the Tartar Generalship of Mukden and Viceroyalty of Fengtien province (Lower Manchuria.) The third memorialist in seniority should have been the Viceroy of the Liangkang provinces, H.E. Chou Fu, but he had to give place in the present instance to H.E. Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of the Hu-kuang provinces, owing to his (Chou Fu's) being only an "Acting" incumbency; hence Chou Fu's name came fourth on the list, the fifth being H. E. Ts'en Ch'un-hsuen, "Acting" Viceroy of the Two Kuang provinces, and the sixth, H. E. Tuan Fang, the lowest in rank of the whole, Governor of Hunan province. This list, as can be seen at a glance, is the strongest available throughout the whole Empire, and it was but natural that the Empress Dowager should have been much impressed, and to such a point that even if she were at heart opposed to the epoch-making step, she had no course but to tell the Emperor to sanction the memorial, in spite of the opposition of Wang Wên-shao, Lu Ch'uan-lin and others, who, it is stated, fought (figuratively) tooth and nail against the "revolutionary" memorial. The Chinese of the immediate future, and thereafter, will therefore have much to be grateful for to the six high officials who affixed their seals to the draft memorial which gives to succeeding generations the illimitable blessings of modern education, although, as a matter of fact, we know that it was H. E. Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai, assisted by Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, who was the real author of the memorial in question.

The *Foochow Echo* of the 2nd inst. says:—A disastrous fire occurred in Kienning-fu last week, in which about two thousand houses were destroyed, including the Kienning prefect's yamen and a large part of the magistrate's yamen. Local superstition is reported to attribute the destruction of these yamens to divine retribution for an atrocious punishment inflicted by the magistrate, under the prefect's instructions, on some man (name and offence not stated) whom they had flogged on the legs till the bones were laid bare. No doubt the burning of their yamens was a fitting penalty for their official barbarity, but it seems hard on the owners of the other two thousand houses, who surely cannot all have been concerned in this savage act!

According to the *Sin Wan-pao*, a census recently taken at Peking shows that there are some 37,000 opium-shops there, which, it has been suggested, should be licensed at the rate of Tls. 2 each, per month. The total amount of money obtainable from this source, would thus be Tls. 74,000 per mensem, which would be usually devoted to the support of the Metropolitan gendarmerie.

The Amoy correspondent of the *South China Morning Post* wrote to that journal under date the 6th inst.:—H. M. S. *Iphigenia* has orders to remain here until relieved although late yesterday afternoon all was in readiness for sailing at daylight this morning. Her relief may arrive to-day. The Panang S. S. *Wathora* has been unable to discharge her cargo and carries it back with her to-day and also this letter, as we have no other merchant vessel in port. The old Chinese cable boat and the Foochow gunboat now in port, would be able to land about 20 (useless) men in case of emergency and according to reliable reports the Amoy men intend to have their revenge on mid-autumn festival day (our 13th September). They say they will have 3,000 armed men and will destroy the Customs building. They will attempt to kill one foreign outdoor staff, and one native clerk. For obvious reasons I do not at present send you the names for publication but may do so later. The situation is considered serious and, as a proof of their earnestness in the matter, they are preventing native lighters from carrying cargo.

The expected trouble did not arise, the authorities having the town well in hand now.

KOREA.

Li Yon-ik has arrived in Shanghai and placed himself in communication with the fugitives Hyon Sang-kon and Li Hak-kyun. It is now confidently stated that Li Yon-ik is charged with some secret mission by the Korean Court, and that since his arrival in Shanghai he has addressed a telegram to his Emperor. Hyon Sang-kon, spoken of above, is the Korean who was sent by the Korean Government to confer with Viceroy Alexieff shortly before the war broke out. He represents the Russo-phil party in Seoul, and the inference is that the Emperor of Korea has not yet recognised the realities of the situation but is still coquetting with Russia. If by such action His Majesty could be credited with patriotic motives; if he could be supposed to have in view a fuller measure of independence for his country, one could comprehend and sympathise with his efforts. But it is at best a case of King Log and King Stork. Independence for Korea can not possibly lie in the direction of Russian association, and as for Japan, it is not to be conceived that she will perpetually tolerate intrigues which point to a renewal of her struggle with Russia and to the nullifying of all her stupendous efforts. In her own interests and in the interests of peace she will have to open Korea's eyes rudely.

Meanwhile the report that a new Cabinet had been successfully organized is now denied. Some of the proposed Ministers refuse to accept office, and even the immediate supporters of the new Premier are showing hesitation.

It is stated that harvest prospects are very gloomy in the peninsula. The weather during summer was most favourable and a splendid yield seemed to be in sight. But the approach of autumn brought storm after storm, and the consequent floods not only wrought great injury to embankments, buildings and roads, but also devastated large tracts of arable land, so that something like a famine is expected to take the place of the original promise of plenty. The price of rice is rising steadily.

It is generally alleged that Mr. Hyon Yon-un has been arrested and that General Hasegawa has made some strong representation to the Throne about him. This Hyon Yon-un was supposed to be a pro-Japanese leader. He made himself conspicuous in that character at the time of Marquis Ito's visit to Seoul last year. But it is now stated that he was all the time a partizan of Russia and that his true nature has now been discovered. Apparently the idea which first presents itself to the minds of some Koreans in connexion with the re-establishment of peace is that Seoul will once more become the site of a Russian Legation, and that the old era of splendid intrigue and fine opportunity will be again inaugurated. They are preparing, therefore, to take advantage of the occasion. Hyon Yon-un is said to be one of these persons, but unfortunately for himself his preparations were too previous. Is there not to be found in Korea any such thing as a party of true patriots? One finds it hard to sympathise with men who labour for the independence of their country all the while they are toiling to make her an affix of the Russian Empire.

Li Yon-ik has departed from Shanghai for France. It is alleged that he has entered into some arrangement with French citizens as to the granting of certain rights and privileges. But we do not imagine that Li Yon-ik carries around with him the

great seal of the Korean Government and a plenipotentiary commission from the Korean Court to grant privileges and concessions.

The Koreans, as the *Yei Shimp'o* shrewdly remarks, seem to forget that their country's treaty with Russia has been abrogated and that a new one has to be negotiated before a Russian Legation can be opened in Seoul.

The Ministerial crisis is not yet settled in Korea.

The railway from Seoul to Wiju is virtually completed but all the arrangements for handling goods traffic are not yet fully made. It is therefore stated that the Seoul-Pyongyang section will begin to carry from November and that the Pyongyang-Wiju section will be opened for that purpose in January or February. These lines are of the same gauge as the Russian road in Manchuria, and thus the question of gauge is further complicated, for it is understood to be Japan's intention to continue the Seoul-Wiju line to Liaoyang, where it will connect with the narrow-gauge road from Changchun to Port Arthur. Thus the gauge of the Korean system would be the same as that of the Russian system north of Changchun, whereas the gauge of the Liaotung system, which connects with both, would be different from either. There were doubtless good reasons for altering the gauge of the Manchurian line as it fell into Japanese hands, but the alteration constitutes an inconvenience now. We can not understand, however, how it should cost 20 million yen to restore the old gauge between Port Arthur and Changchun. Presumably the former sleepers remain and there would not be any widening of bridges or enlargement of tunnels. Yet 20 millions is the figure stated.

Concerning Li Yon-ik's visit to Paris, whither he is said to have proceeded from Shanghai, there are various rumours, all pervaded by a suspicion that he has received some commission from the Emperor of Korea, and that his mission is to re-open the intrigues with Russia which plunged the Far East into a bloody war. It is now telegraphically stated, however, that the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs ridicules these rumours, and points out that as Li Yon-ik has been stripped of all his official functions, anything he may hereafter undertake must be in his capacity of private individual only. That is an explanation which stares every one in the face, but it does not fully elucidate the situation. For what is to be said about the alleged fact that during his stay in Shanghai, Mr. Li was in telegraphic communication with the Sovereign in Seoul?

The Emperor was to re-enter his former residence on Sept. 15th. The palace buildings, which were destroyed by fire last year, have now been completely rebuilt and the 15th was said to be an auspicious day for a re-entry.

The "Tong Haks" (who arose as a counterparty to the Il-chinhui) were reported a week ago to be creating disturbances in the Yung Wal and Peng-chang districts, plundering the inhabitants of food and money.

From to-morrow, said the *Korea Daily News* of Sept. 12th, there will be two days official holiday, "Harvest festival." We presume the holiday is a matter of routine as present climatic conditions are no excuse for a "Harvest festival."

In one issue the *Daily News* says: "The personnel of the new Cabinet has been gazetted, but our information is that all the nominees except

Mr. Min Yong Whan (who is nominated for the Foreign Office) have signified their reluctance to accept office at present." On the following day it was reported that Mr. Min Yong Whan, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, had been dismissed and that his successor was Mr. Min Chong Mok.

In the last number of the *Korea Review* the following was the opening paragraph of the "Editorial Comment": "This issue of the *Review* will probably be looked upon as a scolding number. It is not our purpose to find fault for the mere fun of the thing, but, as we have repeatedly stated, we intend to give the facts, whatever they may be. We may as well give up the notion that the whole trouble in Korea is caused by a few rowdy Japanese coolies. This was for a long time the general opinion and was so admitted by the Japanese; but recent events show conclusively that the Japanese military authorities are carrying out a vast scheme of reprisals which have for their object the seizure of Korean private property wholesale and with the merest pretense at compensation."

Following upon the Imperial notification that the Korean Government would dispense with the services of foreign Consuls-General and Consuls, comes a notice in the *Gazette* that those gentlemen who have honorarily represented Korea's interests abroad will be decorated. Consuls general will receive the 3rd class Pal-Gwai, and Consuls will receive the 4th class of the Tai Kaku.

The Japanese Minister, says the *Daily News*, has requested that 13,000 metres of land on Han San be loaned to the Japanese Government for the use of the Japanese Department of Communications. The Minister for Foreign Affairs conferred with His Majesty, who granted the request.

ANNIHILATION OF A JAPANESE COMPANY.

On the 27th of August two companies of Japanese infantry set out from their lines to reconnoitre. One commanded by Lieut. Tanaka directed its march towards Lajenchang, the other, whose commander is not mentioned, proceeded toward Liang-shwi-hsien. These troops belonged to General Kuroki's army. Reconnoitering is particularly dangerous at the present season as the millet stands high enough to completely conceal ambushed troops. The Liang-shwi-hsien company, after advancing for a considerable distance with all due precaution, found itself suddenly under a heavy fire from an enemy obviously superior in numbers that an immediate retreat was the only course to take. This company succeeded in regaining the lines with only 5 wounded. But Lieutenant Tanaka's command was virtually annihilated. A regiment of Russian infantry, some 3,000 strong, with 2 guns, completely surrounded the Japanese, who mustered only 190. A desperate fight ensued with the result that only Sergeant-Major Yoshida and 20 men made their way back to camp, four of them wounded. These men had lain concealed all night in the millet, and had effected their escape on the 28th. Of the remaining 169 officers and men, 20 were killed, 120 were made prisoners and 29 are missing. A Russian account shows that among the prisoners 90 were wounded, and that Lieutenant Tanaka, who lay about through the stomach, committed suicide when he saw the Russians approaching to capture him.

Doubtless we shall have a grandiloquent account of the affair from General Linewitch whose method of recounting events differs conspicuously from that of Kuropatkin. The incident was certainly very unfortunate especially as occurring on the very eve of the signature of the peace-treaty.

BARON KOMURA.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

At 6 p.m. on the 13th the doctor again visited Baron Komura and declared that things were going on well and that there was no serious symptom. Baron Komura passed a quiet day, and the doctor considered that his condition was unchanged and that the illness would not show any new development.

Baron Komura passed a good night on the 14th. His condition is unchanged. The statement that he would depart for home on the 14th is baseless. His departure is said to have been postponed.

Baron Komura's condition is very satisfactory. His progress during the last 24 hours was very good. A second specialist has been summoned to consult with Dr. Delafeld, but the result of their consultation is not yet clearly known. On the night of the 16th Baron Komura slept soundly. There are no serious symptoms.

15th, 6 p.m.

Baron Komura passed a very good day and his condition is certainly satisfactory. His temperature to-day fell conspicuously.

Later.

Mr. Sato and Mr. Honda remain in America with Baron Komura.

1.—On the morning of the 17th Dr. Delafeld visited Baron Komura and asserted that judging from his satisfactory condition, the fever might be expected to have run its course by the end of this week.

2.—Baron Komura's illness is proceeding through its stages in all respects satisfactorily. His speedy convalescence is anticipated.

3.—At 6 p.m. on the 17th both Doctors pronounced the patient's condition good in every respect. Dr. Delafeld will pay his last visit to-morrow.

On the 18th instant Baron Komura's position continued satisfactory. He is certainly progressing towards recovery.

Later.

The two physicians attending Baron Komura have expressed the opinion, after consultation with Surgeon-Major Suzuki, that the patient's condition is satisfactory and that he will recover without difficulty. They have diagnosed his illness to be a light case of typhoid.

Later.

Baron Komura's condition on the 19th was favourable in every respect. For some days his temperature has been normal.

Mr. Yamaza and his party are to leave Seattle by the *Tacoma* for Japan.

On Sept. 16th, the Emperor sent a telegram to Baron Komura through Marquis Tokudaiji, Grand Chamberlain, enquiring as to his health. On the following day the Baron replied with thanks.

The Crown Prince has sent a telegram to Baron Komura through Prince Nakayama, Grand Steward, enquiring as to his health. The Baron replied with thanks on Sept. 19th.

Writing on the day when it became definitely known that peace had been arranged the Portsmouth correspondent of the *New York Commercial* said:—

The figure of Komura will linger longest in the memories of the newspaper men who have watched the envoys day by day.

All the Japanese genius is in that wonderful mid-ge—that diplomatic "brownie" from the Land of the Chrysanthemum. Do not forget that he is the Mikado's Minister of Foreign Affairs. He gave Baron Rosen his passports when the war broke out. The extended Anglo-Japanese alliance, which secures Japan against European aggression and will place Britain's fleet at her disposal when she may need it more than during the tussle with the Muscovite, is

known to be chiefly of Komura's devising. His career is crowded with high points.

Yet, behind his personal achievement, and much more important, is his ethnic representative quality; and as one watches his movements, knowing how clear a conception he has of the ulterior purposes of Japan—those purposes that bewilder the German Emperor and are not indubitably known either in London or Washington—one speculates curiously as to the future of our relations with a state whose shibboleth is "Asia for the Asiatics" and comes to the conclusion that it is a good thing for the Caucasian races to have a friend at the Mikado's court in John Bull.

THE HOME MINISTER.

Viscount Yoshikawa, Minister of State for Home Affairs, has resigned and is succeeded by Baron Kiyoura, who takes the position in conjunction with his present portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce.

The *Fiji Shimpō*, while approving of the resignation, expresses much sympathy with the retiring Minister. It has been the constant practice of the Police Bureau to manage these matters relating to public meetings without any reference to the Home Minister, and we may take it for granted that whoever had been in office at the *Naimusho* the occurrences on the fatal 5th could not have been averted. Yet, as the ultimate responsibility rests in theory with the Minister, Viscount Yoshikawa shows his manly appreciation of representative institutions by resigning, and his resignation will have a very wholesome effect in calming public opinion. The *Fiji* takes this as a text for repeating its now somewhat hackneyed contention that the whole Cabinet should resign.

The *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Nippon* continue to urge the resignation of the Cabinet. They both argue along the same lines, namely, that resignation is the only course calculated to restore national unity. Any attempt to tide over the crisis would be a most unhappy blunder. The *Fiji's* forecast is that if the Ministry meets the Diet the latter will certainly adopt an address to the Throne impeaching the Cabinet, and should dissolution ensue, the general elections will be marked by a spirit of almost uncontrollable excitement. The wise plan, therefore, is to conclude the business directly connected with the peace negotiations, namely, the ratification of the treaty and the exchange of ratifications, and then to resign. But we confess that we find a difficulty in deciphering the exact meaning of the *Fiji*, which is generally so clear and precise. Its exact words are that, having completed the peace-treaty business, the Ministry should show its purpose of resigning, and should then approach the special session of the Diet. Does this signify resignation before the Diet meets or resignation so soon as the Diet exhibits any hostile mood? We can not tell, but it is hard to believe that our contemporary recommends such an inconsequential and undignified procedure as the latter.

THE FUSHUN MINE.

Again we read very glowing accounts of the Fushun coal mine. Experts sent by the Government after the Battle of Mukden to examine and report, are said to have stated that the vein of mineral is 65.9 feet thick (Japanese measure) and that it is broken by only 26 dividing lines of extraneous matter, none of which measures more than 4 inches. Some of the seams show 9 feet of solid coal and some measures only 1 foot. As for the quality of the mineral it is de-

clared to be superior to the best Kyushu coal for heating purposes. The visible length—visible on account of actual borings—is 6,000 yards and the visible width 2,000. It is further estimated that all the adjacent hills are practically lumps of coal and that there are no sudden dips or interruptions of the strata. The amount actually in sight is supposed to be at least 300 million tons, but we observe that the *Yoroku* values it at 10 *yen* a ton, which is obviously absurd, neither can we clearly follow the calculation as to quantity. At all events the mine is evidently a splendid property. The Chinese had never exploited it further than to scratch the surface with pick and shovel, but when the Russians entered into possession they made preparations for work on a very different scale, among these preparations being included the laying of lines of railway to all the visible workings. Before, however, these extensive plans could be put into operation, the Battle of Mukden transferred the whole property to Japanese possession. It is a property too extensive for any private company to work and the Japanese Government will doubtless take it in hand, together with the mines at Yentai and Changtu. Evidently the ownership of these mines greatly enhances the value of the East-Chinese Railway since an ample supply of fuel is immediately at hand. It means too that a brilliant future lies before Taicren, which will probably become one of the chief coaling stations in the Orient. Nagasaki, however, may suffer.

THE EAST-CHINESE RAILWAY.

The *Yoroku Chaho* gives some interesting figures relating to the railway acquired by Japan in Manchuria. From Chang-chun to Port Arthur the distance is 456 miles, and if the three branch lines be added—namely the Tachikiao-Yingkow branch (9 miles), the Tafangsin-Tairen branch (4 miles) and the Nankwanlung-Tairen branch (11 miles)—the total of the Japanese roads becomes 486 miles, while there remain to the Russians 147 miles between Changchun and Harbin. The portion which has come into Japanese possession cost 76,222,471 roubles to construct, independently of the expense of creating stations. There are valuable fiscal privileges attached to the line according to the treaty in which Japan has taken Russian's place. Some expense will have to be incurred in connexion with the gauge, the Japanese having altered the gauge along the portion now in their military possession, namely, as far as Changtu. Probably the plan adopted by both sides will be lay down a third rail, so that the road may be simultaneously available for Russian and Japanese rolling stock. Doubtless the Japanese will soon build a line to connect Kiullenching (in other words, the Yalu) with the East-Chinese Railway, and will also build a branch from Changchun to Kirin. When these roads are finished, Japan will be possessed of a system of Korean and Manchurian lines obviously of the highest importance alike from a commercial, a political and a strategic point of view.

There are insistent reports that the Chinese Government contemplates the re-purchase of the East-Chinese Railway from Japan and that money for the purpose will be borrowed in France. But nothing seems less likely than that Japan should agree to the sale, unless some very special arrangement could be made.

THE TANKO RAILWAY COMPANY.

It is generally stated that the Tanko Railway Company has succeeded in obtaining a loan of a million sterling, the rate of interest to be 5 per cent. and the nett price received by the company £91. 15s. per £100 bond. The matter was arranged by Mr. Hayakawa with a Yokohama firm whose transliterated name defies our power of deciphering. The loan is to be applied to developing the Company's mines, to improving the harbour of transport, and to doubling the Temiya-Sunagawa line. The loan is to be repaid in 25 years. It had been the Company's intention to obtain this money by an issue of new shares, but the comparatively good terms offered by British capitalists made the loan process more favourable. The Company has already a domestic debt on which it is paying high interest. This will now be liquidated with cheap money.

The *Shogyo Shinbun* is much pleased at this result, which it calls the first genuine borrowing of foreign money through non-official channels. The Osaka Gas Company and the Tokyo Electric Railway Company have obtained foreign money but not unconditionally, whereas the Tanko Railway Company is not saddled with any conditions. Our contemporary thinks that, in view of the borrowing rates of European countries, the Hokkaido firm might have looked to obtain slightly better terms, as, after all, it will be paying 6.05 per cent. But the *Shogyo* should remember that Japan is very different from Europe in point of accessibility to foreign understanding. This country, though much is known about it and though its achievements have attracted world-wide attention, remains a *terra incognita* in the matter of laws and industrial conditions. Foreign capitalists feel like taking a leap in the dark when they invest money here, and they have to be tempted by good terms.

NEW MUSIC.

Messrs. Chappell and Co., of 50, New Bond-street, London, who will shortly be celebrating their hundredth anniversary, send us another bundle of new music. Among the nicest are two songs from the Chinese, words by Elsie Rendall and music by Paul A. Rubens. The first, entitled "The Lament of Lien Mei," is full of tenderness, the music matching the words in pathos; it is admirably suited for a contralto voice. The second number, "A Song of Love," in spite of many risky vocal skips and a somewhat harsh ending, is nevertheless a bright and charming piece of work, making an admirable second to the "Lament." Needless to remark, the two songs should be sung as one number. "Qui Sait?" words by Julian Gade and music by Frank Lambert, is an easy and smoothly written song quite up to the standard we expect of this composer. The music is adapted to French and English words. In a "Song of the Southland" (words by Theodora Mills, music by Florence Aylward), we have a spirited number, suited for tenor or bass voice. The melody is well marked and clothed with strong diatonic harmony. We feel sure that this song will greatly add to the composer's popularity, besides being a welcome addition to the repertoire of all vocalists, professional or amateur. Three encore songs, "A little Cloud," "Goodbye," and "Passeo" (music by Percy Bowie, words by Austin, Dent and Bell) are a trio of which the last, a dainty little song, is the best written. The harmony in bars 7 and 8 of "A little Cloud"

is somewhat harsh; the same phrase is better treated when repeated in bars 20 and 21. A welcome addition to dance music that is danceable is "Valse Sourire d'amour." This bright and tuneful waltz is by Fr. Lambert. It should go down well in Yokohama.

FOREIGNERS AND THE PEACE.

The following correspondence may be of some interest:—

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "NICHU NICHU SHIMBUN.")

SIR,—I observe in the columns of a leading Tokyo journal an article the gist of which is that unless the Government offer some intelligible explanation of its large concessions made at the peace conference, foreign observers are likely to be misled into supposing that this Empire is financially impotent to continue the war. Will you permit me to say that so far as my experience goes—and I have discussed the matter with many Englishmen and Americans—no such apprehension need be entertained. The question asked by foreigners is, what could have been gained by continuing the war? It is quite plain that no defeat suffered by Russia in Eastern Asia could compel her to pay an indemnity. A State can not be forced to pay indemnities unless its national existence is threatened. The stability of the Russian Empire is not exposed to serious peril by any disasters that may befall it eastward of Lake Baikal. The Japanese troops might capture Harbin; might capture Vladivostok; might capture the whole of the Amur region, might even strip Russia of her Siberian possessions. Of such quality have Japanese soldiers and sailors shown themselves that no one can doubt the certainty of these results had the war been continued. But what then? Would Russia have been more inclined to pay an indemnity after such disasters than she is now? Surely not. Less than ever would she be so disposed. For by that time Japan would be groaning under an enormous burden of debt, and Russia, not having received any mortal wound, would adopt the obviously wise attitude, an attitude of menace. Massing her forces in the vicinity of Lake Baikal and refraining from any large engagement, she would compel Japan to retain always a huge army in the field, and at the same time to incur the expense of administering vast tracts of comparatively unproductive territory. It is in fact axiomatic that Japan could never collect an indemnity from Russia, and consequently to continue the war with such an object would be to sacrifice the substance by grasping at the shadow. We foreigners assume that all this was obvious to Japan's statesmen and therefore had they continued the war we should have been compelled to regard it as a war of territorial aggression. It may be more honourable to fight for territory than for money, but I do not think that the Japanese people would approve statesmen who exposed them to either of these reproaches.

It has been said, however, that at any rate the whole of Saghalien might have been obtained. Do you, Sir, think so? Do you think that after the Tsar had again and again publicly pledged himself in the face of Russia and of the world not to consent to either the payment of an indemnity or the cession of territory, he could have consented to the absorption of the whole of Saghalien into the Japanese empire? His dynasty would not have survived such a disgrace.

What we foreigners think, then, is not that the exhaustion of her finances compelled Japan to abandon a part of her demands, but that her statesmen showed profound wisdom in averting such exhaustion by stopping the war in good season. The original objects of the great contest had been fully attained; they did not include either money or territory. We think, too, that the intangible gains which accrue to Japan from this war are not to be measured by money. She has proved herself one of the greatest Powers of the world. Her people have given evidence of qualities which Western nations are seeking to take for models. The terrible spectre of Russian aggression in the Far East has been effectually exorcised, and Japan, assured of a long peace, may now quietly sit down to develop her material resources. And, if you will permit me to say so, another thought occurs to us. It is a sentiment of high admiration for the splendid courage of the statesmen who made these concessions. Nothing would have been easier for them than to break off the negotiations and continue the war. That course would have received the plaudits of the multitude, and would have secured to these statesmen the personal rewards to which their skillful and brilliant conduct of the Empire's affairs during the past two years entitle them. But they deliberately chose the certainly unpopular course of making peace on moderate terms rather than fight on for the attainment of either the impossible or the discreditable, and by making that choice they sacrificed their own ambition on the shrine of their

country's best interests. It appears to us foreign observers that no act in the whole war was nobler or more valiant.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. BRINKLEY.

Tokyo, September 10th, 1905.

To Captain BRINKLEY.

SIR,—I have read with extreme interest a letter dated 12th inst. addressed by you to the Editor of the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* and published in its 17th issue. The just, reasonable and enlightened view concerning the now dominant topic of the Peace Treaty that you have expounded so forcibly and lucidly in that letter can not but give a profound impression to the readers; and those who are not wanting in sound common sense will have no other alternative than to entirely concur with your opinion. I firmly believe that the majority of the influential part and the main body of the nation will by no means lose their common sense, notwithstanding the superficial agitation demonstrated in the recent metropolitan disturbance and the press excitement; on the other hand those uncivilized acts and unlawful means resorted to by reckless people give many chances to reflect on the matter with cool heads and to regain power of judgement, even to those who have been too short-sighted not to be tempted by the popular clamour so raised by the Press. "Indemnity or continue war to bitter end." It is to be regretted that not only our home press generally imbued with too much hostile and warlike passion and absorbed with care to use as much vehement and sensational language as possible, instead of discharging its higher mission to lead the public by statesmanlike views and endeavouring to allay the wild popular extravagance with the object of attaining peaceable ends. Also some of the influential foreign papers often made too favourable comments on our successes which flattered our vanity and rather tended to instigate our populace to foster an excessive ambition and to attempt to realise an impossible expectation. That the same just view that I entertain has been enunciated in one of the influential papers by the pen of no less an authority than you struck me with a deep sense of satisfaction and gratitude which impelled me to write to you to convey my heartfelt appreciation. I hope and believe that your argument as well as your kind and lofty motive will bring with it the most beneficial result among intelligent readers and that our fellow countrymen will recognise a faithful friend and a wise adviser in your own person.

Yours faithfully,

S.K.

Tokyo, September 18th, 1905.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Even distant Japan is likely to feel severely the sudden suspension of the Baku source of kerosene supply. In the *Shogyo Shinbun* a table is published showing how the Russian oil has gradually found a market in this country. The import figures during the past ten years are:—

	American, yen.	Russian, yen.
1896	5,282,909	1,013,127
1897	5,971,866	1,336,353
1898	5,910,774	1,133,807
1899	5,436,622	2,429,450
1900	10,775,116	2,412,017
1901	11,988,784	1,932,326
1902	12,097,455	2,839,655
1903	6,825,457	4,630,239
1904	11,152,271	4,385,478
1905	6,121,212	2,248,790

The figure for 1905 covers the period up to July only. Oil coming from Russia constitutes the great bulk of the tank supply. It is mostly carried by the vessels of the Shell Transport Company which will probably now find itself greatly inconvenienced as its Borneo wells are not developed sufficiently to take the place of the Baku oil.

Mr. de Witte left New York on the 12th and ought to reach St. Petersburg in about 10 days from that date. The idea is that so soon as he submits the peace treaty and so soon as the Tsar has had time to examine it, His Majesty will go through the form of ratification. Nothing seems to be known, however, as to ratification on the Japanese side. Baron Komura is evidently too ill to undertake the journey from America, his

departure is spoken of for the 2nd proximo, but if he has typhoid fever, as seems now pretty certain, it is impossible to foretell the time when he will be able to commence the voyage. The remaining members of the Plenipotentiary Commission left New York on the 14th instant, but we do not suppose that ratification will be withheld until their return to Tokyo. It was indeed always understood that in Japan's case ratification would be accomplished by telegram. Delay is to be deprecated, not merely because every day's postponement in withdrawing the armies from Manchuria means so much additional outlay, but also because ratification by the Mikado would exercise a tranquillizing influence on the agitation still existing among a section of the Japanese.

There have just been published by the *Official Gazette* figures relating to the settled accounts for the 37th fiscal year of *Meiji*, namely, the year ended March 31st, 1905. From them we learn that the revenue exceeded the expenditure by a sum of over 50 millions of *yen*; a result due primarily to strict administrative economy, and in the second place to expansion of the State's income. It is understood that this surplus will be devoted to outlays in connexion with the war and to other extraordinary expenditures.

The *Yoroku Choho*, without stating its authority and therefore without establishing any claim to absolute credence, gives the following figures:—

Sums actually expended hitherto on account of warlike operations on sea and on shore.....	Yen. 1,200,000,000
Sums expended on special accounts (interest etc., on loans).....	60,000,000
Sums due abroad	100,000,000
Total	1,360,000,000

Our contemporary further says that whereas the Treasury's disbursements were from 60 to 65 million *yen* monthly up to June last, they grew thereafter to 70 or 75 millions.

The *Peresviet*—now the *Sagami*—has arrived safely at Yokosuka by her own steam.

The Directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have presented a sum of ten thousand *yen* to Captain Macmillan in consideration of his long and meritorious service. Captain Macmillan, as our readers have already been informed, is leaving the Company to take up the work of Lloyds' marine inspection in Kobe.

It is stated that the Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha has negotiated a loan of 15 million *yen* with an English syndicate. The rate of interest is 5 per cent., but as to the issue price there seems to be still some uncertainty, probably it will be 92 or 93. The railway, the mines and all the company's property are given as security.

It is now stated that the peace treaty will not be ratified by the Emperor of Japan until the signed original is brought to Tokyo by Mr. Yamaza, who is expected to arrive in Japan on the 6th or 7th of October. Hence, if a special session of the Diet be summoned, it cannot meet before the end of October. Possibly the Government may conclude that as the ordinary session would commence a month later in the normal routine of events, there is not sufficient reason to convene a special session.

Between February 1904 and the date of the conclusion of peace in August, 1905, the total voluntary contributions to the Army

Relief Fund (*Rikugun Juppei*) by Japanese and foreigners amounted to 1,642,496 *yen*, of which aggregate 1,210,685 *yen* was in cash, and the value of goods sent in represented 431,811 *yen*.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., who, with Lady Hicks-Beach and their daughters, is spending a few days in Japan *en route* to Singapore, is in his 69th year. He first entered Parliament in 1864 and having been returned continuously to that assembly ever since is now the Father of the House of Commons. His first office of importance was that of Under-Secretary of the Home Department and Secretary of the Poor Law Board. This was in 1868. Since then he has been Chief Secretary for Ireland (1874-78, 1886-87); Secretary for the Colonies (1878-80); Chancellor of the Exchequer (1885-86); President of the Board of Trade (1888-92), and finally Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1895 to 1902, when he resigned owing to disagreement with his colleagues regarding Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals. Sir Michael is held in high esteem in Great Britain as a financier of the old Free Trade school, and his budgets, though they never contained any brilliant proposals such as Gladstone delighted in, or any revolutionary schemes such as Sir Wm. Harcourt's death-duties, undoubtedly pleased the great trading and commercial classes of the British Isles. His selection as arbitrator of the Tanjong Pagar Dock affair seems very acceptable to the people of Singapore who are so vitally interested in the expropriation plans. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in addition to being High Steward of Gloucestershire, is Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of that county. To those who saw the eminent British statesman when he landed in Yokohama on Sunday, the nickname which the House of Commons tacked on to him in years gone-by, "Black Michael," seemed hardly to apply. But though time has blanched his erst-while raven locks, it has not bowed the tall, thin, wiry figure, and he still carries himself as though quite unconscious of the burden of years.

The special correspondent of *The Times* at Portsmouth said this in one of his interesting telegrams about the peace negotiations:—

If I revert for a moment to the question of secrecy it is because I do not wish to be misunderstood. I have never said that the Japanese had no right to demand secrecy. They have a right, but the question is whether it was politic for them to insist on that right. I think it was not. They seem to have supposed that it was possible to prevent reports of the proceedings from being published. It was not possible, and it is not possible. Not a day has passed when reports have not been published. The real question for them was whether they preferred that there should be accurate or inaccurate reports. Moreover, they have for the moment checked or diverted or diminished that full current of American sympathy which till last week flowed steadily on in one free channel all the way to Japan herself. There are here about 120 Press representatives, of whom perhaps 100 are for American journals. With scarce an exception they were, when they came, pro-Japanese. To-day, with scarce an exception, they have come under Russian influences, not wholly, of course, but to a certain extent. Pro-Japanese in opinion they remain, as their journals and the nation remain, but nine-tenths of the news they have been able to send has come from Russian sources. Is it strange that their feeling toward Russia is kinder than before? "Yes," answered a great Japanese authority, "but we are content to wait till everything is known. Then the world will do us justice."

This reminds us of the case of the most distinguished among the American correspondents who accompanied the Japanese armies in the field. He went to the front full of enthusiastic admiration for Japanese methods

and achievements. He came back abusing everything. Asked whether he considered it fair to condemn the nation all round because he personally had been denied facilities which he had expected, and which he believed to have been promised, he answered flatly in the affirmative. Newspaper men are generally to be won by civility and expansiveness. Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira, having both presided at the Japanese Legation in Washington, knew their journalistic *monde* very well. But they deliberately chose to refrain from engaging with M. Witte in a competitive campaign of garrulity. We do not think that their reticence cost them very dear.

Commissioner G. S. Railton, the representative of General Booth, is now in Japan on a visit with the object of inspecting the work of the Salvation Army and reporting on the conditions and prospects of Christian work in general. He has already visited and conducted large and successful meetings in Kobe, Okayama, Osaka, Kyoto and Nagoya. On Saturday, Sunday and Monday next he will visit Isezaki, Maebashi and Ashikaga, afterwards returning to Tokyo for a series of public and private meetings. Commissioner Railton was one of the first to connect himself with General Booth when the work of the Salvation Army in England was inaugurated and has therefore assisted largely in its extension throughout the world. He was the pioneer of the work of the Army in the U.S.A., and also Germany and in his present capacity, as the General's representative, he has visited nearly every country in which the Army is operating. He is a prolific writer. Besides regularly contributing to the periodicals of the Army he is the author of "Heathen England," "Twenty-one years in the Salvation Army," &c. &c. He expects to remain several weeks, afterwards going on to China and then returning to London, *via* Hawaii and the U.S.A.

Corporal Kobayashi had a remarkable escape in Manchuria. He was taken prisoner during a reconnaissance, and the Russians despatched him by train to Harbin. When nearing the latter place he leaped from the carriage window, and managed to lie concealed for three days, eating anything he could find and drinking ditch-water. This happened at the end of July. The corporal then made his way into Mongolia and obtained a Chinese disguise, thereafter simulating to be deaf and dumb and making his way gradually southward as a beggar. After a journey of 24 days he succeeded in regaining his corps. All through this pilgrimage of hardships he never failed to take notes and drawings of the country and the conditions through which he passed, and when he reached his battalion General Nogi sent for him and personally thanked him for his services.

When the negotiations at Portsmouth were going on certain publicists condemned the diplomacy of the Japanese Plenipotentiaries because they consented to defer the consideration of the indemnity question until the end. It is now evident, however, that in so doing they behaved with much wisdom. Their plan was to obtain Russia's consent to the terms concerning Manchuria and Korea in the first place, and having thus secured her constructive admission of responsibility for the war, they were in an excellent position to demand that she should crown the admission by indemnifying Japan's outlays. There would not have been any war had Russia yielded in 1903 even a compar-

tively small part of what she yielded at Portsmouth last month. But she preferred fighting to yielding, and after the fight she found herself compelled to confess that she had been in the wrong. It is plain that if before eliciting that confession Japan had forced the indemnity into the fore-front of the discussion, her ground for demanding to be indemnified would have been much weaker, and inferentially she would have figured as attaching greater importance to the monetary question than to the vital matters which constituted the cause of the war. This analysis omits, too, the cardinal fact that had Baron Komura insisted on an early decision with regard to the indemnity and Saghalien, peace could never have been concluded at all. He showed sound judgment throughout.

It is expected that the floating of the *Retvisan* and the *Pobieda* will be completed by the 10th of October. The resurrections at Port Arthur will then have aggregated 4 battleships and 1 armoured cruiser, to say nothing of minor craft. It has been a rich mine.

The Times, writing when the ultimate fate of the Portsmouth conference was exceedingly problematical, but when certain articles had been discussed and disposed of, said:—

One matter, at all events, of first-rate importance in itself and of deep significance generally, has been definitely put on paper. It is now clear to all whom it may concern that the Japanese meant exactly what they said when they stipulated before the war for the evacuation of Manchuria and the integrity of China. They did not put forward those demands with the expectation of succeeding to the position which Russia had engrossed in defiance of treaty. They put them forward with the fullest intention of observing the rights which they were prepared to compel Russia to observe also. The article signed at Portsmouth shows the entire sincerity of the Japanese standpoint, and is a final answer to all attempts to distort it, whether past or present.

With its usual perspicacity *The Times* here puts its finger on a point of great importance. The Japanese have kept faith unequivocally. They have adhered steadily to their policy of preserving the integrity of China and the open door in Manchuria. Undoubtedly their record in this war has been good from first to last. Not merely their fine fighting, their skilful generalship and their uniformly humane conduct in the field have merited the world's praise, but their international faith also has been up to the highest standard. It is a pity that any giddy malcontents should have impaired the record by riotous protests against the peace, but, after all, mob clamour seems to be an inevitable incident in every country's career.

Without going abroad to seek an explanation we have accidentally learned the reason why one of the members of Mr. Harriman's party, attempting to drive through a crowd near a police-box on the night of the 5th instant, had his *jinrikisha* hustled. It appears that several Japanese riding in *jinrikisha* were similarly treated that night, the *jinrikisha* being actually upset in some cases. What inspired this roughness was simply the lanterns carried by the runners. Everything that dispelled the darkness interfered with the designs of the rioters by exposing their identity, and consequently they adopted the quickest means of dealing with these interruptions. Occasionally the lantern only was smashed, but as that method involved exposure on the part of the smashers, the readier plan of hustling the coolies or upsetting the *jinrikisha* was adopted. Very soon it became impossible to obtain the services of a *jinrikisha*: their drawers would not venture out of shelter. As for the matter of stone-

throwing, hundreds of people indulged in that pastime, and many unoffending persons were struck. By the light of such facts it becomes easy to comprehend the stone that struck one of Mr. Harriman's party and the hustling of another's *jinrikisha*.

The Tokyo correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* is generally very accurate, but he erred on the side of exaggeration when telegraphing the doings of the mob on the night of the 5th in Tokyo. He said that "ten churches and a few schools were among the victims of the mob"; that "some missionaries had been assaulted" and that "the Nicholai Cathedral had been saved in spite of repeated assaults." "Ten churches and a few schools" is decidedly hyperbolic; as for the missionaries, it is the first we have heard of their being assaulted, and that several attacks were made on the Russian Cathedral is quite new to us. Rumour invariably plays the same trick with all incidents at a time of excitement, and a correspondent responsible for telegraphing should know how to discount what comes to him by the route of mere hearsay.

In 1846 two American war-ships, the *Columbus* and the *Vincennes*, sailed in to Yedo Bay and attempted to accomplish what Commodore Perry achieved 8 years later. Edward S. Barton was then serving as a mizzen-top man on the *Columbus*. He has related his experiences to *The Independent*. From the story we take this paragraph:—

With reference to the impressions received from personal observation of the Japanese it is but natural that the passing of nearly sixty years since this naval expedition was undertaken should have obliterated them somewhat from my mind. Moreover, when we were surrounded day and night by hundreds of armed vessels, making sure that not a man of us touched foot on shore, it is apparent that my opportunities for observation were limited. But I saw several hundred who came off from the land in boats and came aboard the ship. They were guarding the ship and, of course, were all men. Those who came on deck were fine looking fellows, of fine physique and athletic, intelligent in facial expression and apparently very competent in all matters with which they were intrusted. On an average they were far superior to the Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, Malays and other Orientals with whom we came in contact. They appeared very friendly and, while we lay at anchor in Yedo Harbor, though they betrayed nervous anxiety to hasten our departure, inclined to be sociable with us as far as this was possible among men who had no understanding of each other's language. It is easy to remember them as the superior people among all that we encountered in our prolonged cruise in that part of the world.

A telegram to the *Kokumin Shimbun* from Washington says that just as the President was making arrangements to issue a circular note inviting the Powers to hold another peace conference at the Hague, he received a message from the Tsar in a similar sense. The President is said to have been considerably surprised but to have acceded readily. It does not matter much at whose initiative the council is called, but certainly as a matter of grace we should have thought that the Tsar would have avoided taking a prominent part in such a matter. Possibly, however, His Majesty thinks that by his concessions at Portsmouth he has rehabilitated his reputation as a guardian of the world's tranquillity.

Among the multitudinous appeals for charity that appear in the columns of *The Times* we find the following:—

Sir,—The good news of the release of the Russian political prisoners on the island of Sakhalin by the Japanese has already been announced by the Press, and we are able to confirm this from independent Russian information. Though happily set at liberty, these people are absolutely destitute of resources; and we venture to appeal to all sympathizers with

the cause of freedom in Russia for help to enable these victims of the autocratic system to exist until they can find some means of supporting themselves. Our society has quite secure channels through which relief can be sent without delay, and we shall be glad to transmit any sums that may be entrusted to us.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT SPENCE WATSON, President.
J. FREDK. GREEN, Hon. Sec.
Society of Friends of Russian Freedom,
222, Strand, W.C., August 15.

These gentlemen are no doubt well acquainted with their subject, but statistics do not indicate that there can be many political prisoners in need of charitable aid. The census of January 1st, 1898, showed that out of a total of 7,080 convicts engaged in hard labour in Saghalien, the political prisoners totalled only 76.

MR. TAFT IN YOKOHAMA.

The Hon. W. Taft, American Secretary of State for War, and his party arrived at Yokohama at 8.30 a.m. on Saturday, Sept. 16th, by the *Korea* on their way home from Manila. On the arrival of the steamer, a number of Japanese nobles proceeded to the ship in several steam-launches to receive the travellers. They included Mr. Chinda, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Marquis Tokugawa and Mr. Matsuda, Presidents respectively of the Houses of Peers and Representatives, Mr. Nagasaki, Grand Master of Ceremonies, Count Terajima, Confidential Secretary to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Grison, American Minister and his Staff, Governor Saito, Mayor Ichihara, Messrs. Asada, Kurusu, Ozumi, Masuda and other leading merchants of Yokohama. The American visitors landed at 9 a.m. and immediately proceeded to the Grand Hotel where they stayed till past eleven when Mr. Taft accompanied by Colonel C. D. Edwards, Major G. L. Edie, Capt. J. K. Thompson, Capt. W. Kelly, Mr. Grison, Mr. Miller, (the Consul-General) and others drove to the villa of Mr. K. Otani, the well-known merchant, on Iseyama, where they had dinner. Later the party drove by way of Campbell and the Bluff to the villa of Mr. T. Hara at Sanmoku, Honmoku, where they spent the afternoon, returning in the evening to the hotel.

A cavalry escort accompanied the Secretary, and police and soldiers were stationed at intervals along the route taken.

On Sunday forenoon Mr. H. B. Miller, the American Consul-General, held a reception at the Consulate in order to enable American business men to meet Mr. Taft and his party. The reception, which lasted from 10.30 to noon, was very largely attended. American flags were hung over the entrance, and the whole lower floor of the building was set apart for the purposes of the affair, which, it may be added, was purely informal. Mr. Grison was among those present and practically the whole Taft party attended.

At noon the distinguished guest was entertained at luncheon by Mr. Consul-General Miller at the latter's private residence on the Bluff, together with the officials of the American Consulate and Legation, and some Japanese including a few leading traders.

At 2.25 p.m., Mr. Taft proceeded to the English Hatoba with Mr. Nagasaki, Grand Master of Ceremonies, from the detached palace in Yokohama. At the hatoba, several public bodies were waiting to see him off. As Mr. Taft approached enthusiastic *banzai* were raised. The party left by the steam-launch *Asahi* for the American mail steamer *Korea*, and at 3.30 p.m., the big steamer left for home. Many beautiful day-lake works were discharged from the compound of the Custom House during the afternoon.

The sale by auction of the wreck of the *Starling Dollar*, as she lies off Katsu-ura, Chiba, attracted a large crowd to John W. Hall's auction rooms on Wednesday. Bidding was brisk and the steamer was eventually knocked down to Japanese buyers for yen 27,250. The cargo, comprising 63,348 sacks of barley fetched yen 14,025; and the 3,000 bags of tan bark yen 550.

SOYA AND TARTARY STRAITS.

IT was pointed out some days ago in these columns that when Japan promised freedom of navigation in the Soya Strait she conceded a privilege which she had no right to withhold, since the width of the strait excludes it from any recognised definition of territorial waters. On the other hand, when Russia promised that Japanese vessels should enjoy free passage in the Strait of Tartary, she made a substantial concession, inasmuch as that strait, being only 5 miles wide and having Russian territory on either shore, might lawfully have been declared a closed water. This fact has now become clear to our Japanese contemporaries. They have sought explanations in official quarters, and have been informed that the case really stands as we noted. The *Fiji Shimpō* has a leading article on the subject, in which attention is naturally drawn to the fact that pure superfluities do not find a place in grave international covenants. Therefore our contemporary wants to know what this provision is doing in the peace treaty. What does it mean? It must have been inserted with some object and the *Fiji* is inclined to think that it really signifies an engagement not to fortify the Strait. As to that we would point out two things. The first is that an engagement binding Japan not to build forts on her own territory—for that is what a non-fortification clause would mean since it must necessarily apply to the Hokkaido coast as well as to that of Saghalien—is in the last degree unlikely to be couched in language so obscure as to be incapable of any such construction without a special thesaurus. The second is that since the provision against military preparations in Saghalien necessarily covers the building of forts and since forts upon Hokkaido alone could not possibly command the whole of Soya Strait, no agreement as to the free passage of the Strait could possibly be read in the sense of a pledge against fortifying the coast of Kitami. We have no doubt that the free-passage Article means exactly what it says, neither more nor less. Vladivostok alone remains to Russia as a naval base in the Far East and were the entrances to the Sea of Japan closed, Vladivostok would find itself in a *cul-de-sac*. M. WITTE and Baron ROSEN were possibly obsessed by some fine fear as to that feature of the situation; or possibly they felt that some modification of international law concerning territorial waters is not at all an improbable contingency in the near future, and that it would be safe to provide against the application of any inconvenient change to the case of Soya. Experience has now shown—especially experience garnered in the Russo-Japanese War—that the old limit of territorial water, the limit determined with regard to the effective range of a smooth-bore cannon, has become absurdly obsolete, and it will not be at all surprising should that limit be presently extended on the lines of a 12-inch

gun's range, namely some 12 miles. In that event Soya Strait would become virtually an inland water since it is only 25 miles across, and Japan would be in a position to close it since she owns both its northern and its southern coasts. If such was the object contemplated by M. WITTE and Baron ROSEN, they certainly dived into the future more profoundly than is usual in the case of treaty-framers. But of course there is the less recondite explanation; namely, that they merely wished to have some nominal set-off for their own concession about the Strait of Tartary. The grant of fishing privileges to Japanese subjects all along the coasts of Russia's East Asian dominions requires that the entrance to the Sea of Tartary shall be unobstructed, and we therefore easily comprehend the *rationale* of the Japanese Plenipotentiaries' demand in that context. Possibly M. WITTE said, "Very well, but if we make that promise about the Tartary Strait, do you in turn give us a similar engagement about Soya." The simplest explanation is generally the most correct.

THE JAPANESE PRESS.

LOOKING at the Japanese leading newspapers during the past few days the two points that appear most prominent are, first, a now tolerably universal cry for the Ministry's retirement, and, secondly, an evidence of apprehension that the nation may lag behind its opportunities. As to the Cabinet, the fact seems to be clear that a large section of the people entertain a sentiment of vague discontent and will not readily coöperate with a ministry which they hold responsible for a diplomatic failure. There is no denying the *Nichi Nichi's* contention that the present Cabinet stands in the position of having obtained from Russia much less than it asked for and to that extent the Ministers of the Crown must bear the responsibility of ill-success. It is a pitiable conjuncture. For if the Cabinet had preferred any smaller demands, it would certainly have been even more bitterly denounced, and we can not forget that the very journals which now attack it made themselves then conspicuous by declaring that its demands constituted Japan's irreducible minimum. Appeals to reason, however, have little efficacy at such a time. The nation is disappointed and will not pause to analyse whether the fault lies primarily with the extravagance of its own expectations, or with the Government's mismanagement, or with the untimeliness of the negotiations. One thought ought to thrust itself into the foreground of every just man's reflections; namely, that only by the clever management of the statesmen now arraigned could the country have reached a position warranting the demands of which it has actually obtained recognition and acceptance. The great and splendid success achieved by these Ministers is to be forgotten or ignored because it has not been still greater and still more splendid. By

and bye, no doubt, there will be a truer perspective, but for the moment it does seem that between the Cabinet and a considerable part of the nation a gulf has been fixed which can not be bridged and which, if left unbridged, will cause disunion mischievous to the Empire's interests. The Ministry will probably recognise the situation by retiring so soon as a convenient opportunity comes. They can not retire in the face of mob violence or irresponsible clamour, but certainly they will not cling to office for the sake of office.

The second point illustrated by newspaper articles is that the nation feels a little uncertain of its own courage in the field of enterprise. Many things have to be done in Manchuria and Korea, and many of them are things which, if boldly undertaken and vigorously carried through, ought to lead to success. But the Japanese, as the *Shogyo Shimpō* remarks, are timid about investing capital in foreign countries, and the result of the peace negotiations will not tend to remove their timidity since the impression conveyed is one of weak diplomacy not to be trusted in a moment of crisis. Very likely the Japanese are timid in such matters: not because they suffer from any constitutional lack of commercial courage but because they have no record to support them. On the whole it may perhaps be said with truth that the Anglo-Saxon is of all nationals the most daring trader pioneer. But how much of his over-sea enterprise is born with him and how much is educated by the knowledge, fruit of many centuries' experience, that wherever individual British effort goes there the national flag follows to guarantee and to protect? The Emperor WILLIAM, it must be admitted, is a monarch of many words when *welt politik* is on the tapis, and not all his sober subjects applaud his magniloquence. But underlying his Majesty's talk is the thoroughly sound conviction that the best way to build an empire is to inspire the builders with confidence in an imperial backing, and it is in part due to this endeavour that the Germans, who used to seek the shadow of the British flag whenever they carried their capital abroad, have developed a strong spirit of independent enterprise. But the Japanese do not as yet find any such encouragement either in the pages of their history or in the policy of their statesmen. Greatness has been suddenly thrust on them without preliminary leisure to grow up to it. They do not know how far they can rely on the future conduct of their diplomatists and they do not know well by bitter experience what scant attention Japanese claims have hitherto received at Western hands. Really from men thus situated some display of timidity must be expected in the field of foreign commerce and industry. Whatever of *bona-fide* belief there be in the now constantly repeated formula that permanent peace has not been secured, just to that extent the spirit of enterprise has been chilled. Permanent peace could not have been secured;

it never could be secured by any treaty. But so far as human foresight can extend peace has been assured for some decades at all events, and if the Japanese have confidence in their destiny now is the time to show themselves confident. There is little in the past to encourage them. They have to make a record. But who can reasonably fear that the capacity which has already achieved so much will show itself defective now?

GERMAN COMMENTS ON JAPAN.

IT is singular how largely some Western publicists are gifted with the faculty of self-detachment when they undertake to criticise an Oriental. Their own history fades entirely from their perception, and they pronounce judgment just as though their own nation had no past. The *Vossische Zeitung*, the *Tageblatt*, the *Bourse Gazette* and other German newspapers declare that Japan's civilization is very doubtful because there has been a riot in Tokyo, and agree that the old saying about the Russians may now be applied, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Japanese—"Scratch a Japanese and you find a savage." Has Germany then a monopoly of freedom from mob violence? No other European country can claim anything of the kind and Germany is not exceptional. The *Tageblatt* and its contemporaries seem to have forgotten 1848 and 1849, when mob violence was an eminently powerful factor in German affairs. Perhaps they are shocked because a party of Tokyo roughs showed some anti-Christian sentiment. Are they then oblivious of their own Falk law whose enforcement led to the imprisonment of a number of Roman Catholic bishops; the breaking up of public meetings on the smallest pretext; the prosecution of men whose sole offence was criticism of Government officials; and the searching of private houses in pursuit of fugitive priests? Or, and this is even more apposite, are they oblivious of the anti-Semitism of their own countrymen which in 1881 led to riots and acts of mob violence? Perhaps their estimate of skin-deep civilization is that any element of a nation should be found ready to vehemently oppose the ministry's foreign policy. If so they must have forgotten their own social democrats who clamoured against the war of 1870, spoke of the Prussian soldiers that took part in it as murderers and of the generals as cut-throats, and twice attempted the life of the KAISER. Perhaps they think that the necessity of applying martial law in a country's capital stamps its citizens as semi-savage. Do they then fail to recall the powers given to their own federal government to proclaim a state of siege in every town or district; to expel any individual considered dangerous; and to suppress newspapers; and do they forget that a state of siege was declared in Berlin in 1878 and that 67 social democrats were expelled? If an even more striking parallel be needed, we may find it in the armistice of

Malmoe, which, placed side by side with Tokyo's case, stands thus:—

On the 26th of August, 1846, Prussia, empowered by the Frankfort Government, concluded with the Danes at Malmoe an armistice of 7 months. A majority of the Assembly denounced this armistice as a national humiliation and decided that it should not be sanctioned. The Ministry resigned, but a new combination being impossible, the Assembly had to accept the armistice. A large minority, however, remained unsatisfied, appealed to the people, and a rising took place which led to the murder of two unpopular representatives.

On the 1st of September, 1905, Japanese Plenipotentiaries, empowered by their Sovereign, concluded with Russian Plenipotentiaries at Portsmouth a treaty of peace. A considerable section of the nation denounced this treaty as a national humiliation and urged that it should not be ratified, but being unable to influence the Cabinet, they organized a mass meeting which, owing to unwise measures on the part of the police, led to bloodshed and incendiarism.

It certainly does not seem that German history warrants German critics in speaking as the *Vossische Zeitung*, the *Tageblatt* and others have now spoken, and we are confident that they would be justly indignant if any foreigner, quoting the above incidents of their annals, were to write under each "scratch a German and you find a Gaul." We grant without the least reservation that England is not better circumstanced for any Pharisaical exultation, and we desire to be understood that in these references we mention Germany solely because German papers are in question. In many respects our admiration for German civilization and enlightenment is of the highest, and we are well aware that throughout the past 30 years Japan, greatly to the advantage of her development, has largely modelled herself upon Germany. But it is certain that this disposition to draw sweepingly condemnatory deductions in the case of an Oriental nation from incidents which have been frequent features in the career of Occidental nations themselves, can only have the effect of rendering the critics contemptible in the eyes of those they condemn. The Japanese are thoroughly familiar with European history, and our much vaunted civilization is not commended to them when the blindest injustice finds a foremost place among its characteristics.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1905.

OFFICIAL statistics now enable us to form a clear idea of this country's foreign trade during the first half of the current year. The total value of the trade was 429 million *yen* in round numbers, a wholly unprecedented figure, being 109 million *yen* greater than the aggregate for the corresponding period of 1904. Great inequality is seen in exports and imports. The exports represent only 142 millions, being 5 millions—4 per cent approximately—above the figure for the first half of 1904; and the imports, 286 millions, which is 103 millions (55 per cent.) in excess of the sum for the same semi-annual period of the preceding year. The exact figures for the past three half years are:—

	First half of 1905. Yen.	First half of 1904. Yen.	First half of 1903. Yen.
Exports...	142,767,953	137,465,703	125,918,757
Imports...	286,462,862	182,634,872	166,048,828
Totals...	429,230,815	320,100,575	291,967,585

This table shows that whereas the development of the export trade in 1904 amounted to over 11 million *yen* it was only 5 millions in 1905. Nevertheless that any development at all should have taken place in spite of the withdrawal of about a million pairs of hands from the field of production is distinctly satisfactory. The principal staples which show a marked diminution are *habutaye*, rice, tea and coal, to which we shall allude again presently. On the side of imports the factors responsible for the great increase are believed to have been, first, shipments made in anticipation of increased tariff rates; secondly, the distribution of large sums among the people in connexion with the conduct of the war; which cause was supplemented by a fine harvest in 1904; and, thirdly, the demand for necessities of war.

Divided by months the totals stand as follows:—

	First half 1905. Yen.	First half 1904. Yen.	First half 1903. Yen.
January.			
Exports	23,766,572	24,782,482	20,428,245
Imports	38,261,845	28,454,826	24,570,362
February.			
Exports	24,631,473	23,295,686	18,889,954
Imports	40,023,554	30,180,118	24,197,732
March.			
Exports	23,632,112	22,354,625	21,139,845
Imports	52,356,035	34,288,516	34,785,083
April.			
Exports	24,402,036	20,886,731	21,462,722
Imports	50,453,063	31,248,166	33,092,105
May.			
Exports	22,954,666	23,429,368	23,334,598
Imports	57,133,585	35,091,919	26,605,458
June.			
Exports	23,381,094	22,716,811	20,663,393
Imports	48,234,780	23,371,327	22,798,088

The distribution of the trade among the various countries having commercial relations with Japan was as follows:—

	First half 1905. Yen.	First half 1904. Yen.	First half 1903. Yen.
China.			
Exports to ...	44,039,171	30,028,845	28,764,064
Imports from	21,456,753	20,530,606	21,830,505
Korea.			
Exports to ...	11,751,865	7,709,237	4,685,197
Imports from	3,491,357	2,461,259	5,948,098
British India.			
Exports to ...	3,628,932	4,555,411	3,149,513
Imports from	68,333,911	42,353,267	39,090,958
France.			
Exports to ...	10,843,662	14,201,106	13,253,261
Imports from	2,342,865	1,680,201	2,779,961
England.			
Exports to ...	6,695,643	8,720,483	9,320,119
Imports from	65,509,355	34,098,704	23,803,657
Belgium.			
Exports to ...	331,269	139,798	125,131
Imports from	5,074,744	3,234,024	3,768,154
Italy.			
Exports to ...	2,987,471	3,120,242	3,530,450
Imports from	161,074	396,868	95,249
Germany.			
Exports to ...	2,097,951	2,204,048	2,667,294
Imports from	21,676,114	14,026,238	12,729,374
Austria-Hungary.			
Exports to ...	327,750	399,878	662,637
Imports from	1,033,230	685,192	2,307,021
Russia (Europe and Asia).			
Exports to ...	5,592	66,568	1,899,554
Imports from	1,266,221	3,874,807	2,274,069
United States.			
Exports to ...	40,771,676	39,979,585	33,543,246
Imports from	64,098,210	26,763,077	24,843,413

British America.			
Exports to ...	1,364,773	1,388,893	995,834
Imports from	361,512	387,959	109,327
Australia.			
Exports to ...	2,017,862	2,790,479	1,516,290
Imports from	4,113,981	2,211,948	601,743
Others.			
Exports to ...	15,904,336	22,071,130	21,806,767
Imports from	26,543,535	29,930,722	25,267,299
Totals.			
Exports	142,767,953	137,465,703	125,918,757
Imports	286,462,862	182,634,872	166,048,828

Grand Total. 429,230,815 320,100,575 291,967,585

One of the most striking features of this table is the evidence it furnishes that Japan's export trade grew sensibly in the case of China and Korea only. The increase in these two countries' purchases from Japan was over 18 million *yen*, whereas every other country, with insignificant exceptions in the cases of Belgium and the United States, bought less than in the corresponding half-year of 1904, the nett result being an increment of only 5 millions over all the figures. It would seem that China and Korea are destined to be the great market for Japan's produce and manufactures, and this will become even more pronounced when the products of the fisheries newly acquired under the peace treaty begin to find their way to the two neighbouring empires, as they certainly will. The principal staples which Japan sells in ever-growing bulk to China and Korea are cotton yarns, cotton cloth, towels, matches, umbrellas, copper, porcelains, beer and marine products. With regard to other countries the chief staples of export that showed a decline were *habutaye*, raw silk, tea, rice, camphor, vegetable wax, copper, straw-braid and coal. The United States, although they took less tea, straw-braid and camphor than usual, were increased purchasers of raw silk, *habutaye*, fancy matting, porcelains and lacquers.

In the import trade the most notable fact is that the United States made increased sales to the extent of over 38 millions, England to the extent of 31 millions and British India to the extent of 26 millions. Thus these three countries stand for 95 millions out of the total increment of 109 millions, their share being no less than 87 per cent. of the whole. All the other countries—with the exception of Italy, Russia and British America—had some part in the increase, but in Germany's case alone is the record at all considerable. The augmented staples of Japan's purchases from Eastern countries were raw cotton, wool, hemp, fur, skins, hides, cereals and fertilizers, in other words, chiefly materials for manufacture; while from Occidental countries her demand was mainly for manufactured articles, as piece-goods, machinery and so forth.

It is notable that out of this total trade of 429 millions England and her dependencies stand for 152 millions approximately and the United States for 105 millions, so that the Anglo-Saxon race did 257 millions of the commerce, leaving only 172 millions to the rest of the world.

The figures for the principal staples of

export during the half-year periods were as follow:—

	First half 1905.	First half 1904.	First half 1903.
Raw Silk	28,196,439	28,136,589	27,037,378
Waste Silk and Cocoons	3,110,816	2,281,325	2,814,472
<i>Habutaye</i>	14,058,092	18,144,590	12,659,144
Silk Handkerchiefs	2,335,229	2,335,385	1,510,362
Cotton Yarns	16,785,863	13,608,078	13,973,866
Cotton Cloth	3,758,446	3,507,738	2,425,879
Matches	5,199,367	4,755,210	4,022,045
Fancy Matting	2,367,904	2,010,879	1,943,117
Porcelain, etc.	2,245,436	1,619,768	1,390,184
Straw Braid	2,851,958	3,143,139	2,447,710
Lacquers	528,912	511,833	381,631
Umbrellas	1,071,373	963,820	892,468
Fans	559,582	471,474	495,128
Cigarettes	1,560,553	1,845,554	803,400
Tea	4,014,762	5,757,088	5,798,963
Rice	1,610,902	3,550,696	2,210,030
Camphor	1,476,391	1,952,549	2,103,749
Copper	6,566,675	5,887,410	7,926,584
Coal	7,731,981	8,319,361	10,074,865
Vegetable Wax	331,161	748,840	467,899
Others	34,850,395	26,678,480	23,043,910
Totals	141,232,237	156,229,806	124,422,784
Re-exports	1,535,716	1,235,897	1,495,973

Grand Totals. 142,767,953 137,465,703 125,918,757

It is thus seen that out of 20 principal staples of export, 11 show increases and 9 show decreases. The greatest diminution (nearly 4 millions) is under the heading of *habutaye*, and next in order come rice, tea, coal and camphor, these five being responsible for an aggregate reduction of 8,840,000 *yen*, approximately. In the column of increases cotton yarns stand first (over 3 millions increment), and are followed in order by waste silk and cocoons, copper and porcelain. The European demand for raw silk was weak, but America bought freely, and she continued to be a strong customer for *habutaye*, whereas the sales of the latter to France, owing to the imposition of a heavy tax, fell off by 2,600,000 *yen*. The United States proved a comparatively bad market for silk handkerchiefs but freely took fancy matting and straw braid, and there was a growing demand in China and Korea for cotton yarn, matches and umbrellas. China, however, took less cotton cloth than she had done in the corresponding period of 1904, but Korea amply compensated. It will be observed that whereas the export of cigarettes more than doubled in the first half of 1904 as compared with the same period of 1903, there was a falling off in 1905. That is because the quantity sent over-sea in 1904 was exceptionally large, in anticipation of the operation of the State monopoly, and 1905 felt the re-action. The case of tea is explained by the fact that in connexion with the outbreak of war in 1904 large speculative exports were made in the spring, and the market was thus weakened. Rice, of course, remained in the country to supply the demands of the army and navy, and the same is true of copper, the export of which would have showed a marked diminution—indeed a considerable quantity had to be purchased from America—had not China taken more than 2½ million *yen* worth for the purposes of her new copper coinage. Coal, of course, was in exceptional demand at home in connexion with the war, and the decreased exports of vegetable wax and of camphor were due to reduced production.

Turning now to imports we have the following table:—

	First half 1905.	First half 1904.	First half 1903.
Raw Cotton	68,715,898	35,762,935	36,082,657
Cotton Cloth	8,041,988	2,257,825	4,902,687
Wool and worsted yarns	7,488,291	5,121,051	2,167,969
Blankets	3,248,445	55,576	17,153
Cloth and other Woollens	13,535,311	2,581,554	4,490,867
Hemp, etc.	1,308,155	1,184,395	1,007,737
Hempen Cloth	1,748,482	163,355	131,471
Iron of sorts	12,294,306	6,657,700	5,972,836
Iron Nails	1,559,841	915,965	688,062
Iron Pipes	1,010,424	563,611	789,829
Sheet Iron and steel plates	3,541,744	849,693	417,943
Machinery	12,213,540	4,755,272	4,122,146
Cars and Locomotives	2,666,888	2,001,495	1,947,468
Aniline dyes, etc.	1,949,073	1,759,474	3,369,698
Furs and Ox-hides	1,562,269	649,369	329,329
Leather, Sole, etc.	7,645,877	1,065,048	713,448
Paper	2,502,264	1,451,801	1,764,330
Rice	39,904,009	35,263,994	37,841,174
Beans, &c.	4,978,121	3,014,326	3,970,002
Wheat	1,504,995	1,205,985	922,961
Flour	5,737,098	5,064,949	3,049,691
Sugar	5,000,303	13,522,034	9,037,093
Coal	5,423,502	7,511,449	777,977
Kerosene	9,237,804	9,275,956	5,588,487
Bean-cake and other fertilizers	10,715,325	4,413,513	6,396,004
Steamers	6,028,280	5,561,901	867,367
Others	46,387,741	29,766,669	28,567,468
Totals	285,949,974	182,396,955	165,873,916
Re-imports	512,888	237,917	174,912

Grand Totals. 286,462,862 182,634,872 166,048,828

Out of 26 staples tabulated above, it will be seen that three only—sugar, coal and kerosene—show diminutions: in the cases of all the other 23 there are increases. Concerning sugar there is the special explanation that abnormally large imports were made during the first half of 1904 in anticipation of the increased tariff, and with regard to coal the great stores found at Port Arthur and in prize steamers fully explain the diminution of import. The very large increase in purchases of raw cotton from abroad in the half-year under review was in consequence of short stocks resulting from high prices at the places of production during the early part of 1904. The imports of rice, beans, wheat, flour and kerosene were doubtless affected by the prospect of increased tariff rates which came into force from July 1st, and the marked increases in beans, bean-cake and other fertilizers were the result of the re-opening of the Manchurian trade after the fall of Port Arthur. For the rest, the great growths in other staples were evidently attributable to the demand caused by the war.

The movements of specie during the period under review were so largely affected by the State's financial transactions that they scarcely find a proper place in a trade summary. We append the figures, however, on account of their general interest:—

	First half 1905.	First half 1904.	First half 1903.
Exports of gold coins & bullion	Yen. 6,367,230	Yen. 80,762,409	Yen. 2,495,157
Exports of silver coins & bullion	441,530	709,353	1,091,816
Exports, Totals	6,808,760	81,471,762	3,586,973
Imports of gold coins & bullion	16,761,040	2,051,627	17,487,937
Imports of silver coins & bullion	6,232,285	9,576,827	1,905,882
Imports, Totals	22,993,325	11,628,454	19,393,819
Total movements of specie	29,802,085	93,100,216	21,990,792

It remains to examine the entries and clearances of ships:—

SHIPPING RETURNS, STEAMERS.

	First half 1905.		First half 1904.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Japanese	2,073	1,468,754	1,424	1,265,341
British	2,663	7,122,736	2,239	6,073,042
United States...	387	1,715,006	271	1,097,591
German	705	1,748,333	632	1,561,276
French	103	221,469	111	255,891
Norwegian	1,157	1,195,072	612	609,734
Others	404	496,631	370	532,229

Totals..... 7,488 13,968,501 5,719 11,395,002

	First half 1905.		First half 1904.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Japanese	3,643	4,917,501	3,643	4,917,501
British	1,763	4,718,836	1,763	4,718,836
United States...	273	971,935	273	971,935
German	401	1,171,758	401	1,171,758
French	103	221,758	103	221,758
Norwegian	331	330,383	331	330,383
Others	467	698,792	467	698,792

Totals 6,981 13,030,963

SAILING VESSELS.

	First half 1905.		First half 1904.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Japanese	2,251	63,580	1,412	47,655
Others	11	45,960	47	68,027

Grand Totals.. 2,262 109,440 1,459 115,682

	First half 1905.		First half 1904.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Japanese	1,681	72,912	1,681	72,912
Others	78	86,299	78	86,299

Grand Totals 1,759 169,211

This table shows that out of a total of 7,488 steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 13,968,501 tons, the tonnage of Japanese steamers was only 1,468,754, or a little more than ten per cent. of the whole, whereas in the corresponding period of 1903, before the war broke out, Japan's share had been 27 per cent. This of course is explained by the fact that the greater part of Japan's mercantile marine was withdrawn from trade routes for the service of the State. It is interesting to note that Norwegian steamers took the principal part in supplying the deficiency thus caused.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

A TELEGRAM from London to the *Hochi Shimbun* says that, by way of set-off to the new Anglo-Japanese alliance, Germany has entered into a compact with Russia. One would have expected the telegram to add "by way of set-off to the Anglo-French entente." Germany's foreign politics are the subject of so many rumours that the most patient publicist finds himself bewildered. In Emperor WILLIAM's frank endeavours to assist President ROOSEVELT's pacific efforts there should have been ample material to contradict the tale that at his last meeting with the TSAR the KAISER counselled his Imperial brother not to sheathe the sword. Yet the tale still circulates with considerable vitality, now, however, in a somewhat modified form, namely, that the German Sovereign did not advise continuance of the war, but did advise an unbending attitude towards the heavier peace terms. His Majesty's information and conviction being that Japan would withdraw those terms rather than renew the combat. That is a much more insidious version of the legend, for it involves no inconsistency with the subsequent course of events; it attributes to the KAISER a de-

gree of political foresight which the world, observing his career, is quite prepared to credit, and it does not require us to imagine any excessive straining of diplomatic conventions. It falls, too, into a fitting place side by side with the new story of a Russo-German compact; a reversion, in short, to the policy of BISMARCK. Such rumours, even if they be subsequently proved wholly baseless—as they frequently are—have always this interest, namely, that they indicate what the world is thinking of. No one, we presume, is so silly as to suggest that the smallest blame would attach to Emperor WILLIAM either for lending some of his political insight to the TSAR or for compacting an alliance with the great Northern Power. His Majesty's first duty is to his country and if, to his undoubtedly astute eyes, these proceedings seem likely to promote the Fatherland's welfare and the interests of his own *welt-politik*, he would be blame-worthy did he neglect to adopt them. A Russo-German alliance is just as legitimate as an Anglo-Japanese alliance or an Anglo-French entente. But why does the onlooking world attribute such a line of policy to the KAISER? What is it that His Majesty is supposed to have in view? Certainly not a renewal of the Far-Eastern conflict. Out of that Germany could derive no advantage nor, great and powerful as she is, could she contribute much material aid to its conduct. We must assume then that at some points much near home the KAISER is supposed to see solid gain for Germany and substantial compensation for Russia, smarting under a sense of recent defeat. These points are the Persian Gulf and the Valley of the Euphrates; not India, or China, or Mongolia, or Manchuria, or Korea. In Mongolia Russia's activity will doubtless continue and from thence she may ultimately renew her attempts against China; but many years must pass before she can hope to accomplish even the beginnings of anything serious in either Manchuria or Korea, and as for India, it is probably guaranteed by the new alliance if it ever was really menaced. Russia, however, can not be reasonably expected to abandon her struggle for access to ice-free seas, and the Persian Gulf now offers the only, or at any rate the easiest, field for such enterprise, while collaterally Germany might pursue her programme of expansion in the Valley of the Euphrates. Evidently that is what the world is thinking. From that estimate of Middle-Eastern politics there readily emerges this notion of a Russo-German alliance as well as the newly modified version of the KAISER's advice to the TSAR on board the *Hohenzollern*. Unhappily an alliance between the two great empires of continental Europe, if contracted with such a motive, would be very far from promoting peace. It would, on the contrary, make for war. Nothing remains therefore but to hope that rumour is again egregiously mistaken.

MISS ROOSEVELT.

Miss Alice Roosevelt arrived at Tientsin from Peking on Sept. 16th. The same evening she was entertained to dinner by Viceroy Yuan. A Seoul telegram to the *Hochi* reports that she is expected to arrive there on Sept. 19th, via Chemulpo, and to stay for about four days. On the 17th she will leave the capital for Fusan, where she will embark on her way home.

Miss Roosevelt arrived at Chemulpo on Sept. 19th by the American cruiser *Ohio* from Tientsin. She left immediately for Seoul by train. In the Korean capital she is expected to stay a few days after which she will leave for Fusan by train. At that port she will embark for Japan on her way home. As reported in our columns on Sept. 15th, she will not pay a visit to Tokyo during her present tour, but according to the *Shogun*, she will revisit Kyoto.

A Seoul telegram to the *Jiji* says that Miss Roosevelt arrived in Seoul at 7 p.m. on Sept. 19th from Chemulpo, being escorted by a reception committee from the Korean Court by many Americans and Japanese. She left the West Gate station in a palanquin and passed to the Detached Palace, being escorted by soldiers, gendarmes and police. After a short rest there, she left for the American Legation where accommodation had been prepared for her. She is expected to stay in the capital for four days.

At noon on the 20th she will be received by the Emperor in audience and entertained by His Majesty. At 2 p.m. she will meet the Korean Ministers of State, after which she will visit prominent places in the city. At 4 p.m., she will be entertained at the War Department.

At noon on the 21st she will be entertained by the Emperor, and in the evening at the American Legation. At noon on the 22nd and at 7 p.m. she will be entertained at the Palace.

She is expected to leave Seoul on the morning of the 23rd. The Korean Ladies Association, however, intends to entertain her at noon.

The Mitsukoshi Gofukuten, the well-known piece goods dealers of Tokyo, intend to present Miss Roosevelt with a *kimono* (dress) and an *obi* (belt) to wear when she arrives in this country on her way home. The dress is made of light blue crepe, with a pattern of autumn flowers with gold embroidery. The belt is of costly *atsuta* silk, having a wide embroidered on it in various natural colors.

THE YOKOHAMA DISTURBANCE.

Matters in Yokohama have now mainly settled down. The expense of reconstructing the boxes destroyed by the rioters is estimated at sixteen hundred yen. On Sept. 16th, 200 pillars of the City Assembly met to discuss the matter.

Two youths were arrested on Friday. They are reported to have attempted to set fire to a building at Kinode-cho, Ota, belonging to a foreign religious body.

Early on the morning of Saturday, a fire started in Wakaba-cho. It was put out by the fire department. The damage was serious. The incident has been arrested by the gendarmes. He is reported to be a loafer.

As public order has been completely restored in Yokohama the military guards have been drawn. The removal commenced on the morning of Sept. 18th and was completed by noon the following day.

On Monday morning, five men were arrested by the Isezaki-cho police and four by the Nishi-cho police on a charge of having been concerned in the recent trouble. They are now under examination in the District Court.

Fujitani Kamekichi, fifty years old, was arrested at No. 74, former Settlement, Kobe, on the 17th, and subsequently sentenced to imprisonment for a term of six months on the charge of symptoms of hydrophobia on the account of a malady. According to the *Kobe Herald*, he was bitten by a dog about a month ago.

THE BOOKSHELF.

'Japan Year Book.'

This is the title of a volume just issued from the Japan Year Book Office in Tsukiji. It is in the English language—not always perfect English, but the errors are few and all criticism in this field is disarmed by the frank admission of the compilers that they "have to ask the indulgence of the reader for their defective English, for circumstances have not allowed them to profit themselves from the help of a foreigner"—and the compilers are Mr. Takenobu and Mr. Takeda. We can not hesitate to pronounce the volume the most useful compendium of solid information about Japan that has ever been published. It embodies vital statistics of every kind; statistics rightened by remarks which certainly do not err on the side of reserve. It is evidently as impossible to make an exhaustive examination of such a volume as it is of a lexicon, but we have tested many of its pages and found them, in every case, accurate and thorough so far as we can judge. Indeed we should say that the book will be absolutely indispensable to every one desiring to acquaint himself with Japanese affairs, and we desire these words to be understood not as a perfunctory formula but as a sincere expression of opinion. Mr. Takenobu we have had the pleasure of knowing personally for many years, and it is no surprise to us to find that his untiring industry and earnest scholarship have suggested to him the idea of this excellent work and carried him through the great labour of compiling it. Among its masses of serviceable information we may note that 57 closely printed pages are devoted to the lives and careers of contemporary worthies," and here the foreign reader can learn at a glance everything that is essential to know about the men of modern Japan. To collect details for this section of the volume must have been in itself a heavy task. We should add that this capital book costs only 4 shillings 2 yen.

The "Kokka."

The third number of the new English edition of the *Kokka* is quite up to the level of its predecessors. Mr. Seichi Taki contributes the third part of his interesting essay on the "Characteristics of Japanese Painting" and Mr. Kosaku Hamada the second chapter of his "Sculpture of the Tempyō era." Then there is an unsigned paper on Iyagawa Choshun's "Amusements of the seasons," and a brief account of the Shōso. The letter press is illustrated with seventeen plates, two of them coloured and all beautifully executed. These pictures alone suffice to give great value to the volume and being supplemented by such excellent essays as those here enumerated they make a most attractive educational treatise on Japanese art.

The *Maid of the River*, by Mrs. CAMPBELL PRAED: London, Fisher Unwin's Colonial Library.

One can always rely on receiving from Mrs. Campbell Praed's pen an interesting story, especially if she is describing the, to her, familiar land of Australia. Her experiences of the lonies lying beneath the Southern Cross extend from childhood to middle age, and as she had an observant eye and later became possessed of the gift of a ready writer she conjures up before our mental vision pictures of Australian life whose truthfulness none can deny. The "Maid of the River" deals with the tangled story of Nunaina stiac, the eldest daughter of a ruined squatter

of French extraction; Willy Chase, an Australian-born superintendent of a station in the back-blocks of the Never-Never country; and one Alexander Stewart, who, boasting of Royal descent, turns out to be a most despicable cad, whose only likeness to the erstwhile Royal House of Scotland is that he cannot remain faithful to man, woman or child. Nunaina—the word comes from the tongue of the Aborigines and means the Loved and Loving—while still a shy, untutored child of the Bush, is betrothed to Willy Chase. Willy, however, has to leave her amid most uncongenial surroundings in the capital of the colony, and rides off to the Never-Never. Then comes Mr. Alexander Stewart, and his appearance on the scene is disastrous. With a conscience divested of all traces of honourable scruples he set himself to win the love of Nunaina, though he knows of her engagement and besides is married to an inmate of a lunatic asylum, and succeeds so well that he entraps the innocent child into going through the form of a Scotch marriage with him. She in her infinite faith believes in all the lies he tells her, and, as is usual in such cases, her confidence is misplaced. Disaster befalls and the woman has to bear the burden, while the scoundrel escapes. But Mrs. Campbell Praed is old fashioned enough to make her story close as the beloved stories of our mothers' days used invariably to end, and so Nemesis pursues Alexander Stewart to his sure undoing; Willy Chase is rewarded for all his noble faithfulness and Nunaina realises the meaning of her name at last.

Throughout the book the authoress succeeds in keeping the atmosphere and scenery of South Australia ever before our eyes, and her types are men and women easily realisable amid their surroundings. Altogether the "Maid of the River," will make an hour or so pass very pleasantly.

YOKOHAMA YACHT CLUB.

With a fine south-easterly breeze all the races set down on the programme for Saturday were brought off successfully.

The cruisers and 39-raters started together at 2 p.m. Of the big boats *Mary* at once took the lead and was first out of the harbour entrance, though *Kingfisher* was very close up. Almost immediately upon coming on the wind *Maid Marion* had her topmast with all its gear and canvas carried away and consequently her chances in the race were gone. *Mary* kept her lead all round the course and finished first, but *Kingfisher*, with a handicap of 20 minutes, took the first prize with six minutes to spare. The following are the times:—

	Finish.	Arbitrary
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
<i>Mary</i>	3 41.40	4 41.40
<i>Kingfisher</i>	3 55.22	4 35.22

Four yachts started in the cruising class, *Asagao*, *Surprise*, *Wanderer* and *Kathleen*. The course being the same as the 39-raters around the Widow Buoy, *Asagao* led all round and got her gun six seconds ahead of *Surprise*, but the latter had a handicap of fourteen minutes and so took the prize. The times were as follows:—

	Finish.	Arbitrary
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
<i>Surprise</i>	4 12.11	3 58.11
<i>Wanderer</i>	4 14.58	4 00.58
<i>Kathleen</i>	4 25.04	4 04.04
<i>Asagao</i>	4 12.05	4 12.05

Five 21-raters raced over the Tachibana and Mandarin Bluff Course. *Aimée* led and won by over six minutes. The following are the times:—

	Finish.
	h.m.s.
<i>Pele</i>	3 55.02
<i>Aimée</i>	3 48.16
<i>Edna</i>	3 56.22
<i>Winsome</i>	3 56.48
<i>Sunbeam</i>	3 59.09

Four Larks sailed over the Tachibana and Mandarin Bluff Course. No. 11 won easily. The other starters were Nos. 1, 5, and 4, but the last mentioned gave up.

CRICKET.

That classic contest, Married v. Single, which fills so many pages in the score books of Clubs possessed of any antiquity was played by the members of the Y. C. & A. C. on Saturday afternoon in very hot, close weather. It seemed on Friday and Saturday as though the summer of 1905 had at length grown tired of pretending and made up its mind to show us what hot weather really is, and under the circumstances sorely tried humanity naturally wilted. The Single men went in to bat first on Saturday, and though their energies were not remarkable they kept the poor Married men toiling and broiling in the field for the best part of the afternoon, though their score was only 156 when the last wicket fell. Dixon, 61, H. W. Kilby 37 (this player was called away from the field when he was nicely set), and J. M. Mollison, 20, were the top scorers.

The Married Men made but an indifferent showing with the bat (with the exception of W. D. S. Edwards), the baking experiences of the afternoon evidently telling greatly upon their energies. Even the valiant President of the Club failed to break his duck, a misfortune which befel three others besides himself. When time was called the Benedicts had still one man to go in. Score:—

SINGLE.

A. E. Cooper, c. Maitland, Edwards	3
B. C. Foster, c. Emerson, b. Moon	0
E. N. Lambert, bowled, Moon	3
J. T. Dixon c. Thwaites, b. Emerson	61
J. McClure, W. D. S. Edwards	0
J. M. Mollison, c. Kingdon, b. Moon	20
H. W. Kilby, retired	37
O. Strome, c. Moon, b. E. B. S. Edwards	5
B. C. Lambert, c. Thwaites, b. Emerson	13
T. W. Kilby, c. Kingdon, b. Emerson	5
S. W. Argent, not out	0
Extras	9

Total

156

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

SINGLE.

	R.	B.	M.	W.
Dr. Moon	72	25	5	3
E. B. S. Edwards	24	28	—	1
Dr. Emerson	60	38	1	3
A. Kingdon	30	28	—	—
E. W. Maitland	24	19	—	—
W. D. S. Edwards	66	19	5	2

MARRIED.

J. E. Holmes, b. McClure	0
C. Thwaites, c. H. W. Kilby, b. Dixon	5
J. R. Thomson, b. McClure	0
G. G. Brady, b. McClure	6
A. Kingdon, c. McClure, b. Dixon	13
W. D. S. Edwards, not out	31
Dr. Wheeler, b. Dixon	0
E. B. S. Edwards, c. and b. McClure	4
Dr. Emerson, b. Dixon	0
E. W. Maitland, not out	1
Dr. Moon, did not bat	0
Extras	4

63

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	B.	M.	W.
J. McClure	66	37	—	4
J. T. Dixon	60	22	2	4

YOKOHAMA HARBOUR.

The Yokohama City Assembly held a meeting on Sept. 17th in connexion with the enterprise of improving Yokohama harbour. Mayor Ichihara made a lengthy speech, after which he delivered an explanation of the scheme which had been investigated by the committee. The proposal of the committee is as follows:—

- 1.—The construction of a second pier, and buildings on land connecting with it. Godowns to be built in connection with the present pier.
- 2.—Expenditure needed for the foregoing is estimated at yen 8,175,000.
- 3.—About yen 2,750,000, one-third of the foregoing estimate shall be borne by the City and the remainder defrayed by the Central Treasury.
- 4.—The construction works are intended to be completed within five years.

The Assembly decided unanimously to promote the original scheme. On Tuesday, Mayor Ichihara proceeded to the Department of Finance and submitted the scheme to the Minister.

THE LAW COURTS.

JAMES THOM v. FUJIWARA.

A case instituted by Mr. James Thom, representative of the Yokohama office of the London Times, against Mr. K. Fujiwara, claiming yen 85, came up on Sept. 19th in the Yokohama Local Court before Judge Kaidzuka.

Mr. Thom was present and his Japanese employee acted as interpreter. Defendant was absent.

Plaintiff stated that on March 27th, 1903, he sold to the defendant a set of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* for yen 195, as well as a case to hold the books, for yen 30, making a total of yen 225. The conditions were that when the books were delivered to defendant he was to pay yen 5, and then to pay yen 10 every month and to complete the payments by January 27th, 1905. The defendant, however, failed to keep his promise, leaving a balance, as claimed. After the time expired, plaintiff gave a grace of four months—extending the period of payment to May this year. Defendant, however, had not paid the balance.

The Court delivered sentence in favour of plaintiff, together with costs.

RUSSO-CHINESE BANK v. DOURILLE.

The hearing of a case filed by the Russo-Chinese Bank against Mr. P. Dourille, No. 164, Yokohama, claiming yen 2,676.77 and interest was resumed on Sept. 20th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Yasuda.

Plaintiff's counsel produced several letters as evidence and gave a brief explanation. The defendant's counsel stated that he saw these letters for the first time and consequently was not prepared to give a definite reply. He further said that he must consult his client regarding them. At this stage, the plaintiff's counsel delivered the copies of the evidence to the defendant's counsel.

Defendant's counsel asked the Court to adjourn the case to enable him to make preparations, and he added that the parties are now conducting negotiations to settle the dispute out of Court.

The Court adjourned the hearing till 9 a.m. on Oct. 11th.

THE "KINJO MARU" DISASTER FUND.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of the following sums on behalf of the widows and orphans created by the *Kinjo Maru* disaster in the Inland Sea:—

	Yen.
H. E. Sir Claude and Lady Macdonald.....	200
Mr. J. T. Hamilton	100
Capt. and Mrs. Brinkley	50
Mr. E. M. Hobart Hampden	25
M. N. Gubhai & Co.	25
Capt. and Mrs. Young	20
Mr. Geo. H. Barclay	50
Mr. V. A. Caesar Hawkins.....	10
Mr. A. F. White	10

Per Mr. Montague Beart:—

Mr. Montague Beart	5
Mrs. Beart	5
Staff of "Home Circle"	5
Mr. T. H. R. Shaw	5
Mr. A. E. Pearson	5
Mr. C. W. Cooper	5
Mr. J. T. Dixon	2
Captain Lycett, S. S. "Yangtze"	5
Captain Chirines, S. S. "Orestes"	5

Subscriptions of members of the Yokohama

King's Daughters' Circle	40
Messrs. Sale and Frazar, Ltd.	100

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Sixteen hundred invalids arrived on Sept. 17th at Hiroshima from the front.

On Sept. 14th, 720 invalids were brought from the front to Hiroshima by three transports.

The rooms of the Men's Reading Room Association are now open each evening until ten o'clock.

The Fuji Cotton Spinning Co. intends to in-

crease the present capital of yen 2,600,000 by yen 2,400,000.

Mr. C. von Saldern, German Minister to Seoul, who had been on a visit to Kiaochow, returned on Sept. 13th to his post.

A Seoul telegram to the *Nichi Nichi* says that Mr. Han Kyuha, Premier of Korea, presented his resignation on Sept. 17th.

The British cruiser *Flora* recently arrived at Singapore to take the place of the battleship *Albion*, which has returned home.

A telegram from Sapporo says that on the morning of Sept. 18th, snow fell on Mt. Ishikari. This is four days earlier than last year.

The reports of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company show a profit for the first half of 1905 of 7,000,000 marks, an increase over that of 1904.

Marquis Ito paid a visit to Marquis Yamagata, Chief of the Staff, on Sept. 19th at the latter's private residence. Their conference lasted for several hours.

On Sept. 21st, 225 invalids from the front arrived at Shimabashi by the 12.35 p.m. train. They belong to the First Division and the Imperial Body Guards.

Major-General Osawa, Chief of the Transportation and Communications Department of the Imperial Headquarters, left Tokyo on Sept. 20th by the 6 p.m. train for Dairen, Liaotung.

On Sunday, the Emperor visited his office and attended to affairs of State. Lieut.-General Iseji, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Body-Guards at home was received by His Majesty.

During August, 465,280 *kin* of tea was exported to San Francisco, 1,142,250 *kin* to New York, 434,156 *kin* to Canada, 2,220,104 *kin* to Chicago and 119,215 *kin* to other places in America.

It is reported by the *Nichi Nichi* that the Government intends to establish next year a bank for the encouragement of trade with China; commercial museums at some important places abroad, and to appoint several commercial agents in America and Europe. For this purpose the authorities are drafting an estimate of expenditures to be introduced in the next session of the Diet.

According to the investigations of the Finance Department money in circulation at the end of August was estimated as follows:—

	Yen.
Gold	23,267,802
Silver	86,375,600
Convertible notes	263,286,205
Various at the front	43,208,000
Various in Formosa	5,142,000

Tokyo papers publish a rumour that after the ratification of the peace treaty, Baron Komura, peace envoy, and Viscount T. Hayashi, Minister in London, will be promoted Count; Mr. Chinda, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Takahira, Minister in Washington, to Viscount; and Mr. Uchida, Minister in Peking, Mr. Kurino, formerly Minister in St. Petersburg, and Mr. G. Hayashi, Minister in Seoul, Baron. The report is current in Foreign Office circles.

A San Francisco telegram, dated Sept. 1st, to the *Manila American*, says:—All Europe is alarmed over a cholera epidemic which has broken out along the Russia-German frontier. The disease is spreading rapidly, and has already reached Hamburg. Strict quarantine measures have been taken, and every precaution to stamp it out. The epidemic is already being felt by the big steamship lines, as several hundred bookings for passages across the Atlantic from New York and other other Atlantic coast ports, have been cancelled.

A Sapporo telegram reports that the crew, nine men in all, of the sailing vessel *Joyo Maru* arrived on Sept. 10th at Atsukeshi. According to them, when the ship arrived at Ozernoi, Kamchatka, to obtain fresh water, the Russians fired upon her,

injuring one of the crew. All the others, however, escaped by a boat. The hull and cargo were seized by the Russians. While drifting about the Japanese were saved by the American steamer *Castle* and removed to Shumshu in the *Kasile*, where they embarked on the sailing vessel *Chloe Maru*.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha held a general meeting on Sept. 20th in the Nibonbashi Club, Tokyo. On this occasion, the accounts for the first year were submitted to shareholders. The net profit was yen 210,687.96. Of this amount, yen 12,000 was set apart for reserve, yen 195,000 was allotted as an interim dividend, at the rate of 12 per cent., per annum, and the remainder was carried forward to the next account. Subsequently, a proposal to add yen 6,500,000 to the present capital was introduced. The scheme is that the additional amount shall be used between June and September, 1907, and employed in constructing two steamers. The shareholders consented to the proposal.

The Autumn races for the Challenge Cup between the Mosquito Yacht Club and the Kasei Sailing Club will take place in Yokohama on Saturday next. The first race will be held in the forenoon, the second in the afternoon and should a third and deciding race be necessary will be sailed on Sunday. Up to the present the Mosquito Yacht Club has scored three wins, two in Yokohama and one at Kobe, and the Kobe Club two wins, both at Kobe. In the coming races Messrs. W. W. Campbell and W. Carst will represent Kobe and Messrs. G. and F. J. Hall Yokohama. The boats selected for the matches are the *Pete* and the *Mosquito*. The ordinary Mosquito Club race arranged for next Saturday is postponed until a later date.

The directors of the Hokkaido Railway Co. met in Tokyo on Sept. 18th and discussed a proposal to raise a loan of 10 million yen in London. The conditions of the London syndicate were:—interest at 5 per cent., the price of loan £95; the railways, coal, plants, factories and other properties belonging to the company to be pledged as security; the loan to be redeemed not later than 1925 years. The directors of the company decided to accept the conditions. In connection with the enterprise, an extraordinary general meeting of the company will be held on Oct. 3rd to give the consent of the shareholders. The *Shogyo* says that a foreign firm in Yokohama represents the London syndicate and that the price of the loan is yen 91.75.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

A new work by Captain A. T. Mahan, 17 volumes will be published in October by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Co. (Ld.), entitled "Sea Power in its Relations to the History of 1812." The volumes will contain photographs, illustrations, maps, and plans.

There has just died near Mayence, Germany, Gutenberg was born and died, Baron Adolf von Molsberg, whose surviving brother, Baron Henri von Molsberg, a former General in the Wurtemberg Army, is now the last descendant of the inventor of printing. Gutenberg left no wife and after his death the only surviving member of his family was the daughter of his paternal uncle, Gottlieb Gensfleisch. This young lady married Judge Jehan van Molsberg, whose last descendant is the childless Wurtemberg Baron.

Attention is being directed by one of the papers to a French poetess in humble life who inhabits one of the Alpine cantons of the Grisons region, so much associated with the name of Berlioz. Her name is Victorine Picot, and she inhabits the mountainous village of Haut Neuchâtel. Her husband is a working cabinet maker and her daughters ply the handloom, and the mother is a laborious peasant woman with grey hair, and a composer of verses which she has always been poor to seek to publish, though they attract the gentry from the neighbouring chateaux in the cottage in the holiday season, and some of the

poems have in this way been filched for gratuitous use in newspapers. Now there is a prospect of their finding a wider fame, to the profit of the humble author.

A curious incident is reported in connection with the monument of Mirabeau. The tombstone of the great tribune has, according to information received by the old Paris Commission, been quite accidentally found in an elementary school at Argenteuil—just for all the world as if it had been the derelict top or discarded slate pencil of a schoolboy of a past generation. The curious point of the story arises from the fact that Mirabeau was buried in the Church of St. Genevieve, and antiquarians are puzzling their heads as to how his tombstone got to Argenteuil.

The other day at a meeting of the Public Health Congress Dr. Des Voeux did a public service in coining a new word for the London fog, which was referred to as "smog," a compound of "smoke" and fog. There is a peculiar fascination about the portmanteau word, which will be always associated with the name of Lewis Carroll, and it is remarkable how neatly he used to express what he meant by combining two words. Most of the awe-inspiring adjectives in "Jabberwocky" are compound words, as, for instance, "slithy," a blend of "lithe" and "slippery."

There is a good deal in the view of a certain lady editor who recently expressed her opinions on children's reading. "Boys and girls want something more real than the matter served up to them by their existing magazines. Children's tastes have altered, and nowadays they refuse to be interested in the good little girl and the good little boy who never do anything wrong." Children are only human after all, and we can remember the unutterable weariness of those books of our childhood, such as "Sandford and Merton" and "The Fairchild Family," where a standard of moral excellence was set up which it was impossible to imitate.

A quite heroic attempt is being made by Canon Horsley to teach the children of Walworth to speak the King's English in the Church schools. He finds they can write it well enough, but when it comes to pronunciation the misuse of the vowels is deplorable. The rector of St. Peter's who has been referring to the matter in his parish magazine, quotes some examples of the Walworth vernacular against which he is fighting. "I've been to take her home" comes out, "Binter tiker rome"; "Oh, shake hands" is represented by "Ow shy cans"; and "I've been having a game" is thus given by the Canon as the best representation of Walworth speech, "Binnavingagime."

An appeal has been issued on behalf of Miss Ethel Bret Harte, daughter of the famous novelist. It points out that Bret Harte died in poor circumstances, leaving his daughter Ethel totally unprovided for. Miss Bret Harte finds the struggle for a livelihood very hard. Her health has broken down at a time when she has been striving to earn her living on the concert platform and the stage. It is thought that many in Great Britain, the United States and elsewhere who loved his books, would be disposed to contribute a small sum (amounts of even 5s. would be exceedingly acceptable), in order that a fund may be raised which may permanently benefit Miss Ethel Bret Harte. The committee includes Mr. George Meredith.

Is taciturnity to be classed among the notes of true greatness? We have had William the Silent, and the great Molke used to be described as "dumb in seven languages," the allusion being to his attainments as a linguist. But in aversion from expenditure of words, Hoche, the famous French revolutionary general, could vie with the most taciturn personage in history. For writing, even in the freest intercourse of family life, he had an antipathy scarcely less than for talking among casual acquaintances. With all the glitter upon him of his conquest of the heroic Vendéans, he condensed all his sentiments in a letter of just three printed newspaper lines:—"Peace is concluded," he wrote, "and your husband, the victor, is well. Take care, my good Marthe, of

our little child. I embrace you.—L. Hoche." Few communications could be more laconic than this letter, which has just been offered to the Invalides.

The recent announcement that a biography of the painter G. F. Watts is to be written by his widow will be very widely welcomed. Mrs. Watts, in the letter by which she has publicly signified this intention, refers to her not unnatural hesitation to undertake such a task, but expresses also her desire to give her husband's "life of thought as far as possible in his own words." Her idea apparently is to compile a book from the notes left by him, from letters in her possession, and from others which have been lent to her, or which she may be able to borrow from the people in whose possession they happen to be. A biography constructed out of such materials ought certainly, as she puts it, "to reveal from within the personality which drew forth the deep love and veneration of so many very intimate friends," and it ought to throw a valuable light upon the career of a man who has a place among the chief figures of the Victorian era.

There is a very interesting article in the current number of the *Library*, which gives some statistics of the Reading Room of the British Museum. The desks are crowded with students all day long, and in addition to the books of reference, some twenty thousand in number, which fill the open shelves of the room, from three to four thousand volumes are given out every day. Theology in a wide sense, including the Bible, Biblical literature, Church history, and works on the religious rites and ceremonies of all races and creeds, is easily at the head of the list with about three hundred volumes. Topography comes next, with about twenty fewer, and of these books on London amount to a quarter, books on English topography to another quarter, the other half being for the rest of the world. History and biography come next. English history being mostly in demand, and books on France and the French provinces second. Essays, criticism, and miscellaneous literature take the third place, and are followed by fiction—not less than five years old—moral philosophy, poetry and the fine arts, the drama, law and philology, political economy, and so on down to politics, mathematics, and chemistry, which have about forty volumes apiece, and lastly, works on naval and military subjects, which seldom have more than three or four volumes each. It is a curious list, and throws a useful light on the sort of studies taken up by the readers in the Museum.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

In order still further to cement German and American good will, the German Emperor has asked Prince Henry of Prussia to make another trip to the United States immediately after the autumn military manoeuvres, which will take place in the vicinity of Homburg.

American papers announce that the Depew Improvement Company have repaid to the Equitable Life Assurance Company the sum of \$293,850, being the principal and interest of the loan made by the Assurance Company on the advice of Senator Depew.

The court of inquiry into the U. S. S. *Bennington* disaster found that safety valves and steam gauges were out of commission, and that the gross and continued neglect of Ensign Charles L. Wade was responsible for the tragedy. Wade failed to make tests demanded by the regulations and his trial by court-martial is recommended.

A special to the *New York Herald* from London says:—Now that the season is over it would appear that there were more Americans left stranded in London this year than ever, haunting the big hotels and looking for wealthy American visitors passing through London homeward bound in order to appeal to their charity. There are many Americans of both sexes who find it impossible to make the hoped-for living in London, who cannot raise money for their fare to

America, and consequently either have to face starvation or ask help from holiday-making Americans in this country. It is said there are hundreds of these luckless men and women in London.

The Secretary of the United States Navy has ordered the court-martial of Commander Lucien Young in addition to Ensign Wade, the officers who were aboard the ill-fated gunboat *Bennington* when she was blown up in San Diego harbour last month. They are charged with the responsibility for the unfortunate occurrence. The board of inquiry recently placed the blame on Ensign Wade but the reviewing authority added that of the commander.

Joseph W. Mather, who was the oldest member of the famous quartet that sang at the Republican meetings during the memorable Fremont and Dayton campaign of 1856, died on Aug. 21 at Darien, Conn., in the house where he was born eighty-six years ago. Mather also sang in the first Lincoln campaign. After that the quartet broke up and Mather went to California to take charge of the marketing of the product of a quick-silver mining company. He had taught school before the war and was the principal of one of the public schools. He graduated from the University of California. In 1889 he came to New York as the representative of the Pacific Coast Borax Company. Mather retired from business in 1897. He attributed his health partly to singing.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court, Boston, on August 22nd, for the appointment of a commission to take the testimony of Mr. John D. Rockefeller and other officers of the Standard Oil Company in the \$50,000,000 suit brought by Mrs. Elizabeth F. Greenough of Boston who alleges that the amount is due her as royalty on the oil refined by the company since 1874. The suit is based on an alleged contract made with the late Benjamin F. Greenough, the inventor of a refining process, by the terms of which Greenough was to receive one-quarter of a cent on every gallon of oil sold by the Standard Oil Company. Mr. H. H. Rogers, who is made chief defendant, in his reply to the suit, says an agreement was made, but that Greenough himself vacated it on January 1, 1875.

The drawing power of New York is getting to be greater than that of Paris or London. There is no longer a dull season in the metropolis. The big hotels of the city—and it has more and finer caravansaries than any other place in the world—are filled all the year around. In the winter one class of visitors make use of them; in the summer an entirely different lot come on the scene, but they all bring dollars to the tills of the Bonifaces and to the purveyor of amusements. It is not probable that New York will attract Europeans on a great scale, but it will always prove a powerful magnet to draw Americans, and as there are more of the latter who have money enough and the disposition to travel and see the accessible sights than there are on the Continent of Europe, the future of the metropolis as the Paris of America is assured.

The prevailing impression that health conditions on the Panama isthmus are not favourable is contradicted in an interesting article in the current *Harper's Weekly*, by Colonel W. C. Gorgas, U.S.A., Chief Sanitary Officer in the Canal Zone. Colonel Gorgas tells of the work that has been accomplished by the sanitary department in improving the health conditions on the isthmus; and he shows, by actual figures, that Panama is healthier than many American cities. For whereas New York city, in one year, had a death rate of 20 per thousand, Philadelphia 21 per thousand, and Washington 22 per thousand, Panama had, during a similar period, a death rate of only 14 per thousand. Colonel Gorgas believes that on account of the sanitary work done, yellow fever will soon be exterminated from the Canal Zone.

Census bulletin No. 20 calls attention to the fact that the corporate expenditures of the cities in the United States having more than 25,000 inhabitants in the year 1904 slightly exceeded those

of the National Government. There is nothing surprising in the statement, although the magnitude of the amount expended by the municipalities, \$541,624,203, may startle those who forget that it costs a tremendous sum to provide for the security and minister to the convenience of the millions of people who elect to live in cities. There is one thing to be said about the money expended by municipal corporations—it is wholly for the direct benefit of the people who contribute it. That much cannot be said for the \$540,631,749 expended by the Central Government. It is all presumably disbursed for the common welfare; but the people who live in the country, or in towns remote from the capital, get precious little good out of its handsome buildings and the magnificent streets, or from many of the other objects which call for the disbursement of the vast total.

Mrs Mary Mapes Dodge, poetess, editor of *St. Nicholas' Magazine* and author of several stories for children, died at her summer cottage in Onteora Park, Tannersville, N. Y., on Aug. 21. Mrs. Dodge will be remembered as the author of "Hans Brinker," one of the best books for children printed in the last twenty-five years, and as the editor of *St. Nicholas* from its first issue. Left a widow with two young boys, she became a writer in her efforts to entertain and instruct her children. A series of skating stories which she told in the evening to her two boys was made the basis of "Hans Brinker," which has had an enormous success and is still one of the most popular of juveniles. Other popular books by Mrs. Dodge are "Rhymes and Jingles" and "Donald and Dorothy." One of Mrs. Dodge's hits was "Miss Maloney on the Chinese Question," a satirical skit in Irish dialect, which she wrote for *Scribner's*. When *St. Nicholas* was started, in 1878, Mrs. Dodge was made the editor, and the great success of the magazine was largely due to her knowledge of what children like to read.

Plans are under consideration in the United States War Department which may be laid before Congress at its next session for increasing the war strength of the Army to 250,000 men. Certain officials of the War Department have been working on the plan for several weeks, and now have it in tangible form. The regular Army now consists of 30,000 men, with a war strength estimated at 100,000. The new plan involves the creating of a "regular reserve," consisting of able-bodied discharged soldiers, whose names would be on file at the War Department and who would be ready for service at any moment. The regular reserve would consist of 40,000 men, each of whom would be paid \$3 a month. They would be required to furnish their addresses to the War Department and to notify the department of any change in address. Thus an army of 100,000 men with military training could be quickly mobilized. The plan next includes the creation of a "national reserve" of 100,000 men. Their names and addresses would be on file in the department and they would be paid a small sum yearly, probably about \$3.

Official statistics as to the births in New York in the past year supply some startling figures. Out of a total of 59,196 births only 17,903 were of American parentage. The total, by nationalities, is shown in the following table:

PARENTAGE.	No.
Austrian-Hebrew	6,922
Polish and Russian-Hebrew	9,688
Bosnian	522
Canadian	81
English	184
French	121
German	2,396
Irish	3,880
Italian	11,298
Scotch	65
Swiss	46
Swedish	300
American	11,903
Mixed nationality	11,781

Total..... 59,196

Of these 29,843 were boys and 29,353 girls. A melancholy fact obtrudes itself into the vital statistics. Of the 56,196 infants born within the

year in Manhattan 12,000 are doomed to return within twelve months to the unknown whence they came, and 14,500 will never live to reach their fifth birthday. No better illustration of the cosmopolitan character of New York's population can be afforded than by the tale of the statistics.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The utterances of certain of the vernacular press at this critical time have certainly been such as must fill all well-wishers of Japan with sadness. It is not too much to say that these journals and the misguided patriots that they have influenced have done more serious injury to their country than their worst enemies could possibly have accomplished.

It is a serious statement to make, and yet there can be no doubt in the minds of impartial observers—that the real enemies of Dai Nippon and her highest and truest interests are not in Manchuria or in St. Petersburg; but actually here within her gates and of her own household.

We hear criticisms that the Government has interfered with the liberty of the press. It is not liberty that the Government has interfered with but license—unbridled and criminal license. Does the liberty of the press, for instance, include the right to advocate assassination, to incite the people to acts of violence; and to disgrace Japan in the eyes of the world? If the power of the press be prostituted to such uses as this, is it not high time that rigid supervision should be enforced?

With regard to the present agitation and to the peace question generally, the views of one who regards the situation dispassionately must be simply this:—The Elder Statesmen and the members of the Cabinet have had the best interests of their country at heart. They have inside knowledge of many things which outsiders cannot know. They therefore have data on which to form a judgement which no outsider can at present have. Now, we know that these statesmen unanimously decided in favour of peace. Knowing, as they must have well known—that they would have to face the anger of the unwise and over-sanguine—they nevertheless had the high courage to act according to their convictions and their consciences. This is already recognized and appreciated by enlightened nations and enlightened people throughout the world. The day will come when it will be recognized also by those who are now raising the greatest outcry.

Yours respectfully,

"A MAN IN THE STREET."

September 13th, 1905.

THE "FREEMAN'S JOURNAL."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Whilst thanking you reviewer for his kindly notice of my little book on Admiral Togo, I beg to assure him that there is a New York *Freeman's Journal* as well as a *Dublin* one, and the next time I have a copy sent me, I will forward it to you.

Yours very faithfully

ARTHUR LLOYD.

13, Iigura Rokuchome, Azabu, Tokyo.

September 4, 1905.

THE MILITARY GUARDS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The soldiers sent down from Tokyo in connection with the recent trouble in Yokohama were recalled to-day. They leave the best of impressions behind them. A bluff resident, who sent out every evening to the piquet near his house light refreshments and illustrated papers, was called on by one of the privates just before the company was ordered to fall in. The man thanked his entertainer and his family for their kind attention to himself and comrades and, in their name, he bade his new found foreign friend goodbye and expressed a hope that there would be no further cause for anxiety. The behaviour of the military guards during their stay in Yokohama was exceptionally good, and the courteous bearing of the men deserves recognition.

Yours truly,

OLD RESIDENT.

Yokohama, September 19th.

THE TREATY OF PEACE, A TRIUMPH FOR BUSHIDO.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Our brilliant series of victories has been at last crowned with still more brilliant peace. Thank God "the age of chivalry" is not entirely gone, and the world in general still knows how to welcome and appreciate our display of Bushido on the field as well

as in council. We shall not say whether the new treaty is a success or a failure in our diplomacy. We shall not say whether it is a gain or a loss in our economy. Nor shall we wonder why such a bold promise ends, all of a sudden, in such a tame conclusion. Still less shall we attempt in vain to justify or censure those things that are in themselves so clear, and those so dark and incomprehensible. In short, we shall say nothing which is beyond our own sphere. But we feel it our duty to remind one and all that we Japanese wage war and make peace in accordance with our exalted ideas included under the well-known, but little understood, name of Bushido.

In the beginning of the present war there were some who thought it sheer nonsense that Japan or any other country should at all undertake a war except for selfish purposes, thus unconsciously reflecting the meanness of their own hearts. That same sort of men may now fly to some extraordinary conclusion just the very opposite of the actual facts which prompted the gracious instructions of our Emperor. To begin with they may doubt our national resources. But no doubt is more groundless. It is true that we are poor, very poor compared with either the English or the Americans, but our poverty is our riches. We, remaining at home, could live and work on salted "daikon" and bottled tea or something worse and cheaper still, while our brothers at the front could fight on the same coarse diet. For one example, Major Hasegawa and his cavalry, one hundred and thirty in number, coming the Sungari, pushing deep into the enemy's lines, striking terror into their ranks, performing wonders, and that too in the depth of the Manchurian winter, the thermometer standing forty degrees below zero, lived most of the time on Chinese buckwheat and water! We find other sources of wealth in the treasures preserved in the innumerable temples of the Buddhists and in the palaces of the nobles. Besides these we have the private hoards (I almost said, secret hoards) of many, in the shape of old coins and native bullion. That story of Konishi, the wealthy brewer and banker's "dogitai" (or summer airing) of gold, when his superb mansion of Itami becomes flooded with a glowing deluge of nibukin, koban, oban, bullion, etc., etc., of his deep secret cellars is no exaggeration. My old pupil and friend, Mr. Inouye, the rich owner of Ibaraki, a distant relative of Konishi, was so admitted to view the secret scene. The wretched sight, he told me, struck him dumb—a sight that would have made either Croesus or Midas envious. Marquis Shimazu's bullion, gold rods and chains as well as his inexhaustible gold mines, are doubted by none, though his treasurer never took the public into his confidence. Then nobody knows exactly how rich either Konoike or Homma is. Even an obscure cousin at Sakai, one Otsuka, a small brewer by profession, counts his gold by millions. And we Japanese, with not one single exception, are ready to sacrifice all in case of emergency. Mr. Kono, my old classmate, Yamada Kinoshige, as well as other Jingoos no doubt understand these facts, and so they are holding their noisy meetings. It is well believed in jingoism, why, we could easily "cut war into Africa." *Le Temps*, we understand, says "Both were confronted by financial necessities and practical impossibilities." Impossibilities! no possibilities for the Japanese, fifty millions of whom rose like one man preferring honour to death, justice to gold, and humanity to everything. But as we drew the sword for the sake of peace, justice, and humanity it is quite natural for us to sheathe it forego our demerit, or other advantages, the usual fruits of victory. Besides, it has been our custom, since the memorial past, to behave leniently towards the weak and magnanimously towards a fallen foe whether it realizes his situation or not. Yet this century takes a lesson from the Russo-Japanese war, and if those cannons should ever disturb its peaceful atmosphere, let the warfare be conducted and concluded with the same spirit and the same successes.

When the victorious arms of Hideyoshi, then the sole ruler of Japan under the Mikado, reached Kagoshima, and Shimazu Yoshihisa, the Daimyo, was utterly beaten down, the Taiko's greatness shone out bright, which contributed not a little lustre to our Bushido. He observed that Yoshihisa's disobedience and outrages deserved a severe punishment, but he could not very well bear the thought of terminating the famous old family. So peace was concluded in the Temple of Peace on the banks of the Sendagawa. Although Hideyoshi deprived Yoshihisa of all the regions that he had encroached upon and usurped, yet he left his original possessions of the three provinces untouched. Now Japan drives away the Russians from Korea, Manchuria, and Saghalien but she intends to leave their original possessions in Asia untouched. She therefore divides the island with them as they had originally enjoyed the possession of its Northern half. Can anything be more magnanimous and bushi-like for us than this! We shall not say whether the new treaty should be praised as diplomatic wisdom or condemned as folly; but we dare say it is

not possibly be called an "ignoble peace." On the contrary, it is our triumph and glory. But if this treaty be a political blunder let it be a blunder. Let nobody attempt in vain to justify it. Let nobody, in his attempt at its justification, or its condemnation turn out a traitor against the facts, and against the very message of our gracious Emperor, which filled both hemispheres with admiration. Should utility be adored as Jove, the infallible judge of human actions? Should it be allowed to qualify, or contradict, or annul a pure virtue? In short, let none, not to say "sophisters, economists, and calculators" dare disgrace our triumph and glory in this mean garment of shame and dishonour.

When Iyeyasu took arms against Hideyoshi for the cause of Oda Nobuo, Nobunaga's orphan, the world saw with admiration how justice and humanity triumphed over encroachment and usurpation. The war of Komakiyama, lasting for more than a year, shows some of the brightest pages of Tokugawa's career. The brilliant series of victories won by Iyeyasu made even the haughty Hideyoshi sue for peace, and Oda Nobuo, on whose account the belligerents had taken up arms, now did his utmost to reconcile them. Iyeyasu listened to Nobuo and peace was concluded between the rival chieftains. Iyeyasu received for his victories no recompense whatever. It was a "poor return" so to speak. But he stopped the warfare for the sake of humanity and the peace of his world, the Japanese empire.

This act of Iyeyasu, whatever were his faults and blemishes, merits the highest admiration and respect. Heaven richly rewarded him at last in giving him and his children the supreme power over the whole empire, undisturbed for hundreds of years. In the fullness of time his descendants respectfully returned this power to its rightful owner, the Emperor, and their family now enjoys the title of prince with all its honours and dignity. Japan, so chivalrous and magnanimous, has now signed a new treaty simply for the sake of peace and humanity. Should not the same Heaven which once blessed Iyeyasu and his children so bounteously bless and reward Japan and her children, giving them the supreme command over the East, with all its honours and dignity? And in the fullness of time, i.e. the end of the world, they would respectfully resign this command to its rightful owner, the Emperor on High. Would to God, that they, the poor patriotic heards, now so stirred up, and bewildered, and lost in their noble frenzy, could recollect the magnanimity of Iyeyasu and its incomparable rewards!

Some foreigners at Yokoyama are reported to have declared our new treaty "a poor return." If that is a fact, we thank them for their goodwill towards us, because such an expression shows their love and sincerity of heart. In my last letter to the *Japan Mail* "Our success and the yellow peril," I plainly stated that Japan may surprise the world by apparent ignorance of her own interest; and her sympathy may sometimes make her appear stupid. And as you see, I was right. Japan did surprise the world by her concessions. But good friends, we have beg your pardon for contradicting you. The treaty is not, after all, a "poor return." He is well paid, and is well satisfied, as Portia says. Man, the image of God, should be above mere utility and worldly wisdom. From the Bushido point of view, peace, no less than the war, is satisfactory. It pleased God to see our Bushido triumph on the field, and he thought it wise to send a Raphael, the bringer of peace and goodwill to man, across the wide Ocean of Peace that our old tenets might gain new laurels in the conference chamber; and now on the glory of our victories we see arise the glory of a peace, like

"Another morn,
Risen on mid noon,"
vile our valour and humanity, dispelling the ominous clouds that had ever threatened the eastern skies, illuminate the whole globe and its inhabitants. I am Sir, your obedient servant,
T. T. S.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTERS' SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE "MIKASA" DISASTER—
BRITISH SYMPATHY.

London, Sept. 14.
Universal satisfaction is expressed in Great Britain at the escape of Admiral Go. It is understood that King Edward and the British Admiralty telegraphed their sympathy.

The *Times* says that England, as the east of sea-faring nations of the West, feels greatly the heavy blow which has been dealt the Japanese Navy. Fortunately Japanese are men who bear ill-fortune

unwincing. All nations, including Russian sailors, will mourn the tragic fate that has befallen so many of Japan's sailors and will do homage to the memory of the dead.

All the papers write in a similar strain.

BARON KOMURA.

It is believed that Baron Komura has been attacked by typhoid fever. A specialist has been summoned. His return home has been postponed indefinitely.

THE VATICAN AND JAPAN.

The American Bishop O'Connell has started to convey to the Mikado the Pope's congratulations on the magnanimous peace just arranged and his thanks for the treatment accorded to Catholics in Japan.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

London, Sept. 15.

The feeling in Norway and Sweden appears to be most strained. An authoritative announcement has been made in Stockholm accusing Norway of deliberately deceiving the foreign press on the subject of the demolition of the frontier fortifications. On the other hand Norway declares that Sweden is now making the conditions harder than those demanded by Parliament.

REOPENING TRADE ROUTES.

Later.

The Russo-East Asia Steamship Company announces the opening of a regular service between Russia and the Far East.

MOROCCO.

All the Powers have joined in a Note to the Morocco Government demanding protection for Europeans in view of the insecurity of Tangier in consequence of some tribal fighting.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

London, September 16.

The Norwegian correspondents at Karlstad declare that mobilization orders may be expected at any moment.

THE CAUCASUS.

The revolutionary party at Tiflis has issued a proclamation in favour of a general rising.

THE SCANDINAVIAN POWERS.

Later.

It is stated in London that the Swedish and Norwegian negotiations are proceeding steadily. England is playing an important but unostentatious part, though nothing in the nature of arbitration. Professor Nansen, as the representative of Norway, at present unofficial, and the Swedish ministry chose as the channel of communication the British Foreign Office, whereby to approach each other.

THE BAKU TROUBLES.

London, September 17.

The insurgents at Baku threaten to kill all who resume work and to burn all plants where any attempt is made to repair the damage caused by the fires on Thursday night. In various districts many skirmishes have taken place with considerable loss of life.

THE SEISMIC DISTURBANCES IN ITALY.

Mount Vesuvius is becoming increasingly active and frequent undulatory shocks have taken place in the neighbourhood of the volcano. The activity of Mount Stromboli is also very remarkable.

THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

Later.

The Russian Volunteer Fleet is resuming its Asiatic service. A steamer is leaving Odessa on Wednesday for Nagasaki and Vladivostock. Enormous quantities of goods are awaiting shipment for Siberia.

BARON KOMURA BETTER.

Baron Komura's illness has taken a favourable turn.

THE SCANDINAVIAN TROUBLE
COMPROMISED.

London, September 18.

The Swedish and Norwegian delegates are understood to have reached a compromise, to the great satisfaction and relief of both capitals.

REMEDIAL MEASURES IN RUSSIA.

The Tsar has ordered the assembly of a representative council, presided over by the Minister of Finance, to consider measures for reviving the naphtha industry and also for concentrating a sufficient number of troops to guarantee order in the district of the oil fields.

NORWAY PREPARING FOR THE
WORST.

London, September 19.

Travellers arriving at Stockholm report that Norway last week was energetically preparing for war by constructing temporary fortifications on the frontier, cutting down trees and barricading the roads. Nearly all troops in the central and frontier districts seemed to be mobilised.

Relief is felt in Christiania at the peaceful outlook, but the hope is expressed that peace has not been too dearly bought.

ROYAL REVIEW IN SCOTLAND.

Later.

King Edward has reviewed 40,000 Scottish Volunteers in the King's Park at Edinburgh. The weather was favourable and about 100,000 spectators were present in picturesque surroundings.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON INJURED.

Sir Thomas Lipton, riding past the King at the head of the 2nd Lanark Engineers, was thrown from his horse and kicked in the face, but his injuries are not serious.

TURKEY FORTIFIES THE BOSPORUS.

Fortifications are being rapidly constructed on the Bosphorus as a result of the scare on the occasion of the *Potemkin* mutiny, thus causing great displeasure in Russia, which is understood to have already protested.

THE SECOND HAGUE CONFERENCE.

London, September 20.

The Tsar proposes to invite the Powers to a second Hague Conference. President Roosevelt, deferring to the Tsar, has agreed that the initiative had better come from the originator of the first Conference.

BARON KOMURA.

Baron Komura is convalescent.

REIGN OF TERROR CONTINUES
AT BAKU.

Murders, pillaging and incendiarism continue at Baku. Eleven derricks in the Viceroy Oil Fields, which have hitherto been efficiently protected, were burned yesterday. The insurgents are obstructing and attacking the trains in the Tiflis district.

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

London, September 21.

The negotiations with reference to Morocco are beginning to excite uneasiness. It is stated that Germany's pretensions have grown, and now include the port of Mogador.

RUSSIAN ELECTORS INDIFFERENT.

The bulk of the population in Russia is indifferent to the approaching elections for a parliament, only a small percentage taking up the franchise in consequence of dissatisfaction with the inequitable representation of cities.

Later,

THE VOLUNTEER FLEET AND THE
FAR EAST.

The departure of the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer from Odessa announced on the 17th inst., and of other vessels bound for Vladivostock, has been deferred, pending the abrogation of Japan's right of capture.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

NEXT MAIL IS DUE			
From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong...O. & O...	Coptic 1		F. Sept. 22
Hongkong...C. P. R...	Tartar 2		F. Sept. 22
America...P. M. ...	China 3		Sa. Sept. 23
Europe...N. L. D. ...	Bayern 4		Sa. Sept. 23
Tacoma...B. T. ...	Shammut 5		Su. Sept. 24
Europe...M. M. ...	Caledonien 6		W. Sept. 27
Hongkong...C. P. R. ...	Em. of Japan 7		Th. Sept. 28
Hongkong...B. T. ...	Lyra		F. Sept. 29
Vancouver...C. P. R. ...	Athenian 8		Sa. Oct. 7
America...O. & O. ...	Doric		Sa. Oct. 6
Hongkong...P. M. ...	Siberia		Th. Oct. 12
America...P. M. ...	Manchuria		F. Oct. 13
Vancouver...C. P. R. ...	Em. of India		M. Oct. 16

- 1 Left Hongkong on the 11th inst.
- 2 Left Hongkong on the 13th inst.
- 3 Left San Francisco on the 6th inst.
- 4 Left Nagasaki on the 20th inst.
- 5 Left Seattle on the 6th inst.
- 6 Left Hongkong on the 22nd inst.
- 7 Left Hongkong on the 20th inst.
- 8 Left Vancouver on the 18th inst.

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
America.....	O. & O.....	Coptic	Sa. Sept. 23
Europe	M. M.....	Polynesian	Sa. Sept. 23
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.....	Tartar	Sa. Sept. 23
Hongkong.....	P. & A.....	Numantia	Su. Sept. 24
Europe	P. & O.....	Nubia	Su. Sept. 24
Hongkong.....	P. M.....	China	M. Sept. 25
Hongkong.....	B. T.....	Shawmut	M. Sept. 25
Seattle	N. Y. K.....	Kanagawa Maru	Tu. Sept. 26
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.....	Em. of Japan	F. Sept. 29
Shanghai	N. Y. K.....	Ben vorlich	F. Sept. 29
Europe	N. D. L.....	Bayern	Sa. Sept. 30
Tacoma	B. T.....	Lyra	Sa. Sept. 30
America.....	T. K. K.....	America Maru	Sa. Sept. 30
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.....	Athenian	Sa. Oct. 7
Hongkong.....	O. & O.....	Doric	Su. Oct. 8
Portland.....	P. & A.....	Nicomedia	Tu. Oct. 10
America.....	P. M.....	Siberia	F. Oct. 13
Hongkong.....	P. M.....	Manchuria	Su. Oct. 15
Hongkong.....	P. C. R.....	Em. of China	Oct. 16

ARRIVALS

Beneluch, British steamer, 2,679, Reid, 15th Sept.,
—London via ports, and Kobe, 13th Sept., General.
—Cornes & Co.
Themis, Norwegian steamer, 1,208, Kroger, 15th
Sept.,—Hongkong, General.—Chinese.
Slavonia, German steamer, 3,266, Roerden, 15th
Sept.,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 11th
Sept., General.—C. Illies & Co.
Ganges, British steamer, 2,721, W. Sibbald, 15th
Sept.,—Ujina via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen
Kaisha.
Kanjie Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,041, M. Honda,
15th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen
Kaisha.
Jenfeld, German steamer, 684, Petersen, 15th Sept.,
—Hilo, P.I., Sugar,—To Order.
Korea, American steamer, 5,651, A. Zeeder, 16th
Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 15th Sept.,
Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 16th
Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Genkat Maru, Japanese steamer, 874, Y. Takeo, 16th
Sept.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kai-
sha.
Skuld, Norwegian steamer, 746, Olaf Odd, 16th
Sept.,—Miji, Coal.—Asada.
Kunwang, British steamer, 2,079, E. J. Buller, 16th
Sept.,—Hongkong via Kobe, 14th Sept., General.
—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Hingo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen,
17th Sept.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archi-

bald, 17th Sept.—Vancouver, B.C., 4th Sept.
 Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Pelades, American steamer, 2,932, F. G. Purrington,
 17th Sept.—Tacoma, Wash., 26th Aug., Mails
 and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Cincinnati, (24), U.S. Cruiser, 3,213, Capt. C. G.
 Calkins, 17th Sept.—Chefoo, 12th Sept.
Elks, Norwegian steamer, 912, Weibust, 18th Sept.,
 —Wakamatsu, Coal.—Drabble & Co.
Alcinous, British steamer, 4,278, J. Pulford, 18th
 Sept.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.
 —Butterfield & Swire.

Kanjo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,041, M. Honda,
18th Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen
Kaisha.
Oro, British steamer, 2,147, W. Ransome Coleman,
19th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Australian, British steamer, 1,784, McArthur, 19th Sept.—Sydney via ports, and Shanghai, 15th Sept., General.—Cornes & Co.

Jason, British steamer, 4,880, T. G. Steeves, 19th Sept.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 18th Sept., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Aragoia, German steamer, 3,324. Ernst, 19th Sept.,
—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 18th Sept.,
Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Macduff, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 19th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Woodford, British steamer, 1,860, Jas. Seddon, 20th Sept.—Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Richmond, British steamer, 2,050, F. T. Nicolle, 21st

Sept.,—Muroran via Shimidzu, Coal.—Hokkaido
Tanko Kaisha.

Ras Dara, British steamer, 2495, McCambridge, 21st
Sept.,—New York via Suez and ports, and Kobe,
19th Sept., General.—Cornes & Co.
Sophie Rickmers, German steamer 2262, Walsen.

Sophie Rickmers, German steamer, 2,262, Walsen, 21st Sept.—Hamburg via ports, 23rd 'July' General.—C. Illies & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Breconskire, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott,
15th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon
Yusen Kaisha.

Pollux, Norwegian steamer, 780. C. Svendsen, 15th
Sept.—Shanghai via Kobe and Moji, General.—
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chiswick, British steamer, 2,072, G. W. B. Woods,
15th Sept.—Royal Roads via Muroan, Ballast,—
Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Greenwich, British steamer, 1,836. B. Cobb, 15th Sept.—*Otaru*, General.—*Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha*, *Suzuki*, British steamer, 3,174. A. W. Dobbs, 16th

Vandalia, German steamer, 2,641, Hasse, 16th Sept.,
—New York via ports and Suez. General.—C

Tjimahi, Dutch steamer, 2,476, N. de Brouwers, 16th Sept.—Macassar via ports. General.—Ed. J. van

Pocassel, British steamer, 1,726, James, 16th Sept.,
—Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

—Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Roos, German steamer, 5,013, G. Meiners 16th Sept.
—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and
General.—H. Ahrens & Co. Nachf.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 16th Sept.—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yusen Kaisha,
Korea, American steamer, 5,651, A. Zeeder, 17th
Sept.,—San Francisco direct, Mails and General.
P. M. S. Co.

—P. M. S. S. Co.
Peleus, British steamer, 4,800, J. Barwise, 17th Sept.
—Java, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.
Edith, British steamer, 2,100, E. La Touche, 18th Sept.

Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 17th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Themis, Norwegian steamer, 1,208, Kroger, 17th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Chinese.
Kumsang, British steamer, 2,079, E. J. Buller, 18th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Chinese.

Sept.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson
& Co.
Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archi-

Skuld, Norwegian steamer, 947, Olaf Odd, 18th

Sept.,—Moji, Ballast.—Asada.
Den of Crombie, British steamer, 2,895, Andrew Low.
 18th Sept.,—Moji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Genkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 874, G. Takeo,
18th Sept.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen
Kaisha.

Kanjo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,041, M. Honda,
18th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen
Kaisha.

Fukuki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,087. K. Murakami, 19th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 20th Sept.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Dai San Jingi Maru, Japanese steamer, 660 tons, Kawai, 20th Sept.,—Newchwang and Takow ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Jensfeld, German steamer, 684, Petersen, 21st Sept.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Carlowitz & Co.
Australiaa, British steamer, 1,784, McArthur, 21st Sept.,—Australia and New Zealand via ports, General.—Corney & Co.

PASSENGERS

ARRIVES

Per American American steamer Korea
Hongkong via ports.—Mrs. M. C. Nagle, Mr. A.
Hinton, Mr. Wm. Haywood, Mrs. Wm. Haywood,
two children and maid, Mrs. J. Garrard, Mr.
Garrard, Mrs. C. A. Blackwell, Mrs. A. Bissell,
Walter Bisschoff, Mr. V. V. Bryan, Mrs. A.
Bryan, Miss Mary Griggs, Lt. J. P. Castellan, Mr.
A. C. Smith, Mr. J. C. McDonnell, Mrs. J.
Alpin, Miss B. Garrard, Mr. J. Miller, Mrs. J.
Dougan, Mr. Geo. C. Alcock, Mr. E. R. Dyer,
W. J. Schroth, Mrs. W. J. Schroth, Mr. B.
Smarden, Rev. C. B. T. Winkley, Lt. J. F. K.
Mr. A. Brownell, Mr. G. G. Bouman, Mr. W.
Wentworth, Mr. J. C. Hall, Misses J. C. Hall,
Miss G. Scott, Mr. K. Otani, and Mr. G. K. K.
For San Francisco:—Hon. Wm. H. Tall, Col.
Edwards, Capt. Wm. Kelly Jr., Senator and
W. M. Scott, Senator P. M. Patterson, Hon. and
C. H. Greason, Hon. and Mrs. D. A. De Armon,
Hon. Charles Curtis, Hon. Theobald Ogden, Hon.
Chas. F. Scott, Hon. Swager Sherley, Mrs. P. W.
Sherley, Mr. Louis Chapin, Col. James D. Hill,
W. J. Johnston, Mr. W. R. Pedigo, Mr. H. S.
Smyman, Mr. J. M. Hausseman, Mr. A. W. Stoen,
and Mrs. K. A. Riggs and infant, Mr. Geo. C.
Miss L. D. Bambauer, Mr. Jose Gonzalez, Mr.
Jacob, Mr. V. A. Correa, Mr. and Mrs. Wang by
and infant, Capt. J. K. Thompson, Mr. James
Leroy, Senator and Mrs. F. F. Dillison, Senator C.
Long, Hon. and Mrs. W. P. Ephraim, Hon. and
Mrs. Wm. A. Jones, Hon. Geo. E. Foss, Hon. W.
W. Howard, Hon. A. A. Wiley, Hon. W. W. Lister,
Hon. W. B. McKinley, Mr. Charles Curtis,
Clark, Mr. Burr McIntosh, Mr. A. Brooks, Mrs.
Chas. C. Smith, Miss D. Bomar, Mrs. G. S. Weaver,
Mrs. M. M. Fosdick, Major Gove, Mr. Jose Lopez
Mr. H. G. Spiner, Mr. C. Goode, Dr. W. C. Jones,
Major Guy L. Edis, Mr. Fred W. Corcoran,
Senator M. J. Footer, Hon. and Mrs. S. E. E. E.
Hon. and Mrs. G. W. Smith, Hon. Wm. A.
Cooper, Hon. and Mrs. E. J. Hill, Hon. and Mrs.
M. E. Driscoll, Hon. and Mrs. Geo. A. Jones,
D. E. McKinley, Mr. R. C. Anderson, Mr. E. E.
Copley, Mr. E. T. Jones, Miss Wm. W. C.
Pannell, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. C. Linn, Mr. C. C.
Wood, Mr. Jose Tendore, Mr. Thos. E. Logan,
W. S. Hughes, U.S.A., Miss. Chapman Higgin-
M. Lopez, Mr. C. Seivers, and Rev. W. A. E.
cabin.

Per British steamer, *Empress of Asia*,
Vancouver B.C.:—Mr. G. Acheson, Mrs. A.
H. Baker, Mrs. Bennett, Sir Edw. Boyle,
K.C., Mr. K. G. Huchan, Lord Robert Cecil,
Cecil and maid, Mr. F. B. Deacon, Madame
Mr. F. Deloncle, Mr. L. Deloncle, Miss
Mr. W. S. Fulkerson, Mr. E. R. Fulkerson,
Fulkerson and child, Mr. S. G. French,
J. Geary, Mr. W. E. Gilbert, Miss A. Gray,
Mr. W. R. Gaffney, Commandate M. Gray,
O. H. Gray, Mr. K. G. S. Hatfield, Mrs.
and Mrs. Villiers Hutton, Maid and Val,
Cannon, Miss Crag, Miss R. Cragne, W.
K. Hemens, Mr. C. Holliday, Mrs. H.
Mr. N. C. Home, Miss M. Hoops, Mr. H. H.
Miss E. Hubbard, Mr. J. A. Hyde, Mr. H. W.
and Lady Hicks-Beach, Miss Hicks-Beach,
Mrs. Irvine, child and nurse, Dr. W. V. Jones,
Mrs. Jeffrey, and 2 children, Dr. J. E. Jones,
Jones, Miss C. F. Keith, Miss C. L. King,
R. S. Kinney, Mrs. Kirby, Mr. J. Koski,
Larned, Mr. W. Lay, Master Lay, Miss Lay,
T. Longstaffe, Lady V. Dickinson, Mrs. D.
Mr. E. May, Mrs. May, Mrs. H. Morton,
McKee, Mrs. McKee and 2 children, Rev.
McLeod, Mrs. McLeod, Miss M. McLeod,
Nakayama, Mr. H. G. Parlett, Capt. W. C.
ham, Mr. A. W. Playfair, Major C. G. Proctor,
Mrs. Pritchard, Mr. W. V. Robinson, Miss
Sunder and 2 children, Mr. E. L. Simon, Mrs.
Komeya, Miss Matheson, Mr. E. Siers, Miss
Stayner, Rev. M. L. Taft, Mrs. Taft, Mr. R. W.
Mr. R. Walter, Miss R. C. Whitlock, Miss
Rev. A. T. Wilkinson, Mrs. Wilkinson and 2
Commodore H. P. Williams, Mrs. Williams,
infant and nurse, Mrs. L. Wilmot, Mr. W.
Woodward, Miss Phelps and Mr. T. M. T.
in cabin.

Per British steamer *Australian*, from Sydney, ports:—Mr. Alcock, Mr. Fuzzimons, Mrs. H. Mr. Govett, Mrs. Broham, Rev. and Mrs. H. Miss Hickling, Mrs. Timms, Mrs. Burkett, and Tilburn, in cabin; Dr. Ito, Mrs. G. O'Brien, Hunter, and 2 Japanese, in second class; 4 Japanese in steerage.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL"]
IMPORTS.

Yokohama, September 22.
Nothing to report in Yarns; Shirts are quiet and Fancy Cottons and Woollens dull; very little business passing in any branch.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.16
{ 50 yds. 36 in. }

Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 36 inches V. 4.00 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches 4.50 to 5.25
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches... 2.85 to 4.25

Cotton Italians and Satteens... 10.20 to 0.40

WOOLLENS.

Flannels ... V. 0.50 to 0.65
Italian Cloth, 32 in. ... 0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches... 0.16 to 0.22

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ... 0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00

Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb ... 0.60 to 0.66

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ... 9.20 to 12.50

Victoria Lawn, 12 yards, 42-3 inches... 0.90 to 1.80

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ... 2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles ... Y. Nominal

Nos. 28/32, Singles ... Y. Nominal

Nos. 38/42, Singles ... Y. Nominal

Nos. 32, Doubles... Y. Nominal

Nos. 42, Doubles... Y. Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Plain ... Y. Nominal

Nos. 2/80, Plain ... Y. Nominal

Nos. 2/100, Plain... Y. Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Gassed ... 300.00 to 310.00

Nos. 2/80, Gassed ... 350.00 to 370.00

Nos. 2/100, Gassed ... 430.00 to 460.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling... 27.00 to 27.25

Indian Broach... 25.50 to 26.00

Chinese ... 24.00 to 26.50

METALS.

This market continues dull.

Round and square 1/2 inch and upward... 4.00 to 4.20

Iron Plates, assorted ... 4.35 to 4.65

Sheet Iron... 4.70 to 6.95

Galvanised Iron sheets ... 10.05 to 10.95

Wire Nails, assorted ... 6.85 to 7.15

Pin Plates, per box... 7.40 to 7.65

Fig Iron, No. 3 ... 2.40

Hoop Iron (3/4 to 1 1/2 inch) ... 5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

The market is a little firmer.

American ... \$3.30

Russian ... 3.14

Tangkai ... 2.99

SUGAR.

The market is practically unchanged, very little doing.

Brown Takao ... V. 9.40 to 9.80

Brown Manila ... 10.10 to 11.10

Brown Daitong ... 7.60 to 8.00

Brown Canton ... 10.00 to 12.10

White Java and Penang... 12.70 to 13.70

White Refined... 14.20 to 17.00

INDIGO.

Not much doing, replacing prices slightly dearer.

Java, Medium to best... 195.00 to 245.00

Calcutta, Medium to best ... 150.00 to 200.00

Madras (Ampak), Medium to best ... 90.00 to 120.00

Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Stocks having accumulated sellers have given way in their prices to some extent and a fairly large business has been done at the reduced quotations. At the time of writing it looks as if we might see some further ease next week.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ... 1,130 to 1,140

Filatures—Extra, Fine ... 1,100 to 1,120

Filatures—Extra, Coarse ... 1,060 to 1,070

Filatures—No. 1, Fine ... 1,090 to 1,120

Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine ... 1,040 to 1,050

Filatures—No. 2, Fine ... 1,050 to 1,060

Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ...

Common—Coarse ...

Re-reels—Extra ...

Re-reels—No. 1 ... 1,080 to 1,090

Re-reels—No. 1 1/2 ... 1,060 to 1,065

Re-reels—No. 2 ... 1,030 to 1,040

Re-reels—Extra ... 1,040 to 1,050

Re-reels—No. 1 ... 1,010 to 1,020

Re-reels—No. 1 1/2 ... 980 to 990

Re-reels—No. 2 ... 960 to 970

Re-reels—No. 2 1/2 ... 930 to 940

Skin-Tortured Babies AND TIRED MOTHERS Find Comfort in Cuticura

INSTANT RELIEF and refreshing sleep for Skin-tortured Babies and rest for Tired Mothers in warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, and itchings, with loss of hair, of infants and children, yet compounded.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, and the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odorless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humors cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses.

CUTICURA RESOLVENTS are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse St., London. French Depot: 5, Rue de la Paix, Paris. Forras: Davis & Co., Genoa, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

WASTE SILK.

There is only a small business doing, buying as yet being far from general. Holders ask more than sellers are inclined to pay and the future remains uncertain.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ... —
Noshi—Filatures, Good ... —
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ... —
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ... —
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ... —
Noshi—Shinshu, Best ... 100 to 105
Noshi—Shinshu, Good ... 90 to 95
Noshi—Bushi, Best ... —
Noshi—Bushi, Good ... —
Noshi—Bushi, Medium ... —
Noshi—Joshi, Best ... —
Noshi—Joshi, Good ... —
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ... —
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ... 105 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ... 95 to 100
Kibiso—Joshi, Good ... —
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair ... —

TEA.

Stocks and settlements are very light.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ... Not quotable.
Choice ... V31 to 41
Finest ... 32 to 36
Fine ... 27 to 31
Good Medium ... 24 to 26
Medium ... 19 to 23
Good Common ...
Common ...

EXCHANGE.

London silver 1/4 lower and China sterling quotations 1/4 to 1/2 lower, have caused local rates on China to rule rather firmer.

London—Bank T. T. ... 8/0 1/2
— Bills on demand ... 2/1 3/4
— 4 months' sight ... 2/0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ... 2/0 1/2
— 6 months' sight ... 2/0 1/2
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ... 55 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight ... 160
— 6 months' sight ... 26 1/2
Hongkong—Bank sight ... per \$100 95 3/4
— Private to days' sight ... 93 3/4
Shanghai—Bank sight ... 75 3/4
— Private to days' sight ... 77 3/4

India—Bank sight ... 151
— Private 30 days' sight ... 153
America—Bank sight ... 49 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight ... 49 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ... 50 1/2
Germany—Bank sight ... 207 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ... 211 1/2
New York (London) ... 27 1/2
* Nominal.

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, September 22, a.m.
Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

Div'd.
Paid up. 1 year. Q'tion.
Exchequer Bonds ... Yen. per cent. Yen.
1st Issue ... 100 5 91.40
Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue ... 100 5 87.30
Exchequer Bonds 3rd Issue ... 100 5 86.30
Exchequer Bonds 4th Issue ... 100 6 95.00
Provincial Exchequer Bonds
5th Issue ... 40 6 44.40
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ... 100 5 85.50
War Bonds (Gunji) ... 100 5 85.50
5 % Imperial Bonds (Gobun) ... 100 5 81.20
Navy Bonds (Kaigun) ... 100 5 81.80
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds ... 100 6 94.50
Y'hama Water-works Bonds ... 100 6 94.50
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds ... 100 6 89.00
Osaka Harbour Bonds ... 100 6 90.00
Sanyo Railway Debentures and ... 100 6 86.00
Sanyo Railway ... 50 10 71.50
Kyushu Railway ... 50 8 61.50
Hokkaido Colliery Railway ... 50 12.5 89.10
Sobu Railway ... 50 8.50 62.50
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha) ... 50 11 74.00
Tokyo Street Railway (Shiga) ... 50 11.04 77.50
Tokyo Street Railway new ... 12.50 11.04 28.00
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki) ... 50 3.5 56.00
Tokyo Electric Railway, new ... 50 3.5 34.50
Yokohama Electric Railway ... 40 — 56.00
Odawara Electric Car ... 50 3 22.50
Keihin Electric Railway ... 50 8 71.20
Keihin Electric Railway, new ... 12.50 8 31.70
Tokyo Marine Insurance ... 12.50 15 36.00
Yokohama Fire Insurance ... 12.50 10 17.70
Tokyo Fire Insurance ... 12.50 12 23.30
Kanagatuchi Spinning ... 50 16 86.00
Fuji Cotton Spinning ... 50 15 77.40
* Ex dividend.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant
to
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,
Palpitation,
and all Internal Disorders.

**THESE PILLS
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;**
they contain no deleterious
matter, and may be taken by
the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 53, Oxford St.)
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Taking

BOVRIL

means fortifying
yourself against
disease.

VESSELS ON THE VERGE.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 24th, at 18th every month, at Noon, the "Nagato Maru" — Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 24th every month, at Noon, the "Kosun Maru" — Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 23rd, the "JASON." — Butterfield & Swire.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 23rd, the "Takara" — Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Sept. 23rd, at 7 a.m., the "POLYNESIAN" — E. & F. S. Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Sept. 24th, the "CORIC" — O. & O. S.S. Co.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Sept. 24th, at Daylight, the "ALCINOUS" — Butterfield & Swire.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Cebu, and Port Said, Sept. 24th, at Noon, the "Nippon Yusen Kaisha."

For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, Sept. 24th, the "NOMANTIA" — E. & F. S. S. & Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Sept. 25th, the "Cebu" — P. M. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, Sept. 25th, the "SHAWMUT" — Doddwell & Co. Ltd.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Sept. 26th, at Daylight, the "Nippon Yusen Kaisha." — O. S.N. Co.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Sept. 26th, the "AUSTRALIAN" — Comes & Co.

For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Sept. 26th, at 2 p.m., the "KANAGAWA MARU" — Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Sept. 28th, at Daylight, the "SLAVONIA" — C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 29th, at Noon, the "Takara" — C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Sept. 29th, at 2 p.m., the "BENVOLUNT" — Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Sept. 29th, 9 a.m., the "BAYERN" — H. Ahrens & Co. Ltd.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 30th, the "VIRA" — Doddwell & Co. Ltd.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand Oct. 1st, the "CHINGTU" — Butterfield & Swire.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Port Said, and Fiume, about October 4th, the "PERSIA" — Heller Bros.

For SYDNEY, via Hongkong and New Guinea, Oct. 4th, the "PRINZ WALDEMAR" — H. Ahrens & Nachf.

For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Oct. 5th, the "HIMARU" — Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 6th, the "MINORCA" — Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, Sept. 6th, the "AGAMEMNON" — Butterfield & Swire.

(毎土曜日一便)

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YOKOHAMA, SEPT. 30TH, 1905.

明治廿五年三月廿日

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people of Nagasaki who suffered severely from the storms of July.

PRINCE and PRINCESS ARISUGAWA left Tokyo for Hayama on Sept. 25th. They will stay there for some days.

THE *Jiji* says that the whole army in South Saghalien will be withdrawn to Aomori before the end of November.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-Beach and party left Yokohama on the morning of Sept. 24th, by the P. & O. mail steamer *Nubia* for Singapore.

At 2.15 o'clock on Sunday morning a slight shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama, the duration being about three minutes.

FIRE broke out on the morning of Sept. 26th in the village of Ikushunbetsu, near Sapporo, Hokkaido, destroying fifty-three houses.

REAR-ADMIRALS MIURA, KINOTSUKI and ARAI were promoted on Sept. 23rd to the rank of Vice-Admiral, and Captain Sakai to Rear-Admiral.

The members of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the Empire will hold a meeting on Oct. 1st in Tokyo in order to discuss *post bellum* financial affairs.

A Peking telegram reports that the Viceroy of Chihli intends to impose a poll-tax with a view to raising about twenty million *yen*. He further intends to remit various petty taxes.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN NAKAHARA died suddenly on Sept. 23rd at Fukushima, near Hiroshima, where he arrived by train on the way to Hiroaki. The cause of death is reported to have been apoplexy.

Two passenger trains collided at 11.56 a.m. on Sept. 23rd at a point between Kyoto and Sakurai, with the result that the locomotives of both trains sustained damage and several persons were injured.

A NAGASAKI telegram dated Sept. 22nd says that a foreign firm there has been authorized by the Russian Government to act as agents for the Russo-Chinese Bank and for the ships of the Volunteer fleet.

It is reported by a Shanghai telegram that the Russian warships and transports *Askold*, *Manjour*, etc., will undergo repairs there. A contract between Russian agents and a shipbuilding yard has been concluded.

WAKAMATSU in Kyushu has been ordered from October 1st for the import of the following goods:—Fresh eggs, rice, unhulled rice, barley, wheat, oat, corn, all kinds of beans, iron ore, pig iron and manure.

At 9.59 p.m. on Sept. 21st, a severe shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama. According to the Yokohama Observatory, the duration was for 2 minutes and 22 seconds, and the direction W.S.W. and E.N.E.

LIEUTENANT Y. YAMAMOTO (retired), residing in Asakusa, Tokyo, on Sept. 22nd, inflicted severe injuries with a sword on a coolie who was working near the former's house. The man is supposed by the police to be insane.

ON Sept. 26th, some workmen employed at the weaving factories in Yamura, Yamanashi prefecture, attacked the Yamura Tax Office and destroyed furniture and official documents. Five persons sustained injuries. The cause is not reported.

A TAIPEH telegram says that on the night of September 20th, heavy rains were experienced in Kelung, Formosa, causing severe damage. The damage to the Botan gold mine, owned by

the Kimura-gumi, is estimated at nine hundred thousand *yen*.

STRANGE as it may seem, writes a Rome correspondent, the lengthy trip which Queen Margherita of Italy is about to take to Japan is finding opposition in her household, the ladies in waiting whom she has chosen to accompany her not being pleased at the prospect.

THE *Hocht* says that three Russian warships, the *Aurora*, *Oleg* and *Jemiching*, which were disarmed at Manila after the battle of the Japan Sea, are expected to arrive in the winter at Nagasaki. After repairs, they will probably be included in the Russian squadron on the Asiatic Station.

LIEUT.-COLONEL OI, an attaché of the Japanese Legation in Berlin, will be appointed commissioner for taking delivery of Japanese prisoners from Russia. The *Jiji* believes that an officer of the French Legation in Tokyo will be entrusted by the Russian Government with the same duties.

COUNT TODA, an adviser of the Imperial Court, and Vice-Grand Master of the Board of Ceremonies, was appointed on Sept. 21st Grand Master of the Board, succeeding the late Baron Sannomiya. On the same day, Mr. Y. Ito, one of the Masters of Ceremony, was promoted Vice-Grand Master.

THE *Asahi* says that the government has decided to establish a garrison in South Saghalien consisting of a battalion and the soldiers will be selected from among the present army in the island. The duty, however, will be transferred in future, to the Seventh Division in Kamikawa, Hokkaido.

VICE-ADMIRAL SHIBAYAMA, Commander-in-Chief of the Port Arthur Naval Station, arrived in Tokyo on the morning of Sept. 23rd. He proceeded at once to the Palace, after which he paid a visit to the Ministers for the Army and Navy and Marquis Yamagata, Chief of the Staff, and Viscount Ito, Chief of the Naval Staff.

THE American steamer *Barracuda* (4,850 tons), which was captured by the Japanese on Sept. 21st in the neighbourhood of South Saghalien will shortly be brought to Yokosuka and handed over to the Yokosuka Prize Court for examination. It is said that the vessel was on her way to Vladivostok with contraband.

THE *Jiji* says that the transportation of soldiers from the front will commence at the end of October or the beginning of November. They will be brought to Ujina and Ninoshima where they will be disinfected, after which the men will be removed to the divisions of the army concerned. Alterations will be made in the time-tables of various railways in consequence.

CAPTAIN A. SHIBUYA (43) of the Army, on the retired list, was arrested on Sept. 23rd in the office of the *Asahi Shimbun*, Tokyo, while asking one of the writers of the journal to publish a sensational statement with regard to the peace treaty. Subsequently he was removed to the military office. It is said that previous to this, the officer had applied at the office of the *Jiji* for the same purpose, and been refused there.

SEVEN of the captured merchant steamers have been renamed and assigned to Sasebo and other naval stations, probably for transport service, as follows:—

	Renamed.	Assigned to.
<i>Wilhelmina</i>	<i>Kagoshima</i>	Sasebo.
<i>M. S. D. Har</i>	<i>Ryohki</i>	do.
<i>Siam</i>	<i>Kinsho</i>	Yokosuka.
<i>Silvana</i>	<i>Goto</i>	Sasebo.
<i>Burma</i>	<i>Esan</i>	Maidzuu.
<i>Wyfeli</i>	<i>Shiohaki</i>	Sasebo.
<i>Apollo</i>	<i>Kanishiri</i>	do.

"FAIS CE QUE VOUS ADVIENNEZ QUE VOUS FAIREZ"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. That is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business addressed to the MANAGER and Clerks be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1905.

BIRTHS.

On the morning of Sept. 23rd, 1905, at Dr. Whitney's Hospital, Akasaka, Tokyo, to the wife of Rev. R. C. ARMSTRONG, of Hamamatsu, a daughter.

On the 25th inst., at Honmoku, No. 2,917, the wife of L. SUZUKI, Esq., of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 23rd of September at the American Consulate, Kobe, and afterwards at Kyoto by the Rev. Otis Cary, D.D., assisted by the Rev. H. Pittee, D.D., CORA FRANCES KEITH and Rev. CHARLES McLEAN WARREN, both of the Japan Mission of the American Board.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Japanese now in Korea number fifty-five thousand.

RUSSIAN Captain, ex-Commander of the *Peresvet*, died on Sept. 21st at Matsuyama.

THE *Jiji* says that the steamers chartered by the navy will be released at the end of September.

COLONEL S. MIHARA and YASUMURA have been promoted to the rank of Major-General.

THE Hokkai and Sapporo Electric Light companies on Sept. 25th decided to amalgamate the business.

THE Emperor and Empress distributed twenty-five hundred *yen* on Sept. 25th among poor

POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE PEACE.

Saturday, September 23.

A deputation of the non-parliamentary members of the *Seiyu-kai* waited on Marquis Saionji at Oiso on the 21st instant in order if possible to ascertain his views with regard to the attitude of the Party towards the great question of the day. But Marquis Saionji refused to be explicit. He declined to constitute himself the mouth-piece of the Party before its members had been fully consulted, or to make any explicit pronouncement further than to say that the matter would be decided at a pending general meeting.

Some thirty parliamentary members of the Party assembled in a committee room of the House of Representatives on the 21st and adopted a resolution in the sense that no time should be lost in holding a general meeting and definitely declaring the policy of the Party. There could be no doubt about the view entertained by these 30 members. They agreed, in effect, that the peace treaty failed to achieve the purpose of the war or to consolidate the results of Japan's victories, and that there should be a clear understanding whether such a compact was necessitated by the circumstances or whether it must be frankly regarded as a failure due to the Cabinet's incompetence. A committee of five was nominated to wait on Marquis Saionji and urge the importance of speedy action.

The *Chuo Shimbun* has a thoroughly statesmanlike article on all these doings. It urges, in effect, that the proper attitude for a great political party at this moment is one of self-contained observation. Is it the duty of a political party merely to follow the clamouring multitude in attacking a Ministry? Surely not. Such a rule of conduct would mean that stability of Cabinets was out of the question. There is no pretence that any political party is yet in a position to pass judgment on the Ministry's doings, still less is there any pretence that a political party, be it the *Seiyu-kai* or the *Progressists*, has fully thought out and prepared a post-bellum programme. To blindly rush to the assault of the ministerial citadel under such circumstances resembles the act of an irresponsible mob without any thought for the future, rather than the act of men claiming fitness to be entrusted with the direction of the Empire's affairs.

But is there—we ask as pure outsiders—is there in the record of Japanese political parties any evidence of the self-restraint and sense of discipline which are absolutely essential for the part they claim competence to act?

There have been meetings of malcontents in Nagoya and Nagasaki, as well as in other provincial centres. All passed off quietly, but all adopted resolutions strongly condemning the peace treaty.

Monday, September 25.

The deputation of seven *Seiyu-kai* members of the Lower House, who were chosen to wait upon Marquis Saionji and ascertain his views as to the situation as well as with regard to holding a general meeting of the Party, received from the Marquis an answer which, according to newspaper reports, was not very conclusive. The gist of it may be very briefly stated, however. The *Seiyu-kai* leader pointed out that any step taken by the Diet must be determined by the Diet itself—he evidently had in mind the events of a former crisis—that he desired to have the date for convening a special meeting of the Party left to his discretion;

and that he considered the time had not yet come for making any hard and fast declaration of policy. We gather that his visitors made some reference to his recent speech as suggesting constructively that he would be opposed to any parliamentary impeachment of the Ministry, for he denied that it bore any such interpretation.

Subsequently some 40 Parliamentary members of the Party met at the House of Representatives, and having received from Mr. Sugita Teiichi a statement of the interview with Marquis Saionji, decided, on the motion of Mr. Soyano Hanyu—a politician hitherto little heard of—that representatives of the various local branches of the Party should be invited to assemble in Tokyo by the 5th of October, in order to collect the general view of the situation.

This resolution is evidently somewhat rebellious. Marquis Saionji, the Party's leader, had asked that the date for taking the Party's opinion *en masse* should be left to him, but immediately on receiving the report of their leader's desire these forty members decided to take the matter into their own hands. That is what their resolution amounts to, for when the local representatives come together after the 5th of next month, their collated opinions will irrevocably indicate the Party's policy. Marquis Saionji's plain object is to defer any public formulation of the Party's views as long as possible, so that the present passion of the nation may have time to cool. There can be no doubt that he would never think of summoning representatives of the Party to the capital at such an early date as the 5th of next month, namely, on the very eve of the arrival of the Peace Plenipotentiaries and the consequent ratification of the Treaty. But that is precisely the time chosen by these forty members on the motion of Mr. Soyano. It looks very like a revolt from Marquis Saionji's cool-headed and far-seeing policy.

On the same day (23rd) the non-parliamentary members of the Party now in Tokyo held a conference and resolved that a general meeting of fellow-thinkers should be summoned to come together soon in the capital.

The *Fiji Shimpō* publishes a statement that 19 prefectures have addressed to the headquarters of the Party expressions of opinion concerning the Treaty. One (Yamagata prefecture) frankly advocates withholding ratification. Eight urge that the Ministry be required to resign; six are for resignation as well as non-ratification. Three merely express general disapproval and one alone is non-committal. It is evident that the rivets of opposition are being driven more and more deeply into the *Seiyu-kai*.

A deputation from members of the Lower House visited the Premier on the 23rd. Count Katsura happened to be absent at the luncheon given to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in the Palace, but the deputation awaited his return. They asked about the Anglo-Japanese alliance and about the special session of the Diet. It will be remembered that at the meeting by which these deputies were delegated, Mr. Oishi Masami had made a speech insisting that a measure of such importance as the Alliance should be published without a moment's delay and that in such a situation as the present a special session of the Diet should be summoned at once. Count Katsura, questioned in this sense, said that the alliance would be published as soon as possible, and that as it contained nothing calling for the Diet's consideration, it might be given out either before or during the latter's session. Con-

cerning the special session, the Premier said that it was the Government's intention to summon it immediately after the return of Baron Komura. Should the latter event greatly delayed, the Government might decide to proceed independently of but the present programme was to await the arrival of the Plenipotentiaries. Latest news indicated that Baron Komura's journey would not be long delayed.

Asked whether the operation of the law siege could not be wholly or partially abolished at once, the Premier said that the Government desired to abolish it at the earliest possible date, but the reports of *Eiji Sotoku* and those received from other sources showed that the time had not yet come.

If, as now anticipated, Baron Komura leaves Seattle on the 5th of October, ought to arrive in Tokyo about the 20th of that month, and assuming that the date for convening a special session of the Diet issued immediately, the session would begin at soonest on the 30th of November inasmuch as a minimum period of 40 days must separate the issue of the decree and the date of convention. There can be some provision of law enabling the period of 40 days to be shortened, but we do not know of any such. The ordinary session of the Diet, however, would commence at the end of November, so that if this calculation be correct, there would be no object whatever in summoning a special session, unless it be the Government's purpose to postpone the opening of the ordinary session until next year. Such a purpose is very conceivable, as the preparation of the Budget for 1905-6 will be a very serious business. Perhaps the holding of a special session is, after all, the wisest plan, but there would be no idea of presently attaching Budget to it, nor could the ordinary session be opened for a considerable interval. The Government would thus obtain leisure to draft its financial measures for next year. There is, of course, the very likely contingency of a severe collision between the Ministry and the Lower House in a special session, but that would lead to dissolution, which would mean an interval of three months before a convention of the new House, and would also mean, in all probability, that a Ministry would be obliged to work with an existing Budget; in other words, the new war taxes now imposed would have to be continuously paid.

Wednesday, September 27.

The petition to the Emperor introduced at the meeting of the *Rengo Doshu-kai* in Ueno Park on the 20th instant has been sent to the Household Department by Mr. Ogawa, Nogoi and Hosono. Its contents may easily be conjectured from the tone of the various resolutions adopted and the speeches delivered by Mr. Kono. The distinguished followers since they distinguished themselves on the night of the 5th instant. The document declares that the peace just concluded forfeited the fruits of the great victories won by the country's arms; defeats the object of His Majesty had declared to have induced the war; and is altogether a stupendous diplomatic blunder as well as a personal disappointment to the nation. No end to the dilemma offers except to withhold ratification of the treaty and to deprive of all a cabinet which has signally sacrificed the interests of the Empire.

The petitioners laboured under a difficulty in drawing up this document, namely, the

hey could not with any pretence of sincerity ignore the fact that His Majesty had himself consented to endorse the terms of peace which they thus unequivocally denounced. They escaped from that perplexity by pretending that the Emperor had been influenced solely by sentiments of mercy and humanity, and by a sense of deference for the President of the United States, but they assured His Majesty that the nation was in no sense wearied by the war, and that the people would gladly continue to offer their lives and their treasure for continuing the combat rather than conclude a peace so incomplete and so unworthy of the country's achievements.

Perhaps it may be well to state again, in view of the comments telegraphically attributed to a section of the English press, that the signatories of this petition do not by any means represent the Japanese nation. They represent merely a small section of it; a section whose feelings have been excited by the speeches and writings of the men fomenting this agitation. In the whole number of the leaders there is not one publicist of note, and any foreign observer who concludes that the promoters of the commotion and their followers may be regarded as spokesmen of the Japanese nation, would be labouring under a mistake. We do not wish to minimize the dissatisfaction caused by the treaty: its dimensions are certainly very considerable. Still less do we desire to throw any doubt on the patriotism and sincerity of Mr. Kono and his friends. But there can be no question that in advocating the refusal of ratification they take a line which is not endorsed by the nation at large.

The non-parliamentary members of the Progressists have also presented a petition couched in very similar terms and equally advocating refusal of ratification. They take the line that His Majesty has been deceived by bad ministers and that the peace terms do not reflect the wish of the people, but are on the contrary regarded by them as most regrettable and humiliating.

These petitions do not indicate any new movement or any renewal of the agitation. They are the outcome of the previous commotion.

Something new is the action of the non-parliamentary members of the *Teikoku-to* Imperialists. This Party was expected to be solidly in favour of the Government, and possibly that may be true of the members having seats in the Diet. But the 30 non-parliamentary representatives above alluded to have adopted a resolution which does not shrink from calling the peace "disgraceful" and which declares that not only should the Cabinet resign but also the elder statesmen should share the responsibility.

The *Fiji Shimpō* continues to publish leading articles which call upon the Ministry to resign. Our contemporary's conviction is evidently very strong. We wonder whether it advocates Ministerial surrender of office without gathering up the threads of the tangled skeins which the nation has now to unravel. Does the *Fiji Shimpō* seriously mean, for example, that the Cabinet should step down from its place of responsibility actually before the Plenipotentiaries have returned from America and before the accounts of the war have been compiled? If such be not our contemporary's strange contention, then to what end publish day after day these impatient articles warrantable only on the supposition that every day of the Ministry's continuance in power is so much loss to the country?

Thursday, September 28.

The anti-peace section in Aichi prefecture has addressed to the Throne a petition in the now stereotyped phraseology. The petitioners ask for the withholding of ratification and the resignation of the Cabinet. Resolutions in a similar sense have been passed by meetings in small towns of Chiba, Ibaraki, Shizuoka and other prefectures. In the main centres of political ferment, however, things seem to have quieted down. It must be now almost universally recognised that to withhold ratification is quite out of the question.

SAGHALIEN.

It is stated that Vladimirofka will be the seat of civil government in the Japanese portion of Saghalien. Korsakoff, which the Russians used for the purposes of administration in the southern half of the island, is not conveniently situated, and was, moreover, destroyed by fire at the time of the invasion, whereas Vladimirofka escaped any such catastrophe.

There are various estimates of the value of the Saghalien fisheries. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce is represented as saying that the yearly take will amount to 50 million *yen*, but the Amur Society puts the figure at 15 millions, and the chief of the Hokkaido Government estimates it at 5 millions. There are no data for calculating the value of the coastwise fishing privileges promised by Russia in Primorsk and as far as Behring Sea, but much will depend on the details of the convention under which the fishing is carried on.

Virtually all the Russians in south Saghalien are said to have been transported to De Castries Bay. They numbered some 1500, and were mainly convict settlers.

Mr. Kumagai, chief of the civil administration of Saghalien, is quoted as saying that nothing will be done this year on the island except to make equitable arrangements with regard to the conduct of the fishing industry. Next spring will see the inauguration of vigorous measures. The seat of civil administration has been removed to Korsakoff where it will remain during the winter. There will be a service by steamer between Soya and Noto (Cape Kondo) at the western extremity of Korsakoff Bay, and from the latter place to the town of Korsakoff a road is now being hastily constructed. Arrangements will soon be effected for a parcels post, and as soon as the troops are withdrawn the telegraphic service will be open to the general public. Steps will be taken to encourage agricultural settlers. People labour under the impression that the conditions of soil and climate in Saghalien differ radically from those in Japan, but that is a misconception which the Government will endeavour to dispel by establishing stations for conducting experiments of various kinds—in farming, in cattle-raising, and in general products.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* says that the total number of prisoners made in Saghalien was 7,781, namely:—

Officers	107
Rank and File	6,014
Non-combatants	1,660

All these have been transported to Japan, where the combatants are held and the non-combatants have been released.

General Haraguchi, who commanded the Saghalien expeditionary force, returned to Awamori on the 25th instant and is said to have received an enthusiastic reception. He

certainly deserved such a mark of recognition, for nothing could have been better than the conduct of this whole affair from first to last. There was not one miscarriage. Everything seemed to have been thought out with the utmost care and prescience.

About a hundred members of the *Seiyukai*, parliamentary and otherwise, met in Tokyo on the 25th instant, and listened to a lecture from Mr. Haseba Junko who had just returned from Saghalien. The lecturer very severely condemned the arrangement for dividing Saghalien at the 50th parallel of latitude. He declared that such a method of partition was wholly impractical and took no account of geographical conditions. In the first place no line of demarcation could be clearly laid down, and in the second the topographical features of the country clearly indicated that the division should have been near the head waters of the Poronai River, for by that method a perfectly distinct delimitation could have been effected, the strategical position would have been very different for Japan, and she would have obtained possession of the coal mines of Dui, Mugati and the other deposits in the neighbourhood of Rinkoff, by holding which she would have materially changed the value of Vladivostok to Russia as a naval port. It did not appear, according to Mr. Haseba, that counsel had been taken of the General Commanding in Saghalien or of any other competent authority before selecting this extraordinary mode of division. The Plenipotentiaries in Portsmouth had no geographical knowledge and the statesmen in Tokyo did not attempt to obtain any. He characterized the whole business as a great and palpable diplomatic blunder for which the Ministry must be held accountable, and he concluded his address by calling for the resignation of the Cabinet in order that union might be restored between the Government and the people, since the completest harmony was essential for successfully managing affairs in the sequel of the war.

A JUDICIAL INQUIRY.

A number of judges, public procurators and policemen carried out on the 22nd instant a search of 26 houses in Tokyo. Among the places visited were the offices of the *Niroku* and the private residences of its proprietor and the chief members of its staff. Two of the latter were arrested but subsequently released. The whole affair is wrapped in some mystery, but the conjecture is that this search had some connexion with the riots on the 5th instant. One of the theories which have been circulated is that the *Niroku* took advantage of its old feud with the police to foment the agitation. But the truth is that there are many and various theories.

No less than thirty-three persons have been arrested in Tokyo in the sequel of the visitations made by the police on the 22nd and 23rd instant. Members of the *Niroku Shimbun's* staff are among those apprehended. The charge is understood to be connected with instigating the recent riot, and the *Chuo Shimbun* suggests, in somewhat mysterious language, that persons whom the public could not have suspected, will be found to have been implicated.

At 5 p.m., on Sept. 26th, the leading members of both Houses of the Diet held a social conference in the Peers' Club.

PROFESSOR TOMIZU AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

Professor Tomizu, who has lost his chair in the University owing to the vehemence of his political opinions, and to his manner of expressing them, is now a regular contributor to the *Hochi Shimbun*. We do not gather that he has become an openly acknowledged member of the paper's staff, but only that he will hereafter be one of the permanent writers, continuing to discharge his former duties in connexion with private educational institutions. His opening article in the *Hochi* deals with the question of ratification. The Professor devotes himself to proving that if the peace treaty be deemed injurious to the national interests there is no reason, so far as international law is concerned, why ratification should be withheld. Certainly there is no reason if the international law now relied on be that regarded as authoritative in pre-telegraph days. But since it is an open secret that the Japanese Plenipotentiaries at Portsmouth received their instructions from Tokyo, and that those instructions were drafted with the approval of the Emperor, the latter's refusal now to ratify the treaty would be a procedure irreconcilable with any theory of good faith.

Six of the original band of Seven University Professors, including Professor Tomizu, have addressed a memorial to the Throne praying that ratification be withheld. The language they employ to denounce the treaty is most unequivocal and unrestrained. They declare, among other things, that it does not accomplish even one of the objects of the war; that it forfeits an occasion absolutely unique; that it subjects the nation to disgrace which can never be wiped out; and that its evil effects upon the spirit of the people and upon their progress will be incomparably more injurious than any suffering entailed in continuing the war. As to the contention that to withhold ratification would be an act of bad faith, the six signatories of the memorial hint plainly that His Majesty's lucid judgment is obscured by evil advisers, and asks of what use it would be to preserve the ceremony of ratification at all if its refusal were never possible. The memorial, we need scarcely say, is powerfully and cleverly worded: that was inevitable in view of the ability of its compilers.

As to this question of ratification, attention must be again called to the fact that not one responsible politician denies the impossibility of withholding it. Even the most extreme among the Progressist leaders, men like Mr. Oishi himself, admit that ratification is inevitable.

Twenty Professors of the University and many teachers have memorialized the Minister of State for Education with reference to Professor Tomizu, who was deprived of his chair in consequence of his vehement espousal, in the first place, of a warlike policy and, in the second, of the agitation against the Portsmouth Treaty. The memorialists hold that the main point to be considered in such a context is the competence of a Professor to discharge the functions of his chair as well as his general conduct. The politics he may hold or proclaim are a thing entirely apart. It is denied that the memorial is inspired by any desire to plead the cause of Professor Tomizu as an individual. What the memorialists fight for is the principle that in dealing with Professors of the Imperial University the first thing to

be considered is scholastic ability, provided always that it be associated with a blameless life. In the matter of scholastic ability there can be no question. Professor Tomizu is eminently the best authority on Roman Law that Japan possesses, and now that he has been removed, there is no one to take his place, the result being that the course in Roman Law is suspended and the examinations in that subject can not be held. The Professor was removed under a clause of the *Bunkwan Bungen-ri* (Regulations relating to the positions of civil officials) which provides that a man may be deprived of his post "at the convenience of the office." It is held by the memorialists that the term "office" here mentioned signifies, and can only signify, the office where the individual is serving. The provision can not be interpreted as referring to some other office, namely, the administrative office of the Educational Department. What is plainly meant is that so long as a man is suited to discharge the duties devolving on him, he should be secure against arbitrary removal. In fact the memorialists claim, in effect, that the Minister of Education (Mr. Kubota) has entirely mistaken the purpose of the *Bunkwan Bungen-ri*, which purpose is to secure civil officials against arbitrary dismissal by the Administration, not to confer on the latter power to make such dismissals. In the case of Professor Tomizu—concerning whose personal character the Minister of Education is reminded that he himself has ample evidence about his familiar friend—the words "convenience of office" are diametrically opposed to the course that has been actually adopted, for nothing could be more inconvenient than the effects of that course on the office concerned. Thus the memorialists are able to construct a very strong case which derives additional force from the names of the memorialists themselves—men like Professors Hozumi, Ume, Terao, Kanai, Hijikata, Okano, Okada and so forth, all educationists and scientists of the best type the nation possesses. The point, as we apprehend, is that although the law forbids all meddling in politics by teachers of public schools, no such veto extends to professors or instructors in the Imperial University, and that to deprive these of their chairs because their estimate of the country's best interests happens to differ from the estimate of the Cabinet in power, is a distinct abuse of constitutional freedom of speech. This is a most interesting phase of Japan's career, and its outcome will be closely observed.

THE SCOPE OF THE HOUSE TAX AWARD.

When the fiscal interpretation of the revised treaties came upon the *tapis* the question, as was generally recognised, turned upon the intention of the framers of the treaty, and since that intention could not be clearly ascertained or verified, an opening presented itself for arbitration. But is there, or can there be, the smallest doubt as to the nature of the question that the arbitrators were asked to decide? Was it not a question relating to the house tax pure and simple, the house tax and nothing else? Everybody knows that. Everybody remembers it vividly. Yet now an attempt is made to prove that the arbitrators decided a very much larger issue than that submitted to them: that they decided the question of all municipal taxes as well. Can any pretence of good faith be made in support of such a contention? The house tax and the house tax alone was in dispute.

How can it be honestly affirmed that the arbitration tribunal's decision was intended to cover municipal taxes also when it was not asked to decide anything about municipal taxes? If the Japanese essayed such a tricky interpretation of any document they can easily conceive the kind of adjournment that would be piled on their heads. The case is bad enough as it is. It is bad enough that a number of foreigners should be living on Japanese territory and carrying on business there under a special system which exempts them from fiscal burdens borne by their Japanese fellow-residents. Nothing could be more short-sighted or more unpolitic than such an arrangement. It is permeated with a spirit of *apres moi le deluge*. But to accentuate the case by attempting to disingenuously extend the meaning of an arbitration award is more policy than ever, to say nothing of morality. It can not be pretended for one moment that the Japanese Government agreed to appeal to arbitration on any question save that of the house tax, and if there be ambiguity in the phraseology of the arbitral tribunal's finding, a key must be sought in the scope of the question originally submitted. No principle of justice permits that when an arbitrator has been asked to decide a right of way and a right of way only, some matter of agricultural privilege may also be read into his award because the latter happens to be ambiguously worded.

RAILWAYS IN KOREA.

The prospects of the Seoul-Fusan Railway are improving. At the recent general meeting of the Company Professor F. C. Chief Engineer, explained that the earnings of the line had risen to an average of 4.5 *yen* per mile daily at the least. In 1904 the figure had been 10 *yen* and it is now about 9 *yen*, the average over the whole half year being 9.148 *yen*. The accounts presented were these:—

SEOUL-FUSAN RAILWAY.	
Gross Receipts	4,949,400
Working Expenses	4,400,000
Net Profit	549,400
Government guarantee fund	3,600,000
Total	4,149,400
To Legal Reserve	400,000
To Dividend (6 per cent. per annum)	350,000
N. B.—The number of shares being 500,000 represents 65 <i>yen</i> per share.	

In the case of the Seoul-Chemulpo Railway the results were not so favorable. The daily earnings per mile fell to 1.5 *yen*, being a drop of 5.86 *yen* as compared with the corresponding period of 1904. This is attributable to the fact that in 1904 the line had conveyed large quantities of material for the Seoul-Fusan and Seoul-Wiju railways as well as much baggage and stores for the army, whereas these elements of traffic had fallen off over 17,000 tons in 1905. No dividend was paid on this line, the profits being largely absorbed in paying the debt to the Government. The accounts stand thus:—

Net Profit	1,000,000
To Legal Reserve	400,000
To Payment to Government	400,000
To Interest on debt	200,000
To Special Reserve	100,000
To Capital for auxiliary work	100,000
To Carried forward	1,000,000

Speaking of construction work Professor Furuichi said that it have been much interrupted by rain, but the tunnelling had progressed well and the replacing of the temporary bridges by permanent structures had been nearly completed.

TEXT OF THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

PREAMBLE.

The Governments of Japan and Great Britain, being desirous of replacing the Agreement concluded between them on the 30th January, 1902, by fresh stipulations, have agreed upon the following Articles, which have for their object:—

(a) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India;

(b) The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China;

(c) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions:—

Art. I.—It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Japan or Great Britain, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests.

Art. II.—If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers, either Contracting Party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this Agreement, the other Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

Art. III.—Japan possessing paramount political, military, and economic interests in Korea, Great Britain recognizes the right of Japan to take such measures of guidance, control, and protection in Korea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance those interests, provided always that such measures are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations.

Art. IV.—Great Britain having special interest in all that concerns the security of the Indian frontier, Japan recognizes her right to take such measures in the proximity of that frontier as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions.

Art. V.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of this Agreement.

Art. VI.—As regards the present war between Japan and Russia, Great Britain will continue to maintain strict neutrality unless some other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against Japan, in which case Great Britain will come to the assistance of Japan, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with Japan.

Art. VII.—The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present Agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the Naval and Military authorities of the Contracting Parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interest.

Art. VIII.—The present Agreement shall, subject to the provisions of Article VI., come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

In faith whereof the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement and have affixed thereto their Seals.

Done in duplicate at London, the 12th day of August, 1905.

(Seal) Signed: TADASU HAYASHI.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan at the Court of St. James.

(Seal) Signed: LANSLOWNE.

His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

THE JAPANESE PRESS ON THE ALLIANCE.

The *Fiji Shimpō* thinks that, over and above the sentiment evinced by the language of the treaty, the high contracting parties must have been swayed by a powerful impulse towards alliance or they could not have arranged the terms so readily and so rapidly.

Four points are specially signalized by the Japanese journals. The first is that the limits of the old alliance have been extended by the new so as to embrace the whole of East Asia and India; the second, that the spirit of the alliance is radically changed, since it is converted into a distinctly offensive compact binding each Power to take part in any war legitimately urged by the other in assertion of certain clearly defined interests and objects; the third, that the scope of the alliance is greatly extended with regard to Korea since it recognises the paramount (*takusatsu naru*) interests of Japan in Korea and recognises also her right to take whatever measures seem necessary for asserting and securing those rights; the fourth is that the original period of 5 years has been extended to 10.

The *Fiji Shimpō* thinks that the treaty must cause profound satisfaction not only to the peoples of Japan and England but also to those of all civilized nations, for if the interests of the two former are safeguarded, the opportunities of the latter are explicitly guaranteed. The *Fiji* has special reason to rejoice for it was the first among Japanese journals to advocate this extension of the alliance, and it now finds that its hopes are more than realized. It frankly recognises the credit due to the Cabinet for such an achievement, but it adheres to its view that the Portsmouth treaty was a great diplomatic blunder.

The *Asahi Shimbun* regards the new alliance as a matter of the greatest satisfaction to Japan and finds that its terms are in accord with the highest expectations that could have been formed. Unhappily in the present dejected frame of the nation's mind the treaty will not receive in this country the exuberant welcome that would have awaited it under different circumstances. It is one of the greatest events of modern times, and must be regarded as standing as a model for twentieth-century international compacts. Japan may congratulate herself on two splendid achievements, her victorious war with Russia and this treaty with England. She did not reap from the former all the advantages that might have been obtained, but the latter is a perfect accomplishment, and its fruits now offer themselves to be gathered in the near future.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* finds in the alliance a practical expression of the sentiment that has long animated the Japanese people. But our contemporary is careful to point out that the agreement contains nothing startling

nor anything in the nature of a menace. It is simply an assertion of the principles that ought to inform the policy of all civilized states. No third Power has any reason whatever to feel umbrage. The sentiments mutually animating the English and the Japanese peoples have steadily deepened and extended during recent years, and this new alliance may justly be described as a natural outcome of that growth. It can not be denied that the alliance increases the responsibilities of the high contracting parties but, on the other hand, it guarantees to them at least a proportionate increase of security. There could be no greater mistake than to imagine that the treaty is directed against any third Power. Its signatories are animated solely by a desire for peace, and in prosecuting that object they take care to show the utmost respect for the rights and opportunities of all other countries. Japan and Russia have now laid down their arms. They return to the old conditions of friendly intercourse existing prior to the war. The people of this empire entertain no grudge against their great northern neighbour, and their statesmen were not influenced by any hostile feeling when they entered into a compact which, for the rest, does not in any respect trespass upon Russia's rights. Russia must surely recognise this, and as for Japan's friends, Germany and France, there is no reason whatever for the slightest umbrage on their part.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* devotes four columns to the discussion of the alliance. It considers that the alliance extends to such a case as a war between England and another Power in Europe, not less than to any war in East Asia. In other words, should England engage in any Occidental struggle, Japan must stand ready to protect India in every phase of that struggle. Hitherto the friendship between the two nations may be said to have lingered on the threshold of completion: it has now been carried to the most intimate point. Japan had previously recognised the necessity for such a compact. England has also recognised it, and the two nations are satisfied by the consummation of their desires. Undoubtedly Japan's responsibilities have been increased, but she has a corresponding reward. Her tranquillity is assured for a long time and she is enabled to devote herself in security to the development of her resources. Those that shrink from the new responsibilities, must remember that Japan has now been admitted to fellowship with the greatest States of the world, and that, as the proverb says, the tall tree feels the blast. She must live up to her station. The world of to-day is a world of alliances. The leading Powers deem it necessary to conclude with one another compacts for their mutual protection. Japan cannot be unique. She can not stand alone, especially among nations which are racially different from her and have different creeds. If Japan has cemented this invaluable alliance with a sincerely friendly Power, she must not shrink from the fact that some sacrifices are involved. Every just compact involves an interchange of advantages and mutuality of obligations. The *Nichi Nichi* further expresses its belief that each of the contracting parties has agreed to keep its military and naval preparations up to a point consistent with its responsibilities and that neither is to fold its hands in inactive reliance upon the other. The only point to which our contemporary objects is the scope of the 3rd article relating

to Korea. It seems to think that Japan's hands are somewhat tied thereby.

The *Miyako Shimbun* also, while welcoming the alliance in warm terms, thinks that the reservation in the 3rd article, namely, the provision that Japan's measures in Korea must not be contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations—may furnish a basis for foreign interference and may thus hamper Japan.

The *Chuo Shimbun* rejoices at the conclusion of such an alliance and asks what Power or combination of Powers will venture to defy it. The peace just concluded is not sufficient in itself to secure peace, but this alliance guarantees to Japan the tranquil opportunity which would otherwise have been lacking. Even when Germany had crushed France, Bismarck considered it necessary to conclude the Triple Alliance. How much more heartily must Japan recognize the essential character of this compact. As for the objection that Japan may have to take part in military operations in India, the *Chuo* asks whether she could have expected to obtain such great gains for herself without paying any price for them. Nor does it follow that she would have to send troops to India should the contingency contemplated by the treaty arise. That would be a matter of strategy. Very possibly her cooperation might take the form of an attack at some other point in Asia. This country may feel unalloyed joy at having become the ally of the greatest Power of the Occident.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* observes that if the former alliance had absolutely effective influence in preventing the interference of any third Power in the war, the new alliance will be equally efficacious in preventing any third Power from attacking either of the allies. Looking back to the extension of the Russo-French alliance which took place immediately after the conclusion of the first Anglo-Japanese compact, it may well be doubted whether France will sacrifice her recently accomplished *entente* with England for the purpose of making a corresponding extension on the present occasion. Another alliance may possibly be cemented elsewhere, but if so it will be an aggressive alliance not a conservative one like the Anglo-Japanese, and will thus be discredited from the outset. Besides, it need scarcely be pointed out that no two Occidental Powers could array in Eastern Asia a naval and military force competent to make head against England and Japan. The *London Times* recently spoke of this alliance as the pivot of the world's policy. It was no exaggeration.

The remaining Tokyo journals have not yet found time to discuss the matter editorially.

Speaking through the columns of the *Nichi Nichi* and the *Nippon*, Count Okuma expresses himself profoundly gratified by the news of the alliance. Japan used to be despised by the Occident as a country without religion, and regarded as a Yellow Peril. But by her victories over Russia she won respect, and now by this alliance with Great Britain she takes her place unequivocally among the most highly considered nations in the world. There may be some who think that Japan incurs great responsibilities in the matter of India and that a new conflict confronts her in the East. Those imbued with such a fear must be singularly short-sighted. Russia has been effectually crippled by the war. Her great policy of East-Asian expansion has been shattered. Her navy has been annihilated. She has lost tens of thousands of men. Her

national debt has been raised to over 8,000 million of *yen*. She has proved herself to be a mediæval Power rather than a modern. Her domestic disorders are constantly increasing. What reasonable probability is there that she can again draw the sword? However short-sighted the Tsar may be he must appreciate the situation to that extent, and is there any other Power that will venture to defy Japan allied with England? There will be no new war in the near future. But if there should be it will be a new opportunity for Japan to discharge her heaven-sent responsibility of utterly eradicating the aggressive designs of Russia.

It is stated that the Emperor himself attended the meeting of the Privy Council at which the Alliance was considered. The Prime Minister offered explanations and answered questions and the Council unanimously approved the compact. The meeting took place at the Palace. It is perhaps misleading to say that the Council "considered" the Treaty, for, as a matter of fact, the Privy Councillors were not invited to discharge any consultative functions: the Treaty was merely reported to them, the Sovereign having already concluded it in the exercise of his Constitutional prerogatives.

The announcement of the Alliance has evidently exercised a most wholesome effect upon the people. Flags were hung out and illuminations displayed at several places in Tokyo, and it is stated that a general feeling of relief and rejoicing has been caused. If the Government would now turn its hand resolutely to Korea and utilize the opportunities it has acquired there, the dejection caused by the peace terms would be largely dispelled.

THE AMERICAN SILK TRADE.

The semi-annual review of the American Silk Trade, compiled for the Silk Association of America, is to hand by the *China's* mail. Mr. Franklin Allen has again prepared a most lucid review of the movements in the silk trade of the States as well as many pages of statistics dealing with every phase of the work in which the Silk Association is interested. We take the following paragraphs from the report:—

The silk season, 1904-1905, just closed has been phenomenal. The supply of raw silk for the silk manufacturers of the world was the largest in the world's history, and amounted to 41,998,402 pounds (19,050,350 kilograms). The excess of supply over the previous year was 11.5 per cent., say 4,311,175 pounds, and 4 per cent., say 1,645,414 pounds, over 1901-1902 season which previously held the record for the greatest total supply in the world's history.

The accompanying tables show that both Italy and Japan have exceeded in the season just closed all their previous figures of supply and export of raw silk. The supply from China fell off four per cent. from the previous season, and is 4,235,411 pounds less than in 1899-1900 season, which previously was China's record year. In that season China shipped abroad 15,452,045 pounds of raw silk, not including Tussahs. None of the foregoing figures include Tussah silks, 2,612,933 pounds of which were shipped from Shanghai in the past season.

Coincident with this increase of raw silk supplied for the silk manufacturers of the world, the American market was in a position to do its share for a wider distribution than ever before of well made and well finished silk fabrics. In the past season the United States have imported 70 per cent. of the silk shipped from Japan, 40 per cent. of the production of Italy, and 24 per cent. of the silk shipped from China. In other words, the American market has taken nearly 40 per cent. of the world's supply of raw silk in the season, the total figures of import reaching 17,436,414 pounds, say 130,773 picul bales.

It has been repeatedly pointed out in the reports of this Association that the consuming markets of the United States do not readily respond to parity prices for goods when raw materials are relatively

high, and on the other hand, when prices are moderate that there is practically no limit to the enterprise and ability of our silk manufacturers in supplying the American market.

There are no visible signs menacing the permanency of general prosperity in the United States. A survey of the country's most important statistics reveals much that is encouraging and little to excite apprehension, certainly not for the immediate future. At this writing, seed crops are promising well, railway earnings surpass last year's, merchants are more liberal in their orders, the percentage of idle machinery is much smaller than usual, business failures both in number and amount are less than customary, and in general there is plenty of work of all kinds for willing hands to do, even in the lowest forms of manual labor. General conditions may therefore be said to be most favorable for all mechanical and textile industries in our country.

It being obvious that higher prices for raw materials require higher prices for finished goods, prudent manufacturers must and will soon control the silk situation, either by securing a commensurate advance for their goods, or by limiting their output, which in turn will react upon the advancing price of raw materials. The supply of raw silk in the coming season bids fair to be plentiful. Although not so great as last year, it promises to exceed the output of any other previous year, with the possible exception of 1901-1902.

The following letter, under date of Aug. 28th, has been received at the Yokohama Silk Conditioning House from the New York Silk Association, copies of which have also been sent to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the Yokohama Native Silk Guild, the Foreign Silk Committee, Yokohama, the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, and the Silk and Sericultural Industry Institute, Tokyo.

DEAR SIR.—"I take great pleasure in informing you that our Board of Managers on the 22nd instant approved the report of the Silk Conditioning Committee and adopted the following resolutions:—

Resolved—After mature discussion and careful consideration of the subject of the report of the silk conditioning Committee, the Board of Managers of the Silk Association of America recommend that after the expiration of the calendar year 1905 all purchases of Japanese silks for the American Market be based on the conditioned weight of the Japanese Imperial Silk Conditioning House at Yokohama; conditioning and quotations to be on "Conditioned Weight."

Resolved—That in the judgment of the Board of Managers of the Silk Association of America it is highly desirable that every bale of Japanese silk for export should be packed under the supervision of the Japanese Imperial Silk Conditioning House."

We reproduce above a letter addressed by the Silk Association of America to various societies, firms and individuals connected with the silk trade of Japan, making several suggestions and conveying the sense of some resolutions recently passed by the Association with regard to Japan's raw silk business. We are informed by one of the chief silk exporting firms in Japan that the opinion of most of the foreign silk houses is that there are insuperable difficulties in regard to carrying out the suggestions made by the Silk Association of America. One of the difficulties is that the capacity of the Raw Silk Conditioning House at Yokohama is totally inadequate to deal with the amount of raw silk under the requirements of the system suggested. Other suggestions emanating from the Silk Association of America are impracticable from a business point of view.

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

The steamer *Anton Maru*, which recently went ashore off Gensan, Korea, was floated on Sept. 20th. She will shortly be brought to Osaka for repairs. Her damage is reported not to be severe.

On the evening of Sept. 20th, the steamer *Senshu Maru*, 1,623 gross tons, ran on to a sunken ship, about a mile off Golden Hill, Port Arthur, on her way from the naval station to Japan. She sustained severe damage to her bottom. The cargo was landed by lighters. The ship on which she struck is believed to be a Russian transport.

Original from

MANCHURIAN NOTES.

Telegrams from Yingkow to the *Jiji Shimpō* say that General Linevitch had made all preparations for a strong attempt to win a great victory by assuming the aggressive in the event of a rupture of the peace negotiations. Broadly speaking his programme was to cover the direct approaches to Harbin by a series of powerful fortifications where a comparatively small portion of his forces would have sufficed to check any advance of the Japanese. That precaution adopted he would have made a wide sweeping movement through Mongolia so as to place himself on the left rear of the Japanese line. He had disposed his armies with that object, had filled up the vacancies in his ranks and had substituted first-class troops, newly arrived, for the Cossack material which has proved itself of so little value during the war. It is evident that such strategy would have been immensely risky, for the Japanese right being considerably more advanced than their left, might have been pushed forward towards Harbin from the south-east as soon as the Mongolian movement of Linevitch had fairly developed, and thus the Russians would have seen their base menaced and the whole of their railway communications with the Amur region in danger of being severed. Besides, if Linevitch contrived to provide commissariat facilities for such a force as it would have been necessary to move through Mongolia, he accomplished a feat of unparalleled magnitude. The Japanese, too, were not unprepared. It is an open secret that a whole new division, if not two, had been placed on their left in extension of their lines westward of Fakumun.

China is reported to be dissatisfied with two parts of the peace treaty, namely, the provision that Russia and Japan shall withdraw their troops within 18 months, and the provision that each Power shall be free to post guards in limited numbers along the railway. The Government of Peking thinks that 18 months is too long a period and that the posting of guards without China's consent is a violation of her sovereignty. But while these objections may have some abstract validity, China has to remember, after all, that her sovereignty in Manchuria had become almost wholly a dead letter before the war, and would never have recovered vitality, so far as human probabilities go. Besides, she was herself a consenting party to the posting of Russian railway guards before the outbreak of hostilities.

Assuming that Russia has six hundred thousand combatants and non-combatants in Manchuria—and she cannot have much less—their removal at the rate of a thousand a day would occupy more than 18 months. Japan might operate her withdrawal much quicker, and doubtless will operate it, since she can avail herself of sea transport. But Russia's access to the sea is at Vladivostok only, and with the exception of forces now forming the garrison of that place or stationed in its immediate vicinity, any troops destined for embarkation at Vladivostok would have to be carried so far by railway that little would be gained as compared with transporting them at once westward. On the whole the 18 months' limit seems reasonable.

It is alleged that when the news of peace reached Yingkow there was a proposal to give the troops a great ovation as they took their departure, but on examining the terms of the peace this purpose was abandoned. One may be permitted to hope that such

news is unfounded, and that it is despatched by a correspondent who knows that it will be in tune with the policy of the journal he represents. The Japanese would be guilty of a great and unreasoning act of injustice if they extended their disappointment to the troops who have fought so splendidly. Towards the army and navy at any rate there should be no stinted display of gratitude.

Rumour persists in attributing to China a design to purchase the East Chinese Railway from Russia and Japan. It is said that the negotiations will be commenced with Russia, for unless she consents to dispose of her portion, Japan certainly will decline. It would doubtless be an arrangement calculated to make for peace that this railway should be in the hands of China, assuming her ability to retain possession of it. But there are evidently many and great difficulties in the way of carrying out the scheme.

Tokyo journals continue to debate the question of railway gauge in Manchuria and Korea. The Russian East Chinese line was originally of the 5-feet gauge, and the portion of it remaining in Russian hands, namely, the portion north of Changtu—for the Japanese had not actually acquired the line beyond that point when peace was concluded—is still of the old gauge. But the Japanese portion from Port Arthur to Changtu has been altered to the 3½-feet gauge, and the Korean lines are on the 4 feet 8½ inch gauge. How all these systems are to be reconciled no one seems to certainly foresee. In connexion with this question much interest naturally attaches to the exact terminology of the peace-treaty. London makes it speak of "establishing a junction," whereas Portsmouth telegraphs the words "joint operation." The prevalent idea, however, is that the treaty merely points to mutual coöperation, and makes no reference which can be construed in the sense of through running. Another most interesting problem is the financial outlook of the road. Mr. Furukawa, Chief Engineer of the Railway Bureau, has just returned from Manchuria. He estimates the cost of working the line at 2¼ million yen annually, and he speaks of the competition of the Liao-river traffic as very formidable. Much therefore will depend on the productive capacity of the Fushun mines.

KUTSUJOKU.

We observe that the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* in a leading article which has for immediate object to denounce the shallowness of the pretence that Japan made large concessions in the interests of humanity and civilization, repeatedly applies the epithet *kutsujoku* (disgraceful) to the Portsmouth Treaty. Nothing is easier than to choose a disagreeable title, and by prefixing it constantly, to create a sentiment of discredit. But we can not imagine for a moment that a journal like the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* employs such tactics. If it uses the term "disgraceful" it must see some valid reason for doing so. May we not request our contemporary to explain what element or what feature of the Treaty is "disgraceful; or in short what justification there is for such an adjective. Certainly Japan did not get everything she asked for. We have never heard of a conference which resulted in absolutely and unreservedly satisfying a victor's proposals. Compromise is in the very essence of conference, and compromise involves the idea of concessions. Russia made several concessions which it must have hurt her previously to

make. They were concessions that concerned the cardinal objects of the war, and she made them in deference to Japan's demands. Japan made concessions which did not in any way concern those objects and they were in the nature of mere reductions of the terms originally formulated by herself, not at all in the nature of yielding to Russia's dictation. Truly it is hard to see where the element of "disgrace" comes in for Japan. Perhaps too much has been said about the cause of humanity and civilization. Nations have never been known to take large account of such sentiment in the sequel of a great war. We shall be nearer the truth if we say that Japan estimated the gain of continued fighting at a lower figure than the sacrifice, and therefore she concluded peace without exacting the last pound of flesh. But the "disgrace" of the thing, that is what we entirely fail to detect, and since it may be assumed that the *Nichi Nichi* does not choose significant epithets without some care for their significance, we would seriously ask it to explain just what constitutes the "disgrace."

THE LATE DR. BARNARDO.

It falls to the lot of few men to influence for good the lives of over 50,000 boys and girls. Yet that is the record of the quiet, unassuming doctor of medicine whose passing away at the age of 60, we chronicle this morning. Like many other movements which in their subsequent developments have had a far-reaching influence, Dr. Barnardo's life work was started almost at hap-hazard. As a young medical student walking the London hospitals, he was going home late one night in 1864 when his attention was directed to a poor little waif who in answer to questions said he was homeless, motherless, hopeless. He carried the neglected laddie home with him and thus entered on the work which afterwards grew to such gigantic proportions under the name of Dr. Barnardo's Homes for Waifs and Strays. His first Home was opened at Stepney Causeway, but the accommodation soon grew too limited and as the years went by others were continually being added, until at last 86 distinct Homes, dealing with every class and age of destitute children, were under his supervision and care. Three of these Homes are in Canada, one is in Jersey, 17 are in the English counties, while the rest are in London. At his village Home in Ilford, Essex, 52 separate cottages are utilised to bring up girls on the family system under "Mothers." This has been a great success. Indeed, notwithstanding the persecutions and disappointments which hampered him in his early days, Dr. Barnardo's work has everywhere been crowned by the criterion of approved success. In the great emigration schemes as well as in his work in the old country his failures have been few, and at the great meeting held in London the other day in celebration of his 60th birthday, it was said that only 2 per cent. of all the boys and girls he had befriended had failed to come out right in after life. The news of Dr. Barnardo's death will bring sorrow to many hearts, but the good which he did will live after him, for in his latter years the noble hearted Irishman gathered around him so many staunch friends that the movement inaugurated on his last birthday to raise a fund sufficient to place the future of his Homes beyond fear of financial collapse at his death, has won substantial support and is likely to be fully maintained.

THE NAVAL ARMISTICE.

In order to effect arrangements for the armistice at sea Rear-Admiral Shimamura received orders from Admiral Togo to proceed with a squadron to Lajin Bay, where he met Rear-Admiral Essen on behalf of Russia. The following convention was concluded:—

CONVENTION RELATING TO AN ARMISTICE ON THE SEAS.

Rear-Admiral Shimamura and Rear-Admiral Essen, having been duly empowered by the respective Naval Authorities, have discussed and concluded the underwritten convention:—

Along the shores of the belligerent Powers the following shall be the maritime lines, namely: from Rogeehoff cape 30 nautical miles south-east to north latitude 42° and east longitude 136°; from the point thus determined to north latitude 46° and east longitude 140°. (Here follow other details of latitude and longitude.)

The navies of the belligerent Powers shall not cross the line indicated above.

This convention shall come into force from the day of its signature and shall have the effect of an armistice instrument.

(Signed.)

SHIMAMURA, &c.
ESSEN, &c.

Dated, 18th September, 1905.

Apart from the above convention it is agreed that as the people on the Kamchatka Peninsula will be short of provisions and as communication with them will be closed two weeks hence, therefore in order to succour these people for the sake of humanity, a transport laden with food-stuffs and daily necessities may be at once sent from Vladivostok to Petropavlovsk in accordance with the request of Rear-Admiral Essen, Rear-Admiral Shimamura issuing a special permit for that purpose as the matter is pressing.

The line of demarkation indicated in the above convention states from a point 30 nautical miles south east of Lajin Bay, runs thence nearly due east, then nearly due north, then trends north-west, passes through the Tartary Straits, turns round the north of Saghalien and extends to Shimushu in the Kuriles.

It is semi-officially stated that early on the 18th instant Rear-Admiral Shimamura, with the *Iwate*, the *Nitaka* and the destroyers *Akatsuki* and *Akebomo* met Rear-Admiral Essen with the *Rossia*, the *Bogatyr* and 2 destroyers outside Lajin Bay. The Russians presented a proposal containing 8 conditions and drawn up in a manner suggesting that the negotiators were on an equal footing. Of course the Japanese objected to anything of that kind, but it was not easy to come to terms with the Russians. They devoted 4 hours to reasoning, complaining and appealing. Finally some consideration was extended to their proposals and the armistice protocol was drawn up. Our readers will have perceived, however, that the limits fixed in the document were such as to confine the Russians altogether to their own coasts and shut them off *in toto* from the Japanese coasts.

IN WELCOME OF PEACE.

The editor of the *Fukui Shinpo* writes as follows under the above title in the issue of the 7th inst. This leading Christian paper is bold enough to stand with the very small minority among the secular papers.

The great war which has lasted nearly two years is about ended. During this grievous war the Empire may be considered to have passed through a severe examination in patriotism, self-denial, and self-sacrifice, and to have fought far more bravely than the world expected. The victories on both land and sea have raised immeasurably the position of the Empire among the Powers. The relations between the East and the West have been changed completely, and opportunity has been given for a new development in the history of mankind. Russia, for example, has been awakened from her dream

of religious and political superstition, and there seems a tendency to hasten reforms.

Such results are fruitful and glorious, and already the ends have been accomplished for which war was declared. We have subdued the violence of Russia in Manchuria, strengthened our position in Korea, and increased our power in the Liaotung Peninsula. In spite of our dissatisfaction in having to give up half of Saghalien, there is still reason for our people to welcome peace even on these terms. For example, it should by no means be overlooked that the fishing rights obtained bring honour and profit to the country.

The whole nation regrets the surrender of the claim for an indemnity, but the two armies have confronted each other for some four months without fighting, and we have no certainty that our force is superior to that of the enemy, nor is the power of Russia to be despised. Considering these things, there is room for the nation in wisdom and magnanimity to bear her disappointment at the capitulation of Portsmouth and the giving up of the indemnity. We can see no reason whatever in the arguments of those who would insist on an indemnity even at the cost of further fighting.

For these reasons we rejoice in the signing of the armistice and are thankful for the approaching peace. But we must not neglect to tighten the helmet strings after victory; and, in particular, we must make great efforts for the spiritual development of the Empire.

The preceding editorial was dated Sept. 4th, probably to show that it was written before the riots, which began the next night. In the issue of Sept. 14th there is a long editorial, of which the following are two divisions:—

THE RESULTS OF THE PEACE.

"The results of the Peace Conference of course do not satisfy the desires of the people; but, as we said in our last issue, the conditions are such at present that we must be satisfied with these results. If those unduly puffed up people, who, intoxicated with victory, despise the enemy, were to make a treaty of peace on their own terms, demanding an indemnity under any conditions, into what great dangers would they bring the nation! Again, this love of fighting might so grow as to have no limit save in the destruction of the Empire. In the excitedly light-hearted state of the people this discontent, with the terms of peace may perhaps be an antidote to the poison in their veins."

THE FAR GREATER DISGRACE.

Those who are dissatisfied with the treaty of peace say that such terms are a disgrace to Japan. But we think that there is no fear that the Powers will despise Japan, nor that her success will be undervalued. We do not consider such terms a disgrace. But if they be a disgrace, then a disgrace far greater still than that said to have been brought upon the Empire by the Government, has been caused by those irresponsible journalists—blind leaders of the blind—who praise the violent deeds of unbalanced men, speaking of them as chivalrous conduct, righteous indignation, and the like. It is such a course as this that brings disgrace upon the nation, and causes the glory of victory to lose much of its lustre. Anarchy in the Capital, the burning and destruction of churches, the prevalence of rioters,—these are but little different from the violence of the Boxers in North China, and than this there is no greater disgrace in the world. These journalists, seeing the note in the eyes of others, overlook the beam in their own eyes, and cry out against the disgrace of others. How inexpressibly pitiable it is!"

THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE POLICE.

The Tokyo City Assembly has decided to move for the abolition of the Police Bureau as a part of the Central Administration and its subordination to the Governor of the Prefecture. This proposal is based on the events of the 5th instant when the city was thrown into a condition of confusion and bloodshed by the police's attempt to close the Hibiya Park to the citizens. This system of separating the police from the Municipality exists in Tokyo alone among Japanese cities and has long been subjected to severe criticism by political parties. It is no doubt a remnant of the times when the police were charged with the performance of duties other than the mere preservation of public peace and good order in the usual acceptation of the terms. The Chief of Police was then an important semi-political personage and the

force under his command occupied a prominent place among instruments employed by the Government to check the extravagance of over-zealous reformers. It is therefore distinctly a step of progress that this special system should be abolished, but the Government will have to consider seriously whether the time is ripe for such a step. The least biased person must admit that the conduct of the citizens of Tokyo—or, at any rate, of a section of them—on the 5th instant did not constitute a qualification for the change now suggested, and besides there in the general consideration that a moment of popular excitement is seldom well chosen for the inauguration of changes. The city assembly, however, represents the reflecting classes of the metropolis and in proposals deserve all respect.

TAXES IN JAPAN.

It is now the time for the Japanese to put their house in order and they are naturally thinking how to accomplish the task. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* makes some interesting comments on the situation. In 1903, the year before the war, the aggregate income derived from taxes and State monopolies was 158 million yen, to which was added in 1904 and 1905, a war tax totalling 191 millions, so that the entire payment reached 294 millions. In other words, whereas the taxation had been about 3.30 yen per caput before the war, it rose in consequence of the war to 6.30 yen, being thus very nearly doubled. Turning now to the taxes of other countries the following table is obtained:—

	Taxes Yen.	Amount per head. Yen.
England	1,209,300,000	22.10
Germany	451,680,000	8.00
France	1,326,144,000	34.00
Italy	589,978,000	17.70
Belgium	100,967,000	14.40
Russia	1,185,165,000	9.30
Holland	99,776,000	16.30
United States	992,000,000	13.90
Japan	294,423,000	6.30

In this figure for Japan, the war taxes and the State monopolies are included. The table suggests that the Japanese are very lightly burdened but if we consider their taxes in the context of their export trade the contrast is by no means so favourable. Taking the figures for 1902, the result is this:—

	Exports. yen.	Taxes per 100 yen of Exports.
England	3,008,170,000	40
Germany	2,565,130,000	17
France	1,790,160,000	74
Italy	609,680,000	96
Belgium	84,120,000	12
Russia	908,500,000	130
Holland	1,625,830,000	6
United States	2,985,150,000	33
Japan	289,500,000	103

Curiously enough Japan and Russia make the worst showing in this table, Russia's place being at the bottom of the list and Japan standing immediately above her. Japan's exports are steadily growing and in a few years her record will undoubtedly be much better, but if her necessities compel her to continue her present scale of taxation, that is to say, if she can not see her way to reducing any part of the war imposts, she will have a comparatively heavy burden to bear.

It is reported by the *Nichi Nichi* that the Army Department intends to withdraw the armies in Manchuria and Korea within six months after the ratification of the peace treaty. The expenses during the period will amount to some four hundred million yen.

MR. STEAD ON THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Nothing that a Conservative cabinet does can possibly be right in the eyes of Mr. W. T. Stead. Indeed, one is disposed to think at times that he was born into the world with an instinctive hatred for governments of all complexions, since it is rarely, very rarely, that the course pursued by any Ministry pleases him. The Anglo-Japanese alliance is the last stick that he has found to beat the Ministerial dog. He is a bitter opponent of the alliance; so bitter that when he approaches the consideration of the subject he becomes oblivious of everything else. Thus, writing in the *Review of Reviews* for August, he alleges that the alliance has never been debated in parliament; that "never a word has been said about it in either House," that the Opposition know nothing about it and that "what they know they disapprove." Yet it is a fact familiar to all ordinarily careful readers of the London newspapers that the question of the alliance actually did come up for debate in the House of Commons, that not one speaker condemned it, and that representatives of the Opposition endorsed it cordially. Mr. Stead's intelligence must have been so monopolized by the alliance when he set out to discuss it that everything else faded from his perception.

Another statement made by him is that the alliance "commits England to a hostile attitude to the two most powerful military empires of the world, Russia and Germany, since Germany's antagonism to Japan is only one degree less pronounced than that of Russia." What warrant has Mr. Stead for saying that, we wonder. He offers no explanation. On the strength of his own *ipse dixit* he asks us to believe that Russia which has just fought a terrible war with Japan and been badly beaten by her, feels only one degree more enmity towards Japan than Germany feels though Germany has never fallen out with Japan and professes to be her friend. It is difficult to share Mr. Stead's convictions. The only noteworthy point in his essay on this subject seems to be his opinion—an opinion now gaining wide credence—that Germany and Russia will hereafter be found in the same camp.

THE HAGUE COURT.

It may well be supposed that the Tsar's assumption of the initiative in summoning another meeting of the Hague Peace Tribunal is regarded with much surprise in Japan. The Tsar was the obstacle to convening the tribunal on the occasion of a proposal from President Roosevelt during the progress of the war. Japan agreed conditionally—that is to say, she agreed provided that the war itself was not brought within the purview of the tribunal—but Russia declined *in toto*, and thus the meeting had to be abandoned. With President Roosevelt, therefore, and not with the Tsar, rests the right of initiative on this occasion, and the Japanese press is astonished that the President should have stepped down in the Tsar's favour. There is also a keen consciousness of the farcical side of Emperor Nicholas' procedure. That he, the great disturber of the peace, should pose as it guardian before the sword he drew for purposes of perjured aggression is yet dry, before the fumes of the powder burned by his armies on many battle-fields have been dissipated, and before the grass has begun to grow on the graves of thousands of the

victims of his lust of empire, is certainly a striking evidence that whatever His Majesty lost in the war, he did not lose his faculty of make-believe. However, there can be no doubt as to his courage in thus coming into open court. For if the Japanese please to draw up an indictment they can place the great White Monarch in an embarrassing position *vis-à-vis* the rules of war prescribed by this very same tribunal when originally convened at his own instance; they can prove that His Majesty's troops murdered the wounded and mutilated the dead; that they used dum-dum bullets; that they again and again abused the red-cross flag as well as the white flag; that they fought disguised as civilians; that his ships sunk non-combatant vessels in neutral waters; as well as laid mines in seas frequented by neutral ships, and that his officials repeatedly and continuously violated the neutrality of China. It is hard to see how the Japanese delegates can fail to formulate these charges for it will be their plain duty to show that laws which, by the world's common consent, were declared essential in the interests of humanity, have no binding force over the armies of the Sovereign at whose instance these laws may be said to have been enacted. One imagines that the Tsar would not have thrust himself into the foreground as the convener of the tribunal under these circumstances; and especially that he would not have shown haste which is almost indecent in view of the fact that the peace treaty is not yet ratified. On the other hand the world never wearies of being credulous where the good intentions of monarchs are concerned. There will be plenty of people ready to applaud the Russian potentate for seeking to provide bars for the doors of the temple of Janus after keeping them so long open, and plenty of people ready to believe in his sincerity. We confess that we too have not lost all faith in His Majesty's "craving after good," and inasmuch as each new public display of the mood should tend to give it stability, we welcome the convening of the Hague tribunal.

A VERY CONVINCING ARGUMENT.

Early in September, or at the close of August, we can not recall the exact date, a letter was addressed to a Kobe paper by an Anglo-Saxon resident of Korea, alleging that a tract of land three miles square in the suburbs of Seoul had been requisitioned by the Japanese for military purposes, and that the compensation promised to the owners by the Korean Authorities did not amount to one-thirtieth of the value of the property. A transaction on such a large scale attracted much attention. We made inquiries in official quarters and learned that nothing of the affair had been heard in Tokyo, with the exception of a piece of land intended for the railway station, whence we expressed the conviction that the statements of the writer of the letter had no foundation in fact. Had such a project been contemplated, we wrote, as the appropriation by the Japanese Authorities in Korea of a tract of land three miles square "including almost all of the valuable river front opposite Seoul," there would certainly be some official record of the circumstance.

This comment of ours is now denounced by the *Korea Daily News*. It declares that the statements made by the Seoul correspondent of the Kobe paper "were entirely true," and it adds "we can endorse them from our own observation, and a paragraph

which appears in another column confirms them."

The paragraph adduced in confirmation of the original assertion is this:—

The Japanese Minister has requested that 13,000 metres of land on Nan San be loaned to the Japanese Government for the use of the Japanese Department of Communications. The Minister for Foreign Affairs conferred with his Majesty, who granted the request.

It is worth while to compare this with the allegation which it nominally confirms. The allegation was that a tract of land 3 miles square had been requisitioned by the Japanese for military purposes, the compensation promised to the owners by the Korean authorities being less than one-thirtieth of the property's value. The confirmation is that the Japanese Minister has requested the loan (presumably the lease) of 13,000 metres of land—doubtless square metres are meant—for the use of a Japanese Department. Thus a request for the lease of 13,000 square metres of land is said to be equivalent to the virtual confiscation of over twenty-three millions of square metres. That is the kind of evidence out of which are manufactured anti-Japanese libels of the kind uttered by the newspaper mentioned above.

Another curious feature of the incident is that the daily German organ of Yokohama, commenting on the Japanese Minister's "request" for the loan of 13,000 square (?) metres of land, says:—

Such action on the part of Government officials is termed "a loan"; if it was the act of private individuals it would be described as "robbery." But such is the result of war the whole world over.

An editor must be pitifully swayed by prejudice when he pens criticisms of such a nature. Requests for the loan (or lease) of land whereon to erect a legation, a consulate or some other official building are preferred all the world over, and are normal incidents of international relations. To call them "robbery" is a childish misuse of terms.

AMERICAN JOURNALS AND JAPAN.

Many American journals are not conspicuous for stability of judgment. They are easily captured by any one that supplies good copy, or easily driven into bitter opposition by any show of indifference. M. Witte showed his knowledge of them at Portsmouth. He pandered so adroitly to their passion for news as to win them effectually to Russia's side and turn them against Japan of whom they had previously penned only warm eulogies. Not all were equally variable. A few declined to change their faith for such petty reasons, and among those few *The Independent* seems to have dealt in the most trenchant and consistent manner with the backsliders. We quote its remarks:—

After having for two years shown an almost indiscriminating sympathy with Japan in her contest with Russia, the American daily newspaper press has within a fortnight begun to adopt a tone of opposition which cannot fail to suggest unpleasant reflections. The arguments that are being put forth against the Japanese terms of peace are in themselves unworthy of intelligent men and are discreditable to the American people, if they really represent American opinion.

We do not know whether the newspapers will prefer to have the public believe that a large sum of Russian money has been judiciously distributed—and unpleasant rumors to that effect have been in circulation—or would like better to be regarded as just plain incompetents, whose editorial comments have the quality of the conversation that goes on within the walls of institutions for the feeble-minded. It is enough to remark that they have placed themselves "up against" this alternative, and if they continue to address themselves on this particular subject and in their present vein to that being whom they are pleased to call "the intelligent reader" they will do so with amazing effrontery.

In saying this we do not here offer to pass any

judgment whatsoever upon the justness or the expediency of the Japanese terms of peace. It may be that these terms are both righteous and wise; it may be that they are hard and absurd; we do not pretend to say. We are dealing only with the American newspaper arguments against them. These arguments are in substance two—namely, that Japan is a pagan nation, and therefore, of course, wicked in her dealings with a Christian Power; and, secondly, that if the civilized world permits her to extort these terms from her discomfited foe she will become so formidable an empire that Western interests will be imperilled.

The argument that Japan is a pagan nation has precisely the quality of that criticism which the committee of estimable clergymen made to President Lincoln upon General Grant, that he relied too much on his whisky, and it should be taken in the spirit of Lincoln's humorous reply. If Japan's achievements are a product of her paganism, the sooner the Christian world cultivates that particular kind of paganism the better off we shall be in both morals and worldly success. A nation that can conduct a Government without corruption, keep her word to the letter, do things instead of boasting and in maintaining a vast army on foreign soil lose fewer men by illness than in battle obviously has some of the qualities that St. Paul recommended in the twelfth chapter of his Epistle to the Romans and which the Christian nations have not been too diligent to remember. Indeed, Emperor William, forgetting his Yellow Peril picture, now says that it is the Christian virtues of Japan that have enabled her to win against Russia.

As for the contention that by extorting these terms of peace Japan will become a dangerously formidable Oriental Power, it is worthy of that particular specimen of the schoolboy who occupies the dunce block. Japan either is a formidable Oriental Power or she is not. If she is, the concession of these terms of Peace will not make her stronger; the denial of them will not make her weaker. If she is not formidable she will not be able to hold any nominal advantage that these terms may seem to give her. The real question is, What are her elements of strength and how are they likely to develop? If she has the resources and the military genius to dominate the East any refusal by the Western world to concede the advantages that she has won in the present war will amount to as much as did the withholding from her of the fruits of her victory over China. It is only a question of time when she will get what she wants. If she has the ingenuity and the industry to develop a vast manufacturing activity she will force her way into the markets of the East, whether the Western world wants her to do so or not. If her people have the vitality, the temperance and the frugality to multiply more rapidly than the people of the West, no cry of "Yellow Peril" will prevent their spreading over great areas that are now occupied by less vigorous stocks.

Only one thing can be accomplished by an ungracious attitude toward Japan in the present crisis of affairs. The nations that adopt it can incur her displeasure, as they did after the war with China. She will not retaliate by open hostility, but she will be a less friendly co-operator with them in advancing a policy of fair and equal trade opportunities for all competitors throughout the Orient, and she will be less disposed to look kindly upon Western influences of every sort, religious, educational and political. The only real "Yellow Peril" is that which lurks in narrow-mindedness and animosity. The Japanese have shown themselves to be friendly in disposition and receptive of all genuine thought, invention and idealism. So long as they care for these things and are willing to do their part in promoting them the Japanese Empire cannot be a peril to any worthy interest.

If the Japanese terms of peace are wrong and unreasonable, let that fact be shown by discussing them on their merits. It is unworthy of the American people to protest against them on the ground that the Japanese are Oriental pagans or that their national advancement is a dangerous rivalry of American interests.

We confess frankly that not during the remaining years of our life, be they many or few, did we expect to see in American journals such writings as those condemned by *The Independent*, and above all could we not have imagined that they would be produced by such a petty cause as a Russian statesman's accessibility to interviewers. It is a rude shock, calculated to prove either that America's friendship for Japan is much more superficial than we had imagined or that America's newspapers do her very little credit.

The Japanese public continues to have its feelings harrowed by the comments and

stories of American journalists. In the *Jiji Shimpō* we find a long telegram purporting to set forth the views of the American press. Need we say that the omniscient journalist, the man with the yellow telescope, knows exactly what happened? His version now is that the movement of surrender was ordered from Tokyo and that its proximate cause was the unwise and pragmatic interference of Baron Kaneko, who mixed himself up in the business and sent to Marquis Ito in Tokyo telegrams which caused the latter to weaken. It is further stated by this authority that Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira were radically opposed to such concessions but that they had to bow to the decree from Tokyo and that their chagrin was profound. We can only trust that these sensational narrations of American newspapers will not add fuel to the fire already burning in Japan. Elsewhere we have endeavoured to expose the flagrant fallacy of the contention that Russia won a victory at Portsmouth, and we do not think that any reasoning man can question the justice of our conclusions. But the mood of the masses in Japan has little to do with reason just now and much to do with passion. Even President Roosevelt's good offices will be discredited if the utterances of certain American journals be taken literally.

Above we reproduce the comments of the *Independent* upon writings which had appeared in certain American journals; writings which displayed anti-Japanese prejudice very novel in journals of the United States. *The Independent* did not indicate the newspapers to which it alluded and we are thus left in the dark as to their general character and standing. Here, however, we append some quotations from journals received by the last mail:—

The emptiness of Russia's "diplomatic victory" is rudely exposed in the quick reaction from the first exultation over the news of Japan's magnanimous concessions. The whole world was taken by surprise when Japan yielded the long disputed points of the peace negotiations. In Russia the rejoicing was immoderate. Indemnity had been waived and half of Sakhalin, in possession of the enemy, was to be restored. But in less than twenty-four hours the world realized, and Russia in particular realized, that what had become the crucial issues of the protocol were, after all, insignificant in comparison with what Japan had gained by the war and through the concessions previously secured.

Russia stands to-day an admittedly whipped nation, having yielded territory, ports, railroads, fishery privileges, vast investments and other things of immeasurable value, having lost practically its whole navy and tens of thousands of soldiers, and having suffered incalculable loss in prestige—and all for nothing, absolutely nothing! Japan has lost in men and treasure, but materially and politically Russia's losses were its gains.

And the strange thing about it is that Russia has stood the confessed loser of the war for days by the earlier agreements of the conference, but the full humiliation of its predicament was not felt until peace was concluded. And even then temporary hysteria over Japan's final concession blinded the Russians to the significance of Japan's achievements. Under the circumstances the great "diplomatic victory," which caused even such a seasoned diplomat as M. Witte to lose his head, is a day's sensation. Japan's victory—military, political and moral—has changed the map of the world and has stamped upon history more plainly than ever before the grace and efficacy of the victor's magnanimity.—*Kansas City Times*.

The Japanese have displayed common sense as well as magnanimity. The prolongation of the war because of inability to get a large sum in hard cash from Russia might have proved the undoing of Japan. The credit of that country is not so firmly established that it could resist the strain of another year of fighting. Rumours that the conference would be futile depressed Japanese securities. Had it come to naught there would have been a further decline. To carry on the war Japan would have been obliged to borrow either here or in England, and it would not have been able to get money for the prosecution of an unnecessary war except on hard terms.

As Japan has secured all that it went to war for,

and something more, and as its great need is an opportunity to recuperate, wisdom dictated that it should get peace and let the pleasing dream of an indemnity go. The interest on the war debt must be paid and to do that industry must be encouraged. The half million or more soldiers must be allowed to go to work. The first duty of Japan, as it was of the United States in 1865, is to earn money and pay debts.—*Chicago Daily Tribune*.

Showing far reaching statesmanship of the highest order and with a magnanimity that has no parallel in history victorious Japan, through its plenipotentiaries, agreed this morning to make peace with Russia.

To accomplish this humanitarian result the government of Japan deemed it necessary to make sacrifices which, probably, will not be approved by many of its people.

But with a superb disregard of the possible consequences to itself and having in mind only the injury which would be done civilization through a further prosecution of the war the emperor and the council of the elder statesmen threw their votes yesterday for concessions and an end of hostilities in the Far East.—*Chicago Daily News*.

"THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA."

We observe in the columns of our local German contemporary a strange reference to *The Times* and the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. The paragraph runs thus:—

The difficulties experienced by foreign concerns in Japan in regard to running an installment business has been again exemplified in a case which came before the local court the other day, when the representative of the Yokohama Office of the London *Times* sued a Japanese for the balance of instalments on a set of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. The case was apparently undefended, though the defendant, with some show of reason, might have urged that in selling a work which was many years out of date as new the plaintiffs came perilously near obtaining money under false pretences. No doubt the installment system would be as safe in Japan as elsewhere if properly worked, but to hand over a set of alleged valuable books for a nominal payment of ¥5 hardly seems the way to do satisfactory business.

We need scarcely comment on the amusing contradiction between the two statements that while "the installment system would no doubt be as safe in Japan as elsewhere if properly worked" yet "to hand over a set of alleged valuable books for a nominal payment of 5 yen hardly seems the way to do satisfactory business." The very essence of the installment system is that sets of books are thus handed over in exchange for small initial payments, and if that is not a "satisfactory way of doing business," then it is silly to allege that the installment system is safe if properly worked. But inconsequential blunders are as nothing compared with the gross charge here deliberately preferred against the agents of *The Times*, namely, that they sold as new a work which was many years out of date, and that they thus "came perilously near obtaining money under false pretences." This unscrupulous and lying accusation was originally made by the *Kobe Chronicle*, a journal which is never deterred by trifles where the gratification of its own spite is concerned, and was publicly proved in the most conclusive manner to be an unprincipled slander. It is now repeated by the German daily of Yokohama which must nevertheless know well that the libel is without a particle of truth. When the *Kobe Chronicle* and the *Japan Herald* undertake to teach commercial morality to the proprietors of the London *Times*, impudence has reached its zenith.

On the morning of Sept. 25th, fire occurred in Osaka harbour on a lighter having 450 cases of kerosene oil aboard. Two of the *sendo* and several firemen were injured. The cause is reported to have been tobacco ashes. The oil had been removed from the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Atsuke Maru*.

KOREA.

Saturday, September 23.

It is reported that a rising has taken place in Chungchongdo, southward of Seoul. The insurgents are said to number about a thousand, and their motto is "Down with the Japanese." It is not imaginable that they should be able to accomplish anything tangible, beyond the sacrifice of their own lives. If they are a really patriotic band, inspired by a desire to assert their country's independence, they would deserve full sympathy, but in that case their insurrection should be directed, not against the Japanese, but against their own Government which, by its intrigues and political blindness, has condemned the country to choose between the alternatives of being absorbed into Russia's dominions or preserving at least a semblance of independence under Japan's protection.

The impression conveyed by a traveller who has just returned from Korea, whose report appears in the *Miyako* and the *Yomiuri*, is that the peace terms have given a bad blow to Japanese prestige in Korea. Politicians in Seoul imagine that Russia is much stronger than the events of the war seemed to indicate and that she will presently be once more mistress of the situation in the Far East. This conception is said to be strengthened by the fact that the Japanese allowed the Russians to occupy north-eastern Korea throughout the war and did not take any vigorous measures to expel them up to the very moment of making peace.

It is impossible to discern how much of this analysis is subjective and how much objective: how much is based on actual observation of the situation; how much on the speaker's estimate of what the situation ought to be. He goes on to condemn Japan's procedure in Korea as too weak and he alleges that one foreign Representative does not hesitate to fill the ears of the Court with predictions that Russia will soon recapture the citadel of East Asia with flying colours.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has a leading article which echoes this tone of discontent. In unequivocal terms our contemporary urges the adoption of a much stronger policy in Korea; a policy consistent with the position Japan has won there by treaty. It animadverts strongly on the vacillations and evasions that are permitted to Korean officials and it insists that this Empire must bring to the solution of the Korean problem a spirit of much greater determination than has hitherto been shown.

The *Chuo Shimbun*, without directly alleging any want of competence or absence of resolution on the part of the Japanese authorities, endorses the *Fiji's* views as to the necessity of adopting vigorous measures. A very obvious line of argument is taken, namely, that if Japan postpones the enforcement of the rights she has now acquired by treaty, the occasion to exercise them will inevitably disappear. She will, in fact, be establishing precedents against herself. A right suffered to lie in abeyance is, in effect, a right surrendered. Russia has now openly pledged herself to step out of Korea. Great Britain, it may be presumed, has by the new treaty of alliance recognized Japan's exceptional position in the peninsula. The rest is for Japan herself to do, and she had better do it without loss of time and of opportunity.

In the context of these articles we read a rumour that a new convention will soon be concluded with Korea.

The branch line to Masampo from Fusan was opened to traffic on the 23rd instant.

Tuesday, September 26.

News from Korea indicates that the insurrection in Chung-chong-do is increasing in magnitude. The Seoul authorities are not taking any effective steps to quell it, and the Progressists (*Il-chin-hoi*) have accordingly asked the authorities for permission to undertake the work of restoring order, and have requested that 500 rifles with ammunition be placed at their disposal. The Government is said to be much embarrassed. Meanwhile another trouble is reported from Tai-gwal-yong in Kwangwon-do. There a body of some 600 "righteous troops" are said to have assembled. They are obstructing communications and have wounded or killed several Japanese.

The Koreans have chosen their time badly. If they were bent upon making a disturbance, they should have done so while the Russians were still on the scene. To break out just as the war is over and just as the hands of the Japanese are freed to deal with them is not only futile, but also calculated to fortify the reasons inducing the Japanese to assume a really resolute attitude in the peninsula.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the Japanese will lose no time in assuming such an attitude. Nine-tenths of the difficulty hitherto experienced in dealing with Korea is that Japan has been obliged to refrain from exercising anything like the authority of a suzerain, and that the Koreans have been abandoned to their own devices of perpetual plotting and unpatriotic intrigues. Japan has now acquired a mandate to undertake the control of Korean affairs and if she shrinks from accepting the situation, it is never likely to occur again. Korea should be reduced to the position *vis-à-vis* Japan that Egypt occupies towards England. That is the very lowest estimate of what is needed to remove this perpetual menace to the peace of the Far East, and to secure Japan against dangers too formidable to be ignored.

Thursday, September 28.

Mr. Min Pyonghyok, who was among the members of the recent embassy to Japan, has been charged since his return to Seoul with bringing the Empire into disgrace by exhibiting a false document which purported to be an imperial commission authorizing negotiations to obtain the services of Marquis Ito for the direction of Korea's administration. There is some mystery connected with this affair. It is predicted that the culprit will be sentenced to three years' banishment and will then be immediately pardoned.

Mr. Hyong Yongun, who was arrested some days ago in connexion with Li Yong-ik's intrigues, will probably be released, it is said, there being no evidence against him.

There is evidently a very strong feeling, among some publicists in Japan that the only way to deal with Korea is to give practical effect to the position which this country has won by war and by treaty. Korea, as she is at present, constitutes a perpetual source of friction; an unending menace to the peace of the Far East. Her statesmen appear to think that intrigue is the main object of their existence, and just so long as foreign powers are represented in Seoul, so long will these intrigues and political manoeuvres be continued by the Mins, the Lis, the Kims and the rest of the uneasy crowd. Therefore it is urged, by the politicians whom we are quoting, that the step now immediately waiting to be taken is an arrangement for the withdrawal of the foreign legations from Seoul and the entrusting of the country's foreign relations entirely to Japanese direction and control.

The *Kokumin Shimbun*, however, does not endorse that view. It writes in an unappreciative strain, minimizing the danger apprehended by those that advocate strong measures, and insisting that the procedure already adopted in Korea is adequate to meet the immediate situation. Our contemporary suggests that some alarm has probably been created by observing the sudden injection of German interference in Moroccan affairs. Japanese publicists ask themselves whether this does not imply that a third Power may at any moment thrust itself between Japan and Korea. But the *Kokumin* is disposed to ridicule that fear, and to advise that instead of indulging in vain alarms, people should sit down quietly and try to put their forecasts into tangible shape. That practical process would soon expose the chimerical character of the spectre. This campaign places the *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Kokumin* in direct antagonism, for the *Fiji* strongly advocates the adoption of radical measures.

Mr. Hayashi has informed the Korean Government that unless speedy and effective steps be taken to quell the insurrection in Kwangon-do, Japanese troops will be sent thither for the purpose. Meanwhile the request of the *Il-chin-hoi* to be supplied with arms and ammunition for the purpose of dealing with the rioters has been refused, and it is stated that the lives and properties of Japanese subjects have suffered considerably.

Friday, September 29.

Mr. Hyong Yong-un has been convicted of intriguing with Russia and has been expelled from Seoul. This is the gentleman who simulated so much progressive and pro-Japanese disposition at the time of Marquis Ito's visit to the Korean capital. He has evidently some skill in utilizing his opportunities.

CHINA.

A shocking outrage was committed at Peking on the 24th instant. It had been arranged that the departure of the five envoys who are to visit Japan and thence to proceed to the Occident for the purpose of investigating the working of constitutional institutions, should take place on that morning by the 10.40 train, and a great number of distinguished persons, including the Foreign Representatives, assembled at the station to bid them farewell. The five envoys were Chang Ying, Prince Tsai Tse, Tan Fang, Hsu Shihchang and Tai Hung-tsu. Just before the train started and when the party had taken their places in the carriage set apart for their use, a bomb which had been previously placed in the carriage exploded, killing four and wounding ten of the envoys' suite. Among the envoys themselves only two were injured, namely, Prince Tsai Tse, whose hurts were slight and who evoked much admiration by ministering to the wounded members of the suite in spite of his own injuries, and Mr. Chang Ying, who was more seriously wounded, though happily his life is in no danger. The conjecture is that the outrage was the work of the conservatives who are bitterly hostile to the sweeping reforms now contemplated by the Chinese Government.

It is stated that the Chinese Representative in Berlin, Mr. Yin Chang, will be recalled to take command of the forces in Chili, his successor being Mr. Yang Ching-yin, now Minister at Vienna, who, in turn,

will be succeeded by Li Ching-mai, son of the celebrated Viceroy Li. The Berlin Representative originally accompanied Prince Chun to Europe, and has been chiefly occupied investigating military affairs during his sojourn in Germany.

It is stated by telegraph that the thrower of the bomb which exploded in the railway carriage at Peking was himself blown into fragments and that, consequently, no clue as to the origin of the affair is obtainable. Mr. Chang, whose are hurts the most serious, will be convalescent in a week, it is expected, and the embassy will then resume its journey. Mr. Wu Ting-fang, who had come to the station to see the envoys off, was among the wounded. He was taken to the French Hospital. His injuries are trifling, except that he has not recovered his hearing. There are various rumours. The German newspaper of Shanghai, faithful to its anti-Japanese role, alleges that the outrage was the work of Chinese students educated in Japan, as though these youths could possibly have entered such a protest against the prosecution of the very programme of reform which they themselves are endeavouring to promote. The *Koku-min Shimbun's* correspondent says that the outrage was intended to take vengeance, on Mr. Tan Fang, who, while Governor of Hupeh, put several of the revolutionary party to death. He is reported to have received a threatening letter a few days before the event. Another report attributes the attempt to Russian instigation, but the most credible explanation is that the act was simply due to conservative anger against the new reform movement. The bomb had not been placed in the carriage as was originally stated. It was thrown by hand.

An opinion seems to prevail that the bomb-throwing episode in Peking was planned by men who sought to take vengeance upon Tan Fang, one of the envoys, who behaved with severity which they consider unmerited during his governorship of Hupeh. But the idea that it was a demonstration against reform in general is also held in many quarters.

Mr. Tsukuda, legal adviser to Viceroy Chang, has just returned to Japan. He delivered an interesting lecture at the Bankers' Club in Tokyo on the 26th. The gist of what he said was that China has really entered the path of material progress, and that, on the other hand, she has exchanged her former unreasoning dislike of foreign intercourse, for a sentiment that in developing their country's resources the Chinese must rely upon themselves and must resist foreign exploitation. Mr. Tsukuda did not affirm these things as a matter of certainty. He merely gave them as his own opinion.

The bomb-throwing in Peking is now said to have been the work of revolutionists. Mr. Chang's injury proves to be more severe than was at first supposed. He will not be restored to health for some time. It is stated that the Court showed a disposition to abandon the embassy, but the Envoys have represented that such a course would evoke public ridicule. A proclamation has been issued offering a reward to any one who identifies the remains of the bomb-thrower.

There having been no case of plague for ten days, the issue of clean bills of health was resumed at Hongkong on the 12th inst.

A telegram has recently been received by the Waiwupu from the Imperial agent at K'urun (Urga) to the effect that a Russian subject has

opened a gold mine outside the district defined by treaty, without having previously obtained permission for the same. The Agent requests that the Russian Minister be communicated with in the matter, which was accordingly done.

The term of office of Sir Liang-chen as Minister at Washington expires very soon, and the *Nanfengpao* has it on good authority that in case he is not re-appointed—which is not very likely to happen—Taotai Chu Pao-fay will be his successor. The latter is well known to the Westerners in the East and will no doubt be a *persona grata* to the American Government.

We understand that the erudite Mr. Ku Hung-ming, whose writings have aroused so much comment, has just finished his translation of the Chinese Classic known to the world as "The Doctrine of the Mean." He will next render into English the work to which Dr. Legge gave the title of "The Great Learning," and which Mr. Ku considers as nothing but a treatise on the subject of higher education.

The *Nanfengpao* says that the following telegram has been despatched by the people of Manchuria to the Department of Foreign Affairs in Japan.—

In spite of your victory in the present war, you have brought it to a close by your magnanimous concessions. If such was the treatment of your enemies, what good treatment must be in store for us, which is a matter of congratulation to the people of East Asia. The knowledge of the Chinese is being widened, and unity gradually prevails among us. We discriminate clearly the right and wrong, and shall repay for any good turn done us. Both foreign countries and the Far East respect you for your policy in Manchuria, and we trust that you will maintain it to the end.

A Peking dispatch states that Prince Tsai Hsun, Third Order, a near kinsman of the cashiered Ex-Prince Tuan, has received a telegram from the latter, who is residing in a small town, not far from the City of Hsian, the capital of Shensi province, to the effect that he is suffering from a serious malady, and also that he is in need of money to maintain and feed the few devoted retainers who have followed their Chief into banishment. As the anger of the Empress Dowager against ex-Prince Tuan has not yet subsided (her Majesty naturally blames Tuan for having caused her flight from Peking in 1900), Prince Tsai Hsun did not dare to tell her Majesty of the plight of the father of the ex-Heir Apparent, P'u Chun, and to beg her Majesty to send Tuan some assistance, so recourse was had, it is stated, to Prince Ching and one or two other relatives of the ex-Prince. A sum of Tls. 5,000, odd, was quietly collected and eventually sent to Tuan, but his prayer that his son, the ex-Heir Apparent, now called Duke P'u Chun—a title given him by the Empress Dowager when taking away from him in 1901 the Heirship to the Dragon Throne—should be sent to Shensi to attend upon him had, perforce, to be denied, no one daring to ask this favour from the Empress Dowager.

It is reported from Tientsin that Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai has in hand a scheme to levy a poll tax on the population of Chihli and to abolish certain other taxes under which the people have been suffering for generations. While making the burden on them lighter the Viceroy expects to get more revenue by his scheme; it being estimated that he will be able to get twenty-five million taels out of the tax, the only sufferers by the reform being the officials connected with miscellaneous tax offices in the province. As there are many vested interests to attack and the new scheme may also tempt dishonest officials to tamper with the census that will have to be taken and so cause dissatisfaction and insurrection, the Viceroy with his usual shrewdness recognises the necessity of proceeding slowly and carefully in the matter and the question will be thoroughly threshed and discussed in its pros and cons before any active steps are taken. It is stated, remarks the *N. C. Daily News*, that the main object of the Viceroy in wishing to inaugurate the poll tax is first, of course, the increased revenue it promises, and

next, and just as important, that it will enable the authorities to know just how many able-bodied men the province of Chihli can furnish in case of hostilities occurring.

A Soochow letter, translated by the *N. C. Daily News*, states that news has been received there from Ch'engtu, the capital of Szechuan province, to the effect that, owing to the energetic action of H.E. Viceroy Hsi Liang, representatives of the gentry and merchants of that province have taken in hand with much enthusiasm the scheme for the construction of a railway between Ch'engtu and Hankow, a line, which is feared that a French syndicate (which had been working for it) would succeed in getting from the ministers of the Waiwupu and Shanghai, spoiling the officials, gentry and mercantile classes of the province into energetic action to strongly oppose. The present estimate of the cost of a railway from Ch'engtu over the border into Hupeh province (to which Hankow belongs) is about ten million taels, and as far as Hankow six millions or so more. Advices received at Soochow from Ch'engtu state that, so far, ten million taels has been guaranteed by the gentry and merchants of Szechuan (this being the reputed one of the wealthiest provinces of China Proper), who on the other hand have been promised by Viceroy Hsi Liang an any sum falling short of ten million taels to be made good by their Provincial Government. The plan now is that as those Szechuan are ready to contribute ten million of the sixteen to twenty million taels need to complete the proposed railway, as to natives of Szechuan who are in the seven provinces, either as officials or as merchants, ought to be made calling upon them to contribute their share and to use their share with the monied classes amongst whom they are residing to subscribe to, and pay shares in, the proposed railway. This appeal has now come in Soochow; the first to receive it being Tan Ch'en Yu, Chief Commissioner of the German-modelled Gendarmerie of Soochow, who is a native of Szechuan, and who has received official permission from Viceroy Hsi Liang, of Szechuan, authorising him to establish in Soochow city an office for the sale of shares in the Ch'uan-Han Railway. It is thought that this method of appealing to their fellow-provincials throughout the Empire, there need be no fear on the part of the people of Szechuan of failure in procuring the necessary fund—that is to say, if those appealed to have the necessary faith, not so much in the success of the venture, as in the honesty and probity of the people in handling the cash.

Besides the 1,000,000 taels already appropriated for the expenses of the autumn movement, the Viceroy of Chihli intends to raise 200 million taels, as, should their Majesties want the original sum would not be sufficient for the purpose.

A Chinese paper says that negotiations have been going on between one of the Grand Secretaries and the Japanese Minister for the establishment of a Chino-Japan Bank at Peking. The terms of the contract will be the same as those of the Russo-Chinese and the Deutsch-Asiatic Bank.

A school for daughters of princes, nobles, and high Ministers of State has been sanctioned by the Empress Dowager in response to the recommendations of their Excellencies Mr. Pei-hsi, Minister of Education and President of the Board of Revenue, and Tan Fang, Governor of Hunan province and one of the five Imperial High Commissioners going abroad.

On November 15th there will be held on the banks of the Yellow River a grand celebration in honour of the completion of the bridge, which is one of the greatest feats in the history of engineering. Among those expected to be present are Their Highnesses Prince Ching, Prince Chun, Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai, the Governor of Hunan, and other high officials. Special trains will be run from Peking and Hankow

convey the distinguished guests, and feasts, Chinese and foreign, will be served at all important stations. It is reported that 20,000 taels will be expended in celebration of the occasion.

Several returned students from Europe and America have applied to the Board of Education at Peking asking that they be granted a special examination, which would entitle them to receive the degree of Hanlin. It will be remembered that in the 5th Moon several returned students from Japan were given this degree. The Board will grant the petition, and will request the Throne to appoint some date before the end of the year for holding this examination.

The report of the Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., for the year ended the 30th of June last shows a divisible balance of \$196,101, which includes the profit, \$128,060, over their book value, realised by the sale of the *Hailong* and *Thaler*. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 7 per cent on the paid-up capital, \$1,000,000, to write off 46,462 from the value of the company's properties, and place the balance, \$79,639, to the credit of the reserve fund.

The revenue collected during the April-June quarter of this year by the Imperial Maritime Customs of China shows an advance of nearly 29 per cent over last year, the totals being, in Haikuan taels:—

Chinese Ports	9,613,372	7,401,816
Kowloon & Lappa	188,138	169,978
Lungchow, Mengtze, Saemao, & Tengkueh	9,879,885	76,037

It may be noted that the revenue collected at Shanghai in the second quarter of this year was Hk. Tls. 3,450,188, against Tls. 2,228,915 in the same quarter of 1904, and Tls. 2,712,707 in 1903.

It is stated in the *N. C. Daily News* that in order to gain the good will of the terrible Dragon, who rules the waves of the Yellow River and whose wrath has often devastated by inundation vast tracts of land on either side of "China's Sorrow," and to obtain his dragonship's protection over the newly-built Yellow River railway bridge, the Empress Dowager will send Prince Tsaichen, the son of Prince Ching, to sacrifice at the river side and at the Temple of the Dragon King, near the vicinity of the new railway bridge. It is also stated that the Prince will promise, in their Majesties' name, new titles and attributes to the Dragon King if he obeys the Imperial wishes and grants continued protection to the railway bridge from storm and wave.

The *North China Daily News* records with deep regret the death at his post of Mr. Julius Neumann, Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Mengtze, Yü. Our contemporary learns that Mr. Neumann had been suffering for some time from fever, but the exigencies of the service did not permit of his being relieved, and he has died in harness. A native of Hanover, he came out originally to China to the firm of Siemens & Co., and not seeing much prospect of early advancement, joined the Customs service in 1878, and proved himself a most valuable member of the service. Kind-hearted, hospitable, generous, and extremely well informed, he was a pleasant companion and a warm friend, and so genial was his nature, that he could not have made an enemy in this life. It has been his fate of late years to be stationed in rather inaccessible parts of the Empire, but he had nevertheless a large number of friends to whom the news of his death in the far south-west will come as a sad blow.

The writer of Native Notes in the *N. C. Daily News* says that a private letter from Peking states that the Empress Dowager has decided to establish for the present only what may be called an Upper House of Legislature, to be composed of the Viceroy and Governors of all the provinces of the Empire, who are to go up to Peking once a year to confer on matters of national importance. At other times, while in the provinces, a Viceroy, if any business of importance arises, shall confer with the Governor or Governors under him, and a Governor with Provincial Treasurer, Pro-

vincial Judge, Salt Commissioner and substantive Taotais, generically termed "Sze-tao," under him. Prefects, sub-prefects, and departmental and district magistrates shall confer with the gentry and notables of their respective cities, and when the commonalty have anything to propose they shall present their proposals to their own gentry and notables, who shall bring them to the notice of the officials immediately over them. This method of "popular" government will continue until education becomes more general and the masses understand better their individual responsibilities and duties of citizenship.

PERFORMANCE IN MEMORIAM OF ICHIKAWA DANJURO.

There is now going on at the Kabukiza theatre in Tokyo an interesting performance in commemoration of the third anniversary of Ichikawa Danjuro's death. Several plays are represented, among them the well known historical drama of *Kwanjen-cho*, in which the great Danjuro used to act so splendidly the part of *Benkei*. The occasion is particularly favourable for foreign visitors since the management have caused excellent English epitomes of the plays to be compiled, so that even without being able to follow the Japanese dialogue an onlooker can apprehend the meaning of what he sees. All the performers are pupils of the renowned actor and the interest is greatly enhanced by the consent of his two daughters to appear in several dances. Our readers are aware, doubtless, that women do not act upon the Japanese stage, female parts being taken by men. It has long been felt, however, that this restriction should not be maintained. Not originally a feature of the Japanese stage, the exclusion of women was a rule enacted in the interests of morality, and may now be regarded as somewhat obsolete. Danjuro, at all events, seems to have held that view, for the education he caused to be given to his daughters pointed evidently to their ultimate adoption of the histrionic career. He did not, however, consummate his purpose. The young ladies danced from time to time in public on special occasions and charmed every one by their exceedingly graceful and skilled performance, but of late years, and especially since their distinguished father's death, they appear to have retired altogether into private life. Now, however, on this third anniversary of their parent's decease, they have decided to lend their aid, and the explanation they give of their motives, as well as the announcement made by Danjuro's pupils are very touching:—

We respectfully beg to inform the general public that we have been invited to take part in the dramatic performances which are to be given in memory of our deceased father, Ichikawa Danjuro, by his pupils. As we left the stage several years ago and specially as one of us is a married woman, we thought it rather improper to re-appear before the public and at first declined the invitation. Many of the friends and patrons of our father, however, urged us to reconsider, saying that there was nothing objectionable in our participating in an enterprise which would please his spirit. They further told us that it would not be good for us were we to stand aloof from what our father's pupils undertook with such praiseworthy sentiment. In the end, we were prevailed upon to waive our first decision. We earnestly beg the general public that it will kindly appreciate our motive and give patronage to the undertaking, taking us as something of our father's image and overlooking the inferiority of our performances.

JISU-KO AND FUKI-KO,
Daughters of the late Danjuro.

September, 1905.

Time flies like an arrow. Three years have already passed since our master Ichikawa Danjuro IX departed from this world.

In order to commemorate the sad anniversary, we have agreed among ourselves and, after due consultation with the family of our late lamented master,

have decided to give dramatic performances in his honour at Kabukiza theatre. The pieces we have selected, as mentioned in the programme, are among the favourite dramas of our master. Placed beside his art, ours is so inferior as to forbid comparison. Still, we venture to hope that the general public, which admired his excellent art, will be interested by being reminded of it by seeing our performances. It is our intention to give something which will convey his memory to posterity. We hereby earnestly solicit the warm patronage of the general public.

Pupils of the late Ichikawa Danjuro.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

On the 16th instant the Foreign Office in Tokyo published the following telegram:— "The Berlin *Tageblatt*, the Berlin *Bourse Gazette* and other journals, in a tone similar to that of the *Vossische Zeitung*, condemn the disturbances in Tokyo and elsewhere. They say that in view of such facts the civilization of Japan, which had obtained the applause of the world, is really open to doubt. The saying familiar to the world as applicable when criticising the Russians, will now be said to be applicable to the Japanese, namely, 'take off the skin of a Japanese and you find a barbarian.'

We make this translation for the benefit of our German local contemporary since it has ventured to question whether the journals of Berlin made any such statements, and has also been betrayed by its own defective intelligence into accusing us of misconstruction.

The *Hochi* says that 26 privately owned Japanese ships were sunk by the Russians during the war, namely, 10 steamers, 13 sailing ships of foreign rig and 3 junks. Twenty fishing smacks also disappeared. No arrangement having been made at Portsmouth for compensating the unfortunate owners of these ships, they are virtually without resource.

Count Toda succeeds the late Baron San-nomiya as Chief Chamberlain, and Mr. Ito Iukichi becomes Vice-chief, retaining his former post of Equerry to Prince Arisugawa.

Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff and the Commanders of the ships that surrendered with him in the Sea of Japan, having been deprived of their commissions by order of the Tsar, are now private individuals and as such can no longer be properly detained as prisoners of war. The Emperor of Japan, with his usual clemency, has therefore given them permission at their own request to return to Russia. These unfortunate officers have been condemned in Russia without a hearing. Doubtless they sent to St. Petersburg a full written statement of their case, but without detailed examination of the men they commanded by a duly constituted court of inquiry, it is hard to understand how justice can have been done to them. Does the Russian Government intend to lay down the principle that whereas a military man may surrender in the face of circumstances which render resistance altogether hopeless, such latitude of choice is denied to a naval man? Naturally, without knowing the exact details of the facts by which the Russian authorities are guided to their decision it is impossible to form a definite opinion, but the decision certainly seems to suggest the above conclusion.

It appears that Admiral Rojestvensky's condition is not at all satisfactory. The wounds on his body are healed but that on his head is still open, and there are plain evidences that the bone has been splintered.

But as the wound is deep, reaching to the immediate neighbourhood of the brain, the surgeons can not meddle with it. In addition to this the Admiral is attacked by gastric troubles from which he has long suffered. He is unable to move without assistance, and his legs are much swollen. If this last symptom comes from the heart, the case is serious.

Baron Komura appears to be now convalescent. It is expected that he will leave New York for Vancouver on the 26th instant.

A sensational story has been published to the effect that Captain Iijichi, of the *Mikasa*, was so much afflicted by the burning of the ship that he threw himself from a window and was picked up badly hurt. This is officially denied. The truth is that he received a slight injury in the torpedo section at Saseho, and that he is now undergoing treatment in hospital. Nothing is officially stated as to the nature of the injury, but rumour alleges that it was due to slipping accidentally from some elevated platform which Captain Iijichi was crossing. Everything that happens just at present receives a sinister aspect at the hands of the agitators.

Count Matsukata's trouble is now said to be of the brain. His Excellency was attacked with illness while travelling recently in the interests of the Red Cross Society, of which he is President. He returned to his villa at Kamakura where he is now undergoing medical treatment. On the 21st the Emperor sent His Majesty's Chief Physician, Dr. Oka, to visit the patient, and a Chamberlain was despatched on the following day to inquire as to the Count's condition.

In the cases of the following four ships, and their cargoes the appeals lodged against the decisions of the Prize Courts at Saseho and Yokosuka have been dismissed and the vessels are declared lawful prizes of war:—

German steamer *Fughing* (1,393 tons) with the money (67,000 roubles) found on board.
Swedish steamer *Vegga* (2,562 tons) with her cargo of 3,626 tons of Cardiff coal.
British steamer *Pruderman* (3,019 tons) with her cargo of 4,000 tons of Cardiff coal.
British steamer *Scotsman* (1,679 tons) with her cargo of 20,000 bags of Saigon rice.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* says that there can be no doubt that some 1,500 Japanese are held prisoners in Russia. Our contemporary gives the following list of combatants so held:—

	Officers, N.C.	Officers	Men.	Totals.
Army.....	21	77	932	1,024
Navy.....	4	14	14	22
Total.....	25	75	946	1,046

In addition to the above there are 341 non-combatants, bringing the total to 1,387. We do not know how the *Kokumin* reaches the figure of 1,500. On the other hand, the Russian prisoners in Japan number 72,000. It is expected that when the time comes for handing them over, all those in Shizuoka and eastward will be given up in Yokohama; those in Yamaguchi and westward, in Nagasaki; and those in the central districts, in Kobe.

It is at least a display of desperate courage on the part of the German local daily, to endeavour to shield the Berlin newspapers from the consequences of their utterances by denying that they said anything of the kind. But the falsehood is very clumsy, for the Foreign Office's telegram summarizing these utterances was published by all

the Tokyo journals, and the accusations thus preferred against Japanese civilization in connexion with the recent Tokyo riots are perfectly familiar to the Japanese nation at large. We recommend the German local daily to measure public credulity by a standard a little less liberal.

It appears that London has been invaded by mosquitoes. They have been carried over-sea in some unexplained manner, and making their appearance in the first place at the docks, they gradually spread until they are now found almost everywhere. Especially plentiful are they in the lower marshy part of the Thames Valley and in the neighbourhood of Muswell Hill. The curious thing is that either they are much more venomous than their Far-Eastern relatives, or else people in England are much more susceptible to their poison than Occidentals living in China and Japan. For we read that men, women and children who have been bitten find it necessary to seek medical advice. "One doctor in Bowes Park," says the *Daily Chronicle*, "treated as many as forty cases within a week. The bites have serious effects. They are succeeded by cellulitis and the part becomes swollen and indurated, in some instances accompanied with a septic rash over the joints. In other instances vertigo has occurred, with an intense feeling of depression." It is not only in London that the mosquitoes are causing trouble. Near the head waters of Portsmouth Harbour they have become so serious a pest that recourse has been had to mosquito nets as the only means of securing to quiet night.

The German Government is nothing if not thorough. Its methods of inducing German subjects to emigrate from Australia to the Bismarck archipelago are very striking. "Emigrants," we read, "are offered 250 acres of land free, and free rations of biscuits and meat for twelve months; thirty indentured labourers were to be allowed every twelve families, also two oxen and a horse, while maize and cocoanuts for planting can be obtained gratis; and to complete the list of benefactions—that are to be showered like the leaves of Vallombrosa on the heads of intending settlers—they are offered free passages in the Norddeutscher boats for themselves, their wives and their families." The *Australian Review of Reviews* notes that in spite of these extraordinary inducements only 8 emigrants have hitherto responded, and one of them is already on his way home disgusted.

Akiyama, the *Soshi* leader, has been arrested. It is stated that he led the attack upon the Christian churches on the night of the 5th.

The following naval promotions are announced.

Rear-Admiral Miura Ko to be Vice-Admiral.
Rear-Admiral Kimotsuki Kaneyuki to be Vice-Admiral.
Rear-Admiral Arai Yukuan to be Vice-Admiral.
Captain Sakai Tadatoshi to be Rear-Admiral.

We may mention here that Vice-Admiral Rojstvensky has been promoted to the rank of full Admiral. The *Kokumin*, in reporting this promotion, says that it is in accordance with the time regulations.

It is confidently stated, though not officially, that the *Novik* will be floated this month. Work has been busily carried on so as to bring her to the surface before the northern seas begin to freeze, which event may be looked for in October. Doubtless the Japanese would be very glad to add the *Novik* to their fleet. Among all the Russian

battle-ships and cruisers she is the only one that really distinguished herself from the day of the first fight under the guns at Port Arthur to the day of her sinking in Korsakoff Bay. Her proceedings were certainly open to censure on the ground of rashness, but had her consorts behaved similarly, the result of the maritime situation might have been very different.

The people of Odaka in Fukushima prefecture have distinguished themselves by inaugurating a ceremony of rejoicing for the restoration of peace. On the 23rd instant they took this step, and they deserve to be sincerely complimented on it.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* has a telegram denying the statement of Colonel Ogorodnikoff's suicide. Other Tokyo journals repeat it, however, and assign the cause to the defalcations of a clerk whom the Colonel had in his employ. We imagine that the *Kokumin's* information is the most trustworthy.

It is stated that Captain Gunji is held prisoner by the Russians at Milysk, which is some 80 miles from Petropavlovsk. He will of course be released in common with the other Japanese held by the Russians, but it is doubtful whether the event will be in time for him to return home before the freeing of the Sea of Okhotsk.

A very pretty book to send to those friends is published by Mr. Tamamura, the photographer of Benten-dori. It is entitled "The Ceremonies of a Japanese Marriage," and relates in some twenty pictures a ritual which still prevails in a middle-class family from the time the go-between arranges a marriage until the third day after the ceremony, when the bride goes to pay calls on friends or relations who have offered congratulations upon the event. The pictures are in coloured bromide and are executed with all the delicacy and charm which we are accustomed to associate with all Mr. Tamamura's work as a matter of course.

The task of raising the *Mikasa* has been entrusted to Vice-Admiral Arai, who was successful in rescuing the *Varyag*. Operations have already commenced, and it is expected that the historic battle-ship will soon resume her place on the list of Japan's effective naval forces.

The six men arrested on the 5th and accused as instigating the people to riot have been released, the public prosecutor deciding that no sufficient testimony offered for proceeding against them.

The great naval demonstration which is to take place in Tokyo Bay will probably be in the middle of October. A powerful British Squadron will be present as well as a large part of the Japanese fleet. The occasion will mark the end of the war on sea, as the auxiliary cruisers will then be released and there will be a celebration in honour of the restoration of peace. A grand banquet at the Palace is spoken of. We presume that Admiral Togo and his distinguished fellow-commanders will be obliged on the occasion to show themselves to the public as long to receive the ovation which their countrymen long to give them.

The *Fiji Shimpo* believes that the next talked of special session of the Diet will precede the ordinary session by more than a week. Many reasons—our contemporary calls them "excuses"—will be found for postponement, but it appears to us that the

simplest and most obvious reason is one of time. Even if the special session were announced immediately after the ratification of the peace treaty, the Houses could not meet before the middle of November, and they will meet at the end of that month or in the beginning of December at any rate.

The number of wounded men in Japan, which at one time reached the great figure of some sixty thousand, is now reduced to 31,152, of whom 27,127 are in hospital, the rest being convalescent but not yet entirely released from medical treatment. Tokyo has the largest number of hospital patients (6,333) and Hiroshima stands next (4,766).

The *Reviann* has been re-named the *Hisen*. Nothing is officially stated as to her condition or the probable time of her voyage to Japan, but the idea is that in order to render her fit for sea repairs occupying until the end of October will be necessary. The *Pallada* having suffered from fire, will probably have to be docked at Port Arthur before she can come to Japan. We take these details from the *Jiji Shimpo*. Meanwhile work is vigorously continuing on the *Pohieda*, and the outlook is that by the end of this month or the beginning of next at latest she will be floated. It is stated that something like a hundred steam-launches, destroyers and gun-boats are still lying on the bottom of the harbour. Their removal is necessary in order to restore freedom of navigation, but until they are raised it is impossible to say whether they will be of any value. The entire work will probably be concluded by the close of this year. Port Arthur has been a veritable grave. History contains no parallel instance of such destruction as the place has witnessed.

It is stated that the Third Army, General Nogai's, will embark for home at Yingkow and that transports are already being prepared for it. But the Third Army is still at a great distance from Yingkow and unless the railway can be employed to transport it, many days must still elapse before it can reach Yingkow.

Admiral Nebogatoff and the Captains of the three vessels which surrendered at the same time as the *Nikolai I.* were released on parole on the 26th instant and have left Kobe, en route for home.

It is stated that the Russian Volunteer Fleet will employ a number of the Norddeutscher Lloyd steamers for the purpose of restoring the Shanghai-Vladivostok line, via Nagasaki and Korean ports.

BASE-BALL.

Seven runs to one looks like a bad licking, but as a matter of fact the score in the match between the Y. C. & A. C. and the Nobles' School, played in Yokohama on Saturday afternoon reads much worse than it was in reality. Up to the seventh innings the chances were even and there was quite a sporting feeling afloat that the one nine would manage to bring off the necessary run and win out. The batting on both sides as good, the fielding beyond reproach, the itching smart and at times troublesome, the catching most commendable. A better exposition of the game we have never seen on the Yokohama ground: every player was "in the game for the game." Then came that fatal seventh when Yokohama met its Marathon and found a stubborn fight turned into a wholesale rout. A wild throw by Correa began the débâche, which led to the Nobles' School team getting back me; while Atkinson gave the opening opportunity to his opponents in the eighth innings. Then wild throw by pitcher, and a muff by Merri-

man followed, and they were errors that had to be paid for very dearly—three runs. Perhaps it was that Yokohama's staying powers were not equal to the big drafts drawn upon the team's resources by such a capital but trying game: perhaps it was merely the "luck" of the game, the sporting chance which lends savour to all athletic contests. At any rate the Japanese team won and won on their merits. Teams:—

Y. C. & A. C.		Nobles' School.	
Correa	P.	Y. Mishima	
Thorn	C.	K. Tachibana	
Blake	1 B.	K. Shimadzu	
Merriman	2 B.	S. Naito	
Mollison	3 B.	N. Kuroda	
Atkinson	S. S.	M. Tokugawa	
Gonzales	L. F.	Y. Ohara	
Thompson	C. F.	T. Yamasawa	
Messer	R. F.	I. Tsuboi	

SCORE BY INNI GS.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Nobles' School	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	7	
Y. C. & A. C.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	

Mr. Egbert of the *Cincinnati* and Mr. K. Yamamoto were umpires.

A six-inning game of baseball took place on the Cricket-ground on Tuesday between the Y. C. and A. C. and a team from the U.S.S. *Cincinnati*. The boys in blue romped round the home nine just as they felt inclined and the game ended in 17 runs being chalked down to the *Cincinnati* to never a one for Yokohama. The local representatives, however, had a chance of seeing what baseball is really like and perhaps their little experience will stand them in good stead when the return game is played. Teams:—

U. S. S. CINCINNATI.		Y. C. and A. C.	
Tyler	P.	Correa	
Weaver	C.	Thompson	
Stevenson	1 B.	Blake	
Tighe	2 B.	Merriman	
McAhey	3 B.	Mollison	
Jennings	S. S.	Atkinson	
Green	R. F.	Messer	
Egbert	C. F.	Thorn	
Corning	L. F.	Gonzales	

Score by innings:—

		1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
Y. C. and A. C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati	0	1	7	3	2	4	17	

YACHTING.

INTERPORT RACES: MOSQUITO YACHT CLUB AND KOBE SAILING CLUB.

YOKOHAMA WINS THE RUBBER.

The first race, sailed on Saturday morning, resulted in a win for Yokohama. The *Winsome* was sailed by Messrs. W. W. Campbell and W. Carst, representing the Kobe Sailing Club; the Mosquito Yacht Club representatives, Messrs. Gunn and Hall, sailed the *Pele*.

The two boats made a good start at 10.26 a.m., *Winsome* being slightly in the lead and to windward. But before the Harbour Entrance was reached, *Pele* had drawn ahead, and was able to tack across *Winsome's* bows near the white light. The wind was easterly and both boats made a short board on starboard tack before they went for the lightship. Leaving the lightship to port they were timed:—

<i>Pele</i>	11.04.00
<i>Winsome</i>	11.3.00

Pele's crew lost some time on the next leg, as instead of looking for the mark boat between the Lightship and Tsurumi, they sailed for some distance first towards Tachibana before discovering their mistake. Hauling on the wind they reached the mark boat only 51 seconds ahead of *Winsome*. Returning to the Lightship, *Winsome* lost 12 seconds, and *Pele* continued to gain to the finish, the times being:—

<i>Pele</i>	11.41.30
<i>Winsome</i>	11.43.06

In the afternoon the second race was sailed, and resulted in a win for Kobe.

The boats were changed and the Kobe crew sailed *Pele*, against the Mosquito Yacht Club men in *Winsome*. The wind was very light and uncertain, but *Pele* went away in front and was never caught.

The wind, which was light and from the eastward at the start, got lighter as the race progressed. The yachts crossed the line at the following times:—

<i>Pele</i>	2.37.17
<i>Winsome</i>	2.37.33

Pele got out of the harbour first, and at the Bluff mark, with the wind gradually dying away, the times were:—

<i>Pele</i>	4.42.30
<i>Winsome</i>	4.46.21

On the beat back to the Quarantine ship the conditions were practically unaltered, as these times show:—

<i>Pele</i>	5.20.30
<i>Winsome</i>	5.23.52

At sundown the breeze freshened a trifle and things got more interesting from this point. With spinnakers out the run to the Harbour Entrance was quickly negotiated and *Winsome* considerably reduced her rival's lead, so as they entered the harbour *Pele's* advantage was only 58 seconds. But coming down the harbour she drew away again and the finishing times were:—

<i>Pele</i>	5.55.46
<i>Winsome</i>	5.57.00

The third match came off on Sunday morning, over a course from Yokohama to Tomioka, a distance of 12¼ miles. The breeze was easterly and moderate. Again *Pele*, this time sailed by the Yokohama representatives, bore away the honours, winning the race with 2 mins. 39 secs. to spare. The record of the race as told by times at various points can be easily followed. Start 10.25.

<i>Winsome</i>	10.25.01
<i>Pele</i>	10.25.10

LIGHT SHIP.

<i>Pele</i>	10.54.00
<i>Winsome</i>	10.54.32

NAGAHAMA BUOY.

<i>Pele</i>	11.50.30
<i>Winsome</i>	11.50.9.5

WIDOW BUOY.

<i>Pele</i>	12.35.30
<i>Winsome</i>	12.37.05

FINISH.

<i>Pele</i>	1.10.58
<i>Winsome</i>	1.13.57

The Kobe Sailing Club's representatives were entertained to luncheon at Tomioka by the Mosquito Yacht Club at the conclusion of the race, and a merry time ensued, 14 "Wet bobs" sitting around the hospitable board.

The Yokohama Yacht Club had three races on the programme, on Saturday but the wind during the afternoon was too light to enable any satisfactory racing. The Cruising Class started at 2 p.m. to sail over the Widow Buoy course for the Kingfisher Cup. *Kathleen* got away best at the start and was never caught up. *Wanderer* and *Surprise* gave up. *Nina* was obliged to anchor as the ebb tide was stronger than the wind, but she eventually finished the course. *Kathleen* and *Asagao* were able to get well inshore out of the tide and kept going all the time. *Edna* finished first in the 21 raters, but *Witch* won on handicap.

According to investigations published by the Agricultural and Commercial Department, the production of gold and silver in Japan, including Formosa, is as follows:—

	Gold.	Silver.
	MONNIE.	MONNIE.
1901	943,360	14,598,749
1902	1,194,278	15,371,045
1903	1,158,030	15,627,245
1904	1,180,969	16,532,821
1905 (Jan-July)	815,235	11,611,131
" (whole year's estimate)	1,338,288	20,004,703
—monne. 3.7565 grams.		

Taking the price of gold at yen 5 and silver at sen 14 per monne, the following calculations are arrived at:—

	Gold.	Silver.
	yen.	yen.
1901	4,716,800	2,043,825
1902	5,991,390	2,151,945
1903	5,790,150	2,187,814
1904	5,904,845	2,300,595
1905 (Jan-July)	4,076,175	1,602,559
" (whole year's estimate)	6,691,442	2,800,658

THE AFTERMATH.

THE newspaper accounts of the final scenes in Portsmouth at the time of the conference are now reaching Japan, and from a leading article in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* we gather that the New York *Tribune's* description of the ovation given to M. WITTE and Baron ROSEN when they returned to their hotel, and of M. WITTE's proud exclamation *pas un sou*, is causing some fresh commotion in this country. It is true that a still more vociferous ovation was accorded to Baron KOMURA and his party, but the *Tribune* says that the Japanese Plenipotentiaries showed dejection whereas the Russians were brimming over with elation. These things are evidently interpreted as conclusive evidence that the public regarded the issue of the conference as a victory for Russia, and from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* writing we gather that no little chagrin is felt in our contemporary's sanctum whence the sentiment will spread to the Japanese people and probably renew their feeling of hostility to the treaty. It is indeed a bitter trial to the Japanese people. That they made a great concession is beyond question and that Russia successfully maintained the semblance, at all events, of being prepared to continue the war unless that concession were made, is equally incontrovertible. It amounts to, this in crude terms—Japan asked for certain things; Russia retorted, "If you insist upon those demands I will continue the fight;" Japan replied, "Very well, I will withdraw the demands." That is the case in unqualified outlines. Of course Russia rejoices. Nobody supposes that after a war of terrible dimensions, she welcomes peace with less enthusiasm than any other State would welcome it. Equally of course M. WITTE and his colleagues claim a diplomatic victory. Why should they not, since they obtained what they did not expect and since they accomplished a mission which seemed at one moment hopeless? The chagrin of the Japanese is thus natural and inevitable. But let us look a little deeper. Upon whose shoulders really rests the reproach of having made money the crucial question: upon the shoulders of Russia who stood before the world protesting vehemently that she would continue the combat rather than re-imburse Japan's outlays, or upon the shoulders of Japan who, by actually abandoning her demand, afforded a conclusive proof that she valued the lives of her soldiers more highly than the money she might have gained by sacrificing them? It is claimed by Russia's admirers that the adroit manoeuvring of her plenipotentiaries brought Japan face to face with the dilemma of having to choose between prolonging the war or consenting to pay her own expenses. But is it not perfectly plain that in order to place Japan in such a dilemma the Russians themselves had to assume the unequivocal attitude of preferring to fight rather than to pay? They left the choice to Japan and

she chose in accordance with the dictates of humanity and civilization. They deprived themselves of the choice and deliberately ignored those dictates. If that was adroit manoeuvring, one can only say that it was very brutal adroitness. In Russia's case the jingling of the guinea can evidently heal the hurt that honour feels. For although she would fight rather than pay money, there were other things for which she would not fight. She would not fight rather than openly accept the responsibility of having caused the war by her iniquitous breach of international faith and by her unscrupulous aggressions. To accept that responsibility seemed in her eyes a lighter thing than to disburse a sum of money. She indubitably accepted it when she ultimately bowed to concessions *en masse* by accepting which originally in part she might have averted war altogether. She would not fight to restore the prestige of her flag. It seemed in her eyes a lighter thing to sheathe the sword after an unbroken series of defeats on sea and on shore than to disburse a sum of money. She left the lists absolutely defeated by a foe whom she had professed to regard with supreme contempt but—she carried her purse with her in her retreat. That is what the story comes to when we analyse it. Yet some Japanese are tormented by the thought that their country suffered diplomatic discomfiture, and many Russians are saying that if they had their Yalu, their Port Arthur, their Liaoyang, their Heikau-tai, their Mukden and their Japan Sea, they had also their Portsmouth. Some Japanese think that by an act of noble magnanimity their splendid victories were tarnished; many Russians think that by a display of money-worship they obliterated the disgrace of their long series of defeats.

THE JAPANESE AND THE ROMANS.

MANY foreign observers undertake from time to time to analyse Japanese character and it can not be denied that they bring to their task at least as much assurance as perspicacity. Seldom, however, do we learn direct from the Japanese what they think about their own character, and when they do become communicative on such a topic their remarks are all the more interesting. An instance is furnished in the columns of three periodicals published in Tokyo. One of them is called the *Jidai Shicho* (Thoughts of the Times), which has for editors the well known Mr. YOKOI TOKIO and Mr. ANEZAKI MASA HARU. This magazine, in a recent issue, catalogued certain traits of disposition which the Japanese and the Romans of old seem to have in common. The principles inculcated by *bushido* head the list. The followers of *bushido* cultivate valour, respect for truth and eschewal of everything dishonourable. They are prepared to sacrifice their lives at any moment for their country's sake (*pro aris et focis*)

and they prefer death with honour to life with shame. These were Roman characteristics also. In politics again history shows the two peoples to have similar natural endowments: both exhibit a disposition to adapt their administrative systems to the circumstances of the time. Rome was first a kingdom; then a republic and then an empire. Japan had first a patriarchal polity; then a feudal, and then a constitutional. The two nations were always practical and materialistic rather than theoretical or metaphysical. Their philosophy was a kind of ethics; their literature dealt with the simple every-day thoughts of humanity. Further the Romans were eminently defective in economic ability. They never realized the prime necessity of basing their politics on the economic organization of society, and thus, though they conquered many countries the power of the central government declined, the real strength of the State passed into the hands of the localities and the empire fell. Japan is now on the eve of a great *post-bellum* expansion, and unless she shows more capacity to adapt her policy to her economic conditions, it will fare ill with her also.

To this article, of which the gist is here set down, the *Dai-Nippon* (Greater Japan) replied. The *Dai Nippon* has for editor-in-chief Mr. MATSUMOTO KUMPEI. It prints a Chinese section and an English section, and it thus seeks a field in three nations. Its view is that if resemblances are taken: constituting a likeness, then a snake's head may be said to be like a tortoise. In the matter of militarism the Romans and the Japanese may well be compared but in the matter of political endowments they are very different. The Japanese are clever in small things but have no genius for great things: their eminent deficiency. As for the Romans on the contrary, they had no sooner conquered a nation than they at once assimilated it and the conquered people gladly became Romans. On the other hand the Japanese, though by martial prowess they have won victories over several foreign nations, yet to be quite wanting in the power of assimilation and consequently their armed successes have no permanent result. A case in point is that of Korea. In 1894-5 the Japanese drove the Chinese from Korea, but they did not yet the least appearance of the Koreans placing confidence in the Japanese. The war just concluded has brought them more completely than ever within the sphere of Japan's influence, but it is doubtful how far the latter's future conduct of her Korean relations will confirm the effects of her victory. The *Dai Nippon* arrives at the conclusion that instead of contentedly resting on points of resemblance the wise course is to discover and repair defects by searching for points of dissimilarity.

The *Shin-Koron* (New Public Opinion) takes up this question of power of assimilation and avers that the Japanese, so far from possessing any capacity to assimilate

other nations, are prone to be assimilated by them. How many Japanese are there, the magazine asks, who, after spending 5 years in China, have failed to become "sinicized." Set a Japanese in even Korea for 10 years and he is found to have adopted many Korean customs and methods. Still truer is this of the results of sojourn in the Occident. A certain member of the Japanese Legation in Paris, unconsciously alluded to France as "our country" after his return to Tokyo, and Baron NISHI became so thoroughly Russified by his stay in St. Petersburg that he sang the praises of autocratic government and advocated the abolition of the constitution. Few people of any nationality escape entirely the influence of their environment but the *Shin-Koron* thinks that its countrymen are particularly prone to be thus affected, and that their title to be called a great nation is correspondingly defective.

Commenting on the above, the *Dai Nippon* says that to be assimilated is in many respects to suffer moral defeat, and that to be deficient in power of assimilation is to display inferiority of moral essentials. Seeking to make a great figure in the world despite such deficiency is like ascending a tree to look for fish. Suppose that Japan were to fall in ruins, what vestiges would remain of Japanese spirit or Japanese civilization? The one and only thing she has now to be proud of is her military capacity. Remove this and in all respects she is in a vanquished position *vis-à-vis* other countries.

We make no comment on these remarks but simply present them to our readers as an expression of Japanese opinion.

MR. LONGFORD AND BARON SUYEMATSU.

BARON SUYEMATSU, at the request of the Editor of the *Magazine of Commerce*, has replied to Mr. JOSEPH LONGFORD's scathing denunciation of Japanese merchants in the *Contemporary Review*. No reply to such charges can be conclusive. If on a general survey of a man's career he is accused of being a rascal, the imputation can not be rebutted effectually merely by saying that he is not. This difficulty of constructing a valid defence against a charge couched in general terms becomes doubly great where the victim is a corporate body, for it must either be discussed as an entity, in which case proofs can never be convincing, or examined individually when only the most partial deductions may be drawn. Baron SUYEMATSU is evidently conscious of this difficulty, nor can we say that he has fully overcome it. Perhaps his best answer would have been one that did not occur to him because of want of knowledge, the answer, namely, that few more prejudiced critics ever went into court than Mr. LONGFORD. There are some men who from the moment of landing in Japan until the moment of leaving it seldom succeed in discovering any good trait in the Japanese. We have known

several of these men and Mr. LONGFORD was one of them. He believed, of course, that he had ample warrant for his opinions, nor did he allow himself to be influenced for a moment by the fact of his own singularity. Something had warped his judgment at the outset and he never recovered his mental balance so far as the Japanese were concerned. Take, for example, his assertion that "oppression and social degradation combined to make the (Japanese) merchant a * * * striking model of dishonesty and timidity, unwilling and unable to make the smallest monetary sacrifice for his own or his country's fair fame." Does not that assertion suffice to discredit the whole of Mr. LONGFORD's testimony? How can he, how can any foreigner, possess materials sufficient to warrant the formulation of a charge so sweeping as that the Japanese merchant is unwilling and unable to make the smallest monetary sacrifice for his own or his country's fair fame? If Mr. LONGFORD had paused for a moment to think he must have perceived, despite all his prejudice, that the story of the war just ended furnishes a complete contradiction of his accusation. The heavy taxes which they paid without a murmur, their large subscriptions to the war loans, their munificent donations to the Red Cross Society, and their handsome contributions to the volunteer-fleet fund—are these things consistent with the wholesale charge that Japanese merchants are unwilling and unable to make the smallest monetary sacrifice for their own or their country's good? But the fact is that Mr. LONGFORD is as blind to the conditions of the present day as he is indifferent to the history of the past. We commend to his attention the annals of Japanese Commerce as set forth in the "Oriental Series." He will there learn things about the Japanese merchant which are evidently quite unknown to him at present, and perhaps he will see reason to modify his views, though as to that we do not profess to be sanguine.

In answer to Mr. LONGFORD's scathing denunciation of the class of Japanese traders who flocked to the open ports in the early days, Baron SUYEMATSU, speaking with apologetic tones—for even in the face of such abuse of his countrymen he does not forget to be polite—suggests that perhaps there was some fault on the foreign side also. There was. To the open ports at all times since trade with Japan commenced, there came foreigners of varied quality: many merchants of the highest type to be found anywhere, many of exceedingly mediocre type, and a few of distinctly evil type. What Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK wrote on this subject in 1859 is instructive:—

Looking at the indiscreet conduct, to use the mildest term, of many, if not all the foreign residents, the innumerable and almost daily recurring causes of dispute and irritation between the Japanese officials of all grades and the foreign traders, both as to the nature of the trade they enter into, and the mode in which they conduct it, open in many instances to grave objection, I cannot wonder at the existence of much ill-feeling. And when to those sources of irritation and animosity among the official classes, are added the irregularities, the violence, and the

disorders, with the continued scenes of drunkenness incidental to seaports where sailors from men-of-war and merchant ships are allowed to come on shore, sometimes in large numbers, I confess, so far from sharing in any sweeping conclusions to the prejudice of the Japanese, I think the rarity of retaliative acts of violence on their part is a striking testimony in their favour.

Our own people and the foreigners generally take care that there shall be no lack of grounds of distrust and irritation. Utterly reckless of the future; intent only on profiting if possible by the present moment to the utmost; regardless of treaties or future consequences, they are wholly engaged just now in shipping off all the gold currency of Japan. . . . Any coöperation with the diplomatic agents of their respective countries in their efforts to lay the foundations of permanent, prosperous, and mutually beneficial commerce between Japan and Western nations is out of the question. On the contrary, it is the merchants who, no doubt, create the most serious difficulties. It may be all very natural and what was to have been anticipated, but it is not the less embarrassing. And in estimating the difficulties to be overcome in any attempt to improve the aspect of affairs, if the ill-disguised enmity of the governing classes and the indisposition of the Executive Government to give practical effect to the treaties be classed among the first and principal of these, the unscrupulous character and dealings of foreigners who frequent the ports for the purposes of trade are only second, and scarcely inferior in importance, from the sinister character of the influence they exercise.

This is very strong testimony and we can not suppose that its truth was limited to the days when Sir RUTHERFORD wrote. There is fault on both sides, but the difference is that the Japanese has refrained from complaint while the foreigner has complained loudly. It is not to be denied that many foreign merchants of the highest probity have suffered severely at the hands of Japanese who had neither ability nor disposition to distinguish between the good and the bad. But even these men will admit that the outcry against Japanese commercial improbity has been swelled by penny-a-liners to absurdly extravagant dimensions.

THE NEW ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

AT first sight the new Anglo-Japanese alliance seems to be a purely defensive compact. But that idea is dispelled by closer scrutiny. If either of the contracting parties, being subjected to unprovoked attack or threatened with aggressive action, becomes involved in war, the other is pledged to come to its assistance at once. Now in modern times there is no such thing as a war in which each of the belligerents does not claim to have been forced into the lists by unprovoked attack or aggressive action on the part of the other. Thus had South Africa been within the purview of such an agreement, Japan would have been obliged to go to Great Britain's assistance in the Boer war; and had this alliance existed two years ago, England would have been obliged to take the field on Japan's side in the Russo-Japanese war. The strictly defensive character of the contract is therefore illusory. Nevertheless the pacific intentions of the contracting parties show themselves unequivocally. They have been careful to prepare an instrument which gives no evidence whatever of truculence, and which may be confidently counted on to preserve the peace for at least ten years to come, and also for as much longer as neither of the Powers concerned desires to

denounce the arrangement. In fact the treaty may almost be called a permanent guarantee of tranquillity in East Asia. There is a special extension in the cases of India and Korea. Japan is to be free to take such measures of guidance, control and protection as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance her paramount political, military and economic interests in Korea, and Great Britain is bound to support her in any consequences such measures may entail. On the other hand, Great Britain is to be free to take in the proximity of the Indian frontier such measures as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions, and Japan is bound to support her in any consequences such measures may entail. These clauses are wide in their scope. They leave to each Power a great deal of discretion, for they absolve Japan from any obligation to respect the independence of Korea, and they warrant England in invading Afghanistan or Tibet should such a step suggest itself to her statesmen as indispensable in the interests of India's safety. Further, the independence and integrity of the Chinese empire are guaranteed. Henceforth no Power may venture to trespass upon China's territories without incurring the hostility of England and Japan, neither may any Power attempt to acquire exclusive privileges in any district of the twenty-one provinces. That is a most extensive veto. It puts an end to several dangers which menace China at the present moment. China, indeed, is one of the principal beneficiaries of the treaty, for England and Japan constitute themselves guardians of her independence and integrity. It has been repeatedly asserted in several quarters that any compact of this nature must be construed as hostile to Russia and even to Germany. But the terms of the convention show explicitly that it is not directed against any Power which refrains from attempting to subvert the *status quo* in East Asia, to disturb the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China, or to challenge the territorial rights of the contracting parties. Any State essaying such enterprises will find itself confronted by the united strength of England and Japan, but no one would be justified in classing Germany as such a State, and although Russia's past history warrants her inclusion in the category, she would be the last to admit the imputation and therefore she should be the last to complain directly or imply indirectly that this alliance is directed against her. In fact no civilized Power can retain its title to civilization if it takes umbrage at a compact inspired by the highest motives that have ever graced an international agreement. English conservatives will doubtless be found who condemn the alliance as a departure from England's traditional policy of "splendid isolation," but even if it were preferring to endorse the unreasoning dictum

They left

that any policy ever conceived by human intelligence is suitable for all conditions and all times, it would still be an honour and a credit to Great Britain that she had joined hands with another State to defend against selfish aggression the noble principle of equal opportunities for all nations. It is a lasting to credit the Allies that they have united for the attainment of such an object, and it is a matter of profound congratulation for Eastern Asia that peace and tranquillity are assured to it during ten years at all events.

LOSS OF THE "STANLEY DOLLAR."

The following is the finding and order of a Naval Court held at the British Consulate-General, Yokohama, on the 23rd day of September, 1905, to investigate the circumstances attending the wreck of the British steamship *Stanley Dollar*, of the port of Victoria, B.C., official number 95,524, on a voyage from San Francisco to Kobe, and the cause of such wreck, and to enquire into the conduct of the master, certificated 1st mate, second mate and crew of the said vessel.

The *Stanley Dollar* was a steam vessel of 1857 tons registered tonnage, official number 95,524, built at West Hartlepool 1889 and belonging to the port of Victoria, B.C., Lawrence Casey, Master, holder of Board of Trade Master's Certificate No. 017,209 of May 16, 1890.

It appears from the evidence given before this Court that she sailed from San Francisco, U.S.A. on or about the 14th August, 1905, bound for Kobe with a cargo of barley and tanned bark and a crew of 40 hands all told, as well as 2 passengers.

At noon on September 5 her position was Lat. 35.27 N., Long 142.37 E. At 9 p.m. the course was altered to W. The morning of the 6th opened with a fresh breeze and fine clear weather. At 2 a.m. the course was altered S. 74 W. correct magnetic, at 3.15 a.m. to S. 60 W., and at 7 a.m. land was sighted bearing West. The vessel encountered a current setting her inshore and for this some allowance was made. At 8 a.m. the weather was clear with a fresh breeze and a moderate sea. At 9.30 a.m. the course was altered to S. 50 W. and the vessel was kept on that course (except from time to time avoid fishing boats) until at 10.45 a.m. she struck on a sunken rock off Hachiman-saki, the point bearing about W.N.W., then considered to be distant 3 miles, since corrected to about, but not less than, 2½ miles. The engines were at once reversed and soundings taken, showing 4 fathoms forward, 5 fathoms amidships and 12 fathoms aft. Nearly a quarter of an hour later the vessel backed off, when soundings taken all round the ship showed no bottom at 20 fathoms. As water was found to be rapidly gaining in the No. 1 hold, the master considered it necessary in the interests of all concerned to beach the vessel and proceeded slowly towards Kawadzu village with a Japanese fisherman on board to pilot her to the best position. At 1.30 p.m. he anchored off the shore in 5 fathoms and having despatched a message to the ship's agents at Yokohama for assistance, set the crew to shift cargo from No. 1 hold until at 3.30 p.m. water prevented further operations. Holds Nos. 2, 3, and 4 then contained 14 inches of water and it became necessary to blow down steam. At 2 p.m. a representative of the steamer's agents arrived and stayed by the vessel till the 11th. Capt. Tipple, Surveyor to Lloyd's agents also arrived, but returned to Yokohama the following afternoon when a telegram was received from the vessel's agents announcing the abandonment of the vessel to the underwriters. On the 13th the salvage gear was removed. From the 11th to the 16th fine weather prevailed with a smooth sea and during this period 5,500 bags of barley were discharged. On the 17th the weather became threatening and on the 18th at 6 p.m. the vessel's agents' representative on the spot instructed the master to leave the mate, William Thomas, at

Kawadzu, and himself and his crew to proceed to Yokohama, where they arrived at 6.30 p.m. on the 19th. On the morning of the 21st the master applied for the present enquiry.

The Court, having regard to the circumstances above stated find as follows:—

The casualty to the steamer *Stanley Dollar* was caused by that vessel striking at 10.45 a.m. on September 6th, 1905, on an isolated sunken rock at a distance of about but not less than 2½ miles E. S. E. from Hachimansaki, Katsura, Chiba Prefecture. She was got off immediately but being found to be seriously damaged was beached at Kawadzu village where she was finally abandoned by the crew on Sept. 18. The evidence does not fix the position of the rock with absolute precision but it is clearly not marked on recent Japanese charts. The United States chart corrected to June 2, 1898, used by the master, does not indicate danger in the neighbourhood, and the China Sea Directory of 1894 used by him, and the British Admiralty Sailing Directions for Japan, etc., 1904, consulted by this Court, only warn vessels against closing the land in the locality within 1½ miles.

In consideration of these facts the Court exonerates the master from blame in the matter of the present casualty, but considers that in navigating these waters he should see that the vessel be commanded is provided with more recent sailing directions and more up to date and larger scale charts than those he used. It is to be regretted that he did not ascertain the ship's position more accurately before the ship struck.

The remaining certificated officers and the crew behaved properly and are entirely free from blame.

After the accident discipline was well maintained on board and master, officers and crew did what lay in their power to save the vessel.

The present casualty once more draws attention to the perils of the coast running northwards from Hachimansaki. In 1903 the *King Companion* was wrecked at a distance of nearly 3 miles off the Naruihana shore and the inquiry with which vessels touch rocks at distance varying from 1¼ to 2½ miles off this coast tends to confirm the opinion arrived at by the *King Companion* enquiry that the danger zone in this locality extends in places beyond the 1½ mile limit.

The Court, in pursuance of the powers vested in it by section 483 of 57 and 58 Vict. c. 6, orders that the sum of £6.9/0, being the costs of the proceedings before the said Court, be paid by the master, one of the parties thereto, and he is hereby ordered to pay the said amount accordingly.

The expenses of this Court, fixed at £6.9/0, are approved.

Dated at the British Consulate-General, Yokohama, the 23rd day of September, 1905.

(sailing)

E. M. HORART HAMPTON

Acting British Consul-General, Yokohama, President of the Naval Court.

DAVID DAVIS,

Master of the British merchant ship *Monkseaton*, of Newcastle on Tyne. Official number 86,099.

DOUGLAS W. CAYE,

Master of British merchant ship *Oceanic*, of Rochester, official number 10650.

YOKOHAMA CHESS CLUB.

The following is the report of the Committee to be presented to the annual general meeting of the Yokohama Chess Club to be held on Monday, October 2, 1905, at 5.15 p.m.:

The first session of the revived Club has been successful: the interest taken in the proceedings was well sustained and the roll of members increased until there were 46 names on the books. Death has since claimed one of our number, Mr. W. D. Cox. He was an enthusiastic lover of Chess and a generous opponent over the board. He had been a member of this Club for many years and his memory will long be cherished by his fellow members.

The championship of the Club, which came with it the custody of the President's Trophy, was keenly contested and many close fought games

were played. The result was a tie between Mr. Bruce-Mitford and Mr. E. Geisen, which was played off and eventually won by Mr. Geisen, who is to be congratulated on his success.

The Handicap Tourney, for which the Club provided two prizes, secured 18 entrants and the interest in this contest was well sustained to the end, Messrs Bent and Pearson taking respectively the first and second prizes.

The Treasurer's account is submitted herewith, resulting in a balance in hand of yen 49.29.

The property of the Club is in good order; boards and men in thorough repair ready for the new campaign; time clocks provided for the Championship Tourney and match games; fresh books added to the library; new members are in prospect to replace some who have left the port, and all promises well for the future.

The thanks of the Club are due to the Directors and Manager of the Club Hotel, who housed the Club most comfortably during the past season; and with best wishes for the Club's future welfare and prosperity your committee tender their resignation.

A. E. PAWSEY,
Hon. Sec., Y. C. C.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

	Yen.
To bal. in hand from 1901.....	105.09
" 46 Subscriptions at yen 3	138.00
" 3 Entrance fees at yen 3	9.00
" President's Cheque for Champion Trophy	100.00
Total.....	352.09
By Insurance	5.00
" Circulars and Adv.	13.05
" Collector's fee.....	5.00
" Stationery	15.30
" Postage and Petition	3.12
" Sub. to Lasker's Mag.	6.00
" Furnishing a/c Sundries	18.25
" Trophy 100 yen; Prizes 39 yen.....	139.00
" Club Hotel.....	50.00
" Club Hotel boys.....	10.00
" Chess Clocks and Score Sheets	37.48
" Bal. in hand	49.29
Total	352.09

A. E. PAWSEY,
Hon. Treas. Y.C.C.

Audited and found correct:
H. J. NEVILLE.

THE LAW COURTS.

DIVORCE CASE.

An action lodged by Mrs. Gretchen Marie Dorothea Rhine, Hamburg, petitioning for divorce from her husband, Mr. Charles Ferdinand Rhine, No. 220, Bluff, Yokohama, came up on Sept. 27th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Yasuda.

It may be remembered that Mr. Rhine has also instituted a similar suit against his wife and the first hearing took place on April 21st in the same Court before Judge Nakanishi. Since then the action has been postponed.

In the present case, the plaintiff, Mrs. Rhine, was represented by Mr. Sawada, and the defendant by Mr. Sato, as in the other suit.

At the outset of the hearing, plaintiff's Counsel stated that the couple lodged petitions each against the other for divorce in the same Court, and the hearing of Mr. Rhine's action, defendant in the present case, is going on before another Judge. Counsel asked the Court to amalgamate the two cases, as that course would not only be convenient to the parties, but would facilitate the settlement of the case for the Court.

Defendant's Counsel consented to the proposal. The Court said that it would consult with the Judge concerned in the other petition, and adjourned the hearing *sine die*.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

The hearing of a case filed by Mr. F. Retz against the Shimoda Construction Co., claiming yen 3,911, was resumed on Sept. 27th in the Yokohama District Court.

At the outset of the hearing, the Court said that the statements made by Mr. Yendo and another architect who inspected the buildings which

the defendants had built under instructions of the plaintiff and which are stated by Mr. Retz to be imperfect, had been handed to the parties through the Court. The Court added that the present hearing would be devoted to the experts' statements if convenient to the parties.

Defendant's Counsel stated that previous to the hearing, he should like to say that the cost estimated by the experts was between fifteen and sixteen thousand yen. These figures are about four thousand yen more than the amount for which the defendants had made a contract with the plaintiff for building the houses in dispute. As had frequently been repeated, the Japanese architects built the house at a most moderate cost. Plaintiff, however, complains that the work is not perfect. Under these circumstances, a dispute arose between the parties, on which they instituted four cases, including the present petition. The proceedings in these cases are now going on in the same Court—one has been removed to the Tokyo Appeal Court. Counsel thought that the dispute would be better settled out of court, on the condition that the plaintiff shall pay the balance of the amount of the contract between the parties—the claim for the foregoing balance by the defendants is connected with the other case—as well as a portion of the difference between the sum named in the contract and the experts' estimate, and on the other hand, the defendants shall complete the work that Mr. Retz wants done. Counsel asked the Court to exhort the plaintiff to settle the dispute out of court on these conditions.

Plaintiff's representative submitted that his client might be willing to settle the case amicably but he could not pay any more money for the further work required. He, however, would ask Mr. Retz about what the defendants' Counsel requested.

At this stage the Court told counsel to try to arrive at an amicable settlement with their clients, and adjourned the hearing till Oct. 10th.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On Sept. 27th, 819 invalids were brought in three transports from the front to Hiroshima.

The *tama* silk factories of Maebashi have agreed to stop work for some days owing to the fall in prices.

Mr. S. Fukazawa on Sept. 27th was appointed assistant Public Procurator of the Yokohama Local Court.

On the morning of Sept 27th, fire broke out in the village of Tanabe, near Awamori, destroying twenty houses.

Mr. Goto, Chief of the Formosan Administrative Office, arrived in Seoul on Sept. 24th. He will leave there on the 26th for Japan.

Lieut-General Haraguchi, Commander-in-chief of the Saghalien Army, will arrive in Tokyo to-day, Sept. 29th, by the 10 a.m. train.

The Emperor and Empress have distributed yen 3,388 among families of officers and men who died through the sinking of the *Mikasa*.

The marriage between of Mr. Y. Ozaki, Mayor Tokyo, and Miss Yei Ozaki will take place on Oct. 17th in St. Andrew's Church, Shiba, Tokyo.

Japanese in Korea, including the government officials, number 110,150. The figures, however, do not include soldiers and others concerned with military affairs.

A telegram received by the *Nichi Nichi* from Seoul says that the *Korea Daily News* receives a subsidy from the Korean government of five hundred yen per month.

Prince Nashimoto, who recently arrived at Moji from the front, proceeded on Sept. 27th, to Beppu, Oita prefecture, for the sake of his health. He puts up in the Hinako Hotel.

The German Asiatic Bank has asked the Japanese Minister of Finance for permission to open a branch at Yokohama. The Bank is now

ready to commence business, having bought the building formerly occupied by the Russo-Chinese Bank, for yen 300,000.

The repairs of the second line of cable between Nagasaki and Shanghai, which was damaged by the storm of Sept. 1st, is reported to have been completed on Sept. 27th.

The Moji City Assembly intends to establish a triumphal arch and to make preparations for welcoming the soldiers returning from the front. The expenses are estimated at ten thousand yen.

The Emperor of Korea has presented the First Order of the Sacred Treasure to Miss Alice Roosevelt. She will leave Seoul to-day, Sept. 29th, for Fusan, where she embarks for Japan.

King Edward has decorated Baron Komura, and Viscount Hayashi, Minister in London, with the First Class of St. Michael and St. George and the First Class of the Victorian Order respectively.

On the morning of Sept. 25th, frost was registered at Tokatsu and Kushiro, Hokkaido. In Tokatsu, the frost is one day earlier than last year and in Kushiro, nineteen days later than last year.

T. Shinohara, a member of the Shiba Urban Division Assembly, Tokyo, was arrested on Sept. 26th and subsequently removed to the Tokyo District Court. The charge is reported to be fraud.

It is said that the Yokohama Railway Co. intends to raise a loan abroad, for which purpose the directors of the company are conducting negotiations with a German office representing a syndicate at home.

An armed man on the night of Sept. 26th intruded into the villa at Omori belonging to Baron M. Kikuchi, a member of the House of Peers. By menacing the employees, the man obtained a small amount of money.

It is reported by a Sapporo telegram that Mr. R. Hara of Yokohama, has purchased the Rumoi Coal mine for yen 300,000. A capitalist of Tokyo is promoting the establishment of a railway between Rumoi and the harbour.

M. Harmand, French Minister, paid a visit on Sept. 27th to Admiral Rojestvensky and his staff officers at Fushimi near Osaka. The minister subsequently left for Kobe to see Rear-Admiral Nebogotoff, who is on his way home.

Miss Alice Roosevelt will arrive in Yokohama about Oct. 7th or 8th on her way home from Korea. It is said that on her arrival in the city, she will immediately embark on a mail steamer for San Francisco, and will not go up to Tokyo.

We have received from the Legation of Sweden and Norway a copy of an address presented to King Oscar by the Swedish parliament, wherein is set out most temperately the Swedish side of the question now agitating the two Scandinavian nations.

Mr. H. Minakami, Director of the Yokohama Customs, was released on Sept. 27th at his own request. As reported, he has been elected to the mayoralty of Kobe. The vacancy at the Customs will be filled by Mr. Hashimoto (Keizaburo), Secretary of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau.

Admiral Ito, Chief of the Naval Staff Office, and Admiral Yamamoto, Minister for the Navy, have presented to Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, now at Fushimi near Osaka, a case of champagne, and some boxes of Egyptian cigarettes. The condition of the Russian officer's wounds is improving.

From Messrs. Helm Bros., Ltd., agents for Messrs. Pitt and Scott, Ltd., the well-known shipping agents of London, we have received a book of coupons by the use of which shippers can secure the special freight-tariff which Messrs. Pitt and Scott have arranged for importers or exporters shipping small quantities at a time.

We are informed by the local Agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

that he is in receipt of a telegram from the London Office intimating that the Directors of this Bank have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 12 per cent, per annum free of Income Tax for the half year ended the 30th June last.

The *Hochi* says that Messrs Ginsburg and Co., a Russian firm patronized by its Government, intends to start a shipping business at Vladivostok with a subsidy from the Government, and to open a regular steamship service between Japan, Korea and China. The real object, the *Hochi* considers, will be to oppose the organization of the Japanese volunteer ships.

During the first half of this year, the following amount of cotton was consumed by cotton spinning factories throughout the Empire: Indian, 12,761,195 *kwammie*; American, 7,675,679 *kwammie*; Chinese, 4,071,584 *kwammie*; Egyptian, 427,552 *kwammie*; Annam and other countries, 53,266 *kwammie*; Japanese 1,824 *kwammie*. (*kwammie*=3,7565 kilograms.)

On Thursday evening Governor Sufa entertained at his official residence the superintendents and police inspectors of the Isezaki-cho and other stations who rendered meritorious service towards settling the recent disturbances in Yokohama. On the following day, he distributed money among the policemen in recognition of their good work on that occasion.

An Osaka correspondent reports that at the beginning of October, thirty steamers, each of over six thousand tons, are expected to arrive at Moji from America. These are chartered by the Russian Government to carry away the prisoners now in Japan. The price of coal has accordingly advanced extraordinarily. It is said that at least sixty thousand tons will be needed by the transports.

The wrecked French cruiser *Sully* still remains on the rocks where she went ashore some months ago, notwithstanding the efforts of the Hongkong salvage party. During the recent typhoon much of the work that had already been done was rendered useless, the most serious damage being the destruction of the huge pontoon which was doing good work. During the height of the typhoon it was dashed about in such a manner as to render it useless. The cruiser had been raised about 12 feet previous to the typhoon but had to be allowed to sink back on the rocks again when the men were withdrawn during the storm. In spite of their many disappointments the salvors under Mr. Jack (of Messrs. E. C. Wilks and Company) still hope for success and are now again hard at work repairing the *Sully's* bottom and blasting away the rocks on which she is resting. The cruiser, it is satisfactory to learn, was uninjured by the typhoon, and does not appear to have suffered any further damage, notwithstanding the boisterous weather which continues to prevail in her vicinity.—*China Mail*.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Abraham Lincoln's birthplace was sold on August 28th by Commissioner Hendley for \$3,600. The purchaser was Robert J. Collier of New York, member of the firm of publishers.

Commissioner of Pensions Warner has completed his annual report, and on August 28th submitted it to the Secretary of the Interior. It is said the amount expended for pensions last year is nearly \$142,000,000, or a few thousands less than the appropriation.

According to a bulletin issued by the Census Bureau, the aggregate financial transactions of the 175 cities of the United States having a population of over 25,000 equal in magnitude those of the national government, excluding the postal service. The total corporate receipts for these cities amount to \$547,624,203 in 1903, and the total corporate expenditures to \$535,804,200. The national debt in 1904 amounted to \$895,157,410; the aggregate debt of the 175 cities, exclusive of sinking fund assets, was

\$1,134,578,785. The receipts, expenditures and debt for the city of New York represent about one-third of the city totals.

Professor James C. Monaghan, of the Department of Commerce and Labour, in the course of a recent lecture on "The Expansion of Wealth in the United States," said:—"Half a century ago the wealth of the United States was estimated at a little more than \$7,000,000,000. At the present time it is placed at \$110,000,000. During this half century the population of the country multiplied by less than three and one-half, while the wealth multiplied by a little more than thirteen. During this period every person's share in the total wealth was multiplied by four. The census of fifty years ago showed that the United States in point of wealth stood below half a dozen nations of the old world. To-day all those nations have been entirely outdistanced.

First Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis will probably be appointed United States ambassador to Brazil, to succeed David E. Thompson, who is to be made ambassador to Mexico. Although no official announcement has yet been made, it was learned on August 25th that the post has been offered to him, and that he is about to take a trip to Brazil as special commissioner of the United States to inquire into the trade relations of that country with this. This will give him the opportunity of determining whether or not to accept the appointment as ambassador. Brazil has long been anxious for a reciprocity treaty with the United States, and the administration is inclined to negotiate such a treaty. It is understood that the President has offered Mr. Loomis the mission, with the understanding that eventually he will be transferred to a better place in Europe.

The contributions of Marshall Field to the public coffers of Cook County were announced in Chicago on Aug. 15th by the board of review. They will far exceed those from any other individual source and will be larger than any he has ever made before in the course of his long career in Chicago. Mr. Field will pay taxes on a real estate valuation of \$30,000,000, and on a personal property valuation of \$10,000,000, as nearly as can be estimated at this time, when the members of the board of review are readjusting on thousands of complaints based on the board of assessors' valuations. Nor does Cook County get all the taxes that Mr. Field pays. He contributes to the public funds of not only many other cities and counties of his country, but of almost all the leading foreign nations. He pays in Europe and Asia taxes on factories that turn out the linens, silks and hundreds of other things that go to make up to the stock carried at the mammoth stores on State Street. There are those who declare that if Mr. Field were to realize full value on all his possessions he could sign a cheque for \$200,000,000. The more conservative, however, estimate his wealth at between \$100,000,000 and \$150,000,000. Nobody but Marshall Field knows.

A persistent decline of the birth rate in the United States is regarded as the result of an investigation by the Census Bureau. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the children under ten years of age constituted one-third and at the end less than one-fourth of the total population. The decrease began as early as the second decade of the century and continued uninterruptedly, though at varying rates. In 1860 there were 634 children under five years of age to every 1,000 potential mothers, i.e., women from fifteen to forty-nine years, while in 1900 the number had sunk to 474; or, in other words, the proportion of children to potential mothers in 1900 was only three-fourths as large as in 1860. In 1900 the proportion of children was only two-thirds as great in cities as in the country districts, considering the United States as a whole. In the north Atlantic division, however, it was almost as great in the cities as in the country. The figures gathered by the Census Bureau seem to indicate a considerably greater degree of fecundity among foreign-born than among native women, the births per 1,000 women of child-bearing age being 710 for the

former as compared with 462 for the latter in the year 1900. Regarding the causes of the decline in the birth rate, Professor Willcox, who has prepared the bulletin, expresses no definite opinion, holding that the vital statistics of the United States are not yet sufficiently developed to afford a sound basis of judgment.

The statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission covering the income and disbursements of the railroads of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1904, present a most interesting exhibit when reduced to a per mile basis. The following is a table showing the income account of the railways of the United States per mile of road during 1904 and the two preceding years:

	1904	1903	1901
Mileage	212,243	205,313	200,154
Gross	\$9,306	\$9,258	\$8,677
Expenses	6,308	6,125	5,777
Net	2,998	3,133	2,900
Other income	1,002	1,002	971
Total income	4,000	4,135	4,000
Charges	2,686	2,692	2,577
Net income	1,314	1,443	1,423
Dividends	1,046	960	971
Surplus	268	483	452

It will be observed that while the gross earnings per mile were larger than those in preceding years, there was an even greater increase in the expenses of operation, so that the net earnings were per mile \$135 less than in 1903, \$10 less than in 1902, but \$144 more than in 1901. The other income was per mile the same as in 1903, while the total income was \$135 less than in 1903 and \$29 less than in 1902, but \$127 more than in 1901. The fixed charges against income have not changed greatly in three years, the charges for 1904 being only \$6 per mile less than in 1903 and \$7 more than in 1902. There was a considerable falling off in net income per mile in 1904 as compared with both 1903 and 1902. Yet there was a large increase in dividends, which amounted per mile to \$1,046, against \$960 in 1903. The surplus left was very much less than in the preceding years. The statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission are always a fiscal year later, appearing a month after the close of the fiscal year 1905. Therefore, in order to get an accurate idea of the results for the past year, we will have to wait until 1906, but in meantime the *Wall Street Journal* estimates the 1905 net income per mile at \$1,500.

Mr. Marshall Field, of Chicago, at the age of 46 has married in London Mrs. Della Spencer Caton. Though there have been frequent and persistent rumours that the marriage was imminent, the fact that the late Mr. Caton's death took place but nine months ago was urged by the friends of Field in Chicago that the rumours were without foundation. Marshall Field, whose wealth is variously estimated at between \$100,000,000 and \$150,000,000, is 70 years old. Mrs. Caton was Miss Della Spencer, daughter of the member of that name, who founded the hardware establishment of Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett, is 46 years old. She is one of the leading figures in Chicago society. By the marriage of Marshall Field and Mrs. Caton the alliance of the great firm founded by Field, the largest of its kind in the world, and those of Hibbard, Spencer and Bartlett, the largest hardware establishment in the world, will be in a measure linked together. Mrs. Caton is herself wealthy being an heiress not only to the estate of her husband, but of a large portion of the estate of her father. She is reputed to be worth between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000.

Mr. Charles Dewey, the only surviving brother of Admiral Dewey, is dead at his home at Mepher, aged 79 years. He was president of National Life Insurance Company from 1877 to 1900, retiring from business at that time.

It was learned in New York on Sept. 28th subpoenas to appear before the legislative insurance committee, of which Senator William Armstrong is chairman, have been served nearly all the officers of the Equitable, New York

Life, Mutual, Metropolitan and Mutual Reserve. This is merely the beginning. There are forty insurance companies doing business in the State and according to the statement of one of the investigating committee all of them will probably be called before the committee before the inquiry is ended. The committee in pursuing the inquiry does not intend to take up the examination of each company separately. Witnesses will be called from companies indiscriminately from time to time to testify regarding certain general subjects, but the idea that the committee is going to deal with general conditions to the utter exclusion of all inquiry into personal transactions, it was declared, was entirely without foundation. The \$685,000 blind loan of the Equitable account is supposed to have been used for paying lobbying fees, campaign contributions and other improper expenses, and will be looked into thoroughly. The Dewey loan will be investigated, despite its repayment. Since Paul Morton has been president of the Equitable he has saved the stockholders \$1,500,000. He has effected the return to the Equitable of large sums and has slashed salaries and discontinued various pensions and retainers. At the end of the first year of his incumbency it is estimated the running expenses of the Equitable will be found largely reduced.

The suggestion has been thrown out by the States Commissioner of Charities and Correction of New Jersey that the product of the labour of prisoners should be devoted to the support of the families of the criminals whose incarceration has deprived them of means of support, and who, in consequence, often become charges upon the community. The matter is being widely discussed and many profess to see in it a solution of difficult problem, namely, how to utilize the labour of convicts without causing dissatisfaction to working-men, who protest against prison labour being employed competitively.

Hezekiah Butterworth, the author, died at Warren, R.I., on Sept. 5 of diabetes. Mr. Butterworth was born in Warren, R. I., in 1839, and when less than 20 years of age the "writing fever" took such possession of him that he left the farm on which he was born and went to begin a literary career. Poor, friendless and unknown, his experience was like that of many other young writers. He found that he had chosen "a hard road to travel," but he was not to be turned from his purpose by any obstacles in his way. In time he became connected with the editorial department of *Youth's Companion*, and for more than a quarter of a century he held this position, finally giving it up that he might be free to travel. The result of these travels was a series of books, half fact and half fiction that have had a wide circulation. More than 500,000 copies of his famous "Zigzag Journeys" have been sold. Besides his scores of prose works he has written verse distinguished for strength and beauty. His best-known books are "Great Composers," "In the Boyhood of Lincoln," "Songs of History," "Poems of Christmas," and the histories, "In the New England" and "Popular History of North America."

These pointed comments upon the conclusion of peace were made by Mark Twain, Grover Cleveland, and Ex-Ambassador Andrew D. White:

Mark Twain.—Russia was on the high road to emancipation from an insane and intolerable slavery, as hoping there would be no peace until Russian liberty was safe. I think that this was a holy war, the best and noblest sense of that abused term, that no war was ever charged with a higher mission; I think there can be no doubt that that mission is now defeated, and Russia's shackles retained, this time to stay. I think the Czar will now withdraw the small humanities that have been forced on him, and resume his medieval barbarisms. I am relieved spirit and an immeasurable I think Russian liberty has had its last chance, and has lost it. I think nothing has been gained by the peace that is remotely comparable to what has been sacrificed by it. One battle would have abolished the waiting chains of millions upon millions of unborn Russian, and I think it could have been fought. I hope I am mistaken, yet in all sincerity I believe that this peace

is entitled to rank as the most conspicuous disaster in political history.

Grover Cleveland.—It reinstates the faith of those who believe that advance of civilization should mean peace, and means the abandonment of war and slaughter, and the taking up of agencies of national progress and greatness.

Andrew D. White.—I am glad that peace has come. I am glad that the Japanese seemed so very magnanimous. I expected that peace would come, but that it would be necessary to leave some points to the decision of commissioners or to The Hague Tribunal. Japan will now take her place among the nations of the world, and the name of Togo will rank in history with that of Nelson. President Roosevelt is deserving of great credit, and the result of his efforts will make him a historical person. I am satisfied that there will now be great reforms in Russia similar to those following the Crimean war.

The Secretary of the U. S. Navy, Mr. Bonaparte, issued to the officers of the Navy on Sept. 1 a circular letter calling their attention to the provisions of the regulations in regard to the duties of officers who may have charge of the engineering departments of warships. The circular is based upon the gunboat *Bennington* disaster and includes that part of the Secretary's order for a court-martial for Commander Lucien Young and Ensign Wade in which he discussed certain navy regulations. One of the regulations is that the junior officer in immediate charge of the engines and boilers shall at once report to his senior officer any defect or irregularity in their working. Other regulations are "When performing duty by watches the engineer officer on duty shall exercise close supervision over the warrant or other machinists in charge of the engine-room and watch over all others engaged in running or in attendance on the engines. The engineer officer about to take charge of watch duty shall not relieve his predecessor until he has satisfied himself what the condition of the machinery is."

London financiers are being sounded quietly by Chicago capitalists as to the possibilities of raising \$1,500,000 of London money toward putting up a hotel in Chicago. M. M. Jamieson of Chicago and member of the New York and Chicago Stock exchanges is said to be at the head of the enterprise. During his stay in London he met a number of English investors, who some years ago made rather extensive commitments in various Chicago enterprises—among them being A. J. Forbes-Lieth. English investors have on the whole been more successful in Chicago investments than the troubles of the breweries' companies and some other concerns would indicate. There is in consequence a disposition on the part of English capitalists to go into Chicago enterprises upon the knowledge that the most reliable Chicago men are at the head of the undertaking and the business will be well managed. It is proposed to erect a hotel in Chicago to be operated upon the plan of Claridge's in London. There is none in Chicago run upon quite the same principle. This hotel is frequented by the nobility and rich colonials and Americans, who must be introduced to the management before they will be received as guests.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business August 31, 1905, the debt, less cash in the United States Treasury, amounted to \$1,005,524,595, which is an increase as compared with last month of \$3,475,594. This increase is accounted for by a corresponding decrease in the amount of cash on hand. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, \$895,158,700; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,256,534; debt bearing no interest, \$386,706,704. Total \$1,283,121,939. This amount, however, does not include \$1,002,961,969 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand, which is held as trust funds for their redemption. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold reserve, \$150,000,000; trust funds, \$1,002,961,969; general fund, \$153,769,381; in national bank depositories, \$64,059,171; in Philippine treasury, \$4,485,951. Total, \$1,375,240,443, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$1,097,643,099, which leaves a cash balance on hand of \$277,597,344.

STUDYING THE CHINESE CHARACTERS.

By A MISSIONARY.

The writer has been nearly 18 years in Japan. He came in the days of the Romajikwai and in his impressionable first year or two was in the leading-strings of one of its prominent members and did not imbibe strong views in favour of giving much attention to the Chinese characters. Later, still under the inspiration of his mentor of those days, the Romajikwai being dead and buried and some of its quondam members sadly reprobate, he got started at the study of the characters, using the Japanese school readers as a basis. But by that time other duties and other studies made steady application difficult, the study was unsystematic and frequently intermitted for months at a time, and always with the result so well expressed in the Japanese verse:

Tenarai wa saka ni kuruma wo osu goloshi;

Yudan wo sureba ato ye to modori.

(Studying the characters is like pushing a cart up hill; if you let go it is soon at the bottom again).

Fifteen months ago, after over 16 years of hit and miss, I found on making an inventory that there were just about 700 characters that I recognized. That was about 45 a year—and at that rate it would take, according to Mr. Chamberlain, just 100 years to make me, in the study of the character, "no longer a student, but a scholar."

It was at the beginning of a good vacation that this little sum in arithmetic stirred me up to try another method—which was not a new one at all, but the old card method widely used by missionaries in China. I had tried cards 10 years before but failed to work out a good system and once more had struck gravel at the foot of the hill. But the plan upon which I settled in the summer of last year proved a workable and fascinating one, and after the two months I found my stock increased by 1100 characters, making it 1800 in all. Any one acquainted with Mr. Gamble's investigations will recollect that with 1800 characters one is equipped to recognize 97 per cent. of the characters he meets in print. The acquisition of those 1100 new characters gave such freedom in reading that I could not have been so delighted if every one of them had been a shining golden sovereign fresh from the mint. And it took just 2 months, working 4 or 5 hours a day.

After the summer I could not give half so much time to the study, and twice had to drop it altogether for 3 or 4 weeks each time. But in the 6 months of fall and winter I was able to keep up the 1800 and add 1200 to them, making 3000 in all.

Thus in the old and often tried case of System vs Hit and Miss, System won out once more, H. and M. giving 700 characters in 16 years and S. 2300 in 9 months.

A friend has written me for some suggestions, and it has occurred to me that other missionaries, not only new ones but old ones who have all but given up the characters as a hopeless job, may find my experience and suggestions helpful, so I venture to ask our good friend, the *Japan Mail*, to publish them for the common good.

I should say:—

1. Make Chamberlain's lists in *Meiji no Shikube* your task; first the 2,350 (2,407, counting double forms) which every school-boy learns, and second, the tough lot of 1961 at the back of the book, which will make you "no longer a student, but a scholar." Later, as a little pastime, you might add about 550 which appear in Lay's list of 3,020 common characters but are not found among the 4,368 of Chamberlain's two lists.

2. Use the card system. Some prefer oblong cards. I like them square with the characters written as large as the first 400 in Chamberlain's book. Visiting cards 4 by 2 inches, cut in two, make a handy card 2 inches square. Be careful not to have it so thick that the bundles of cards will be too bulky, or so thin that the cards will too easily bend or crack. Have your Japanese assistant write the characters, and yourself write on the backs the meanings—first, the Chinese one, then the Japanese meaning, then the English. Use *Meiji no Shikube* and Lay's and Gring's dictionaries in doing this.

3. Do not at first try to write the characters. It is bad enough to have to learn to read them in three languages. Leave writing as an accomplishment to

be acquired after you have learned to read. By attempting too much at once you jeopardize the whole enterprise. You will be told that it is necessary to write in order to remember the forms, but on a fair trial you will probably disprove that often repeated statement.

4. Do not waste time over characters that you know thoroughly and are in little danger of forgetting. Put them away and only bring them out every 3 months or so and run through them once to see that you are losing none of them.

5. Keep your characters in 3 or 4 lots and give most time to those that need it most. A good plan is to have a variegated character-box shading from black, through blue and red say, to white, keeping in the black section those that need most attention and graduating into the white end those that you have mastered, promoting or degrading the characters every 2 or 3 weeks whenever new ones are added to the box. My box is a tin one, 18 by 12 inches, divided altogether into 30 compartments, each capable of holding 200 characters. Half of the box is white. Of the other half, a fifth is black, a fifth blue, and three-fifths red. The characters in the white end are those that I know best and propose to look at only 3 or 4 times a year to be sure that I am not losing any of them. In the black end I keep a few, never more than a hundred or so, upon which I spend a few minutes every day, never leaving them so long as there is one which I cannot recognize, telling at least its Japanese and English meanings. In the blue section are a few hundreds that are gone over twice a week for 2 or 3 weeks till promotion day, when some are sent up to red, some down to black, and some kept where they are. In the red section are a lot that get only one day a week, but there are so many here that you will go through only a third of them in one day, giving three days to the section.

6. Attack the characters not by units, but by hundreds. Keep them in elastic bound bundles of 100 each. You will find that you can learn to recognize a new hundred characters in 1 hour—that is, you can tell the *kana* and the English meaning, and from the primitive or phonetic you will be able to tell the *on* of many of them even before you learn their meanings. You will need to spend about an hour on your new hundred the day you first put them into the black end of your box. The next day you will have forgotten half of them perhaps, but in a few minutes you will pick them up again. On Wednesday it will be still easier, and by Saturday you can go through the hundred in less than 10 minutes, recognizing every one the first time. Keep them in the black section another week or two before adding another hundred and making a general promotion.

The above are the main points. What suits one student will not suit another, and each will modify whatever system he starts with. It is good to do some reading along with the character grind. A helpful and pleasant bit of reading is the foreign telegrams in a good daily like the *Jiji* or *Asahi*. The headings are printed without *Kana*, making a good lesson in the characters. When you get just the thousand mark you can take a paper that prints the telegram itself without *Kana*—the *Nippon*, for instance. But make the character grind the first thing for this year or two. Sharpen your axe well and you will do brave cutting when your time comes to go into the woods.

It is a pity that we have to spend time on this antiquated and exasperating system of writing, especially as the Japanese are getting as disgusted with it as we are and are going to throw it overboard in a generation or so. If they could abolish it at once, we could afford to do without it, but they cannot and we cannot. Unless we are content to remain in the ranks of the illiterate and be dependent upon cooks, *jinrikisha*-men, and school children to read visiting-cards, advertisements, tax papers, newspaper extras, and the like, for us—to say nothing of getting a respectable use of *Kango* for conversation, teaching, and preaching—we must aim at mastering several thousands of the characters. And after all it is not so hard as it looks. The second thousand are easier than the first, and the third than the second. The characters are in family groups, and you come to recognize the family likeness, and the further you go the better you recognize these likenesses and frequently you will find that you can tell not only the Chinese pronunciation, but also the approximate meaning of a new character the first time you see it. They are a bad lot, but, like many another bad lot, on getting close to them you find they are not nearly so bad as they seem.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POETRY OF SECRETARY JOHN HAY.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Some days ago there appeared in one of the daily papers an article in regard to Secretary Hay in which he was spoken of as the author of "Jim Bludsoe" and "Little Breeches." These were mentioned as examples of Mr Hay's genius and poetical ability. It ought to be known, however, that these were productions of his college days, and he evidently disliked to have them referred to in his riper years. His later productions were of a very different type and gave evidence of a marked change in his life and thought. Of these later poems the following is a sample.

SINAI AND CALVARY.

From Sinai's cloud of darkness
The vivid lightnings play,
They serve the God of vengeance,
The Lord who shall repay.
Each fault must bring its penance
Each sin the avenging blade;
For God upholds in justice
The laws that he hath made.
But Calvary stands to ransom
The earth from utter loss,
In shade than light more glorious,
The shadow of the Cross.
To heal a sick world's trouble,
To soothe its woe and pain,
On Calvary's sacred summit
The Paschal lamb was slain.
The boundless might of Heaven
Its law in mercy furled,
At once the bow of promise
O'erarched a drowning world.
The law said, "As you keep me
It shall be done to you,"
But Calvary prays, "Forgive them,
They know not what they do."
Almighty God! direct us
To keep thy perfect law!
O blessed Saviour help us
Nearer to thee to draw;
Let Sinai's thunders aid us
To guard our feet from sin,
And Calvary's light inspire us
The love of God to win.

The following verses, entitled, "Humility," were also written by him for the World's Christian Endeavour Convention which met at Washington a few years ago. Both of these have now an enduring place among the hymns used in ordinary Christian worship.

Lord! from several climes we come
To meet at last in thee, our Home.
Thou who hast been our guide and guard
Be still our hope, our rich reward.
Defend us, Lord, from every ill.
Strengthen our hearts to do thy will.
In all we plan and all we do
Still keep us to thy service true.
O let us hear the inspiring word
Which they of old at Horeb heard;
Breathe to our hearts the high command
"Go onward and possess the land."
Thou who art Light, Shine on each soul!
Thou who art Truth, each mind control!
Open our eyes and make us see
The path which leads to Heaven and Thee!

Yours faithfully,

H. LOOMIS.

Yokohama, Sept. 19th, 1905.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The justice of your strictures upon that part of the American press which appears to have been influenced by M. Witte's empty boasting over things which would be a disgrace to any country must be sorrowfully admitted by those of us most reluctant to admit anything to America's discredit. But it is not the *real* America which speaks in such columns, as letters received from many parts of the country while the Conference was in progress abundantly testify.

America truly sympathized with Japan throughout the whole war because she approved of Japan's motives in the beginning and admired the rapidly and consummate ability with which she forced so proud a foe to yield all the points in dispute.

The fact that the Russian as well as the Japanese Representatives at Portsmouth were guests of the nation had much to do with making Americans desirous of extending friendly sympathy to both. But the different spirit in which our President's desire to serve both was met was also perfectly clear to those who shared his desire in sincerity.

May the shades of Hospitality pardon me if I transgress in averring that America was not deceived at the beginning of the Conference, by the talk about Russian "honor," into thinking that Russia's honor was intact. The one thing that could have rescued, in American eyes that vanishing quantity was a little of the consideration manifested by Japan for the real interests of civilization and the peace and prosperity of the world.

The contrast between the moderation of Japanese demands and the extortionate spirit which strove to abuse such moderation; between the straightforward dignity with which Japan stood and maintained her views and the childlike whininess which answered first one thing and then another; between the littleness which drove us upon Japan the stigma of continuing the war and the magnanimity with which Japan set all this aside and made peace at a costly sacrifice rather than disgrace the world by a war fought for money—the contrast was sufficiently striking to all thoughtful, fair minded Americans. When the real voice of American opinion comes to be heard I think it will be evident that Japan has increased by her enlightened and generous terms of Peace that respect and confidence which she won by her methods of pursuing a righteous war. America has always been glad of Japan's friendship, and she is proud of it.

Thanking you for the space afforded,
I am Respectfully yours,

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER

Tokyo, September 24, 1905.

"KINJO MARU" DISASTER FUND.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In Yokohama this Fund has been disregarded and ignored as if it had no claim on the people living here. Kobe responded liberally. For a cause so good surely it is not too late, for the many good Soldiers' and Sailors' Widows and Orphans frequently assuages a gnawing want that they never felt by the good people of the City. I feel sure lots of people would mischievously matter were feelingly brought before them. Can anything be done to arouse some practical souls in the Fund?

Yours truly,

T.L.

N.B.—I enclose a subscription of *yen* 15—*Irishman and Two Old Salts*.
Yokohama, September 28th, 1905.

DALNY.

By J. H. DE FOREST, D.D.

This "flat city" that boasts the highest chimney in all the East, that was built at a cost of Russian roubles, has broad macadam streets and cement sidewalks lined with fences of brick and stone, behind which serried of the same material, each with an architectural beauty of its own. A deep, broad, red sharply separates this Russian part of Dalny from the larger Chinese settlement, where are seen deep dust or deeper mud, flanked by dingy shops and labourers' hovels. On one side of the double town is the large harbor that makes it important to the East. I used to wonder why the Russians should build a new city twenty-five miles from Port Arthur when they had there a harbor and the beginnings of a city. Apart from military considerations Port Arthur is too small. Dalny's harbor is fifty times as large, and a small section of those massive piers placed across the mouth of the Arthur would bottle up that little harbor so effectively that did the twenty-seven ships that drove into its entrance.

On the other side of the town lies a high plain where are the beginnings of a park, with fine passing the permanent barracks toward the hills. In this city are no trees nor are there the plateau and hills beyond. Even the beauty of the Russian offices and residences is marred by blackened and roofless houses, and the spacious city hall, that were looted and when the Russians hurriedly evacuated the place.

As our steamer, on which was a regiment of soldiers, entered the harbor we were signalled to the bay and land at Ryujin, six miles off. Apparently the docks were congested with some of which were unloading up with the army, while others were loading up with the sick and wounded Japanese from the Mukden battles, and others yet were being taken thousands of Russian prisoners bound for Japan.

A Government launch brought us back to town and one glance at the near streets showed that town was as congested as the harbor. Hundreds of disarmed Russians sitting upon the abounding dirt of the streets and guarded

occasional Japanese soldier. The large buildings that had been converted into hospitals were overflowing with the sick and wounded of both sides, and the fine residences, together with the cathedral, were requisitioned for the same use. "Be ready for 10,000 wounded," was the order for Dalny, alone before the Mukden battle began. And that figure would begin to cover the army of unfortunates that steadily poured down from the north in several train loads a day for weeks. Every time I went to the temporary station during the last week in March the ground all around was either covered with wounded or else the Chinese coolies were there with stretchers awaiting the next train. Later on, as I gradually went north, every few hours we passed a long train loaded with the victims of the war. The very length of the trains was suggestive of the horrors of those fifteen days of battle. I often counted over fifty cars, and the worst of it was that they were mainly platform cars open to the cutting winds and cold of early Manchurian spring. It was a tortuous ride of thirty hours on springless trucks.

Such was the traffic coming down the Eastern China road into Dalny. What went up from Dalny was very different. You might well think it was troops, for they were landing by thousands every day, but not a train of soldiers rode north while I was in Manchuria, and I doubt whether one has gone since. For it exhausts the carrying capacity of the line to take only the absolutely necessary provisions and ammunition for the half million and more soldiers on the battle line above Mukden. There is a third-class passenger car attached to one train a day for swell passengers, such as foreign military attachés and a few Japanese officers. On other trains there was nothing better than a box freight car, and sometimes not even that.

No, the soldiers all have to tramp north, at the rate of fifteen miles a day, with their sixty pounds of fighting apparatus. Day after day I saw whole regiments on either side of the railroad tramping through the fluffy, powdery dust of the plains toward the battlefield. Dalny Harbor is the only good place where Japan could land her troops and provisions so long as the harbors of Niuchwang on the west and Antung on the east were icebound. What a pressure was on Dalny and the railroad there may be inferred from the fact that on March 31st, when the ice broke out of the Liao River, I saw forty-five steamers crowding into the river mouth at Niuchwang and Newkatou.

Dalny in the hands of the Japanese was what made possible every victory from Port Arthur to Mukden. Those huge siege guns that sent destruction into the forts around Port Arthur and pounded to death the Russian battleships cooped up in that harbor were landed at Dalny. Kuroki's army, of course, never could have brought sorrow to Kuropatkin at Liouyang but for the help of Oku's army, that was provisioned from Dalny. Nogi's army vanished as soon as Port Arthur fell, and when next heard from by the outside world and Kuropatkin, too, he was far north of Mukden, having made that splendid flanking movement which resulted in the collapse of the right wing of the Russians, and so insured that crushing defeat of Kuropatkin's entire army. Yet Nogi could not have done it but for Dalny as his base.

This is the one great impression Dalny made on me as a military base. When I first entered the Chinese part of the town it seemed as though I must be in Egypt in the midst of hundreds of pyramids. But instead of containing mummies these pyramids were the very life of the army, being composed of bags of rice, wheat, charcoal, clothing, shoes, ammunition and boxes of all descriptions. Even the kindling wood necessary for the troops had to be brought from Japan.

Now, Japan is one of the wet lands of the earth, with an occasional dry spell thrown in, but Manchuria is just the opposite—a dry land for six months, with no danger of even a real shower. On the cemented streets of Russian Dalny there could be no great accumulation of dust even if it never rained, but in Chinese Dalny the powdery dust was three inches deep, and when the wind blew this became three hundred feet deep, making life miserable for man and beast. But there was no danger of damage from the climate to these army stores piled up in pyramids fifty feet high. Enormously long freight trains were carrying these pyramids north day and night. I heard it said that even though the Baltic fleet should sink Togo's ships and cut Manchuria completely off from Japan there were provisions enough to last the army a year.

Dalny was interesting not only as a base of supply, but it was delightful on account of the persons I met there and the exceptional privilege granted me of addressing large bodies of soldiers. Among the persons, first of all was the Military Administrator of Liouyang Peninsula, General K. Nishi. I had occasionally met him during the years he was in command of the garrison at Sendai, but I was astonished at the cordial welcome this busy man gave me. At one of his dinners he introduced me to

two Buddhist priests, one of whom was the younger brother of Count Otani, head of the famous Hongwanji temple at Kyoto. At another dinner, given in honor of Lieutenant-General Burnett of the English army, there were three generals from the Sendai Division—a very pleasant event for me. Concerning the cordial welcome I received from the officers and men of the army not only in Dalny, but everywhere I went, General Burnett's words express my mind: "In all my life I have never experienced such kindness and hospitality as I have received since I became a guest of the Japanese army."

The three evenings spent with these gentlemanly warriors gave me a new insight into the common soldiers as of the officers. Major-General Kamio, Chief of Staff, had fought through the entire siege of Port Arthur, and he said that what impressed him most was that the farmer soldiers, whose ancestors were not military men, had caught so perfectly the samurai spirit and were absolutely fearless of death. They would go to the trenches, or at the wire entanglements, or in a bayonet charge, with a smile, though certain one-half of them would never come back. Never a coward among them! At the close of the Chinese War a Chinese said to General Kamio: "We were badly put to it because your men are fearless of death, while ours run away." He replied, and I have heard similar words many times since this war broke out: "Our men don't like to die. They do not go carelessly to death. But there are things they prize more than life, and death in the pursuit of these is nothing." Major-General Okazaka spoke in similar terms with real admiration of the soldiers who had fought under him not only in that desperate and repeated attempt of the Russians to recapture the Motien Pass, but clear through the hundred and fifty miles from the Yalu River to Liouyang. He said that if he were to single out one from many impressive facts it would be the joy of the soldiers in the battle line and even in death. "I've seen them torn and dying with ghastly wounds, yet smiling and saying with their last breath, 'Heika!'" This was a common experience and it was profoundly affecting. On being asked what were the especial delights of a soldier's life he shot out this quick reply with a hearty laugh: "Seeing the enemy run and running after him."

Here I had my first acquaintance with the interpreters of the army and learned another secret of Japan's success. Foreign military attachés and war correspondents from all over the world, speaking pretty much every language except Japanese, are within the army lines and must be cared for by interpreters. Besides this, the battles are fought in a country where only Chinese is spoken, and the tens of thousands of common prisoners taken use only Russian. Interpreters are a necessity, and since the world sees the Japanese army mainly through them their position is one of great responsibility. I found them without exception splendidly equipped fellows, many of whom had studied at the great universities of Europe and America. Lieutenant Kudara was the first one into whose hands I fell, and as he had studied political science at Yale and in Berlin it was a daily pleasure and profit to spend whole hours with him.

Besides the social meetings with the men who had done things, my Dalny visit was memorable for the public meetings held with a thousand or more soldiers. When the war broke out there were numerous requests on the part of the Christians to be allowed to accompany the army as chaplains. It was known that every division could take three chaplains, and it was hoped that one or two Christians would be permitted to go, even though the number of Christians in the army is comparatively small. But every place was given to Buddhists, and even when Shintoists were permitted to go it was under another name than chaplain. I said to a Major who had come to bid me farewell: "Of course, we foreign missionaries have nothing to say, but you army men have always invited Buddhists to address the soldiers and have never yet asked a Christian. It seems to me that you are not fair in persistently keeping out of the camp Christian speakers who are thoroughly capable of interesting and benefiting the soldiers." To which he replied: "Wait till this war is over and you shall have your chance."

I had never dreamed that this opportunity would come to me and on Manchurian soil, too. But when invited by the Young Men's Christian Association to visit their work in the field, both of their Excellencies the Minister of War and the Prime Minister gave me warm letters of introduction as a Christian missionary of thirty years' standing and asked that proper facilities for accomplishing the purpose of my visit should be granted me all through Manchuria and Korea. So a new thing happened at Dalny. The Chinese theatre was twice well filled with officers and soldiers to hear a missionary speak.

Now, I think there never was an army whose officers were more sincerely desirous than those of this army that their soldiers should be kept from temptations and braced with earnest moral purpose. It was because the Young Men's Christian Association

in Tokyo had attracted the attention and co-operation of many leading men that at last the moral-loving military authorities permitted the experiment of Christian work among soldiers. I found in Dalny three Japanese workers in a building provided by General Nishi, who spoke kindly of the work that was being done. Here the soldiers could meet and play games, read magazines, cut each other's hair with Young Men's Christian Association clippers, listen to gramophones in either English or Japanese, write letters, and all at no expense, while there were daily Bible readings, followed by earnest and bright sermons.

To find Christian workers welcomed among Japanese soldiers in a city under martial law made Dalny seem more than a promising terminus for the Siberian Railway, more than a mere base of supplies for a huge army, and more than a rival port to Niuchwang. The military authorities there must have spoken very emphatically of the Young Men's Christian Association work or surely there would have been no Imperial gift of 10,000 yen for this Christian work—a gift so significant and unprecedented that a war correspondent deemed it worthy of a special cable to the papers of America.

It may sound strange, but Dalny seemed to me to have a serious, almost religious, atmosphere. It was manifest to others, too. When I asked General Burnett how he, a soldier, accounted for such a series of unparalleled victories he replied: "You have asked a straight question and I'll give you a soldier's straight reply. I'm not much on religion, but I verily believe that God Almighty had a great work to do here in the East, and so He raised up Japan to help Him do it." General Kamio was similarly serious in what he said: "The samurai cares little for religion (meaning, I suppose, religious ceremonies), but nevertheless all his mental, moral and spiritual powers come from heaven."

Dalny lingers in my mind as a rare and delightful experience.

THE IMPERIAL KOREAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

Perhaps very few of our readers know that it was Dr. McLeavy Brown, to whom not only the Koreans but also the foreign residents here owe so many improvements in the capital, who caused the creation of the Imperial Military Band. Being himself a great lover of music and as His Majesty the Emperor had often expressed a desire for a Military Band Mr. Brown at once made preparations for obtaining a capable teacher, whom he secured in the person of Herr Franz Eckert, who holds a German Music Diploma and who has distinguished himself in Japan as a first class organizer and conductor of the Naval and Military as well as of the String Band of the Imperial Palace in Tokyo. After having fulfilled his duties successfully and faithfully for twenty years Herr Eckert received, when leaving Japan, from the Japanese Government, a life pension as a recognition of his service, and by the Emperor of Japan he was decorated a second time. Therefore, Dr. Weipert, the German Consul, in recommending Herr Eckert felt sure that the man would and could form a good Military Band. Dr. McLeavy Brown ordered at once the necessary instruments and other requirements for music and Herr Eckert responded willingly to the call of the German Consul, and arrived in Korea in February 1901. The difficulties there were in store for him are barely describable.

To select fifty men or more, from the different Seoul regiments, as he had received orders to do, was not so easy as it may appear to those unacquainted with Korea. For a man, who for instance is meant to play the trombone, must have specially formed lips; reed instruments require well shaped teeth and fingers; they all must have powerful lungs and chests. All this and much more had to be considered in choosing his pupils.

With a young but intelligent Korean from the German Language School Herr Eckert started his arduous work in one of the Military Barracks near the old Palace gate. How he managed to get along with his fifty soldiers, of whom a considerable number could scarcely read or write their own language, is hard to understand. One could see him there training his men one after the other to learn to beat time, conducting them with a short stick, and constantly counting loudly *eins, zwei*; until they could satisfactorily do it all together; then the fourths, etc.; that took many hours and days for the object was to teach them how to keep proper time later on. With these exercises, went hand in hand the teaching of notes and their value; semibreves, minims, crotchets, quavers, etc., then the scales in all the different keys; sharps, flats, major and minor. Finally he began teaching all the different instruments of which each has its own peculiarities. Each scholar had first to be taught how to hold, to treat, to clean, and then how to use it, which was the most difficult task of all, for each grip of the fingers, all

the manipulations of the lips, teeth and tongue, in producing the right sounds had to be explained and practically shown by the indefatigable teacher, whom we have seen frequently returning home with swollen lips and tongue, so that he could hardly speak.

But success crowned his work, and in September of the same year, on the occasion of the birthday celebration of His Majesty at the Palace the Imperial Band was already capable of playing several selections, of which we still remember the *Togauer March* as being encored more than once that day. Everyone was astonished at the progress made by the musicians in so short a time. Mr. Brown was much pleased and Dr. Allen, the U. S. Minister, exclaimed: "How was it possible? How did you do it, Mr. Eckert?" and congratulated him heartily upon his achievements, all the other ministers doing the same. But His Majesty was the most pleased of all and soon afterwards when Herr Eckert composed and arranged the Korean National Anthem the Emperor decorated him with the 3rd class of the order of the *Tai-kuk*.

Teaching at the Barracks was often interrupted by the constant practice of the buglers of the regiment quartered there. Mr. Brown, to whom Herr Eckert confided his grievances, again came to the fore and caused the present large and commodious buildings with a fine Music Hall close to the Marble Pagoda to be erected and set apart for Mr. Eckert's use.

Undisturbed and quite alone the Professor has trained his men there, up to such a high standard, that they can favourably be compared with any foreign Military Band. We have heard them perform the finest marches, the sweetest waltzes, touching church music and grand overtures.

May it also be mentioned that everything his musicians are playing has been re-written by the Professor himself and according to his musical ideas he determines whether the instrumentation shall be simple or quite artistic. This requires time and arduous brain work; holidays are therefore unknown to him, and during the so-called summer vacations he allows his men only a few days liberty each week; keeping them in constant training; one of the secrets of his great success.

Dr. McLeavy Brown has the satisfaction of knowing that the outlay upon the Imperial Band has borne fruit manifold; his and Herr Eckert's name will be for ever associated with the History of European music in Korea, and it is only to be hoped that Mr. Brown's successor may support the Imperial Military Band in the same generous manner as his predecessor. — *Seoul Press*.

THE "KINJO MARU" DISASTER FUND.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of the following sums on behalf of the widows and orphans created by the *Kinjo Maru* disaster in the Inland Sea:—

	Yen.
H. E. Sir Claude and Lady Macdonald.....	200
Mr. J. T. Hamilton	100
Capt. and Mrs. Brinkley	50
Mr. E. M. Hobart Hampden	25
M. N. Gobhai & Co.	25
Capt. and Mrs. Young	20
Mr. Geo. H. Barclay	50
Mr. V. A. Caesar Hawkins.....	10
Mr. A. F. White	10

Per Mr. Montague Beart:—

Mr. Montague Beart	5
Mrs. Beart.....	5
Staff of "Home Circle"	5
Mr. T. H. R. Shaw	5
Mr. A. E. Pearson	5
Mr. C. W. Cooper	5
Mr. J. T. Dixon	5
Captain Lyceit, S. S. "Yangtze"	5
Captain Clrimes, S. S. "Orestes"	5

Subscriptions of members of the Yokohama King's Daughters' Circle	40
Messrs. Sale and Fazar, Ltd.	100
An Irishman and Two Old Salis	15

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

DR. BARNARDO DEAD.

London, Sept. 21.

The death of Dr. Barnardo, the famous philanthropist, is announced.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The conference between Swedish and Norwegian delegates at Karlstad, in Sweden, continues. While the main question of the

demolition of the Norwegian fortresses and the eventual reference of certain other questions to arbitration have been virtually agreed upon, other knotty points remain unsettled. It is believed, however, that they will be adjusted satisfactorily. Meanwhile troops are kept in the vicinity of the frontiers.

GERMAN REVERSE IN AFRICA.

The Hottentot chief Witboor, evading a sweeping movement of General Trotha, captured a convoy near Kietmanshoep. The escort was surprised and practically annihilated; a thousand cattle, 122 wagons—some laden with ammunition—and a number of rifles were captured.

RENEWED DISORDERS IN RUSSIA.

London, September 22.

A crowd at Riga stormed the prison and killed or wounded five guards, liberating two important political prisoners. The criminals were not liberated.

A revolt in the Orel prison was quelled by the troops, the casualty list being one killed and five wounded.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Later.

The Swedish and Norwegian Parliaments are to meet on Oct. 11th to discuss the result of the Karlsbad Conference.

COL. FRANK RHODES DEAD.

Colonel Frank Rhodes has died at Cape Town of blackwater fever.

AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

An official investigation into the affairs of the leading American Insurance Companies is proceeding in New York. It has disclosed astonishing irregularities. Large loan transaction are not recorded in the private books. Free advances have been made to party funds and to persons for political purposes.

THE MOROCCO IMBROGLIO.

London, September 23.

From semi-official Paris reports, it is still believed that the Morocco negotiations will lead to an understanding, but owing to German demands and objections, especially with reference to policing the frontier and financial arrangements, an agreement is less imminent than expected.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Later.

The Suez Canal Company's commission has decided to blow up the wreck of the steamer *Chatham*, probably on Thursday.

MANCHURIA TO BE PARTIALLY EVACUATED.

It is stated in St. Petersburg that Manchuria is only partially to be evacuated, several army corps being left on the Chinese frontier.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

Earl Selborne is touring through the Transvaal and receiving Boer deputations. He declared to one deputation that the majority of the Chinese miners are peaceable. The Government were now empowered to repatriate criminals. He pointed out that the repatriation of all the Chinese would result in shutting down one-third of the Rand mines.

FINLAND

The Russian forces in Finland are being considerably reinforced.

RUSSIA'S MILITARY ACTIVITY.

London, September 24.

It is stated in St. Petersburg circles that the Russian troops in Turkestan will shortly be strongly reinforced. Russia's activity in the direction of Persia is increasing.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

London, September 24.

The Karlstad conference has terminated. It is officially announced that an agreement has been reached and that the protocols will be published next week at Christiana and Stockholm simultaneously. Orders have been given to the Norwegian and Swedish troops to withdraw from the frontier.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN RELATIONS.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, desiring to make a final attempt to restore a constitutional regime in Hungary, summoned to Vienna the leaders of the Opposition, who are in a majority in the Diet. He requested them to form a Cabinet, but positively declined to entertain any modification affecting the union of Austria and Hungary or anything affecting the Army. He warned them earnestly of the responsibility they would incur if they obstinately adhered to the old standpoint, and referred them to Count Gulochowski, whom they declined to see because he was not a Hungarian. Count Cziraky has therefore been appointed to conduct the negotiation.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

London, September 25.

The acquisition of the Tanjong Pagar Dock forms part of Sir John Fisher's Imperial defence scheme, comprising the establishment of naval bases at Gibraltar, Dover and Singapore, and the abandonment of Wei-hei-wei, Trincomalee, Halifax and Esquimaux. The *Observer* announces that the establishment of a naval base at Singapore practically forms part of the Anglo-Japanese agreement for mutual self-protection.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMBROGLIO.

London, September 26.

Intense anger is expressed in Budapest at the treatment meted out to the leaders of the Opposition by the Emperor Francis Joseph. He received them standing and did not shake hands with them. The Emperor addressed the Hungarian leaders curtly in German and gave them no opportunity to speak, dismissing them in four minutes.

The leaders of the Hungarian Opposition informed Count Cziraky yesterday morning that they declined to form a Government on the Emperor's conditions, and Count Cziraky promised to bring them the Emperor's reply by 2.30 o'clock. On arriving at their hotel at 3.15 p.m. Count Cziraky found that the Hungarian leaders had already returned to Budapest.

THE BAKU TROUBLES.

A conference of leading Tartars and Armenians at Baku has concluded peace.

A POPULAR OVATION.

Later.

The leaders of the Hungarian Opposition were greatly ovated on their return to Budapest.

FRANCE AND VENEZUELA.

The relations between France and Venezuela are becoming acute. President Castro recently closed the French cable, alleging a breach of contract. The French *Chargé d'Affaires* is endeavouring to negotiate, but Castro is adopting an arrogant attitude.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

London, Sept. 27.

The text of the Anglo-Japanese treaty has been published in London.

THE HUNGARIAN SITUATION.

London, September 27.

The Hungarian Opposition parties will

meet on the 30th inst. to draft a formal reply to the Emperor Francis Joseph.

M. DE WITTE IN GERMANY.

M. de Witte had prolonged interviews yesterday with Baron von Richthofen, German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and with Prince Buclow, the Imperial Chancellor.

BARON KOMURA.

Baron Komura starts homeward tomorrow via Vancouver.

CANADA AND THE JAPANESE TARIFF.

Canada asks the Imperial Government to arrange for Canada to become a party to the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty of 1895 and thus secure the minimum tariff. The present arrangement is advantageous to American products.

THE TANJONG PAGAR DOCK.

London, September 27.

The British Admiralty disclaims all connection with the purchase of the Tanjong Pagar Dock. It is officially explained that the Government of the Straits Settlements is the purchaser of the Dock, not the Imperial Government.

Reuter also wires 237 words giving a summary of the text of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, which was issued *in extenso* by the Foreign Office in Tokyo on the 27th.—Ed. J.M.]

BRITAIN EXPLAINS TO RUSSIA.

London, September 28.

A letter written by Lord Lansdowne, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, under date of the 6th of September, instructs Sir Charles Hardinge, British Ambassador to Russia, to communicate the text of the Anglo-Japanese treaty to the Russian Government. Lord Lansdowne explains that the treaty, which was signed on the 12th of August and not been published hitherto with a view to the peace negotiations proceeding between Japan and Russia, and trusts that the Russian Government will recognise that the new agreement is an international instrument unexceptionable to Powers interested in Far Eastern affairs. The letter especially draws attention to Article II, laying stress on the words "unprovoked attack"; it also calls attention to Article III, and the position of Japan in Korea, and concludes that the British Government anticipates that as the Alliance is designed with objects purely peaceful and for the protection of rights and interests, the validity whereof is incontestable and whereon the parties concerned are fully entitled to insist, it will be regarded with approval by the Russian Government. The British Government is justified in believing that the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese alliance has not been without its effect in facilitating the termination of the war and trusts that it may for many years be instrumental in securing the peace of the world in the regions within its scope.

Lord Lansdowne has sent to France also a despatch identical to the one sent to Russia.

ANOTHER CAPTURE.

(PUBLISHED BY THE NAVAL DEPARTMENT.)

A cruiser of the Northern Squadron has captured the American steamer *Barracouta* on the north coast of Saghalien.

(Received at the Imperial Naval Head Quarters on the 22nd inst. from Vice-Admiral Shibayama, Commanding at Port Arthur.)

THE "RETVIZAN."

The battle-ship *Retvizan* (12,902 tons, 18

knots) was floated at 6 p.m. on the 22nd without mishap.

(On the 18th of December last Admiral Togo reported that the *Retvizan* was lying on the east of the *Pollara* heading in the same direction. She was sunk much deeper than the *Pollara*, her stern-deck being generally under water, and she had a list of 5° to starboard. Hence, doubtless, the difficulty of raising her was greater. The only vessel now remaining to be floated is the battle-ship *Pobeda*.—Ed. J.M.)

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE)

BARON KOMURA.

Baron Komura leaves New York on the 27th inst. to embark at Vancouver on the 2nd of October. He will probably reach Yokohama on the 16th October.

PROBABLE NEW RUSSIAN CABINET.

The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* republishes the statement of the *Novoye Vremya* and the *Russ* to the effect that M. Witte is to be appointed President of the Cabinet and that the new Cabinet will be formed at the time of the general elections to the new national assembly.

The *Russ* gives the probable formation of the Cabinet as follows:—

President	Witte.
Minister of Finance	Romanoff.
Minister of Justice	Nordhoff.
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Lamsdorff.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce	Sukhomitoff.
Minister of War	Rediger.
Minister of Marine	Birleff.
Minister of Education	Trubetskoi.
Procurator General of the Holy Synod	Shuremitz.

(RECEIVED BY THE "KOKUMIN SHIMBUN.")

SUICIDE OF COLONEL OGORODNIKOFF.

The Russian Military Agent at Tientsin, Colonel Ogorodnikoff, has committed suicide. Rumour says that it was on account of misapplying public funds. He is reported to have owed the Peking Telegraph Office five thousand dollars.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	M. M.	Caledonien 1	F. Sept. 29
Hongkong	B. T.	Lyra	F. Sept. 29
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian 2	Sa. Oct. 7
Europe	N. L. D.	Zieten 3	Sa. Oct. 7
America	O. & O.	Doric	Sa. Oct. 6
Tacoma	B. T.	Tremont	M. Oct. 9
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia	Th. Oct. 12
America	P. M.	Manchuria 4	F. Oct. 13
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	M. Oct. 16
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Th. Oct. 26
America	P. M.	Korea	F. Oct. 28

- 1 Left Shanghai on the 25th inst.
- 2 Left Vancouver on the 18th inst.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 27th inst.
- 4 Left San Francisco on the 27th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	F. Sept. 29
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Benvorlich	F. Sept. 29
Europe	N. D. L.	Bayern	Sa. Sept. 30
Tacoma	B. T.	Lyra	Sa. Sept. 30
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Sa. Sept. 30
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Oct. 7
Europe	M. M.	Caledonien	Sa. Oct. 7
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric	Su. Oct. 8
Europe	P. & O.	Pera	Tu. Oct. 10
Portland	P. & A.	Nicomedia	Tu. Oct. 10
Hongkong	B. T.	Tremont	Tu. Oct. 10
Hongkong	P. & A.	Numania	Th. Oct. 12
America	P. M.	Siberia	F. Oct. 13
America	P. M.	Manchuria	Su. Oct. 15
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. Oct. 16
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	M. Oct. 30

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, Wm. Finch, 22nd Sept.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 21st Sept. Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Peik, Norwegian steamer, 74r, J. Lorentzen, 22nd Sept.—Taku and Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, J. Arakawa, 22nd Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Windsor, British steamer, 1,853, John B. Booth, 22nd Sept.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Auchenblae, British steamer, 2,597, Geo. Mair, 22nd Sept.—Moj, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Taiwa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,123, F. Yemomoto, 22nd Sept.—Keelung via Osaka, Rice.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Resolut, Norwegian steamer, 865, Jorgesen, 22nd Sept.—Hakodate, General.—Japanese.

Zoroaster, British steamer, 2,384, John Ewan, 22nd Sept.—Christmas Island via Hongkong, Phosphate Rock.—Cornes & Co.

Kanjo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,041, M. Honda, 22nd Sept.—Yokkaichi, 21st Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Saint Fillans, British steamer, 2,307, Cafferata, 23rd Sept.—New York via Suez and ports, and Kobe, 21st Sept., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 23rd Sept.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 21st Sept., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Bayern, German steamer, 3,158, H. Formes, 24th Sept.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 23rd Sept., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 24th Sept.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 6th Sept., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Shawmut, American steamer, 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 24th Sept.—Seattle, Wash., 6th Sept., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Belgian King, British steamer, 2,153, J. Hayton, 24th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Alston, British steamer, 2,563, Wilson, 25th Sept.—Shanghai, 20th Sept., Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 25th Sept.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bjorn, Norwegian steamer, 722, A. N. Christensen, 25th Sept.—Moj, Coal.—Drabble & Co.

Benlawers, British steamer, 2,510, D. Clark, 25th Sept.—London via ports, and Kobe, 24th Sept., General.—Cornes & Co.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 26th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Norrona, Norwegian steamer, 973, H. Anderson, 25th Sept.—Newchwang via ports, General.—Yamagata.

Eutin, German steamer, 1,734, J. Bulman, 26th Sept.—Shanghai, General.—Drabble & Co.

Dolores, American schooner, 120, V. A. Herrero, 26th Sept.—Guam, General.—H. McArthur & Co.

Silda, Norwegian steamer, 2,097, Lei, 26th Sept.—Java, Sugar.—Drabble & Co.

Agamemnon, British steamer, 4,462, Robt. Day, 26th Sept.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 25th Sept., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Benvorlich, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 26th Sept.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mortlake, British steamer, 1,680, F. W. Batten, 27th Sept.—Moj, Coal.—Rikimatsu Nanimatsu.

Ruth, Norwegian steamer, 2,239, Hellison, 27th Sept.—Kuchinotsu, Coal.—Drabble & Co.

Kanjo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,041, M. Honda, 27th Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ohio II, American steamer, 755, Gundersen, 28th Sept.—Hamburg via Suez and Singapore 12th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tzenkai, British steamer, 3,016, H. Harris, 28th Sept.—Glasgow and Singapore via ports, Kobe 27th Sept., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Breconshire, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, 28th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 28th Sept.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 27th Sept., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Pleades, American steamer, 2,932, F. G. Purrington, 22nd Sept.—Taku and Newchwang via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Woodford, British steamer, 1,860, Jas. Seddon, 22nd Sept.—Muroran, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Macduff, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 22nd Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Syfang, German steamer, 1,147, U. Degener, 22nd Sept.—Moj, Ballast.—Simon Everts & Co.

Aragonia, German steamer, 3,324, Ernst, 22nd Sept.,—Portland, Oregon, via Honolulu and San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Kanjo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,041, M. Honda, 23rd Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Polyusien, French steamer, 2,916, Broc, 23rd Sept.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, Wm. Finch, 23rd Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Ganges, British steamer, 2,721, W. Sibbald, 23rd Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bentleuch, British steamer, 2,679, Reid, 23rd Sept.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—C. Cornes & Co.

Barotse, British steamer, 2,619, A. Lee, 23rd Sept.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Elka, Norwegian steamer, 2,079, Weibust, 24rd Sept.,—Wakamatsu, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.

Oro, British steamer, 2,147, W. Ransome Coleman, 23rd Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 24th Sept.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Takeshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,052, T. Tashika, 24th Sept.,—Wakamatsu, General.—Drabble & Co.

Taiwa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,123, F. Yenomoto, 24th Sept.,—Osaka, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Windsor, British steamer, 1,853, John B. Booth, 24th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Slavonia, German steamer, 3,206, Roerden, 24th Sept.,—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Richmond, British steamer, 2,059, F. T. Nicolle, 24th Sept.,—Mooran, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Resolut, Norwegian steamer, 865, Jorgesen, 24th Sept.,—Taku, General.—Japanese.

Nubia, British steamer, 3,824, F. G. Fox, 24th Sept.,—Marseilles and London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, T. Aikawa, 24th Sept.,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Alcinous, British steamer, 4,278, J. Pulford, 23th Sept.,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Anchenblue, British steamer, 2,597, Geo. Mair, 24th Sept.,—Portland, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,460, P. H. Going, Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Prik, Norwegian steamer, 744, J. Lorentzen, 25th Sept.,—Taku and Newchang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prussia, American Barque, 1,131, A. Johnson, 26th Sept.,—Port Townsend, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Powhatan, British steamer, 1,640, Turner, 26th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Marco Polo, Italian cruiser, 4,500, Comde. Costantino Verde, 25th Sept.,—Kobe.

China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 26th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Swanley, British steamer, 2,908, D. P. Dawson, 26th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Calliope, British steamer, 2,498, Jno. G. Soulsby, 26th Sept.,—Moji, Ballast.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Belgian King, British steamer, 2,153, J. Hayton, 26th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 26th Sept.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sophie Rickmers, German steamer, 2,262, Walsen, 27th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Alston, British steamer, 2,563, W. Wilson, 27th Sept.,—New York via ports and Suez, General.—C. Cornes & Co.

Saint Fillius, British steamer, 2,307, Cifferalia, 24th Sept.,—Port Verie via Moji, Ballast.—C. Illies & Co.

Ras Dara, British steamer, 2,495, McCambridge, 27th Sept.,—Kuchinoitsu, Ballast.—C. Cornes & Co.

Kanjo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,041, M. Honda, 18th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ohio II, American steamer, 755, Gunderson, 28th Sept.,—Yokosuka, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Norrona, Norwegian steamer, 973, H. Anderson, 28th Sept.,—Osaka, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Jason, British steamer, 4,880, T. G. Steeves, 18th Sept.,—Puget Sound ports via Hakodate, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Shawmut, American steamer, 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 28th Sept.,—Manila and Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. E. E. Bracy, Mr. T. D. McKay, Mr. J. M. Maitland, Mr. H. F. Teverson, Mrs. Stanley, child and nurse, Mr. E. Shellin, and Mrs. E. Shellin and amah, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Miss C. Ainslie, Lieut. F. Joslyn Baum, Mr. Edgar K. Bourne, Rev. W. T. Cherry, Mrs. W. T. Cherry and infant, Master Willie Cherry, Master Clinton Cherry, Mr. Raphael Corpus, Miss Lillian Fuller, Mr. Gault Ingram, Mrs. W. H. Ickis, Miss Catherine Ickis, Consul General F. D. Cheshire, Mr. G. Van Gordon, Mr. J. W. Kennedy, Capt. C. J. Kinder, Mrs. Wm. Muat, Master Wm. Muat, Jr., Rev. Carl W. Nelson, Mrs. W. D. O'Brien, Mr. W. J. Powell, Mrs. F. C. Peck, Mr. H. E. Partridge, Mr. R. Rolla, Capt. A. J. Robertson, Mr. S. Stuyvesant, Rev. J. B. Thomas, Mrs. J. B. Thomas, Miss Lillian Thomas, Miss Edith Thomas, Master Walter Thomas, Mr. A. H. Warnecke, Mrs. A. H. Warnecke, and Miss Harriet Warnecke, in cabin.

Per American steamer *China*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Miss J. Axline, Mr. W. A. Baas, Rev. Chas. Bowman, Bishop S. C. Breyfogle, Miss E. R. Campbell, Mr. Sydney Collier, Mrs. Sydney Collier, Mr. A. Fuehr, Mrs. A. Fuehr, child and amah, Mrs. C. Fickert, Mr. T. E. Gibbon, Mrs. T. E. Gibbon, Miss Alice Griffith, Mr. U. Y. Hirsse, Mr. H. E. Hunter, Dr. Geo. Hueber, Mr. M. W. Kochen, Mrs. M. W. Kochen, Miss E. Kuhn, Miss Stella Lewis, Miss L. Oldham, Mr. G. B. Perkins, Mrs. G. B. Perkins, Miss V. Smart, Mr. J. L. Stearns, Mrs. J. L. Stearns, Mr. S. Terano, Mr. S. J. Umbreit, Mrs. S. J. Umbreit, Mr. J. C. Underwood, Mr. E. C. Uhlheim, Mr. R. A. Uhlheim, Mrs. J. H. Wallace and child, Miss A. Wieland, and Mr. R. Weidensall, in cabin. For Kobe:—Miss J. M. Johnstone, Dr. J. Noble, Mrs. J. Noble and two children, Rev. A. W. Wasson, Mrs. A. W. Wasson, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Rev. J. W. Cline, Mrs. J. W. Cline and daughter, Rev. J. C. Hawk, Mrs. J. C. Hawk, Miss Susan Mitchell, Rev. J. C. Ogden, Mrs. J. C. Ogden, Miss S. Ward, in cabin. For Manila:—Mrs. A. R. H. Alfred, Mr. H. C. Anderson, Mr. Chas. H. Bright, Mrs. Chas. H. Bright, Miss Tillie Burns, Mr. A. S. B. Davies, Mrs. A. S. B. Davies, Mr. Le Roy Dixon, Mr. Jas. Dixon, Rev. Philip Finnegan, Mr. H. S. Forbes, Dr. J. A. Graham, Mrs. J. A. Graham, Miss M. Graham, Rev. Bruce L. Kershner, Mrs. Bruce L. Kershner, Mr. Jas. Lawler and infant, Rev. Dennis Lynch, Rev. Chas. Magill, Mrs. Chas. Magill, Rev. Jas. P. Monaghan, Mr. D. D. L. McGrew, Rev. Jas. R. O'Neill, Rev. C. O'Reilly, Miss E. T. Pollock and daughter, Miss M. Saunders, Mr. F. J. Whittaker, Mr. John R. White, and Miss E. M. Chase and child, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Miss E. D. Anderson, Mr. A. Barnard, Mr. D. O. Cunningham, Mrs. D. O. Cunningham, Mr. M. S. Doty, Master Wm. S. Doty, Miss Minnie Hayden, Mr. W. H. Lawrence, Mr. J. H. Macoun, Mr. L. M. Robbins, Mrs. L. Schwenzer, Mr. H. C. Saum, Mrs. H. C. Saum and son, Rev. Hugh Taylor, Mrs. Hugh Taylor and children, and Mr. L. Schweitzer, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, from Hongkong via ports:—Sir Pelham Warren, Capt. C. S. Smith, Miss Mendelsod, Mr. T. B. Garrison, and Mr. J. Elmer, in cabin. For Vancouver:—Mr. W. L. Molyneux, Dr. Otto Loewe, Mr. J. Thornborrow, Mr. J. A. Rowat, Mr. A. Ellis, Lieut. N. Mosley, Mr. W. M. Mason, Mr. H. W. Bourke, Mr. A. Rizzini, Mr. and Mrs. Redoroff, Mr. G. P. Vallack, Mrs. S. Wagmester, Misses Y. and G. Wagmester, Mr. Paul Legrand, Mr. J. S. Janeway, Mr. B. R. Elliott, Mr. A. A. Elliott, Miss M. Harvey, Miss E. Scott, and Mr. and Mrs. B. Baxter, in cabin; 50, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Bayern*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. Legationsrat von Ergert, Dr. and Mrs. Specka, Mr. and Mrs. Julius J. Foster, Mr. Arthur H. Bibby, Mr. S. G. Glover, Mr. J. L. Quintos, Mr. and Mrs. John Meier, Mr. An Mun Yee, Mr. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Siloott, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Clement, Mr. A. B. Clement, Mr. E. J. W. C. Clement, Mr. Fritz Rittmüller, Mr. R. Siebenschein, Miss Mölle, Miss Lee, Major von Weise, Mr. E. Becker, Mr. R. Reiff, Mr. H. Geslin, Mr. M. Raspe, Mr. Richard Rietzschel, Mr. Ko Okabe, Rev. Andrews and family, Dr. R. Tamura, Mr. B. Tidy, Mr. Dedo Sterbeck, Mr. C. C. Bliss, Capt. W. W. Pyne, Mr. Schneider, Mr. Tahilram, Mr. Shamatmal, Mr. Pang, Mr. Woo, Mr. Weng, and Mr. M. Brettschneider, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Shawmut*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Rev. and Mrs. N. S. Honn and 4 children, Mr. C. H. Bliss, Dr. Clay MacCauley, Dr. and Mrs. T. E. Moss and child, Miss M. E. Polley, Mr. C. Subjano, Mrs. R. D. White, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Garbutt, Mrs. F. E. Liebenow and 2 children, Mrs. M. E. Kidder, Mr. J. Barsley, Mr. J. M. Tuther, Mr. L. O. Hibbard, Mr. J. W. Cameron, Mr. A. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Turner and 3 children, Mrs. A. S. Elliott, Mr. J. S. Burgess, Rev. and Mrs. J. T. Ward, Mr. J. McMullen, Mr. T. Yamato, Rev. and Mrs. A. T. Bowen and 3 children, Mr. and

Mrs. E. M. Sollers and child, Miss L. M. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Fisher and child, Mr. C. E. Lundgreen, Major and Mrs. J. Mills and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Thoms, Miss F. E. Hunt, Mrs. C. V. Hibbard and child, Miss F. Kawahata, Mr. W. Burt, Mr. W. K. Bachelder, Mrs. H. W. Durbarre, and Mr. R. Anderson, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. W. Cruikshank, Mrs. Neyes, Mrs. R. W. Borthwick and child, Mr. G. Armstrong, Mr. F. Barry, Mrs. D. Goldman and son, Mr. D. A. Darling, Mr. G. Mosser, Mr. R. S. Freeman, Mrs. C. T. Hardy, Mrs. F. Robins, Mr. R. Ahufelt, Mr. W. Cowan, Major and Mrs. White, Mrs. Pillow, Miss Halford, Major and Mrs. Rendleton, Mrs. Dawson and 2 children, Miss Tripler, Mr. and Mrs. Heller, Mr. A. M. Knapp, Mr. R. Otani, Misses S. and T. Otani, Mr. R. Fujishima, and Mrs. Parker, in cabin; 1, intermediate; 4, in steerage. For Vancouver:—Mr. W. H. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Boggan and child, Miss Sheffield, Capt. P. Beresford, Mr. P. Kraft, Mr. J. Quin, Mr. and Mrs. Serebrenikow, Mrs. F. E. Garden, Mr. W. J. N. Dyer, Mrs. R. Richards, Mr. Pennycock, Mrs. W. B. Knapp, Mr. R. M. Bagen, and Mr. L. E. Bennett, in cabin; 30, intermediate; 330, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, for Vancouver B.C.:—Mr. W. Barnes, Mr. E. G. Baxter, Mrs. E. G. Baxter, Mr. Herbert Boothby, Mr. H. W. Boarke, Miss M. D. Brackman, Mr. Robt. W. Collins, Mr. L. Cooper, Miss Ethel Cummins, Mrs. M. L. Edwards, Mr. B. R. Elliott, Mr. F. F. Eliot, Mr. A. Ellis, Mr. N. D. Fedoroff, Mrs. N. D. Fedoroff, Miss M. Harvey, Mr. Jas. T. Helm, Mr. S. Honda, Mr. J. S. Janeway, Mr. J. Kodira, Rev. H. L. Latham, Mrs. H. L. Latham and child, Master Latham, Mr. Paul Legrand, Dr. Otto Loewe, Dr. Mary H. McLean, Miss Jean McLean, Mr. W. M. Mason, Mr. J. H. Meiklejohn, Mr. J. H. Molyneux, Lieut. N. Mosley, Mr. K. Noda, Mr. S. Noguchi, Mr. G. A. Ohlinger, Mr. K. Onchi, Mr. W. L. Pattenden, Mr. A. Rizzini, Mr. J. A. Rowat, Mrs. J. B. Saunders, Miss Saunders, Miss E. Scott, Mr. T. Suzuki, Mr. T. Tanabe, Mr. K. Tanaka, Mr. J. Thornborrow, Mr. J. Unoki, Mr. G. P. Vallack, Mrs. S. Wagmester, Miss Y. Wagmester, Miss G. Wagmester and Mr. K. Watanabe in cabin.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Miss C. Ainslie, Mr. J. Arakawa, Mr. O. P. Austin, Mrs. O. P. Austin, Lieut. F. Joslyn Baum, Mrs. A. Blackwell, Mr. H. Bohme, Mr. Edgar K. Bourne, Mr. A. C. Bryer, Mr. C. E. Cardew, Mrs. C. E. Cardew, Rev. W. T. Cherry, Mrs. W. T. Cherry and infant, Master Willie Cherry, Master Clinton Cherry, Consul-Gen. F. D. Cheshire, Mr. Raphael Corpus, Mr. W. S. Deakin, Miss Douglas, Mr. A. Dreyer, Mrs. Lillian Fuller, Mr. A. S. Giles, Mrs. A. S. Giles, Mr. Leo Goodkind, Mr. G. Nan Gordon, Mr. A. F. Hinton, Mr. K. Ichikawa, Mrs. H. W. Ickis, Miss Catherine Ickis, Mr. Galt Ingram, Mr. C. Inouye, Mr. J. W. Kennedy, Capt. C. J. Kinder, Mr. F. H. Long, Mrs. Wm. Muat, Master Wm. Muat, Rev. Carl W. Nelson, Mrs. W. D. O'Brien, Mr. H. E. Partridge, Mrs. F. C. Peck, Mr. W. J. Powell, Capt. A. J. Robertson, Mr. R. Rolla, Mr. H. Specht, Mrs. Stanley, child and amah, Mr. S. Stuyvesant, Rev. J. B. Thomas, Mrs. J. B. Thomas, Miss Lillian Thomas, Miss Edith Thomas, Master Walter Thomas, Mr. A. H. Warnecke, Mrs. A. H. Warnecke, Miss H. Warnecke and Mr. Chas. D. Young in cabin.

Per British steamer *Nubia*, for London via ports:—Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Chas. Bryan, Mr. A. R. Paget, Mr. J. B. Sutor, Sir Pelham Warren, K.C.M.G., Mr. J. R. Bennett, and Mr. C. Ammer, in cabin.

Per American steamer *China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. A. R. H. Alfred, Mr. H. C. Anderson, Miss E. D. Anderson, Mr. A. Barnard, Mr. Chas. H. Bright, Mrs. Chas. H. Bright, Miss Tillie Burns, Rev. J. W. Cline, Mrs. J. W. Cline & daughter, Mr. D. O. Cunningham, Mrs. D. O. Cunningham, Mrs. M. S. Doty, Master Wm. S. Doty, Mrs. J. A. Graham, Miss M. Graham, Rev. J. C. Hawk, Mrs. J. C. Hawk, Miss Minnie Hayden, Miss J. M. Johnstone, Rev. Bruce L. Kershner, Mrs. Bruce L. Kershner, Mrs. Jas. Lawler and infant, Mr. W. H. Lawrence, Rev. Dennis Lynch, Mr. J. H. Macoun, Rev. Chas. Magill, Mrs. Chas. Magill, Mr. D. D. L. McGrew, Miss Susan Mitchell, Rev. Jas. P. Monaghan, Dr. J. Noble, Mrs. J. Noble and 3 children, Rev. J. C. Ogden, Mrs. J. C. Ogden, Rev. Jas. R. O'Neill, Rev. C. O'Reilly, Mrs. E. T. Pollack and daughter, Mr. L. M. Robbins, Miss M. Saunders, Mr. H. C. Saum, Mrs. H. C. Saum, Mr. L. Schweitzer, Mrs. L. Schweitzer, Rev. Hugh Taylor, Mrs. Hugh Taylor and 2 children, Miss S. Ward, Rev. A. W. Wason, Mr. Frank J. Whittaker, Mr. John R. White, Rev. A. W. Wason, Mr. G. C. Bauman, Capt. W. P. Chambers, Mrs. W. P. Chambers and infant, Mrs. M. A. Dike, Miss M. Grey, Miss Stella Lewis, Miss L. McDonald, Mr. L. H. Shedden, and Mr. H. C. White, in cabin.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL"]
IMPORTS.

Yokohama, September 22.
Yarns. Some business in 2/42s Plain and also in 2/60s and 2/80s Cassed has been reported. Grey Shirtings. Deliveries of contracted goods are satisfactory but no new business is reported.
Fancy Cottons and Woollens. Market remains very quiet and clearances continue poor.

COTTON PIECE GOODS. PER YARD.
White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.16
{ 50 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.16

Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 36 inches V. 4.00 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches 4.50 to 5.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches... 2.85 to 4.25

Cotton Italians and Satteens... 0.30 to 0.40

WOOLLENS. PER YARD.
Flannels... V. 0.50 to 0.65

Italian Cloth, 32 in... 0.35 to 0.50

Mousseline de Laine, 24 yards, 30 inches... 0.16 to 0.22

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00

Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches... 0.90 to 1.00

Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00

Blankets—Scarlet 3 to 5 lb per lb... 70 to 80

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches... 9.20 to 12.50

Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches... 0.90 to 1.80

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches... 2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN. PER SPIN.
Nos. 16/24, Singles... V. Nominal

Nos. 28/32, Singles... V. Nominal

Nos. 38/42, Singles... V. Nominal

Nos. 32, Doubles... V. Nominal

Nos. 42, Doubles... V. 200 to 208 1/2

Nos. 2/60, Plain... V. Nominal

Nos. 2/80, Plain... V. Nominal

Nos. 2/100, Plain... V. Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Cassed... V. 300.00 to 310.00

Nos. 2/80, Cassed... V. 350.00 to 370.00

Nos. 2/100, Cassed... V. 430.00 to 460.00

RAW COTTONS.
American Middling... 34.00 to 36.00

Indian Broach... 25.50 to 26.00

Chinese... 24.00 to 25.50

METALS.
This market continues dull.

Round and square 1/2 inch and upward... V. 4.00 to 4.20

Iron Plates, assorted... 4.35 to 4.65

Sheet Iron... 4.70 to 6.95

Galvanized iron sheets... 10.05 to 10.95

Wire Nails, assorted... 6.85 to 7.15

Tin Plates, per box... 7.40 to 7.65

Pig Iron, No. 3... 2.40

Hoop Iron (3/4 to 1 1/4 inch)... 5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.
The market maintains its firmness.

American... \$3.30

Russian... 3.14

Langkat... 2.99

SUGAR.
Very little doing. The autumn sales so far have been disappointing.

Brown Takao... V. 9.40 to 9.50

Brown Manila... 10.10 to 11.10

Brown Daitong... 7.60 to 8.00

Brown Canton... 10.00 to 12.10

White Java and Penang... 12.70 to 13.70

White Refined... 14.20 to 17.00

INDIGO.
Java, Medium to best... 195.00 to 245.00

Calcutta, Medium to best... 150.00 to 200.00

Madras (Karyak), Medium to best... 90.00 to 120.00

Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best... —

EXPORTS.
RAW SILK.
Prices have weakened daily during the week and a considerable business has been done at the decline. Market closes flat with prospect of further ease.

QUOTATIONS.
Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse... 1.130 to 1.140

Filatures—Extra, Fine... 1.080 to 1.090

Filatures—Extra, Coarse... 1.030 to 1.040

Filatures—No. 1, Fine... 1.090 to 1.100

Filatures—No. 1, Coarse... 1.030 to 1.040

Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine... 1.010 to 1.020

Filatures—No. 2, Fine... 1.030 to 1.040

Filatures—No. 2, Coarse... —

Common—Coarse... —

Re-reels—Extra... 1.080 to 1.090

Re-reels—No. 1... 1.060 to 1.070

Re-reels—No. 1 1/2... 1.030 to 1.040

Re-reels—No. 2... 1.000 to 1.010

Kakedas—Extra... 1.020 to 1.030

Kakedas—No. 1... 990 to 1,000

Kakedas—No. 1 1/2... 950 to 960

Kakedas—No. 2... 930 to 940

Kakedas—No. 2 1/2... 900 to 910

SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of Cuticura Soap and Light Dressings of Cuticura.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, and for all the purposes of the toilet, as well as by millions of women in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers.

COMPLETE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: E. TOWN & CO., Sydney. British Depot: 27-29, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odorless, economical substitute for the colorless liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humor cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 10 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, digestive, and the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical of blood and skin purifiers, humor cures, and tonic-digestives.

WASTE SILK.

Rather more doing at quotations and holders are strong in their attitude. Stocks are ample but so far buyers have to pay full rates for their purchases.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	—	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good	—	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	—	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	—	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—	—
Noshi—Shirashu, Best	100 to 105	105
Noshi—Shirashu, Good	90 to 95	95
Noshi—Bushi, Best	—	—
Noshi—Bushi, Good	—	—
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	—	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	95 to 100	100
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 92 1/2	92 1/2
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	115 to 120	120
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	105 to 110	110
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	95 to 100	100
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	—	—
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair	—	—

TEA.

Arrivals have stopped. Hardly any Stock. Season practically finished. We withdraw quotations.

QUOTATIONS.

Choice	—
Finest	—
Fine	—
Good Medium	—
Medium	—
Good Common	—
Common	—

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, September 28

London silver and China sterling quotations being unchanged no alteration has been made in local rates which close for the mail per steamer Empress of Japan as under.

London Bank T.T.	2/0 1/2
— Bills on demand	2/0 1/2
— 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
Private 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— 6 months' sight	2/0 1/2
Bank 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
Private 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— 6 months' sight	2/0 1/2
Bank 6 months' sight	2/0 1/2
Private 6 months' sight	2/0 1/2
Bank 6 months' sight	2/0 1/2
Private 6 months' sight	2/0 1/2

Bank sight	75*
Private 10 days' sight	77*
India Bank sight	151
Private 30 days' sight	153
America—Bank sight	49 1/2
Private 30 days' sight	49 1/2
Private 4 months' sight	50 1/2
Germany—Bank sight	207 1/2
Private 4 months' sight	211 1/2
Bar Silver (London)	28 1/2

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, September 29, a.m.
Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Paid up.	1 year.	Q'tion.
	Ven.	per cent.	Ven.
Exchequer Bonds	100	5	93.00
1st Issue	100	5	93.00
Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue	100	5	91.50
Exchequer Bonds 3rd Issue	100	5	91.00
Exchequer Bonds 4th Issue	100	6	98.00
Provincial Exchequer Bonds			
5th Issue	70	6	76.80
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	88.00
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	88.00
5% Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100	5	85.00
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	82.80
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	95.00
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	94.50
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	98.00
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	91.00
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd	100	6	86.00
Sanyo Railway	50	10	73.00
Kyushu Railway	50	8	62.20
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	12.5	93.00
Sobu Railway	50	8.50	63.20
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	11	74.30
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	11.04	75.20
Tokyo Street Railway new	25	11.04	39.40
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	3.5	56.50
Tokyo Electric Railway, new	30	3.5	34.70
Yokohama Electric Railway	40	—	60.00
Odawara Electric Car	50	3	22.50
Keihin Electric Railway	50	8	71.00
Keihin Electric Railway, new	12.50	18	31.20
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	15	38.00
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	17.85

* By dividend.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



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BRAND
Milk

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His Majesty the King.

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IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

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Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

**AND EVERY
FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.**

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (into 538, Oxford St.),
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.



"I tell you, man,
it's as good as gold!"

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

- For KERLUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "NAGATO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For KERLUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
- For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, Sept. 29th, the "AGAMEMNON."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Sept. 30th, at 9 a.m., the "BAYERN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
- For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 30th, the "LYRA."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand Oct. 3rd, the "CHINGTU."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about October 4th, the "PENSIA."—Heller Bros.
- For SYDNEY, via Hongkong and New Guinea, Oct. 4th, the "PRINZ WALDEMAR."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
- For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, and Nagasaki, Oct. 3th, at 2 p.m., the "NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Oct. 5th, the "HIOGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 6th, the "MINNESOTA."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Oct. 7th, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
- For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Oct. 7th, at 7 a.m., the "CALEDONIAN."—M. M. S.S. Co.
- For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Oct. 7th, at Noon, the "DEN OF MAINS."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Manila, about Oct. 8th, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.
- For PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 10th, the "NICOMEDIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.
- For MARSKILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Oct. 10th, at Daylight, the "PERA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.
- For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Oct. 10th, at Daylight, the "DIOMEDE."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Manila, Oct. 12th, the "DAKOTA."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Oct. 12th, the "NUMANTIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.
- For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Oct. 12th, at Daylight, the "SEGROVIA."—C. Illies & Co.
- For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Oct. 13th, at 3 p.m., the "SIBERIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Oct. 15th, the "MANCHURIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Oct. 16th, the "EMPEROR OF INDIA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
- For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Oct. 24th, the "EMPIRE."—Comes & Co.

(毎土曜日一發行)

編輯人 エフ・ブリンダー
發行兼印刷人 エー・ビー・ブロン

東京市山下町五十五番
電話一〇四〇

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7TH, 1905.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th Sept., at No. 70 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, the wife of EDMOND BARON, of a Son.

At No. 90-B Bluff, Yokohama, on the 4th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. F. J. HALL, a Son.

DEATH.

At the General Hospital, on September 28th, GEORGE PALMER, of the P. & O. Co.'s service, formerly of Shotley Common, Ipswich, aged 65 years.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MAJOR-GENERAL Ijichi, Commander of the Yura Fort, is very ill.

DURING September, the export of coal at Moji was 19,801 tons.

It is stated that H. E. Sir John Jordan will shortly leave Seoul on furlough.

The battleship *Hizen* (formerly *Retvisan*) has been assigned to the Sasebo Naval Station.

It is rumored, says the *Yorodzu*, that Marquis Ito will shortly leave for Korea and China.

By Imperial Korean edict, the order of Su Fong Chang (Phoenix) has been conferred upon Lady Om.

The *Nichi Nichi* says that the Crown Prince will be promoted Major-General and Rear-Admiral on the Emperor's Birthday, Nov. 3rd.

He is now Colonel and Captain and an *attaché* of the Imperial Headquarters.

The Buddhist priest Teramoto, who has visited Lhasa in Tibet, left Shanghai on Oct. and on his way from India to Japan.

ABOUT the middle of this month, the usual chrysanthemum garden party will be held in the gardens of Akasaka Palace.

A TELEGRAM received at Nagasaki states that the French squadron intends to pay a visit to Kiaochow at the end of this month.

At 3.30 a.m. on Oct. and, fire broke out in Tokushima and destroyed ninety-eight buildings, including a post office and a church.

WORKMEN employed in the earthenware factories at Seto, near Nagoya, struck work on Sept. 28th, for an increase of wages.

THE Yokohama City Assembly has decided to pay yen 2,347.63 for the reconstruction of the police-boxes destroyed during the riot.

GREAT Britain and Germany propose that an international conference be held to decide the Chinese questions of likin and the coinage.

IN connexion with the transportation of soldiers returning from the front, alterations in the railway time tables will take place on the 15th inst.

THE special and ordinary members of the Nippon Red Cross Society in Yokohama number 82 and 6,901 respectively, including many foreigners.

A KAGAWA telegram says that the bye-election for a representative took place on Sept. 28th. Mr. H. Kubo of the *Seiyu-kai* was elected on 8,615 votes.

THE greater portion of the Saghalien army arrived on Sept. 29th at Awomori. The following day, the soldiers were despatched to their various divisions of the army.

M. HARMAND, French Minister, returned on Sept. 29th from Kobe where he paid a visit to the Russian prisoners and saw Rear-Admiral Nebogotoff on his departure for home.

CAPT. C. CURTIS and the crew, 35 in all, including a Russian, of the captured American steamer *Barracouta*, which has been brought to Yokosuka, were released on Sept. 28th at Yokosuka.

A SHELL exploded on Sept. 28th in the village of Akiyoshi, Yamaguchi prefecture, while soldiers from the Shimonoseki forts were training. Two artillerymen were killed and four injured.

MR. E. H. HARRIMAN arrived in Seoul on September 30th. Mr. Megata, Japanese Financial Adviser to the Korean Government, gave a garden party on the following day in honour of the visitor.

BARON KOMURA left Vancouver on October 2nd by the *Empress of China* and is expected to arrive on the 16th at Yokohama. The peace treaty arrived in Yokohama on Thursday by the *Dakota*.

A CORRESPONDENT at the front reports that all the foreign military attaches with the Japanese army have left for Japan. A Turkish colonel who embarked on Sept. 29th at Yinkow was the last one to depart.

THE *Nichi Nichi* says that in connexion with the naval scandals at Kure, Commanders N. Iwata and K. Satake were sentenced on Sept. 30th in the Hiroshima Appeal Court to six years' minor confinement. Fifteen others who partici-

pated were also sentenced to between two months and two years' imprisonment with hard labour; K. Takasu and one other were acquitted.

It is reported by a telegram from Toyama that Yoshida, a policeman, murdered a farmer on Sept. 18th in the village of Miyakawa. The cause is reported to be a simple dispute following excessive intoxication.

THE captured steamers *Thea* and *Burma* were renamed on Sept. 26th by the Minister of the Navy *Nihokawa Maru* and *Yurakawa Maru* respectively. The former was assigned to the Kure Naval Station and the latter to Maizuru.

THE work of floating the *Novik* at Korsakoff is progressing. As the nature of the damage is not severe, she will be floated in the near future. The *Nichi Nichi* says that the cruiser was built under the special instructions of the late Admiral Makaroff.

A SEOUL telegram says that on Sept. 20th, a Japanese postman was attacked by a number of natives at Chongju, and yen 500 which he was carrying to a post office was taken from him. The message adds that at the present time much trouble appears in this district.

AN official report from Formosa says that on Sept. 28th about eighty savages attacked four police stations in the Banshoryo jurisdiction division near Taipei. One policeman and two natives were killed. A number of policemen were sent to the district from Taipei and the disturbance was settled.

J. KUMAMOTO (28), one of the guests in the Kurihide-ya hotel, Ubako, Hakone, on Sept. 27th committed suicide with a revolver in a wood near the hot-springs. The cause is not yet reported. He had been staying in the hotel since Sept. 16th and described himself in the hotel book as a citizen of Kyoto.

Tokyo journals say that the question with regard to the house-tax will shortly be submitted to the Cabinet by the Ministers of Finance and Home Affairs, the investigations being nearly concluded. After confirmation by the Cabinet, the taxes which have been paid by foreigners will be repaid through the city officers.

FROM January to August, the import of foreign rice amounted to yen 40,244,995. These figures show a decrease of about yen 2,600,000 for the same period of last year. As to the cause, the *Nichi Nichi* says that the prolific crop last year and the enforcement of the duty from July 1st seem to have barred imports in spite of the war.

A SAPPORO telegram says that on the morning of Sept. 29th, frost was experienced in that district, four days later than last year. The Shiei-beshi mountain was covered by snow the same morning. On the following day, snow fell on Mount Teina, 23 days earlier than last year. A Hirosaki telegram reports that on the morning of Sept. 30th, the Hachikoda and Imaki mountains were white with snow.

IN connexion with the house-tax, as to which a decision was delivered this year by the Hague Court, Dr. Paul Kitter, Swiss Consul-General, has made enquiry of Mayor Ichihara of Yokohama with regard to the repayment of the tax which foreigners had paid to the City Office before the delivery of the decision. It is reported by the City authorities that after the enquiry of the Swiss Consul-General, Mr. Ichihara paid a visit to the Departments of Home Affairs and Finance and inquired about the affair. The replies of the Ministers concerned were that the matter is still under investigation so that the repayment of the tax is to be deferred for the present.

Original from

THE JAPANESE PRESS ON THE ALLIANCE.

Last week we epitomized the gist of what the Japanese papers had thus far to say about the new treaty of alliance. The remaining journals of the capital now speak. To the *Nippon* the alliance in its present form suggests something of *post-facto* wisdom. Had the original alliance taken this form there would probably have been no war. The belated feature detracts from the credit of those who negotiated the compact. As for the terms, what is primarily notable is that the Korean problem is now finally solved if Japanese statesmen know how to seize the occasion. The conditions of peace had secured Russia's recognition of a Japanese protectorate over Korea, but unless other Powers were in agreement as to this arrangement, Russia would have sought and found opportunities to again interfere. England's public and unequivocal recognition of the fact makes all the difference in the world. Nothing now remains for Japan except to take the position she has won.

The *Yomiuri*, an old advocate of this extended alliance, is thoroughly satisfied. It believes that the dangers of Occidental interference in Far-Eastern affairs, dangers which were more or less imminent as the outcome of conditions in Europe, have now been averted. The prominent features of the new alliance are that England, recognising Japan's paramount position in Korea, pledges herself to assist in securing that position, while Japan in return, engages to assist in securing India for England. It is a fair exchange. Those that find Japan's responsibility disproportionately heavy, take a superficial view of the facts. The *Yomiuri* is a little uneasy about the restriction contained in the second article, "by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action." That is a matter of interpretation. Each of two hostile Powers invariably lays against the other a charge of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, and it may be that if one of the allies should feel reluctant to come to the other's assistance, materials for excuse are here furnished. But if the compact is kept in an honest, frank spirit, there will be no such danger.

The *Hochi Shimbun* thinks that the alliance is an inevitable outcome of the world's conditions and that it may be regarded simply as the materialization of a sentiment pervading the two nations. It is to be welcomed with acclaim. Every country should welcome it as a powerful instrument making for the peace of the world. No State, however powerful, will be able to cause a ripple on the surface of the calm sea in the face of such a compact. It is to be sincerely hoped that Japan will not waste the period of peace thus secured to her.

The *Yorozu Choho* thinks that the alliance secures not only Korea and India but also the peace of the world. There may be a few who will say that Japan is thrust into an onerous and dangerous position, but they forget to ask themselves whether any Power in the world save England could have extricated Japan from the perils that always menaced her at the hands of States which, in differences of race, of customs and of religion, find pretexts for oppression and aggression. Japan has now been placed fairly on the stage of the world, and the way to take her new place worthily is not to shrink from its natural responsibilities.

Viscount Tani is the leader of a small party—apparently a very small party—

whose members think that the obligation imposed on Japan by the Alliance, the obligation of assisting to protect India, is a formidable affair. The *Nippon* does not think so. Its conviction is that the occasion will never arise, inasmuch as Russia will know well that if she engages in a war in East Asia with England and Japan for opponents, the combat will not be limited to Asia but will extend to Europe also. This argument is not easy to follow, but we gather that our contemporary's conviction is opposed to the possibility of Russia venturing to take the field against such a coalition, and there we entirely agree. We are not sure, however, whether the Tokyo journal's purpose in writing is to combat Viscount Tani's idle alarm or to attack the pusillanimity of the Government in the Portsmouth negotiations. At any rate the latter purpose occupies a very prominent place in the article, the *Nippon's* line of reasoning being that if the Japanese negotiators made large concessions to Russia on account of the alliance with England, they must have assumed that Japan, had she stood alone, would not have been able to hold even the small advantages secured by the truncated treaty of peace. But surely such reasoning is very far-fetched? And how can it be reconciled with the contention so vehemently advanced by the opponents of the peace terms, the contention that peace has not been secured but only a truce? The *Nippon* itself now confesses in the most unequivocal terms that the Alliance assures the permanency of peace, and it thus constructively admits that the Alliance corrects precisely the defect alleged against the Portsmouth Treaty. In other words, on the showing of the *Nippon* itself, the Japanese Government, having the alliance convention already in its pocket, knew that the Portsmouth treaty would achieve the prime objects of the war, namely, the restraint of Russia's aggressions and the establishment of lasting peace.

A strong article appears in the *Fiji Shimpō* insisting that the Allies must be careful to avoid any relaxation of military and naval preparations merely because they have agreed to join forces. That would not be the way to secure peace; it would be the way to jeopardise it. The strength of the Alliance is represented by the sum of the Allies' forces, and if these be reduced or suffered to grow weaker, the combination may be less powerful than each of its units would have been independently had both been careful to keep up their efficiency. There are Japanese who talk with trepidation of the magnitude of such a task as sending troops to India. But troops may have to be sent to more distant places than India, as is very evident when one considers carefully what aggressions the Alliance is intended to check and what Power is likely to be the aggressor. Evidently the *Fiji's* greatest apprehension is that Japan, relying on England's overwhelming strength at sea, may pay little attention to the necessity of keeping up and increasing her own navy, but it appears to us that between the lines of our contemporary's writing we read also some fear lest England should now abandon those army reforms which her most prudent statesmen deem necessary.

The *Nichi Nichi* expresses itself in a manner which may fairly be regarded as reflecting the sentiment of educated Japan with regard to the attitude of the Russian and German press towards the Alliance; namely, the view that any nation denouncing as high-handed, menacing and aggressive a

compact which is unequivocally inspired by motives of self-protection only, and which explicitly safe-guards the equal rights of all States in the regions concerned, is a nation suffering under the sense that its own menacing, high-handed and aggressive policy is thwarted by the Alliance. It will be observed that our Tokyo contemporary includes Germany in this criticism, but evidently the article was written prior to the receipt of the telegrams published by the Tokyo Foreign Office on the evening of the 1st. Reuter has been very positive about Germany's attitude. Hitherto—we are writing on the morning of the 2nd—he has told us that with a few weighty exceptions the German newspapers denounce the Alliance as most menacing, and that there is much talk in the journals of St. Petersburg and Berlin about a close *rapprochement* between the two empires as a rejoinder. But that is scarcely borne out by the intelligence received at the Foreign Office, which speaks of the *Tagblatt* alone as condemning the alliance. The *Tagblatt* is an important organ of public opinion and its utterances deserve all consideration, but if it stands alone it can not be supposed to represent the German nation. On this point judgment has to be reserved.

It need scarcely be said that the moderate and high minded tone of the French press is heartily welcomed by the *Nichi Nichi*. French interests in the Far East are scarcely inferior to those of Russia and are much superior to those of Germany. Yet France does not speak of the Alliance as "menacing," or "aggressive" or "high-handed." She recognizes it to be what it is, namely, a compact which, if the prime object is the self-defence of the contracting parties, pays no less regard to the legitimate interests of others.

The *Nippon*, though deprecating the idea of attaching great importance to mere phraseology, has something to say about the diction of the Alliance. In the 2nd Article occurs the statement that if either of the allies becomes engaged in war owing to "unprovoked attack" or aggressive action on the part of a third Power, the other ally must come to its assistance. As a matter of experience every State when it becomes involved in war claims that on its adversary rests the responsibility of unprovoked attack. Japan made that claim against Russia in the recent war and Russia made it against Japan. That is not the point which troubles the *Nippon*, however. Its main objection is that whereas England in northern India occupies such a thoroughly defensive position as to defy assault, and consequently would not be obliged to assume the offensive, which is often the strongest form of defence, Japan is differently circumstanced, and might be obliged at any moment to take action which, though really self-defensive, would be capable of interpretation in the sense of aggression or unprovoked attack. Therefore the allies do not stand on an equal footing.

Our contemporary's second point is that whereas the 3rd Article speaks of Japan taking "proper and necessary measures" in Korea, the 4th Article applies only the adjective "necessary" as qualifier of the measures taken by England in India. The *Nippon* thinks that this difference reduces the margin of liberty accorded to Japan in Korea. But our contemporary has apparently failed to note that the exact wording of the 3rd Article is "such measures in Korea as Japan may deem proper and necessary." The judgment is left wholly in Japan's hands, and thus, in point

of fact, her liberty is greater in Korea than in England's on the Indian frontier, since Japan may do not only what she thinks necessary but also what she thinks proper.

The *Nippon*, however, qualifies its criticisms by saying that little importance attaches to words as compared with the spirit that animates the Alliance.

INDIVIDUAL OPINIONS ON THE ALLIANCE.

Baron Shibusawa, speaking for the business world of Japan, says that the honour of achieving the new alliance would be fully accorded to the Ministry, quite apart from any question relating to the terms of peace. This alliance secures tranquillity to the East for a period of at least ten years, and already the invigorating influence of such security in felt in the market. From Japan's point of view the peace terms were not satisfactory, but from the world's point of view they were dictated by the interests of humanity, and now this alliance brings within certain reach the fruits of the terrible struggle. Japan fought for peace and it has been assured. It may be expected that foreign capital will henceforth be freely offered and it should be welcomed. Korea, for example, invites vigorous enterprise. The Japanese should boldly respond to the occasion, for, after all, there is not much difference now between Korea and Japan.

Count Itagaki had long regarded the Anglo-Japanese alliance as a necessity of the time, and he thinks it more than ever necessary in view of the Portsmouth Treaty. It is by means of this alliance, in short, that Japan is enabled to achieve the purpose for which she fought. Without the alliance the rewards of her victory would have been few. Count Itagaki then proceeds to attack the peace treaty. The nature of his criticisms may be gathered from the fact that he blames the Japanese negotiators for obtaining the cession of Russia's Liaotung lease only instead of obtaining permanent possession of the peninsula. He forgets altogether that Russia had no competence to confer on a third State a permanent title to Chinese territory. We find him on apparently more solid ground when he argues that the peace treaty repeats the old error of assuming Russia's good faith in observing treaties. This contention will have weight with folks who do not pause to think that unless respect for conventional obligations be attributed to a State, the idea of making a convention with it would be extravagant and futile. The gist of Count Itagaki's analysis, however, is less open to cavil, for there can be no doubt that this extended alliance is the means of bringing to Japan results which the Portsmouth Treaty did not fully assure. On the other hand, we suggest to Count Itagaki and his fellow-thinkers that the alliance was concluded before the signature of the Portsmouth Treaty, and that in arraigning the Ministry both of these events must be considered as essential factors of the general policy pursued. Count Itagaki laughs at the notion that Japan has any reason to be anxious about her new responsibilities in the direction of India.

Dr. Hatoyama thinks that the alliance is invaluable, because it effectually averts any fresh exercise of Russia's aggressive designs in Eastern Asia. She had not abandoned these designs. Korea, India, Mongolia and China still loomed large on the horizon of her ambition. But that is all changed now. Nor is there any probability of another alliance competent to make head against this. France would not be a party to such

a compact, and Russia and Germany together could not accomplish much. As for the fear entertained by some that a heavy responsibility devolves on Japan with regard to India, Dr. Hatoyama attaches little importance to it, and argues that at any rate Japan must give if she takes.

The one dissentient voice is that of Mr. Ozaki Yukio. Mr. Ozaki has always advocated a Russo-Japanese alliance or *entente*. Naturally he is now dissatisfied. But he refrains from expressing an opinion on the general fact, and confines himself to criticising details, which feat he performs in his usual clever manner. The preservation of China's integrity and the open door was already internationally guaranteed: why should it have again been inserted in a treaty? Besides, does the world contain any physician capable of saving the life of a patient in *extremis*? If China can not help herself, if she be really moribund, is it within the competence of outside states to help her? Then again Japan's responsibilities have been extended to India but it does not appear that England's responsibilities have undergone any corresponding expansion. Some claim that the final settlement of the Korean problem is Japan's reward for shouldering the Indian burden. The Korean problem should have been settled by the war of 1894-5, or at any rate by the war just ended. If these great efforts failed to solve it, how can the Alliance be more efficient. Finally, as for the contention that peace has been secured by the Alliance, the facts are that Russia is exhausted by the war she has just fought; that for six or seven years to come she would not under any circumstances have been likely to draw the sword again, and that there was certainly little chance of her returning single-handed to the task of struggling against this Empire. Peace was secured therefore without the alliance. "But if you ask me," says Mr. Ozaki, "I say that the former Anglo-Japanese alliance was the cause of the war just fought, and I do not see how a renewal of the alliance can bring peace." Mr. Ozaki concludes this sweeping condemnation by the strange assertion that he reserves judgment.

THE COLONIAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

One of the successes of the time is the Colonial Nursing Association. In accounts of its last annual meeting—which was held at Sunderland House by invitation of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough—we read that there were 260 present, among them being Her Royal Highness Princess Henry of Battenberg, Patroness of the Association, Princess Alexis Dolgorouki, Lady Emily Nugent, Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Archibald and Lady Alison, and a long list of titled or notable personages. This meeting is in itself an evidence of the great development the Association has made since 1895, when it was started by Lady Francis Piggott on her return from Mauritius, where Sir Francis Piggott, now Chief Justice of Hongkong, was serving as Advocate-General. The Association has more than 200 nurses in all parts of the British Empire and the Colonial Office has given it the monopoly of Government Hospital appointments in the Crown Colonies. Would it not be greatly to the advantage of the Yokohama General Hospital to go to this Association for its nursing staff, seeing that each nurse's qualifications are specially scrutinized; that a high standard of proficiency is required, and that all arrangements as to passage from England are made by the

director? In this country the want of English nurses is not very pressing since there is a large staff of trained Japanese who do the work about as well as it can possibly be done. But with many foreign patients, being, as they are, much more masterful and restless than the people of the country, the Japanese nurse is generally too gentle and too yielding, added to which defect there is the painful drawback of difference of language. A place for the foreign nurse will always offer, therefore, and it would be most reassuring to know that Yokohama had the advantage of obtaining experts from the Nursing Association. In *The Hospital* we observe the following reference to the annual meeting mentioned above:—

There is one distinction in the list of Birthday Honours which is of special interest to the nursing world. The King has conferred the dignity of Knight Bachelor upon Mr. Francis Taylor Piggott, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hongkong. Sir Francis Piggott is the husband of the indefatigable lady who originated and founded the Colonial Nursing Association, and the recognition of his services to the State will cause many congratulations to be offered to her. It was while her husband was fulfilling the duties of Procurator and Advocate-General in Mauritius that Mrs. Piggott passed through the personal experience which so painfully impressed her with the need of trained nurses in the Crown colonies, with the result that when she returned to England she set herself to the task of supplying the want. How admirably she succeeded, in the face of much discouragement and many difficulties, is well known to those of our readers who are familiar with the history of the Association, which was published a few years ago in our columns. Lady Piggott, although unable in present circumstances to take an active part in the work of the Association, remains its honorary Vice-President.

"NANSHU MEIGWA-YEN."

The fourth part of the *Nanshu Meigwa-yen* (Garden of *Chefs-d'œuvre* of the Southern School) has just been published by the Shimbi Shoin. It contains ten pictures, eight from the brushes of Chinese artists and two by Japanese painters. For the sake of those who can not read the ideographs we append a list of subjects, artists and owners:—

- | SUBJECT. | ARTIST. | OWNER. |
|---|---|--------|
| 1. "A remarkable Chu Lang of the Ming Dynasty. View of Mountain and Valley." | uchiNoburu, of Tokyo. | |
| 2. "Spring Trees in Li Tsuta of the Professor Rain." | Ming Dynasty, Otsuke. | |
| 3. "The Voice of Yu Hsien of the Viscount Oki-the Cataract in Ming Dynasty. Pine Valley." | moto. | |
| 4. "Birds by the Wang Chien of Mr. Oha's Water's Margin." | the Ming Shigeo. Dynasty. | |
| 5. "Forest and Lin Shun of Jun-Mr. Suzuki Waterfall." | known period. Mohel. | |
| 6. "Limpid Water Kau Tsen of the Mr. Suzuki in the Pine Valley." | Tsing Dynasty. Mohel. | |
| 7. "Farming in Hwang Pi of the Mr. Suzuki Spring Mists." | Tsing Dynasty. Mohel. | |
| 8. "Landscape." | Chu Angchi of Mr. Yamano-the Tsing uchiNoburu. Dynasty. | |
| 9. "Maple Grove." | Ike Taiga (Japanese artist). Tanjirō. | |
| 10. "Ten beautiful Watanabe Ka-Mr. Suzuki Flowers." | zan (Japanese artist). Mohel. | |

All the Chinese pictures in this album are veritable master-pieces, except perhaps the second, the beauty of which is impaired by the coiled-rope contours of the hills. In the other seven the Chinese artist may be seen at his best; strong, tender, bold, delicate, broad and chaste. It has been said of late by a competent English critic that China produced one of the greatest schools of landscape painters in the world. We have never doubted the fact, but to those, whose name is legion, that will scoff at the notion, these exquisite albums of the Shimbi Shoin may be strongly recommended.

THE UNITED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

On the 3rd instant Mr. Chinda, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed the United Chambers of Commerce now assembled in Tokyo. He was evidently hampered by the impossibility of making any frank disclosures, but what he did say was very much to the point. He had been asked to speak on the subject of Korea and Manchuria, but he reminded his hearers that the eyes of the world were intently fixed on these two regions and that not one word could be lightly uttered with regard to them. As to the Empire's foreign policy, it had been frequently outlined in Imperial utterances and in treaties. He need scarcely remind them that its cardinal bases were the maintenance of Japan's integrity and the preservation of peace. These purposes had underlain the convention with Korea as well as the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Upon the merchants and manufacturers whom he was addressing devolved the responsibility of turning to full advantage the privileges obtained by treaty and convention. The interests and facilities of which diplomacy sowed the seeds had to be garnered by the business classes. Japan had acquired such interests and facilities in Korea but their fructification was still unachieved. In several of the special settlements obtained by treaty, nothing was now to be seen but luxuriant crops of weeds. This state of affairs could not be laid entirely at the door of officialdom. The country was now on the verge of restored peace, and it was to be earnestly hoped that the people would show energy and ability in utilizing the resulting opportunities. On the Government's side there would be no failure to supply every facility. In the development of commerce and industry there were three routes; that in which statesmanship took the lead; that in which statesmanship went hand in hand with industrials and merchants; and that in which the business men marched in front. It was to be hoped that the second route at any rate would be followed by the Japanese nation, and that the men of affairs to whom he now addressed himself would vigorously perform their part in the programme of development.

Mr. Ishii, Chief of the Commercial Bureau in the Foreign Office, said that in spite of the despatch of an army of seven hundred thousand Japanese over sea, the country had not experienced any financial inconvenience; its commerce had been in no sense interrupted; there had not been any evidence of scamped methods of manufacture and exports had increased, all of which results had attracted the admiration and received the applause of foreign observers. After the restoration of peace tens of thousands of able-bodied workers would re-inforce the ranks of the productive population. It would be a prime duty to open routes for their profitable employment, and to take such measures as might extend the foreign markets for their products. Manchuria was a land rich in natural resources, and its wealth had been largely augmented by the great expenditures of two immense armies during a period of nearly twenty months. The enterprising nations of the world would fix their eyes on the opportunities thus afforded and would compete to take advantage of them. Japan would have to show industry and enterprise, especially in the regions that had come under her political influence. Capital would have to be invested there and every effort must be made to eliminate the abuses which tended

so much to hamper commercial and industrial development. The Government would not be wanting on its part, and had already put its hand to such organizations as fell within its province. He trusted that all those practically interested would have no hesitation in applying to the Foreign Office where, he promised, no reluctance or want of industry would be shown in furnishing information or providing every possible facility.

At a meeting of the united Chambers of Commerce now taking place in Tokyo Mr. Sakatani, Vice-Minister of Finance, made an interesting statement as representative of the Minister. He said that the sums which the Government had been authorized to raise at home and abroad since the commencement of the war up to the present time aggregated 1,350 million yen. That total had been slightly exceeded—here Mr. Sakatani evidently alluded to the loan of 300 millions recently floated in London and New York—, nevertheless had the war continued to the end of the fiscal year, the funds thus obtained would not have proved sufficient. This was because the greatly increased scale of the military programme after the battle of Mukden had produced a corresponding increase of outlays. Peace being now in sight, however, these heavy expenditures would cease in the main, but sums had still to be paid out for bringing back the armies at the front and for repairing war-ships. Nevertheless so far as could now be anticipated, no occasion would arise calling for further loans. The budget for next year would be far from light, but as yet the figures could not be stated, since the outcome of the belligerent situation was still more or less in doubt. Speaking broadly, however, the estimates would fall under three heads, namely, extraordinary expenditures, outlays on account of the Manchurian guards and the ordinary budget. In the first section would be included the cost of bringing home the troops and repairing war-ships, which would have to be defrayed by continuing the war taxes and by means of loans if necessary. We do not clearly understand this part of Mr. Sakatani's speech. Next fiscal year begins on April 1st, 1906. It would seem therefore that the return of all the troops before that date is not contemplated, since the expenditures referred to as appearing in next year's budget must be incurred subsequently to March. However, the main fact is that there will not be any material reduction of the war taxes, if any reduction at all. Mr. Sakatani proceeded to point out that the adjustment of the finances after the war of 1894-5 had been comparatively easy, since no loans had been raised abroad, but in this war considerable liabilities had been incurred in Europe and America; liabilities involving an annual payment of some 50 millions of yen. He did not anticipate any serious difficulty. Probably a large part of this money would remain in Japan, and at any rate by encouraging exports and the effective spirit of economy the situation might be met.

Mr. Kioura, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, speaking at the meeting of united Chambers of Commerce in Tokyo, said that the period for the next Exhibition would naturally fall in 1908, the 41st year of Meiji. Some were in favour of making it an international exhibition; others advocated a domestic exhibition. Whichever form it took, it would be on a much larger scale than the last Osaka exhibition, and possibly there might be occasion to choose a later date than 1908. We presume that Tokyo

will be the place for this exhibition, inasmuch as the last held in the capital was in 1900, and Kyoto and Osaka have both had their turn since then.

Baron Shibusawa addressed the United Chambers of Commerce on the forenoon of the 4th. The heads of his speech were the necessity of adjustment and development. It was essential above all things that the finances should be adroitly handled; and to that end conversion of short loans at high rates of interest into long loans at comparatively moderate rates should be accomplished. At the same time every possible economy of administrative expenditures should be effected. Now if ever was the time to accomplish such a reform. On the other hand, it was not to be denied that the *post-bellum* situation might demand increased outlays in various directions; for example, in that of national armaments. The people would not shrink from that, but they looked to the Government to proceed according to the old system of *shimin kinto*, namely, equal attention to the conditions of the four divisions of society, the military, the agricultural, the industrial and the commercial. Solid progress was not possible if the State's resources were not applied for the simultaneous development of all four. The country had new burdens to bear and must endeavour to strengthen itself for the task by adding to its resources. Thus the restoration of the balance of trade was essentially cardinal, and should be effected by encouraging exports, especially those of raw silk and of cotton yarns, as well as by improving facilities of communication. In Korea development of agriculture seemed most desirable, and in Manchuria it was essential that the railway system of Korea should be brought into connexion with that of Manchuria and that maritime carrying machinery should be improved with China. Japan's trade with China did not yet reach to one-third of America's trade with the latter, a state of affairs which ought to be remediable by industry. The speaker did not endorse either the pessimistic or the optimistic views held by sections of the public. He entered neither camp but rather espoused a middle view, believing in the feasibility of gradual and sound progress.

In the afternoon Mr. Oura, Minister of Communications, spoke to the Chambers. He said that on the outbreak of war it had been considered financially advisable to suspend all railway construction, but the line communicating with Maizuru had been carried on for military reasons, and so had a few other roads which could not be abandoned without heavy loss. It was very desirable that the old progress in railway building should be resumed, but, on the other hand, the *post-bellum* finances might necessitate retrenchment in that direction. Great apprehensions had been felt in official and business circles about the effect of the war upon the mechanism of communications. It had been feared that the heavy work connected with the transport of troops must greatly impede the carriage of goods. Happily that forecast had not been altogether verified, but they now found themselves on the verge of a period when more than ever the strain upon the railways would be heavy. Something like a million of men would have to be carried home within the next five months. Some relief would be afforded by using ships, but greatly as the available fleet of steamers had increased it could not altogether meet this emergency, and obviously there could be no question of keeping the troops abroad at enormous expense. They

must make up their minds to great congestion of the goods traffic just at a time when the normal demands on it were heaviest. The Minister then alluded to the state of railway enterprise in Japan. There were no less than 37 companies owning only 3,280 miles of road. Such a state of affairs was obviously inconsistent with economical management. The combination of small companies into large, and the subsequent improvement of junctions and of the lines themselves, were urgent questions of the hour, as bearing directly on the commercial and industrial development of the Empire.

On the motion of Mr. Doi, of Osaka, the United Chambers of Commerce, now in session in Tokyo, have decided that a great festival in the form of a garden party be organized in Tokyo to celebrate the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The decision was unanimous, and was supplemented by a scheme which indicates that arrangements are to be on a large scale, but as we read in the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* that the celebration is to be on the 6th instant in the Koishikawa Park, it is hard to see how anything on a very extensive footing can be organized.

CONSCRIPTION IN JAPAN.

The *Fiji Shimpō* is now engaged in a vigorous campaign to promote the development of the Japanese army and navy. It considers that the only certain way to secure peace is to be fully prepared for war. Arguments as to the necessity of raising the navy to much more powerful dimensions have already been pretty well exhausted, but the *Fiji*, so far as we know, is first in the field as an advocate of army increase. It takes up a contention advanced some years ago—by the *Yorozu Choho* if we remember aright—namely, that the three years' period of military service should be reduced to two years. Originally this change was advocated in the interests of economy. Outsiders imagined that by cutting down the period from 3 years to 2, one-third of the outlays might have been saved. We need scarcely say that any such judgment is very rough and defective, and that it omits many cardinal elements from the calculation. Nevertheless there would certainly be a considerable economy. The *Fiji Shimpō*, however, does not base its argument on any question of economy. It frankly urges military expansion. Were the three years' period reduced to two, the *Fiji* thinks that the 13 divisions now maintained might be increased by six more, which would add, in effect, 50 per cent. to the strength of the army. It is also pointed out that the nation would welcome the change, but that forecast is not so self-evident for although youths of conscript age would certainly prefer 2 years' service to 3, the additional number enrolled under the new system would, one imagines, fully balance that advantage. The war just concluded has proved, we believe, that two years' training is ample to fit conscripts for active service. That question therefore, a question much and anxiously discussed, may be considered settled so far as Japan is concerned. We observe that the *Fiji* does not make any estimate of the numerical strength of the army it contemplates. That is a point about which very curious differences of opinion exist among foreign onlookers. Thus we hear the assertion constantly made that the full fighting strength of a Japanese Division on a war footing is some twenty thousand men of all arms. A moment's thought as to the working out of such a number should show its

incorrectness. For what is quite certain is that the Japanese army, according to the Post-Bellum Programme of 1896, consisted of only 13 divisions, including the Guards—we say nothing of the present number of divisions. Now 13 divisions at twenty thousand men each makes a total of 260,000 men. Does any one seriously imagine that such a figure represented the full strength of the Japanese army on a war footing three years ago? Even thirty thousand per division would still be short of the truth. Were the *Fiji Shimpō's* suggestion adopted Japan would be able to put nearly three quarters of a million of men into the field, to say nothing of the highly elastic additions made to her military establishment by changes made in the *Kobi* system during the recent war.

THE JAPANESE SHIPPING INDUSTRY AFTER THE WAR.

This is a subject which naturally causes some uneasiness. There has been quite an abnormal increase in the mercantile marine during the past two years. In December 1903 the country possessed 197 steamers aggregating 511,661 tons, whereas in July 1905 the number of steamers had grown to 283 and the tonnage to 726,310, an increase of 86 in number and 214,642 in tonnage. Further, as the *Shogyo Shimpō* points out, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha have several large steamers on the stocks, which represent another 40,000 or 50,000 tons, and there are some 88,000 tons of steamers, prizes of war, which will presently to be placed on the Japanese register. The Volunteer Fleet, too, will soon be an accomplished fact, so that, on the whole, the increase due to the war will be from 350,000 tons to 400,000, and Japan's mercantile marine will have leaped from half a million tons to nearly a million. Prior to the war the majority of the country's steamers were engaged in the coastwise trade or neighbouring seas. Even there, however, competition was constantly becoming keener. Thus plying eastward of Singapore Norway had 108 steamers displacing 177,000 tons, and Germany had from 50 to 60 vessels aggregating 75,000 or 100,000 tons. Moreover these Norwegian and German vessels, especially the former, are for the most part new steamers, whereas many of those recently added to the Japanese marine are comparatively old ships, picked up at the spur of immediate necessity in connexion with the war. British, American, Russian and French vessels have also to be taken into account. Doubtless there will be a developed and developing need for ships on the North-China, Liaotung, Korea and Saghalien route, but the demand in those waters will certainly not absorb the supply. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, working for the most part on fixed routes, has some 64 vessels aggregating 239,000 tons. Subtracting these there remain 219 steamers of over 1,000 tons, with a displacement of 485,000 tons which belong to the Mitsui, the Mitsu Bishi, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and a number of smaller companies. The *Shogyo Shimpō* believes that the only way to escape something like a crisis in the maritime carrying industry is for all these vessels to form a monster combination and to pool their earnings. The *Fiji Shimpō*, writing on the same subject, notes that there will probably be a marked deficiency of sailors and officers to man the newly acquired vessels, but that is a secondary question.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

The British squadron numbering 12 ships was to reach Kobe on Thursday. Three Japanese vessels were waiting there to welcome the visitors, and the Governor of Hyogo is to give an evening party on the 7th. In Tokyo there is to be a banquet, followed by a ball at the British Legation on the 16th. The squadron will reach Tokyo Bay on the 9th, it is expected. The Tokyo Municipality has appointed a reception committee of nine. A hundred students of the Tokyo Language School are to act as interpreters for parties of officers and men desiring to go round Tokyo. It is evident that much enthusiasm is evoked by this visit of the squadron. An extraordinary meeting of the City Assembly was held on the 5th instant, when it was unanimously resolved to devote a sum of fifty thousand yen to purposes of welcome. The Assembly further decided that a public welcome should be given to Admiral Togo and his ships, and that the question of expenses should be left to the discretion of the City Council.

The *Kokumun* has telegrams from Kobe saying that the *Tsukushi* has already arrived there to meet the British Squadron, and will be followed by the *Iwate*, the *Takachiho* and the *Kasagi*. The inhabitants are making great preparations. The welcome meeting given by the town is to be at 3 p.m. on the 6th. There will be present 230 British officers, 30 American and 100 Japanese. On the 7th and 8th from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. an entertainment will be given at the Nan-ko-sha. It is expected that there will be 3,500 British subjects present, 700 Americans and 1,500 Japanese. Refreshments will be provided and there will be various amusements. On the evening of the 7th the Governor of Hyogo gives a ball to which 1,000 persons will be invited. Mr. Kawasaki, of the Kawasaki Docks, is also to give a party to English, American and Japanese officers.

Admiral Noel and his officers will be received by the Emperor in audience and will lunch at the Palace. It is expected that the Emperor will confer various decorations and that a duck-hunting party will be got up in the Imperial preserves, though it is somewhat early for any pastime of the kind since the sporting season does not open until the 15th instant. Tokyo city has appointed a committee of preparation and arrangements for welcoming the Englishmen are being vigorously pushed. It is anticipated that there will be some 4,000 officers and men in the squadron, and that they will be divided into two parties for the purposes of the fête, which will extend over as many days. Passage by train between Yokohama and Tokyo will be free; there will be gala performances of several kinds in the Hibiya Park, and all places of interest in the city will be thrown open to the visitors. The Naval Department is furnishing most of the reception officials.

It is to be hoped that this unique demonstration, in which will be included both the Japanese and English fleets, making the greatest assemblage of war-ships ever seen in the Far East, will completely shake Tokyo out of the fit of ill-humour which has possessed it since the news of the peace treaty was received. The agitators will then have no further practical *metier*, since ratification will have become an accomplished fact, and nothing will remain for them but to attack the Cabinet.

MANCHURIA.

Letters from the front in Manchuria indicate that since the armistice was concluded the Russians have largely increased their forces opposite one part of the Japanese left. Under the circumstances such procedure is strange and suspicious, but it is probable that the movement represents some feature of a manoeuvre for which all arrangements had been made prior to the armistice, and that convenience of commissariat necessitates the completion of the scheme. There is, of course, nothing illegitimate in any disposition of troops that the Russians may make within their own lines, but since Lincvitch can not be supposed to anticipate any re-opening of hostilities, the movement referred to in these letters must be capable of some simple explanation.

Manchuria has become very cold. The thermometer falls to freezing point in the early morning, but the Japanese troops are well supplied with winter clothing. Preparations are in rapid progress to commence withdrawal so soon as the peace treaty is ratified.

The Russians seem to be still ignorant of the numbers or conditions of the Japanese forces, and to be very anxious to correct their ignorance. Many spies are employed by them, in spite of the existence of a truce. These men—Chinese or Manchurians—devote their attention mainly to the Japanese right, but they are now such a familiar incident of the day's work that they can be easily kept out of the lines, and probably the reports they convey to their employers are not at all illuminating.

The officer by whom the above details as to weather and spies are communicated to the *Asahi Shimbun*, says that the Russians are much perplexed about their Hungtutz allies. A large number of these were enrolled in the ranks of Mischenko's cavalry on the right and Madorloff's on the left. They are, for the most part, natives of Liaoyang, Mukden and Hsinmintun. Now that the time for their active service is past they begin to be anxious about the future and, apprehending that after the withdrawal of the Russian army they are likely to fall into the hands of the Japanese railway-guards, they are soliciting permission to be allowed to settle within Russian territory. But Russia naturally shrinks from adding such an element to her population.

Yingkow reports to the *Jiji Shimpō* that all the newspaper correspondents and military attaches who were with the Third Army have now withdrawn and are on their way home.

A telegram received at the Foreign Office in Tokyo says that according to news from St. Petersburg published in Vienna, pest has broken out at Dalainor and two other places in Manchuria. There have been 20 cases at Dalainor and ten of them ended fatally. The Russian Authorities have therefore declared the Trans-Baikal region to be pest infected.

Dalainor is at the point where the Trans-Asian Railway enters Manchuria on the west. It is strange that the telegram does not clearly indicate the other two centres of trouble, but precision of locality is scarcely needed to enhance the horror of the incident. It means that the fell disease may fasten on the huge Russian army stationed in northern Manchuria, and may not only decimate it, but may also be carried by the returning troops into Russia proper. An easily conceived contingency is that the Russian nation should rebel against having the troops brought back at all under such circumstances.

The immediate approach of the cold season is some consolation, but even that may not save the situation. Further intelligence about this momentous incident will be awaited with the keenest interest and anxiety.

SAGHALIEN.

Despatches to the *Jiji Shimpō* speak in almost pitiful terms of the state of affairs in southern Saghalien. The Russian settlers have all evacuated the region but there are no Japanese to take their place. The farm houses lie uninhabited except by ownerless cattle, horses and poultry which seem to await the arrival of human beings to tend them, and the crops stand half-reaped in the fields. Many Japanese subjects had proceeded to the island, but, according to the *Jiji's* correspondence, their eyes were originally fixed on the opportunities offering in the northern regions, and now that the island has been partitioned, they see no temptation to remain and are flocking back to Japan before the winter sets in. Mr. Haseba Junko, a member of the Diet, who visited Korsakoff recently and has just returned to Japan, complains bitterly of the unsympathetic demeanour of the civil officials and says that, so far from meeting with any assistance from them, it was with no little difficulty that he succeeded in obtaining a small space of land to pitch a tent. It is probable that large inducements will have to be offered to settlers who are no fishermen.

Very boisterous weather is reported from northern Saghalien. At Alexandrofska the *Kwangtung Maru's* cable parted and she was driven on a rock. Small craft also suffered more or less injury. It is impossible to withdraw the Japanese troops under such circumstances. The direction of the wind is not stated, but all stormy weather renders Alexandrofska a most dangerous anchorage. Ships have been accustomed to run across to the opposite coast at the first symptom of a wind rising.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that possibly the Japanese troops may not be withdrawn from northern Saghalien before next summer. The thermometer at night already falls to 11°F. and the mountains are covered with snow, while the weather is so inclement that the embarkation of troops is quite out of the question. An idea was entertained that the forces might be moved across to Terpenia (Patience) Bay and there put on board ship, but this project has had to be abandoned, and as southern Saghalien offers no means of supporting or housing several thousands of soldiers, the only course at present apparent is to keep the men where they are until next summer. That would be most unfortunate, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the weather may moderate sufficiently to allow of embarkation before the ice closes over the Sea of Tartary.

Lieutenant-General Haraguchi and Rear-Admiral Naito had a warm reception at Uyeno station when they arrived in Tokyo from Saghalien. Marquis Yamagata, Admiral Viscount Ito, General Viscount Sakuma, General Terauchi, Rear-Admiral Ijuin, representatives of the Emperor, the Empress, the Prince Imperial and the Princes of the Blood, and many other prominent personages assembled at the station to welcome them. From Uyeno they proceeded to the Head Quarter Staff Offices, where they lunched with Field Marshal Marquis Yamagata, General Terauchi, Count Katsura, etc., after which they proceeded to the Palace and were received by the Emperor.

FIRE AT HIROSHIMA.

There has been a very serious conflagration at Hiroshima. At 2 a.m. on the 1st flames broke out in a warehouse where machinery for compressing hay is erected. This warehouse was one of a series in which clothing and provisions were stored for the army at the front. The troops in garrison worked hard to extinguish the fire, but owing to a high wind their efforts met with little success and twenty-nine houses were destroyed. There are very conflicting estimates as to the amount of loss incurred, some putting it at several millions of yen, but the official statement is that a large part of the clothing stored in the warehouses had been removed elsewhere before the conflagration, and that four of the destroyed buildings were repair shops, so that the pecuniary dimensions of the disaster are not at all as serious as rumour states them to be. The origin of the fire is as yet unknown. There is talk of incendiarism. There always is talk of incendiarism.

The Army Department has published a statement of the loss involved in the recent conflagration at Hiroshima. The figures are:—

Buildings (20 temporary store-houses covering 400 <i>tsubo</i> each=75,440 yen, and 5 horse-fodder ware-houses also of 400 <i>tsubo</i> each=12,920 yen)	88,360
Provisions and horse-fodder, approximately	1,682,571
Clothing, approximately	78,176

Total 1,849,107

There were also burned some miscellaneous objects of no great value, concerning which no exact statement can yet be made.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

The Russian Government is said to have complained through the medium of the French Legation that some of the prisoners held in Japan were punished under the civil law for attempts to escape. This is a mysterious announcement. Nothing has been heard here of any such change of procedure, and had it been made the Russians are the last who should complain, for civil law is more lenient than military. On the whole, considering the big army of Russian prisoners in Japan and the special difficulties of managing them caused by differences of language and customs, the remarkable absence of trouble that has to be recorded speaks eloquently not only for the docility and good behaviour of the men themselves but also for the excellence of the Japanese arrangements. This is a subject which has hitherto attracted little comment, but to appreciate the facts one has only to consider what would be involved in incarcerating some seventy thousand Russians even in England, where there would be comparatively little divergence of manners and customs between the people of the country and their prisoners. The mere question of language would constitute a stupendous obstacle to smoothness of management, although in England it would be evidently much less than it is in Japan. Suppose this obstacle supplemented by a radical difference in methods of life and in manners and customs in general, and we obtain some idea of the task the Japanese have had to perform—the task which they have performed with such marked success.

Vice-Admiral Ijuin, Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff, and Captain Eto, an officer on the Staff, returned on Sept. 28th from Saghalien.

GERMANY'S POSITION.

Germany's position is attracting a good deal of journalistic attention in Japan. Reuter persists in representing her as dissatisfied with the Anglo-Japanese compact and anxious to form a counterbalancing combination. Tokyo journals seem to accept that view, perhaps because it accords with forecasts formed before the text of the Alliance was published. At any rate the *Fiji Shimpō* discusses the matter on the assumption that Germany has been ruffled. The question arising is: what kind of counter-combination can she form? With Russia alone a sufficiently strong union could scarcely be cemented. The ideal coalition from Germany's point of view would be one including France also. But France is obviously unlikely to join such a brotherhood. Certainly she is not ready to clasp hands with Germany in Europe, and the statesmen of Berlin can hardly hope to draw France and Russia into the same camp with themselves in East Asia while continuing the triple alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy in Europe for the purpose of making head against Russia and France. That kind of diplomatic juggling is out of the question. There must either be a total reconstruction of States' unions, or Germany must abandon any hope of forming an efficient alliance for Asiatic purposes. The *Nippon* takes much the same view. It thinks that France might possibly respond to a proposal to join forces with Russia and Germany for some special purpose in East Asia, but it does not think that any German persuasions will suffice to draw France into permanent bonds of alliance. With France standing aside, then, where can Germany obtain materials for a puissant coalition? The *Chuo Shimbun* writes in an almost identical strain, but it premises at the outset that Germany is unquestionably hostile to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, a proposition which to us seems to await demonstration. France is put aside by the *Chuo* as most unlikely to enter any such combination as Germany contemplates, and, on the other hand, the rivets of the Triple Alliance in Europe have been gradually loosened during recent years. Germany is thus the centre of interest in Europe. She will seek to re-shuffle the cards, but into what groups? That is the question. The *Yomiuri Shimbun* writes with conspicuous frankness. It says that all really civilized and pacific countries like France and America must approve of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, but it hesitates to include Germany in that category, and it is at any rate persuaded that she resents the Alliance and would fain form a counter-coalition. But with what materials? She has her allies, Austria and Italy, in Europe. These, however, would be of little use to her in East Asia, and there is not the least prospect—so the *Yomiuri* thinks—of drawing France into such a compact. That Russia should join it would be natural enough at this moment, but would the cooperation of Russia insure Germany against the dangers she avowedly contemplates at Kiaochow, and would it guarantee her against the consequences of attempting to extend her Shantung enterprises by the high hand? Our contemporary concludes that her wisest plan would be to rely on the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the sincerity of the Allies.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* takes a different line. It does not doubt, apparently, that the Alliance has caused excitement in Germany and that Berlin statesmen would

gladly accomplish some counter-stroke. But it evidently thinks that their wisdom will restrain them. England attaches no great importance to Russian hostility, but she would be most reluctant to break with France. The latter contingency, however, has been averted by the *entente* between London and Paris, so that Great Britain is now free to stretch out her hand whither she pleases. Germany alone feels cramped and restrained, and the eyes of the world are keenly fixed on her next move. It may be that had Russia been still invested with all the panoply of magnificent might formerly ascribed to her, Germany would join hands with the great Northern Power even against such a coalition as England, Japan and America—for the *Kokumin* assumes that in spirit the people of the United States are with the Anglo-Japanese allies. But Russia has been shorn of much of her glory. Germany must see very clearly that aided by such a comrade alone she would make but a poor show in East Asia against the Anglo-Japanese-American federation. The *Kokumin* concludes, then, that Germany will not attempt the stroke attributed to her. Besides, she has shown herself Japan's friend. It is commonly believed that she had a secret understanding with Russia when the latter obtained a lease of Liaotung and the former seized Kiaochow. Nevertheless Germany has always maintained an unimpeachably friendly front towards Japan, and it would be unwarrantable to assume that she will now suddenly change. (There is no ring of sincerity in the latter part of this article.)

Berlin telegraphs that Germany is not at all disturbed about the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and that she has not made any approaches to St. Petersburg on the subject. But London wires (*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*) that a definite arrangement has been concluded between Germany and Russia with regard to their East-Asian policy, and that the two countries are now on the eve of asking France to join their combination. It is hard to know where the truth lies. We have often noted that Germany's peculiar situation in Europe necessarily invests her policy with an element of doubt in the eyes of the world, and that this is enhanced by the possession of a Sovereign whose activities are extraordinary and who is not gifted with the reserve usually observed by monarchs of great nations. On no occasion has the Protean opinion of the nations with regard to Germany been more forcibly illustrated than on the present. People are still wrangling about what passed between the Kaiser and the Tsar on board the *Hohen-sollern*, some now confidently alleging that the German Sovereign counselled his Russian brother against paying indemnity, while others allege that Emperor William's advice was frankly pacific. Probably this problem of a secret understanding *vis-à-vis* the Anglo-Japanese alliance will remain a source of public perplexity and conjecture for a long time to come. If all the stories circulated about the Kaiser since the war began, or if even a part of them, were true, his empire and the Tsar's should be very close friends now.

THE PEACE TREATY AND THE ALLIANCE.

The *Dakota* carrying Mr. Yamaza and his party reached Yokohama on the 5th. Mr. Yamaza bears the peace treaty. It will doubtless be immediately ratified by the Emperor and we may therefore look for its ready publication. The *Fiji Shimpō*

says that His Majesty will then summon Admiral Togo at once to Tokyo, and the distinguished commander is likely to come accompanied by the whole fleet to the number of some two hundred vessels of sorts. This will be the triumphant return of the Navy *par excellence*. The whole of the ships will parade in Tokyo Bay, where no naval review has ever previously taken place, and the citizens will have an opportunity of welcoming the brave sailors who have conferred such lustre on their country's name. It is indeed regrettable that the flag-ship *Mikasa* will not be present. Such of the prize-vessels as are fit for sea will, it is believed, form part of the assemblage.

Speaking of the agitation, we hear nothing just now of the police investigation, nothing of the mysterious individual who acted such an important part in the riot. He has been described by several eye-witnesses as a man of mature years—some say old—wearing a beard and dressed in a costume which betokened easy circumstances. The course pursued by him would seem to have been part of a regularly organized scheme. He would ride in a *jinrikisha* to the neighbourhood of a police-box and there blow on a flute which he carried in his sleeve. At this signal several men and youths would run up and attack the police-box, and after its destruction the old flute-player, having handed out two or three bundles of bank-notes, would ride on to the next police-box and repeat the performance. Very likely this cryptic figure has been embellished by rumour with attributes which it did not possess, but there seems to be very little room for doubt that such a leader contributed largely to the method which informed the destructive mood of the mob.

There appears to be no doubt that the Privy Council has approved the peace treaty. It held a meeting on the 4th for the purpose of considering the document. Of course no one doubted this result, but it drives another nail in the coffin of Mr. Kono Hironaka and his fellow-agitators who clamour for non-ratification. We may assume that the text of the treaty will be published to-day (6th) or to-morrow, ratification taking place immediately on the arrival of the bearer of the treaty.

The same Council decided that martial law should be abolished at Sasebo, Nagasaki, Tsushima and Hakodate. This has nothing to do with the recent riot in Tokyo. The places mentioned were put under martial law on the 14th of February, 1904, as a measure connected with the war, and now that the latter has terminated, this special system may be abolished. It is stated, also, that the pending arrival of the British Squadron is a proximate cause, though that line of reasoning is not altogether intelligible.

It had been expected that much discussion would take place in the Privy Council when the treaty was presented to it, inasmuch as several of the Councillors were known to be opposed to the terms. But there was no discussion whatever. The explanation is that the matter had been fully threshed out already at a meeting of the Council's Committee, when Count Katsura attended and gave various explanations. Doubtless the Council felt also, or, to speak more correctly, its recalcitrant minority felt, that for Japan to withdraw from the agreement at this stage would be an unthinkable act of international bad faith.

The procedure doubtless will be that on the arrival of Mr. Yamaza in Tokyo, bearing the text of the Treaty, the Emperor's ratification will at once take place, and the

fact will be communicated to the French Representative in Tokyo, who will convey it to St. Petersburg. Simultaneously, or as nearly simultaneously as the difference of longitude allows, the Tsar will ratify and intimate ratification to Tokyo through the medium of the United States Representative in St. Petersburg. This will be regarded as the exchange of ratifications and the document will then be published.

Mr. H. W. Denison, adviser to the Foreign Office, and Mr. Y. Yamaza, Director of the Bureau of Political Affairs, two of the staff of the Japanese Peace Plenipotentiaries, who are understood to be bringing the peace treaty, arrived on the afternoon of Oct. 5th by the *Dakota* from America. Governor Sufu, Mr. Ichihara (Mayor) and various officials of the Kencho, the District Court and the Foreign Office proceeded to the steamer to welcome them. Messrs. Denison and Yamaza landed at 5.30 p.m. at the English Hatoba, where Mrs. Yamaza and her daughter and officials from the various Departments of State were awaiting them. Subsequently, they drove to the railway station in carriages furnished by the Kencho, and left for Tokyo by the 6.42 p.m. train. The Hatoba and railway station as well as Honcho-dori along which they passed were guarded by many policemen and gendarmes.

JAPANESE DESTROYERS.

When Japan went into the war with Russia she had 19 torpedo-destroyers, namely the *Asashiro*, the *Shirakumo*, the *Kasumi*, the *Harusame*, the *Ikasuchi*, the *Akatsuki*, the *Sazanami*, the *Oboro*, the *Shinonome*, the *Yugiri*, the *Kagero*, the *Murakumo*, the *Shuran*, the *Usugumo*, the *Murasame*, the *Asagiri*, the *Akatsuki*, and the *Hayatori*. The two last of these struck Russian mines at Port Arthur and went to the bottom, leaving 17 in Japanese possession. From the Russians, however, she captured 3, the *Reshitelni* (which was renamed the *Akatsuki*), the *Vedovi* (renamed the *Satsuki*) and the *Silni* (renamed the *Fumizuki*). These 3 were added to her force, bringing the number of destroyers to 20. Further, during the past two years, building has gone on steadily and 9 new destroyers have been turned out. They are the *Ariake*, the *Fubuki*, the *Arare*, the *Kamikaze*, the *Hatsushimo*, the *Yayoi*, the *Kisaragi*, the *Ushio* and the *Nenohi*. Thus the Japanese Navy at present musters 29 of this class of craft. Finally 19 more are either launched or on the stocks, and when they are finished the total will stand at 48. The names of the new boats are:—

<i>Shiratsuyu</i>	<i>Hayakaze</i>	<i>Fubiki</i>
<i>Shirayuki</i>	<i>Oite</i>	<i>Shirokaze</i>
<i>Matsukaze</i>	<i>Yunagi</i>	<i>Hatsuharu</i>
<i>Asakaze</i>	<i>Yugure</i>	<i>Wakaba</i>
<i>Harukaze</i>	<i>Yudachi</i>	<i>Hatsuzuki</i>
<i>Shigure</i>	<i>Mikazuki</i>	
<i>Asatsuyu</i>	<i>Nowake</i>	

THE TOKYO QUESTION.

The question between the Tokyo Municipality and the Home Department is becoming acute. Certain complications of procedure make the details difficult to understand, but the gist of the matter is that the Municipality wants to have the office of chief of police abolished, and in order to bring pressure on the Home Department in that sense, refuses to vote the city's share of the expenses involved in restoring the police boxes smashed or burned by the mob on the 5th and 6th. Sept. So far as the mere amount is concerned it is not large—a total sum of

about twenty-three thousand yen, out of which the central treasury proposes to pay eleven thousand, approximately, the city disbursing the remainder. Thus far the Prefectural Council alone has spoken. It declines to grant the money, and the Prefect, deeming the matter one of urgency, has ordered the necessary steps to be taken over the head of the Council. This has exasperated the latter, and it is expected that at the next general meeting of the Prefectural Assembly in November, a bill will be introduced declaring want of confidence in the Prefect. It would appear that the Municipality's methods in this instance are somewhat *ultra vires* for they amount to direct interference with the composition of the administrative machine, which is quite beyond the purview of any municipal body. The occasion, too, is not very well chosen, for the Municipality lays itself open to the reproach of indirectly endorsing the conduct of the mob on the night of the 5th. We have to remember, however, that the special system of Government—*Kokui Seido* as it is called—which exists in Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto, has long been objectionable to the citizens, who claim that the three great cities should have as much local autonomy as other towns in the Empire. Every opportunity is therefore seized to accomplish that change.

Meanwhile the committee of members of the House of Representatives are urging their contention that the investigation of the alleged offences committed by the police on the night of the 5th should not be left to the police themselves, but should be taken from them and placed in the hands of the judiciary. The Barristers Association are taking much the same line. They contend that the police wounded and killed a number of innocent citizens during the riot, and they point out that whereas many of the citizens have been arrested and held for trial on the charge of disturbing the public peace, scarcely any constables have been arraigned for their offence of killing and wounding indiscriminately. This agitation on the part of the barristers re-inforces the arguments of those that advocate abolition of the office of chief of police.

NOT FOUNDED ON FACTS.

On the morning of the 28th our American local contemporary published the following report of the Seoul-Fusan Railway's accounts during the past half year:—

	Yen.
Net profits	325,431.81
To reserves	434.81
To dividend	325,000.00

A correspondent of the same journal, commenting very severely on the failure of Japanese companies to carry sufficient sums to their reserves, adduced the above account as an illustration. But it is a very defective illustration, showing nothing except want of detail on the part of the journal that published the report. The true account was this:—

	Yen
Gross Receipts	489,638
Working Expenses	489,942
Net Profit	8,696
Government guarantee fund	316,738
Total	325,424
To Legal Reserve	434
To Dividend (6 per cent. per annum)	325,000

The newspaper ignored, as did also its correspondent, that the Seoul-Fusan Railway is at present guaranteed by the Government. Its nett earnings were not 325,484

yen, but only 8,696 yen, and of that amount the directors carried 5 per cent.—as legally fixed—to the reserves. Take the case again, of the Seoul-Chemulpo road. Its accounts were thus rendered:—

	Yen.
Net profits	128,258
To Legal Reserve	4,097
To Payment to Government	45,000
To Interest on debt	7,602
To Special Reserve	8,500
To Capital for auxiliary work	10,000
To Carried forward	53,059

This railway, although it earned 128,258 yen net profit, did not pay any dividend at all. It placed nearly 10 per cent. to its reserves, paid off 45,000 yen of debts, carried forward 53,059 yen and applied the rest to interest or special capital. The correspondent in question declares that "not an item in the methods of local (Japanese) companies is overlooked in New York." He certainly chose most unfortunate illustrations when he selected the railways in Korea to demonstrate this accuracy.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The Japanese money market remains easy and there are no signs of any immediate activity. Statistics show the following figures for the Tokyo banks:—

	Deposits.	Loans.	In hand.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
12th August	143,864,000	144,980,000	15,436,000
19th do	145,172,000	144,708,000	16,629,000
26th do	144,231,000	143,496,000	16,283,000
2nd Sept.	146,291,000	142,920,000	16,688,000
9th Sept.	147,216,000	142,756,000	20,524,000

This table shows no evidence of any demand for money. The returns of the Bank of Japan also indicate a reduction of 16 million yen in loans to the general public, and an increase of 18½ millions in loans to the Government, while the issue of convertible notes has been reduced by some 10 millions since the middle of August. The figures are:—

	7th Sept.	14th Aug.	Difference.
	Yen.	Yen.	
Convertible Notes	252,000,000	262,000,000	—10,000,000
Specie Reserves	102,000,000	109,000,000	—7,000,000
Note Issues above Legal Limit	30,000,000	33,000,000	—3,000,000
Loans to Government	40,000,000	21,000,000	—18,500,000
Loans to People	78,000,000	94,000,000	—16,000,000

The only item which shows an increase is that of loans to the Government. So far as the general public are concerned they stood in the Bank's books for 16 millions less on the 7th of September than on the 14th of August. This stagnancy is expected to continue until the end of October, but thereafter a question arises. Undoubtedly the failure to obtain an indemnity from Russia disappointed the merchants and manufacturers and depressed public spirit, but that is a temporary phenomenon which will gradually yield to the healing influence of time, to the improved prospects of the rice crop and to the news of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. By and bye the demand for money will be much keener, especially as the settling time at the end of the year approaches. Journals like the *Keizai Zasshi* and *Nichi Nichi* insist that steps should be taken to reduce the Bank's loans to the Treasury as well as the convertible note issues.

At 8.17 a.m. on Oct. 4th, a slight shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama. The duration was 2 minutes and 24 seconds and the direction west to east.

KOREA.

The Korean insurgents seem to have directed their fury against post-offices and letter-carriers. In Kangwon-do they have murdered two post-men and gibbeted their heads, and in Chhunchong they have burned a post-office. It is stated that a number of disbanded soldiers are included in their ranks. Nothing is heard of any effective official measures to quell the disturbance.

A Japanese subject, Mr. Sasabuchi, has obtained from the Korean Government, it is said, an unconditional charter to capture whales on the Korean Coast and to erect stations on shore for curing them. This concession is supposed to be very valuable. There has been much competition for it. Mr. Sasabuchi is stated to be in partnership with a wealthy capitalist in Tokyo. He awaits the arrival of new-pattern ships from Europe, when he will commence operations.

The *Asahi Shimbun* supports the *Jiji Shimpō* in insisting that the only effective course for Japan to pursue in Korea is to procure the withdrawal of all foreign representatives, and to take into her own hands the conduct of foreign affairs as France did at Tunis. The argument is that the Koreans have proved themselves constitutionally addicted to intriguing with foreign States. They have never abandoned that practice since the country was opened to the outer world and it would be fatuous to suppose that they will abandon it now. Essentially a peculiar people in that respect, they cannot be justly compared with any Western nation, nor can apposite precedents be sought in the latter's experiences. There would doubtless be some outcry were the Japanese to take such a step, but if it be not taken now the opportunity is not likely to occur again. Japan is not bound to anything beyond ensuring equal commercial and industrial advantages for all nations within the limits of the Korean State. If she continues the futile attempt to control without administering, she will only perpetuate the evils which are already beginning to injure her reputation among observers conscious of her obligations but unappreciative of her difficulties.

Li Yong-ik has left Shanghai by one of the Messageries Maritimes steamers. He is accompanied by a French interpreter.

It appears that an armistice has not yet been concluded in north-eastern Korea. There have been three conferences, but the fixing of a line of demarcation has not yet been found possible. The Russians insist that the line shall run within the bounds of the position now actually occupied by the Japanese, but the latter decline to consent to any such arrangement, and thus, although the ratification of the peace treaty is on the verge of taking place and although the armistice convention was signed at Portsmouth on Sept. 1st there has not yet been any formal agreement to cease fighting in north-eastern Korea. In other words a full month has proved insufficient for the commanders in this part of the field to come to a mutual understanding. The armistice became an accomplished fact in Manchuria on Sept. 16th and at sea on the 18th, so that the delay in the Korean region is very singular. Fortunately both sides have refrained from any fighting so that no material harm is done.

According to the latest statistics compiled by the Japanese Legation in Seoul, the

number of Japanese subjects resident in Korea is as follows:—

	Residing in or near the Settlement.	Residing outside the Settlement.	Total.
Seoul	7,208	3,737	10,945
Chemulpho...	12,997	472	13,469
Fusan	12,684	2,676	15,360
Masampo...	594	815	1,409
Yuesan	3,057	284	3,340
Songjin	219	—	219
Mokpho	1,402	322	1,724
Kunsan	1,286	902	2,188
Chinnampo...	3,146	1,138	4,284
Pyongyang...	1,794	341	2,136
	44,388	10,687	55,075

This is a much larger number than has generally been supposed. Another interesting point is that 10,687 are living outside the settlements. How are these men governed? They are not within easy reach of any consulate, and the Korean police are too timid or too weak to control them. In all probability they constitute the most mischievous element of the situation, for they are virtually beyond the range of efficient restraint, and according to all accounts they include many men of exceedingly evil character. These are the Japanese whose doings in the peninsula evoke so much criticism. The remedy is to make due provision for their government, and that can be effected only by the Japanese "taking hold" in a really resolute manner.

The revolt in Kanwong-do seems to be increasing in dimensions. Two thousand insurgents are said to be involved, and their violence and depredations affect a large area. On the 30th ultimo the Korean Government informed the Japanese Legation that a company of infantry had been sent to quell the disturbance. But a company of infantry is obviously inadequate for such a task. We shall probably hear next that the soldiers have gone over to the rebels. It is expected that the Japanese authorities themselves will take up the matter vigorously.

It is reported that Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Representative in Seoul, has had one audience of the Emperor of Korea and is about to have another for the purpose of discussing some very important question. There appears to be a tolerably wide-spread impression that Japan contemplates assuming towards the Peninsular Empire an attitude much more practical than that now held by her, but rumour is unable to define the steps likely to be taken for that purpose. Undoubtedly every advocate of progress must desire to see the present position largely modified.

There is also said to be another question on the tapis—the question of a loan of a million and a half of yen by Japan to the Korean Court. The idea, according to rumour, is that the money should be lodged with the First National Bank, and the interest should be paid annually into the privy purse. We have no special information on this point. The Korean monarch has not given any evidence of ability to use wisely the funds already at his command. One does not see why they should be increased. But it may be assumed that there is some kind of *quid pro quo*.

Mr. Megata has agreed to combine with the duties of his present post those of financial adviser to the Household Department.

It is expected that the Seoul-Fusan Railway will soon become the property of the Japanese Government, by whom a large part of the cost of construction has been defrayed.

The line between Seoul and Fusan was to have been completely opened to traffic on

the 4th instant, the bridges having been restored which were injured by the recent floods. It was on this subject—the subject of unadvertised interruption—that a correspondent recently addressed us from Seoul, and we trust that the inconveniences to which he alluded have now been remedied.

It was a mistake to say that Mr. Megata had agreed to combine the duties of adviser to the Court with those of his present post. Mr. Kato Masuo is the official of whom this should have been related.

There is a report that Mr. Hayashi is about to return to Tokyo from Seoul on important official business. It is stated that all kinds of rumours are circulating in Korea, being invented and put abroad by enemies of Japan.

The *Jiji Shimpō* has a strong article on the subject of the peninsula. It takes the line that although the convention between this country and Korea forbids the latter to enter into any engagements with foreign countries without Japan's consent—that is to say, agreements contrary to the spirit of the convention—, there is no machinery which Japan could employ against a foreign Power entering into such a compact with Korea. It would be possible to hold Korea to account for her violation of the Convention, but there would be no remedy against the foreign State. Therefore the *Jiji* urges that the conduct of Korea's foreign affairs should be taken frankly and fully into Japan's hands. The position acquired by Japan in Korea is the one substantial gain that she obtained at the Portsmouth negotiations and the must not forfeit it.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun*, writing on the same subject, declares that the system of advisers has broken down in Korea, and should now be replaced by something less equivocal and more practical. It was a system inaugurated out of deference to the susceptibilities of the Powers, and not only has its futility been now demonstrated but also the necessity for such deference has disappeared. It is something that Mr. Kato has been appointed to a substantial official post (*Sansankwan*)—not merely "adviser" as was previously stated—though the office is not one that carries great weight. The *Yomiuri*, however, is for sweeping away the advisory programme, and boldly appointing Mr. Megata to be Minister of Finance, Mr. Hashi to be Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Kato to be Minister of the Household and General Hasegawa to be Minister of War.

CHINA.

In answer to Peking's protests that the period for the military evacuation of Manchuria should be shortened, and that the guards on the East Chinese Railway should be reduced, Japan is said to have replied that the Portsmouth Treaty not having yet been ratified, the discussion of such matters would be premature.

It is rumoured that the advisability of opening Mongolia as a protection against Russia's aggressive designs in that quarter is seriously occupying attention in Peking.

The Chinese Court, Prince Ching and the great Viceroys are represented as being much pleased by the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which guarantees the integrity of China and opens up an era free of menace and diplomatic pressure. On the other hand, there is a certain sentiment of isolation. The talk of equal opportunities for all suggests to the Chinese that they are to be

a common prey, and they are accordingly debating the desirability of an alliance with Japan. The pending discussion about Manchurian affairs will be a good opportunity, Peking thinks, to open that question.

Such is the gist of the *Hochi's* telegrams from Peking. But the *Asahi's* cables say that the Chinese Minister in Washington has received President Roosevelt's assurances of readiness to help China and the Representatives of France and Germany have tendered similar professions in Peking. A man may be really in sound health, but if several persons come to offer medicine, he is apt to imagine himself ill.

It is again repeated that the President of the United States has assured the Chinese Government through the latter's representative in Washington, that China shall receive from the United States every assistance in preserving her integrity. If this news be trustworthy, it would seem to indicate a kind of indirect adherence to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, with the objects of which, for the rest, America is in entire sympathy.

The authors of the bomb outrage in Peking have not yet been discovered, and the five Envoys are strictly guarded, a renewal of the outrage being anticipated.

It is alleged that the Chinese Government has borrowed a sum of 3½ million dollars from British capitalists on the security of the taxes of Hupeh, Hunan and Kwangtung. The money is to be devoted to the construction of the Yeh-Han Railway, namely, the line (600 miles) from Canton to Hankow.

Preliminary arrangements having been completed on the Peking-Whentai section of the Peking-Changkiakow Railway, it is expected that work will be commenced immediately. This is the road which will connect Peking with Mongolia. Russia showed much activity in attempting to secure the charter, but she did not succeed.

A steamer—the *Shih-ho*,—belonging to the China Merchants, struck a floating torpedo on the 30th ultimo near the Shihtau light-house, en route from Chefoo to Shanghai. The vessel went to the bottom and 16 lives were lost. Seventy-one of her survivors, including all the passengers, were picked up by passing ships. The exact locality of the catastrophe is given as north lat. 33° 25' and east longitude 122° 37'.

Yingkow telegraphs that the limits of Japanese residence and trade have been extended from Liaoyang to Mukden, with the restriction, however, that no Japanese subject may live within the walls of Mukden.

A cable from Shanghai to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has produced a profound sensation in China. There is universal and joyful recognition of the fact that the Alliance Treaty protects China against aggression and secures the integrity of her dominions.

Peking is represented to be still much perturbed about the length of the period fixed for the evacuation of Manchuria. And indeed we can not be surprised. To the Chinese it must seem that they are about to witness a rehearsal of the evil old drama. These promises of Russia to evacuate Manchuria within a year or within eighteen months are historically mal-odorous. Experience deters credence, and if the Chinese foresee fresh prevarication and renewed *mala fides*, can Russia blame any one but herself? She has established a bad reputation in such matters. Peking is said to be about to approach Japan with a pro-

posal for shortening the time, and, if that be impossible, then the Chinese statesmen want to have a solemn promise extracted from Russia that she will keep her engagement. But what promise can be more solemn than that already made by her; a promise given in the sight of the whole world and embodied in a treaty to which all nations may be said to be parties? If Russia means to break faith—which we do not for a moment believe—no formula of asseveration or ceremony of pledge will bind her. It is like lending a man money. If he does not intend to pay an "i.o.u." is mere waste of paper.

Curiously enough, and not unsuggestively, a telegram comes from London that Russian statesmen have decided to lose no time in doubling the Siberian Railway and in building a line direct from St. Petersburg to Omsk. But there is already railway communication between Omsk and the Russian capital. A line from Omsk to Tashkend, which was recently spoken of would be another matter. The doubling of the Siberian Railway, however, is the most suggestive measure of all. Certainly the ordinary traffic on the line does not at present warrant such a step. Military transport alone can be in contemplation.

The report of William Powell, Ltd., of Hongkong for presentation at the fourth ordinary general meeting, shows a credit balance on the Profit and Loss account of \$27,624, from which has to be deducted the interim dividend of 5 per cent. paid in April, and directors' and auditors' fees. From the remaining \$19,324, the Directors propose to pay a final dividend of 7 per cent., absorbing \$8,400, and after writing off stock, fixtures and fittings and providing for bad debts, equalisation and dividend account, and a bonus to manager and staff, they will carry forward \$676.95.

The *North-China Daily News* takes the following notes from the *Nanfengpao*:—

The mineral deposits are said to be very rich in Hsuancheng District in Anhui. In 1901 the mining rights within this district were granted to a Japanese concessionaire by H. E. Sheng Kungpao on his own responsibility. The concession, however, was subsequently cancelled on account of the former's failure to raise the funds required by the contract. We now learn that some unscrupulous Chinese have been intriguing lately with certain foreigners to obtain this concession; but the true nature of their scheme having been detected, the Shangpu telegraphed a few days ago to the Governor of the province in question, asking him to investigate this matter and submit a report thereon as soon as possible.

One of the most hopeful signs of progress of China is the number of Chinese young men and women going abroad to prepare themselves for the future service of their country. Quite a party of students, consisting of both youths and young ladies, left by the steamer *Minnesota* for Seattle. The young ladies include Miss Sze, late Assistant Principal of the Anti-Footbinding Girls' School; Miss Chen, daughter of the late Mr. Chen Oi-ting; Miss L. Y. Zau, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Zau Tse-zeh, of Soochow; and Miss Chu, daughter of Taotai Chu Pao-fay. Miss Chen is accompanied by two of her brothers. The majority of the party will make Seattle their adopted home.

Notwithstanding repairs having only recently been made, the Yellow River bridge seems to be in a deplorable condition again since the rising of the freshets in the present month. We are told that the damages are so serious that the labours of the men repairing them are inadequate for the work, and we have the private opinion of a foreign engineer that the bridge would not last for many years.

With reference to the bomb outrage in Peking, the writer of the Native Notes appearing in the *N.-C. Daily News* says:—

A private dispatch from Tientsin states that several days before the bomb outrage at Peking H.E. Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai received reliable information that a number of the followers of Sun Yat-sen, the "Red Republican," as he has sometimes been termed, had arrived from the South and were scattered both about Tientsin and Peking. In consequence of this information Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai at once

telegraphed the news to Na Tung, the Commandant of the Peking Gendarmerie, and to Hu Yu-fen, Director of Public Works and the Department of Public Safety, asking them to keep a good watch and to arrest all strangers and suspicious characters who could not give an account of themselves. The same instructions were quietly issued to all officials concerned in Tientsin. There is reason to believe therefore that the bomb outrage of Sunday was perpetrated by Sun Yat-sen's men. In consequence of the uncertainty and panic in the air caused by the outrage their Majesties have decided at the earnest request of their advisers, to forego their trip to Hochienfu to witness the autumn army manoeuvres early next month. The High Commissioners will however proceed on their journey abroad in a few days.

The following telegram concerning Viceroy Chang Chih-tung's railway schemes is from the *Nanfengpao*. It is dated Peking, the 27th inst.:

I have just secured the contents of a secret memorial sent here three weeks ago by telegraph, in which Viceroy Chang Chih-tung reported that he had succeeded in cancelling the Canton-Hankow Railway Agreement by the payment to the J. P. Morgan Syndicate of 6,750,000 gold dollars. This sum was to be paid in three instalments; the 1st to be paid at the signing of the Agreement cancelling the concession; the 2nd instalment to be paid two months later; and the 3rd and last instalment, six months later. The money for this purpose was borrowed entirely from the British Government at four and a half per cent. for the period of twenty years. No discount on the loan was charged. The security for the loan is the tax on prepared opium collected in Hukwang and Kuangtung provinces.

I have learnt from a reliable source that, besides the security, the British Government demanded that the half of the foreign engineers of the line should be British, and, besides, any further loan is to be made for the construction of the road, the British should have the first option.

Viceroy Chang has also tentatively promised that the Szechuan Railway will be constructed with British money.

He has, moreover, given a pledge to the effect that the other half of the engineers will be composed of Japanese. Wang Feng-ying, the Viceroy's Chief Secretary, acted as intermediary.

A Tientsin dispatch, translated by the *North-China Daily News*, states that their Excellencies Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai and T'ieh Liang, President of the Board of War, have drawn up a memorial to the Throne strongly recommending the advisability of allowing, in the future, military and naval officers, soldiers and sailors, students in the military and naval academies, who are studying for commissions in the Army and Navy, and officers and men of the newly organised police or gendarmerie in Peking and provinces, to assume uniforms after the Western style. The question of cutting off the queue is not touched, but it will be fair to assume that should the memorial of their Excellencies be sanctioned and made law by Imperial edict, the cutting off of queues will naturally follow, as there are no queues in the "Western style" of dress. Their Excellencies being the most important members of the Council—not even excepting Prince Ching, who is the President of the Council—controlling the Army Reorganisation Department, they have the right to memorialise the Throne on the subject of uniforms, etc., relating to the reorganised fighting forces of the Empire. It will, however, be remembered perhaps, that on a former occasion their Excellencies suggested to the Throne the necessity of allowing military officers and soldiers to cut off their queues, and got reprimanded by the Empress Dowager for their pains, her Majesty considering the loss of the queue as the casting off of the badge of subjection to the Manchu dynasty. Hence in the present memorial which is to be handed up to the Throne no mention is made of this delicate subject, but once a change of uniform to the Western style is granted, we may soon see the queue coming off.

The *P. & T. Times* records the death of Hauptmann Scasa, a German officer, who died while under medical treatment at the Tientsin German Military Hospital, by his own hands. It appears that in a fit of depression he took out his pocket knife and stabbed himself in the region of the heart, the blade penetrating that organ.

THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY IN JAPAN.

We are indebted to Mr. K. Shōda, Secretary to the Minister of Finance and Chief of the Bureau of Documents in the Treasury Department, for an interesting brochure of 46 pages setting forth a succinct account of the working of the Tobacco Monopoly in Japan, to which are appended tables apparently furnishing all the additional information on the subject that could be desired, and reprints of the relative laws. The contents of the pamphlet are in English, the various measures and values being mainly expressed in acres, pounds sterling, etc. The reading matter is introduced by an excellent map, on which are indicated in colour the tobacco growing areas and the different offices, warehouses and manufactories. From this it is gathered that the chief centres of cultivation lie in Satsuma and Ōsumi provinces; Idzumo-Bitchu-Bingo (extending from Yonago on the Sea of Japan across the peninsula to the Inland Sea); Iyo-Awa in the Inland Sea districts of Shikoku; and Hitachi, where is produced the Mito tobacco which shares with the leaf of Satsuma and Hadano in Sagami the distinction of being the pick of Japanese leaf. This may be supplemented by the following figures showing the examined area of tobacco plantations in successive years:—

	Acres.		Acres.
1900-01	91,799	1903-04	73,686
1901-02	56,114	1904-05	79,656
1902-03	58,668		

Tobacco was first taxed in Japan when the Tobacco Tax Regulations were put in force in January, 1876. These were twice subjected to revision, and at length the financial requirements resulting from the war with China called into existence the Leaf Tobacco Monopoly Law in January, 1898, which, despite many drawbacks in its operation, yielded a steadily increasing revenue—the amount in the 30th fiscal year (April 1st, 1903—Mar. 31st, 1904) being yen 14,900,000 or about five times the stamp duty under the former regulations, which realized only yen 3,000,000. The disadvantages already mentioned, however, suggested a change, and as the national progress called for an increase in the revenue, led to the passing of the Tobacco Manufacture Monopoly law in Mar. 1904.

The Monopoly was initiated in almost the original form of the law except that the indemnity to tobacco manufacturers was calculated on sales instead of on income as at first intended (the total grant amounted to yen 9,100,000) and the first stage in the undertaking was the manufacture of cigarettes for which purpose the well-equipped factories of Murai Bros., Matsuei Chiba and Matsuei Iwawa were taken over. There are now in full operation two factories in Tokyo, and one each in Kyoto, Osaka and Kagoshima. One of the Tokyo factories and the Kyoto establishment produce cigarettes with mouthpieces (chiefly for native consumption)—the Shikishima, Yamato, Asahi and Yamazakura brands, the names of which are derived from the well-known verse:

Shikishima no
Yamato gokoro wo
Hito towaba
Asahi ni niwo
Yamazakura kana.

There are three foreign style kinds (without mouthpieces)—Star, Cherry, Lily, and one with mouthpieces, Camelia. As a guide to the quality of these products it may be noted that the four brands to suit native taste cost respectively in the order named *sen* 8, 7, 6, and 5 per 20 pieces, the foreign

style cigarettes costing *sen* 7, 6, and 5 respectively and Camelias being sold at *sen* 6 for 20. To these prices about 20 per cent has been added in consequence of the war outlays. We note that the Monopoly cannot cope with the demand, for the market has extended from Korea and Manchuria to the Straits Settlements. New brands have been issued and others are undergoing trial.

The manufacture of cut tobacco was entered upon as the second stage of the Monopoly's operations, and is now carried on by the Tokyo Third Manufactory and thirty-one other factories, besides branches in connection with these. There are six brands of cut tobacco which is sold, as under the old system, in packages of 5 to 40 mommie. In May last the manufacture of cigars from Manila leaf was begun and five brands are now on sale at the following prices: Perfectos, *yen* 12; Regalias, *yen* 10; Orientales, *yen* 8; Londres, *yen* 5; and Senioritas, *yen* 2.50, and we read that the Monopoly finds it possible to produce these at less than the price of the imported articles.

It may be noted in passing that on June 1st, 1905, there were 1,786 wholesale and 235,414 retail dealers in the empire. As to the future of the Monopoly's working the following table shows the estimated profits as set down in the first year of its operation:

Fiscal Year.	Yen.	Fiscal Year.	Yen.
37th	26,000,000	43rd	38,000,000
38th	32,500,000	44th	38,600,000
39th	33,200,000	45th	42,300,000
40th	33,800,000	46th	42,950,000
41st	35,100,000	47th	47,000,000
42nd	35,700,000		

For the 37th fiscal year the net profit actually realised was yen 27,510,927, which shows an excess of yen 1,474,357 over the estimate—yen 26,036,570.

It is claimed for the Monopoly that its operations have produced, among other satisfactory results, uniformity of quality and a fixed number of brands; fixity of price; readiness and ease of control; the introduction of improvements in manufacture and consequent reduction in cost of production; and as the result of the above conditions a daily increasing export. China, Korea, the Maritime Provinces of Siberia, the Straits Settlements, Siam, and Australia are all of great promise as markets for Japanese tobacco.

One of the tables in the appendix shows the quantity of leaf tobacco collected in each year by the Government—110,033,696 lbs. in 1900-01, 71,315,325 lbs. in 1901-02, 69,691,397 lbs. in 1902-03, 94,857,616 lbs. in 1903-04, and 95,853,997 lbs. in 1904-05. The decrease in 1901-03 is accounted for by the fact that a large quantity of leaf was brought over to those years. The import of leaf tobacco has risen steadily (with the exception of 1902-03) from 2,254,612 lbs. in 1900-01 to 5,779,471 lbs. in 1904-05, while the export, rising from 120,231 lbs. in 1900-01 to 693,810 lbs. in 1902-03, stood at 324,471 lbs. in 1904-05. Of foreign style cigarettes the Lily seems to be the favourite brand, the output in July, 1904—March, 1905 having been 847,746,620 pieces, Cherry coming next with 492,460,340 pieces, Dragon third with 83,001,420, Star fourth with 66,638,360, and Phoenix last among mouthpiece-less cigarettes with 17,876,232. Of those with mouthpieces Asahi is most in vogue, 1,663,748,100 pieces having been produced (presumably to meet a demand), Yamazakura comes second with 1,484,434,440 pieces, Yamato third with 421,977,660, Shikishima fourth with 124,146,740, and Camelia last with 53,302,500 pieces. Readers may learn with interest that in the course of the fiscal year 12,100

pieces were specially manufactured for Imperial use. Of course a large quantity of cigarettes made by private firms was in the market when the Monopoly began its operations, otherwise the above figures would undoubtedly be greater. We note that during the same period 1,725,581,600 foreign style cigarettes were sold at home and 493,380,000 were exported, while of mouthpiece cigarettes 3,965,958,900 were sold at home and 409,710,400 were exported, the totals being: sold at home 5,691,540,500; exported 983,090,400; grand total, 6,674,630,900. The import of cigars amounted to 1,191,434 pieces, valued at \$3,418. Finally the following table gives the profit from the Tobacco Monopoly:

Fiscal year.	Profit.	Fiscal year.	Profit.
1900-01	742,001	1903-04	1,525,995
1901-02	1,113,049	1904-05	2,817,876
1902-03	1,269,852		

The figures for 1900-04 represent profit derived from the leaf tobacco monopoly; and as the Tobacco Monopoly Law was only put into force from July, 1904; three months after the beginning of the fiscal year the figures for 1904-05 include the profit derived from the leaf-tobacco monopoly.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

As noted in a previous issue of the *Japan Mail*, the distinguished American philosopher, Professor Borden P. Bowne, of Boston University, accompanied by his wife and his wife's sister, is making a visit in Japan. The party were in Yokohama and vicinity two weeks after their arrival, and then went to Niihko and on to Sendai.

In the latter city they received that wonderful welcome peculiar to Sendai in its relation to foreign guests. A reception was given to them by the city, at which the Governor was present and which was participated in by the military. Some choice presents were given the Professor and the ladies, details of which will be found elsewhere in this issue. They were entertained at various Japanese and Foreign homes. The Professor visited the schools and lectured at the Second High School and the Tohoku Gakuin, and preached at the laying of the corner stone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church.

The party arrived in Tokyo on Friday, the 29th ult., and are being entertained at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Soper at Aoyama Gakuin. A brilliant reception was given them by the Aoyama schools on Saturday afternoon in the form of a garden party on the grounds of Bishop Harris' residence at Aoyama. The spacious grounds were finely decorated with Japanese and American flags. The Marine Band furnished music. About two hundred and fifty guests were present, an equal proportion of Japanese and foreigners. Among the guests were Count Okuma, Baron Kikuchi, the President of the Imperial University, and many other members of the various faculties of Tokyo.

Dr. Bowne preached at the Aoyama Gakuin Chapel on Sunday morning, and will preach at the Union Church Service on Sunday afternoon, the 8th.

Professor and Mrs. Bowne, with Miss Morrison, reached Sendai on the 23rd September. They were astonished at the welcome given them at the station, where Mayor Hayakawa, and other distinguished gentlemen, including lawyers, heads of schools, and heads of the city wards, together with many ladies, native and foreign, met the party. Prof. Bowne was at once invited by the Governor, president of the Educational Society of

the Province, and by the Mayor, head of the City Educational Society, to deliver two lectures in the hall of the Government College on the 26th and 27th September. This gave time for him to preach twice on Sunday to the Christians and missionaries of the city.

The large hall of the College was packed with over 1,000 students on the 26th, who listened to the Professor's able lecture on the aim of Philosophy. On the following day an audience of distinguished citizens assembled in the same place and heard him on Pantheism and Personality. After the address, the audience adjourned to another building where a warm and enthusiastic welcome meeting was held. The Mayor heartily thanked the Professor for his illuminating lectures and alluded in sincere terms to the most valuable assistance and sympathy the United States had freely given from the days of Commodore Perry. Then in the name of the ladies and gentlemen of the city he presented Professor Bowne with a splendid bronze vase made by a well known artist of Tokyo, Mr. Suzuki Chokichi, while to Mrs. Bowne and Miss Morrison were given by the ladies handkerchiefs, and a centrepiece such as only ladies in this land of cherry blossoms and chrysanthemums know how to embroider in silk.

Perhaps what Professor A. C. Knudson, a former pupil of Professor Bowne's, says of his teacher in a Pennsylvania paper, may be of interest to our readers:—

He was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, in 1847. He graduated with highest honors from New York University in 1871, devoted the next two years to teaching and preaching, and then spent two years at the universities of Halle, Paris and Göttingen. While in Germany he made the acquaintance of Lotze, and was deeply influenced by him. He returned to the United States in 1875, and for a year carried on the double work of assistant professor in New York University and assistant editor of *The Independent*. In the fall of 1879 he accepted the position of professor of philosophy in Boston University, which he has held ever since. Yale and Chicago Universities too have offered him important positions.

Doctor Bowne is, first of all, a teacher. His professional chair is his throne. He exercises a magnetic influence over those who sit at his feet. To an almost unprecedented degree he possesses the power of excitation over his students. He frequently sends them forth from the lecture-room so stimulated by his profundity and brilliancy that they feel, as one of them said, as though their "heads were expanding to the bursting-point." The secret of this wonderful power lies, no doubt, in its ultimate analysis, in the indefinable personality of the man. There are, however, some conspicuous qualities which contribute towards it. Perhaps the first thing about him that impresses one is his marvellously clear insight into the problems of thought and life. He penetrates at once to the heart of every question, brushing aside what is superficial and irrelevant. There is, he often says, a good deal of blind staggers in philosophy. But there is none in him. His discussions are always to the point, and as son-clear as human speech can make them. He is altogether free from the pedantry of the merely professional philosopher. His interests are those of life. His method in every problem is to single out the essential and vital point, and relate it to the living thought of man. Possessed of an amazing dialectical skill, he never cultivates it for its own sake. For the purely formal he has no taste. It doesn't pay expenses, he says. With methodology as such, both in philosophy and in pedagogy, he has very little sympathy. Genuine-ness and clear-headedness are his sole guides. The result is a realism and freshness in his teaching which are exceedingly stimulating.

Along with this clearness of mental vision he possesses an equally remarkable gift of expression. Had he devoted himself to polite literature instead of to philosophy, he would certainly have attained high distinction as an essayist. As it is, his writings have a marked literary flavour. The same finish and taste for words are characteristic also of his ordinary conversation. His speech has a classic quality. There are few living men who have so completely mastered the terminology of their subject as to be able to express themselves with the freedom, precision and grace that he does. His classroom lectures are models from the standpoint of form, as well as from that of matter. What he chiefly aims at in his style is lucidity and incisiveness. "The brilliance of Professor Bowne," says a recent writer, "is that of a clear and searching beam of white light. All the colors of the spectrum are there in combination, but clearness is never sacrificed to color, nor are

rigid argumentation and critical analysis subordinated to rainbow rhetoric."

But there is a yet deeper fact concerning him which needs to be mentioned in order to explain his remarkable hold on his students. He has a system. He has not been content with simply historical and critical studies; he has worked out a comprehensive theory of reality and of the intellectual, moral and religious life. His conclusions are essentially those of Lotze, but they all have the stamp of his own individuality. In the preface to one of his earliest books he quotes the saying that "there are many echoes, but few voices," and classes himself with the "echoes." But that has now long ceased to be the case. He is one of the very few voices in the philosophic world of to-day. He has a message. In his speech there is an unconscious tone of authority and finality. Those who come to hear him usually know beforehand very little of his idealism. They have imbibed the transfigured realism of current scientific speculation, and are more or less confused and disturbed by the contradictions and inconsistencies in their fundamental notions of things. They soon learn from him the relative character of what they supposed were the absolute truths of science, and this affords them some relief. But as he expounds to them his own conception of the world, a genuine enthusiasm lays hold of them. Nature takes on a different look. It ceases to be mere being and becomes speech. The power, not ourselves, is changed from blind force to personal will. The whole universe comes to be charged with meaning and purpose. The old contradictions and discords are removed. The ideal and real are united in one consistent view. Behold, all things are made new. It would be difficult adequately to describe the emotions with which these students are stirred as they are ushered into this new "Weltanschauung." They find in it a gospel. Hundreds of them feel an everlasting debt of gratitude to their teacher for it, and for the release it has given them from the mechanical type of thought. He has come as near as any American philosopher to founding a school. In the faculties of many colleges and universities, in the ministry and in the other professions, there are a large number of men who look up to him as master, and who may properly be called Bownites.

His first book was published in 1874, having been begun while he was yet a student in college. It was entitled, "The Philosophy of Herbert Spencer," and was devoted to an examination of the first principles of the English thinker with a clearness and raciness which has never been excelled. Although written by a mere youth, it has maintained itself for over thirty years as one of the most thorough and decisive criticisms of the Spencerian philosophy. In 1879 a larger book appeared from his pen, entitled "Studies in Theism." This gave way in 1887 to a more systematic and more compact work on the same subject, called "The Philosophy of Theism." This in turn was revised in 1902, and published under the title, "Theism." No more masterly presentation of the theistic argument has ever been made than is to be found in these three books, especially the last. This is the common verdict of all who are qualified to judge. W. T. Harris, the commissioner of education in the United States, declares that the contributions they make to the solution of the difficult problems with which they deal are simply invaluable, and commends them to the attention of "thoughtful people, not only in America, but also in all countries where natural science and mechanical invention have aroused people to thinking, and more or less broken the bonds of the authority of the church."

Professor Bowne's chief works in the department of pure philosophy are his "Theory of Thought and Knowledge," and his "Metaphysics." "Metaphysics" was originally published in 1882. A part of the material in it was later made the basis of the "Theory of Thought and Knowledge," which appeared in 1897. The remainder was revised in 1898, and published under the old title. These two volumes furnish us with a comprehensive exposition of his philosophical system. They also serve as a most admirable introduction to the general problems of philosophy. For clarifying the field of thought, and marking out the permissible lines of sound speculation, there are no better works. In 1886 he gave to the public an "Introduction to Psychological Theory," in which he applied his philosophical principles to the more important problems of psychology. He laid bare the inconsistencies and confusion in much of the so-called "new psychology," and pointed out the highways of every sound psychological theory. His "Principles of Ethics," was published in 1892. In this book his firm grasp on life and reality is specially evident. He exposes with relentless rigor the inadequacy of the theories of the past, insists on the necessity of uniting the intuitive and the experience schools of ethics in order to reach any working system, and finds the aim of conduct, not in abstract virtue, but in fullness and richness of life."

"PALMAN QUI MERUIT."

So far as we have hitherto had an opportunity of judging to San Francisco belongs the palm for unqualified lying in connexion with the recent outbreak in Tokyo. A special cablegram to the *Manila American* from San Francisco, dated the 8th September, said:—

The Tokio rioters, while kept in order by the military are not appeased and trouble is expected every moment. A fierce hatred of all foreigners is being engendered and found expression, yesterday, in the mob assaulting a party of Americans, including E. H. Harriman, the railroad magnate, and General Manager R. P. Schwerin, upon leaving the Imperial Hotel.

Missiles were thrown at them and the most insulting language was used by the rioters. The prompt interference of the police saved the Americans from being roughly handled. So savage was the mob that had they gotten to the members of the party, they would have been torn limb from limb.

Even Marquis Ito, who has long been the idol of the Japanese people, was subjected to insult and an attempt was made to seize him, yesterday, when he made his appearance on the streets.

At first the police attempted to cope with the mass of excited fanatics but in many instances they were overpowered and severely injured.

When the attack on the party of Americans was frustrated, the frenzied mob rushed the police stations, all of which were burned to the ground. Maddened with their success in the destruction of the police buildings the residences of foreigners became their objective and it seemed as if Tokio would soon be at the mercy of the mob.

At this juncture martial law was declared and the military cleared the streets. Some opposition was made by the rioters and several hundred were injured but the rioting was stopped and the military are in complete control.

An order has been issued by the Tokio government urging foreigners to remain off the streets for the present, unless strongly guarded. The police have made over a thousand arrests and these will be summarily dealt with.

There has been no news received from Tokio regarding the attitude of the soldiers at the front and it is feared that conditions in Oyama's army are far from reassuring.

These falsehoods, stupendous as they are, need not surprise any one. We all know what may be expected of the American Yellow journal, which is the world's prince of liars. But what does surprise us is that the Japanese censor should have allowed such wild falsehoods to be cabled from Tokyo. The date shows that there can not have been time to send the false news by post to Shanghai whence it could have been despatched over the wires without any interference from censors. It must have been handed in at Tokyo, and the censor who allowed it to be forwarded is only a degree less blameworthy than the unscrupulous romancist who manufactured the story.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The poem entitled "Ichinohe's Charge," which appear in our columns to-day, is from the pen of Master William Maxwell Evarts, grandson of the great American statesman, and son of the Rev. Prescott Evarts of Cambridge, Mass. Master Evarts is only 14 years of age.

The Directors of the Nippon-Yusen Kaisha have presented to Captain Johan Wilhelm Eckstrand, on the occasion of his retirement from their employment, a gratuity of twenty thousand yen in recognition of his long, faithful and efficient services, which date from the time of the Company's formation.

Mr. Ogawa has now in preparation an album of some 24 views of Fuji, the most beautiful and characteristic we have ever seen. The photographer is Mr. Herbert G. Ponting, who has spent the past eighteen months visiting all parts of Japan and taking scenic pictures. Mr. Ponting seems to have

quite exceptional skill. These Fujiyama landscapes are incomparably the best hitherto produced, and it may be confidently predicted that the album will at once obtain a high place in public favour.

There is a prospect that Hokkaido may become financially independent. Ever since the days of the *Kaitakushi* it has been a burden on the central Treasury, its income being only some 3 million yen and its outlays aggregating 6 millions. We do not gather that there has been any marked development of revenue, but the Government seems to think that the time has come when Hokkaido, like Formosa, should pay its own way; or, in other words, cut its coat according to its cloth. Development of its timber resources seems to be one of the income-raising projects that are in contemplation, but as to the financial scheme no details are yet obtainable. The Chief of the Administration, Mr. Sonoda, is said to be busily elaborating a programme which will save the Treasury an outlay of some 3 millions annually.

Reuter's intelligence, quoted from the *Standard*, as to the formation of a large Anglo-Japanese shipping combination with a capital of five millions sterling, is not fully credited in Japan. No news of such a project has been received from sources which might have been expected to convey an item so important, and in the absence of such confirmation doubt is inevitable.

Mr. Sugawara Naonosuke of Kyoto has made a signal innovation in embroidery by using hemp instead of silk. The work thus produced, though is some respects harsher than that done in silk, is much more realistic, being free from the sheen which lends an artificial aspect to so many pictures otherwise exquisitely wrought according to the methods hitherto in vogue. We are not aware that any special difficulties attend the use of hemp for this purpose, but there can be no doubt about the merits of the result. A design of a lion and a lioness embroidered in hemp, which has just been sent to Tokyo by Mr. Sugawara, is certainly the finest thing of its kind we have ever seen.

Speaking of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* and the system of deferred payments, it is an interesting fact that the Japanese subscribers have met their obligations with even greater regularity than subscribers in England. What explanation of that will be given by those whose constant habit it is to denounce the Japanese as wholly lacking in commercial morality? We recollect that when the Agent for the sale of the *Encyclopedia* came to Japan in the autumn of 1902 he was warned by several of the settlement residents that the installment system would never work in this country; as the dishonesty of the Japanese constituted a fatal block. When he sought our opinion we gave it in quite the opposite sense, being convinced that the Japanese could be trusted in such a matter as fully as any other people. The event goes to indicate that the pessimistic forecast was very erroneous.

It is stated that the Directors of the Kwansei Railway Company have virtually arranged for a loan of from 10 to 22 million yen from British capitalists, the rate of interest to be 4½ per cent. and the price paid to the Company for each bond, 92 yen. The loan will remain unredeemed for 10 years, and will be thereafter redeemed in 20 years. The railways concerned are a number of lines in the neighbourhood of

Kyoto, which, having combined into one system, are about to build connecting roads and to make many changes demanding a large expenditure of capital.

The news is repeated that the *Novik* will very soon be raised. She is not in herself of much value, her displacement being only 3,080 tons, but special interest attaches to her as she embodies the results of the late Admiral Makaroff's experiences and theories.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* has a telegram from Vancouver saying that Baron Komura and his party arrived there at 1 p.m. on the 2nd instant, and were met by about 100 persons at the station. They proceeded through the rain to their hotel. Baron Komura has nearly quite recovered. He was to embark that evening on the *Empress of India*.

The late Baron Sannomiya adopted a plan which has come much into vogue in Japan during the past few years. He inserted a clause in his will providing that instead of following the usual custom, that is to say, making returns in kind to donors of flowers and "incense" at his funeral, sums of money should be given for charitable purposes. The gifts bequeathed by him in this class were 200 yen to the poor of Shiba in Tokyo, one hundred to Dr. Takagi's Charity Hospital, one hundred to the primary school of Mano-mura in Shiga (the Baron's birth-place), three hundred to the German Red Cross Hospital in Sendagaya, thirty to the Ladies Charity Society of Omi, and fifty to the *Dai Nihon Jissen Zaidan*.

A telegram to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that on the 2nd instant there was opened in Formosa a railway from Taihoku (Taipei) to Kussaku (in the Shinko jurisdiction) and Harisha (in the Gilan jurisdiction). The construction of this line had been attended with great difficulties. It runs through the disaffected region and will serve as a valuable instrument for preserving order.

The latest estimates of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, made on the 26th of September, put this year's rice crop at 19.9 per cent. less than last year's, and 7.2 per cent. below the average. Thus:—

Crop of 1904	51,430,221 koku.
Average Crop	44,388,016 "
Crop of 1905	41,174,380 "

The Foreign Office publishes a telegram that Baron Komura left Vancouver for Yokohama at 7 p.m. on the 2nd.

It is stated that the movement by the Bengalese against the purchase of foreign goods is gaining strength, but it is not directed at all against Japanese goods: on the contrary the demand for these is increasing.

Fame, remarks the *Globe*, has blown with a chill breath of late upon the name of Gen. Stoessel, but seems to have left his material fortunes unscathed. His wife, "the angel of the defence," as she was being called about this time last year by the garrison of Port Arthur, has just completed the purchase of a house in St. Petersburg, for which she has paid the handsome price of £24,000.

The *Fiji* says that the Japanese Government has paid over eight hundred thousand yen as expenses in connexion with the peace negotiations, since the first proposal of President Roosevelt up to the conclusion of the negotiations. After the conclusion of peace, a further large amount must also be expended.

LADIES' ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The annual meeting of the Ladies Advisory Committee took place in the Public Hall on Wednesday morning at 10.30 a.m.

Mrs. J. CAREY HALL addressed the meeting as follows:—

LADIES.—I think it will not be necessary to go through the formality of having the minutes of our last public meeting read over, as a report was published in full in the papers at the time. The main business before us to-day is to receive the Hon. Treasurer's Report, and to elect a new Committee for the coming year. Before doing so, however, it may be well that I should recount briefly, such changes as have occurred in the position of affairs since then, and the work, slight as it is, which has fallen on your Committee to perform.

My predecessor, Mrs. Bellows, had been so indefatigable in working in the interests of the Hospital, that it left very little to be done by us. As you may remember Mrs. Williamson Jones was elected Hon. Treasurer, but having to leave for home shortly after, her post was kindly taken by Mrs. Irving Bell. Mrs. Marshall Martin also left for home early in the spring for a short visit, in the meantime Mrs. Dearing kindly consenting to act in her stead as Honorary Secretary, also as visiting lady to the Hospital in conjunction with Mesdames Lowder and Manley.

A sum of 100 yen was subscribed from the friends in hand, to go towards furnishing a sitting and bedroom for the Head Nurse, Miss Gray, who up till November last, owing to repairs being still in course of completion, had had to put up with rather inadequate accommodation. In May last, when the Hospital was released from the hands of the workmen it was thought an appropriate occasion for allowing the public to see the results of the work to which they had so liberally subscribed, and your committee issued invitations for an "At Home" to be held in the grounds of the Hospital. Fine weather favoured the project and a large number were present. The Hospital was thrown open for inspection, and every opportunity given to all who wished to inspect the building and the numerous improvements that had been made for the comfort of patients. A new stock of linen has lately been procured.

We were also asked to furnish a room, the funds being provided by the General Committee, for Nurse Pencock, who took up her work here as Assistant Nurse last July. Everything at the Hospital seems to be in good working order, the Matron, Miss Gray, and the Assistant Nurse giving general satisfaction, and working harmoniously together.

Best thanks are due to those ladies who have so kindly sent flowers—and in thanking present subscribers for their kind donations which have secured for the Hospital the services of a competent Head Nurse, we trust that if in the future the necessity should arise for a further appeal they will respond as liberally as heretofore.

I will now call on the Honorary Treasurer to read the Report.

The Hon. Treasurer's report was as follows:—

LADIES.—In March last I took over the books of the Ladies Increased Nursing Fund from Mrs. Williamson Jones. Each month Miss Gray has received a salary of yen 100. An addition of 50 yen was paid in June for outfitting allowance.

The fixed deposit of yen 1,075 fell due on the 12th June last; yen 900 was put on deposit for 6 months only, the balance put to current account.

The present accounts stand as follows:—

On fixed Deposit with Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	Yen. 900.00
Current Account	302.05
" Cash in hand	1.80
Total available funds	1,203.85

Signed J. I. BELL,
Hon. Treasurer,
Ladies Increased Nursing Fund.

Yokohama, October 4th, 1905.

The retiring Committee were unanimously re-elected by the ladies present: President Mrs. J. Carey Hall; Vice-President Mrs. E. J. Moss; Hon. Sec. Mrs. Marshall Martin; Hon. Treas. Mrs. Irving Bell; Committee Mrs. Lowder, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Dearing, and Mrs. Manley.

Mrs. Harman proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Hall and the other ladies of the Committee for their year's work, and the meeting was then adjourned.

The Russian transport *Tsitshar*, which was recently floated at Port Arthur, was renamed the *Yumthari Maru* on Oct. 4th by the Minister for the Navy.

GERMANY AND THE ALLIANCE.

IT is difficult to believe in the accuracy of the telegram which ascribes to German journals, with a few weighty exceptions, a mood of hostility to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Reuter would have done better had he wired the names of the newspapers taking the latter line, for the public would have then been in a position to estimate how far the objecting journals represent the German nation. A telegram to a Japanese newspaper quotes the *Tageblatt* as saying that the Alliance in its extended form menaces the position of Germany in Shantung, but how such a view can be taken it is difficult to understand. A conspicuous feature of the Alliance convention is the exceeding clearness of its phraseology. The drafters seem to have devoted their energies to choosing language incapable of confusing or misleading. So far as China is concerned the terms employed are absolutely explicit. One of the objects of the compact, we are told, is "the preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China." The French press, according to Reuter, considers that the safety of Indo-China is strengthened by the alliance. Why should Germany take a different view? Is it conceivable that she contemplates such an expansion of her position in Shantung as would be inconsistent with the maintenance of China's independence or integrity, or would be inimical to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in the Middle Kingdom? The truth is that any Power which finds its interests menaced by the alliance constructively announces itself as harbouring designs against China's integrity or independence and against the principle of the open door. Germany can not assume any such character—even supposing that she were willing to do so, which we do not believe—for there already exists between her and Great Britain a convention by which the contracting parties pledge themselves to uphold the very principles forming the basis of the Alliance so far as China is concerned. Fuller information must be awaited, therefore, before arriving at any definite conclusion as to Germany's attitude.

St. Petersburg, however, is doubtless right when it ascribes to the 4th article capability of wide interpretation. The 4th article recognises England's right to take such measures in the proximity of the Indian frontier as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions. Burmah, Tibet, East Turkestan, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, and even Persia under certain circumstances, may be regarded as in the proximity of the Indian frontier. If Russia contemplates aggressive expansion in any of those regions, she may find herself confronted by the Alliance. But here again we

arrive at the conclusion that by admitting such designs she acknowledges herself a deliberate enemy to the peace of Asia. It may be greatly doubted whether she is prepared to make any such acknowledgment. The fact is that the Alliance is so drafted as to preclude open objection on the part of any State which desires to avoid the imputation of entertaining disreputable projects.

KOREA.

IN view of the numerous criticisms, overt and covert, published with reference to the acquisition of land by the Japanese Authorities in Korea for military purposes, we have made inquiries in official quarters, and we learn that the facts are these:—

In accordance with the 4th Article of the Japanese-Korean Convention of February 23rd, 1904, which empowers the Government of Japan to occupy, under certain circumstances, any places necessary from strategical points of view, it is obvious, that the Korean Government lies under the obligation to hand over such places to Japan. Further it is plainly inevitable that these places should be of considerable extent, since they have to serve Japanese troops stationed in Korea as sites for barracks, warehouses and parade-grounds. Again, when we observe that the explicitly avowed object of stationing Japanese forces in Korea is, according to the Convention, to secure the welfare of the Imperial House of Korea or the territorial integrity of the peninsular empire against danger from a third Power's aggressions or from internal disturbances, it becomes equally obvious that Japan is under no sort of obligation to pay for the lands thus utilized, any more than England or France was under obligation to purchase the lands taken over in early days for the uses of troops quartered on the hills above Yokohama. Nevertheless, it being the desire of the Japanese Authorities to make things as easy as possible for Koreans occupying the selected lands, it was decided to grant a sum of 200,000 *yen* by way of solatium, over and above the sums which the Korean Treasury would disburse in accordance with conventional obligations. This 200,000 *yen* is not to be regarded as purchase money. It is nothing of the kind. That is a conspicuous mistake into which certain critics have been betrayed through the too common error of failing to inform themselves fully. The 200,000 *yen* is quite independent of the purchase money, which is a matter for the Korean Government's consideration and settlement. What the Japanese Authorities have done is to come voluntarily to the assistance of the expropriated tenants so as to mitigate their inconvenience in being obliged to move. Moreover, every effort has been made to avoid anything like needless precipitancy or wholesale eviction. The process has been rendered as gradual as possible, and the system pursued has been to give to the owners of a tiled house, how-

ever frail its construction, an allowance of 17 *yen* per *tsubo*—20,400 *yen* per acre—and to the owner of a thatched house an allowance of 10 *yen* per *tsubo*. The simplest plan would have been to hand over this gratuity to the Korean authorities, entrusting its distribution to their discretion. But it was felt that such a course could not be pursued with any confidence, and therefore the appropriation of the fund has been supervised by the Japanese. Their plan was to lodge it in the first place at a high rate of interest and to employ the accruing sum to surveys and investigations preliminary to the distribution of the principal, the whole arrangement being under the direction of the Financial Adviser. The Korean Government, too, has not been left to shirk all its obligations in the matter. It has been urged to make adequate provision for the expropriated owners, and although we can not learn that it has yet displayed any practical sense of this duty, there is no reason to suppose that evasion will be permanently permitted. The sum of the matter would seem to be that the Japanese Authorities, while going out of their way to render things easy for the Korean people, have treated the Korean Government as a responsible and more or less trustworthy body of officials, which they are not and never will be so long as they remain depositories of the discretionary powers now wielded by them. Possibly it would have been wiser, though much less charitable, on the part of the Japanese had they refrained from any exercise of generosity and insisted that the Korean Government must make ample provision to discharge its treaty obligations, for their gratuitous disbursement of monies has only exposed them to misrepresentation instead of bringing them applause.

There is another point worth noting in this context. It relates to the dimensions of the land. The original accusation preferred against the Japanese by a foreign critic was that they had virtually confiscated a space of three miles square in the most important suburb of Seoul. We draw attention to the almost incredible size of this area and traversed the whole story as a probable exaggeration. Thereupon a second critic affirmed the truth of his predecessor's charge, and quoted in support of it an independent statement that 12,000 square metres had been taken over. Then we called attention to the stupendous difference between this new area and the former one, the difference between twelve thousand square metres and twenty-three millions. Whereat a third critic pooh-poohed the whole question of dimensions as petty and irrelevant, though the very gravamen of the original accusation had been based on the extent of the expropriation. It now appears from the Japanese official statement that, since a solatium varying from 10 to 17 *yen* per *tsubo* and aggregating 200,000 *yen* was granted, the area of the land must lie between twenty thousand *tsubo* and twelve

thousand *tsubo* approximately; that it to say, between 10 and 17 acres. Compare this with the original allegation of 3 miles square, namely, 5,760 acres.

PERSISTENT SLANDER.

WITH due apologies for devoting editorial space to such matters we ask our readers consider the following facts.

On and after December 12th, 1902, there appeared in certain foreign and vernacular journals in Japan an advertisement offering at a largely reduced price and by the installment system of payments "The Times' reprint of the ninth edition" of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. The advertisement stated further that the reprinting had been done three years previously; that 44,000 copies had been disposed of since the reprinting; that the reprint now offered was of the authoritative Edinburgh edition, "not the mutilated pirated American edition," and that a few copies had already been sold in Japan but for a much higher price than that at which the work was now offered. It is plain that nothing could have been more explicit. The work offered was explicitly described as a reprint of the original Edinburgh edition of the *Encyclopaedia*. No one could possibly have been misled into imagining that it was anything else.

Moreover, simultaneously with the publication of this advertisement, the Agent of the book circulated by post in Japan twenty thousand copies of a circular from which we make an extract, italicizing some portions:—

But *The Times* did not undertake merely the reprinting of this unrivalled work. A new and in some respects a more important undertaking was soon begun. In order to keep pace with the extraordinary advances in science which have been made during the last decade and a half of the nineteenth century, supplementary volumes were planned, the object of which was to record all that has resulted from the multiplied experiments of scientific men in Europe and America, during a period which has witnessed perhaps greater scientific, industrial and mechanical progress than any other. These new volumes with the 25 volumes of the Ninth Edition, will constitute the Tenth Edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. The first of the new volumes are already in the hands of subscribers in England, but owing to the difficulty we have found in supplying the wants of our new and old subscribers at home, we can not promise delivery of the new volumes in Japan before the first of May next.

The *Times'* new offer is this:—

- (1.) To despatch to all responsible persons the 25 volumes of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (Ninth Edition) on receipt of a preliminary payment of 5 yen. Subscribers who prefer may pay for the work in full, realizing a discount from instalment prices of about 10 per cent.
- (2.) To extend the period of payment to nineteen months from the date of delivery.
- (3.) To accept as monthly payments 10 yen, payable regularly on a given day each month.
- (4.) To permit subscribers to purchase not only the 25 volumes of the Ninth Edition at the London price (which is half the publishers' price,) but to enjoy the right to purchase the supplementary volumes, as they shall be issued, also at the London price, which is 40 per cent. less than the nett catalogue price at which the same volumes will hereafter be supplied.

This circular, together with a Japanese translation, was despatched through the post to 20,000 persons, including about 1,000 foreign residents. It may be said to have accompanied the advertisement.

Again, in the middle of January, 1903, another circular was issued. It contained, in English and Japanese, a leading article

taken from *The Times* with reference to the banquet given in London on November 21st, 1902, to celebrate the completion of the *Encyclopaedia Supplement*. Of this circular 22,000 copies were sent out through the post. We make an extract:—

To those who already possess the Ninth Edition, we offer the eleven new Supplementary volumes at 40 per cent. less than the catalogue price hereafter to prevail in Japan. These new volumes are now in course of distribution in England and will arrive in Japan about 60 days from now.

These circulars were sent to the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* and the members of his staff among others. Therefore by the 20th of January he knew that advertisements had appeared which could not possibly mislead anyone, and he knew that tens of thousands of circulars had been distributed explaining all about the ninth edition of the *Encyclopaedia* and the supplementary volumes.

On February 4th a new form of advertisement was sent to four foreign and nine vernacular journals in Japan. Again we extract:—

The edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* now offered is the latest Edinburgh 9th Edition, printed from the original plates and containing all the original illustrations, maps, plans and diagrams. It constitutes, in itself, an admirable, and always valuable, library of reference. It is the best and without doubt the most comprehensive reference work in the world. The last volume was issued by the publishers, Messrs. A. & C. Black, in 1889. In order to bring up to date those subjects to which scientific discovery and experiment during the closing years of the 19th century had added new knowledge, "The Times" three years ago began to prepare supplementary volumes. These new volumes in no sense supplant or supersede the 9th Edition. The volumes of the 9th Edition, for another generation at least, must remain unrivalled and unassailable. But the new volumes will supplement the old by adding to the history of the past truths of the present. The two sets of volumes—the 25 volumes of the 9th Edition and the 11 volumes of the Supplement—will constitute the Tenth Edition. As the Supplement is not yet complete, delivery cannot be promised in Japan until May next. All purchasers of the 9th Edition will be entitled to purchase the Supplement at 40 per cent. less than the future net catalogue price.

We invite our readers' attention to these dates—the first advertisement on December 12th, 1902; the first circular simultaneously; the second circular in the middle of January, 1903; and the second advertisement on the 4th of February in the same year.

Now on the 22nd or 23rd of June, 1903, the *Kobe Chronicle* published the following:—

When the *Chronicle* was asked for terms for an advertisement of the *Times* reprint of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, we informed the agent in Japan that no such advertisement could appear in our columns unless it was clearly stated therein that the volumes then being sold were the ninth edition and must be supplemented by eleven new volumes in order to bring the information contained therein up to date. Needless to say we heard no more of the matter. But if an English literary man describes the advertisements in the *Times*, for consumption by the English-speaking public, as "fraud," it would be interesting to know how he would characterize advertisements in Japan pushing the ninth edition without making it clear that a further eleven volumes had to be purchased to bring the work up to date.

The communication referred to in this paragraph as having been made to the agent of the *Encyclopaedia* was dated February 5th, 1903, namely, the day after the second advertisement referred to above had been sent to 13 journals.

Now observe what this comes to. On the 22nd or 23rd of June, 1903, the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* publicly charged that, owing to a remonstrance of his the agent of the *Encyclopaedia* had been deterred from adver-

tising in the *Chronicle* because, to gain admittance to that journal's columns, he must have amended his advertisement in such a manner as to defeat his fraudulent purpose of deceiving the public by omitting details essential to prevent deception. Yet, when he made that charge, the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* knew, and had known for several months, not only that the original advertisement had been incapable of misleading any one, but also that prior to his own remonstrance a second advertisement had appeared containing all the details in question. He also knew, and had known for many months, that simultaneously with the first advertisement and previously to the second, circulars had been scattered broadcast in Japan explicitly and emphatically informing the Japanese and foreign public of the facts that a supplement to the *Encyclopaedia* was in preparation in England, that it would be offered at a later time than the 25 volumes of the ninth edition now offered, and that it would bring the work up to date.

All these facts were clearly set forth in the columns of the *Japan Weekly Mail* of July 25th. Yet the *Kobe Chronicle* has now repeated the charge and pretends that no reply whatever was made to its original accusations of misrepresentation "for the very good reason that they were unanswerable." We have called the charge "unscrupulous and lying" and we now repeat the adjectives. The *Kobe Chronicle* hints that they are ungentlemanlike. In describing such an outrage as this which the *Kobe* journal has perpetrated, words taken from the vocabulary of polite intercourse would be quite out of place.

MISS ROOSEVELT.

Miss Alice Roosevelt arrived in Yokohama on the afternoon of Oct. 4th by the steamer *Minnesota* on her way home from China and Korea. The ship reached quarantine at 2.10 p.m., and came inside the breakwater and anchored at 3.15 p.m. On the arrival of the ship, Governor Sufu, Mr. Nagasaki, Grand Master of the Board of Ceremonies, Mayor Ichihara, Mr. Miller, American Consul-General, Mr. Inouye, Chief of the Police, and other American and Japanese notables proceeded to the *Minnesota* by the steam-launch *Hinode* and welcomed Miss Roosevelt and her party. Subsequently she left the steamer and landed at the English hatoba at 3.45 p.m. At the Wharf, Mrs. Griscom and the American Minister and staff, with leading Japanese traders were awaiting. Many members of the Ladies Patriotic Society, the Japan Red Cross Society, and several other public bodies were also present carrying the usual flags identifying the various societies. Enthusiastic *hansais* were raised as Miss Roosevelt left together with Mr. and Mrs. Griscom and the Grand Master of Ceremonies, for the Oriental Palace Hotel. The carriage was escorted by two gendarmes.

Miss Roosevelt on Oct. 5th left for Kamakura where she will pass the night at the villa of Mr. Griscom, American Minister. On the 6th, she will go to Hakone and return on Saturday to Yokohama. She is expected to pay a visit to Nikko and to return to Yokohama on Oct. 10th. About the 13th she will leave by the *Siberia* for home.

Apropos of the visit of Miss Roosevelt to Seoul the following paragraph, says the *Scout Press Weekly*, may be of special interest to our readers:—"Your pity is requested for Miss Alice Roosevelt. During the past fifteen months she has been present at 403 dinners, 350 balls, and 300 small dances. Her five-o'clock teas number 680, and she has paid 1,700 calls. She has been six times a bridesmaid and shaken hands 32,000 times. Thus it is to have a father who believes in the strenuous life."

ICHINOHE'S CHARGE.

By WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS, JUNE 1905.

I.

To tired-eyed men that in the trenches lay
Prostrate, huddled close, behind the wall of mould,
All night, the night before, the livelong day
They'd lain—the order came in accents cold
To charge the works; and they though ne'er so
bold
Felt the dark qualms of worrying despair,
The useless death for which they'd needs prepare.

II.

Though in the trenches for so long they'd lain
Wet by the dew of heaven, scorched by the sun
Bearing unflinchingly the bullet's pain,
The shrieking death of shot and shell, not one
At the command complained, wished death to
shun.
Tight-mouthed, hard-faced, prepared they to
obey;
Neither too willed to live nor die were they.

III.

Three times before a regiment had failed
To take the earth-works that these wished to take.
They had charged unflinchingly; man must sure
have paled
To see the awful death that man can make
For fellow man; the leaden blasts that rake
The air, the ground! How possibly had passed
A living thing through such and lived at last!

IV.

Three times they had failed, three times not one
remained
To live and conquer, or returning creep
Wounded and dying, dusty all, blood-stained
Back to the trenches that from harm might keep
His wearied carcass, till in endless sleep
His eyes might close. No wonder that with face
Hard-set, the fourth prepared to run their race.

V.

In little valiant bands of twelve they crossed
The one divide protecting them from death.
Running ahead a space, then dropped, as lost
From sight, flat on the ground a spell of breath
To gain; then darting up from underneath
A slight space more they rushed, then dropped
again.
Yielding to 'scape the pitiless leaden rain.

VI.

The Russian guns on left side and on right,
In front, belched forth their horrid fill of flame,
And smoke and shot and shell; the earth in fright
Trembled beneath, the firm hills shook, and came
From them returning echoes that in shame
Called out and swelled the cannonading din
Into a roar. Thus did the charge begin.

VII.

And when the first outburst rumbled away
A while, above the roar, the spiteful crack
Of Gatling and of rifle spoke their say,
Soon to be drowned again—a yelping pack
Of smaller guns—by the resumed attack
Of canonry. Though earth was shook and sky
Was darkened, men were not afraid to die.

VIII.

Thus 'twas advanced across the open field
With firing, running, dropping to the ground,
A moment's respite and a scanty shield
— So scanty that the dead lay all around
Beside them—and it was only Fate profound
That saved some living on that death-swept plain
To hurl them fated to new death again.

IX.

Behold three of the twelve who led the charge
Have gained the slope! Barbed wire now thick-
ly twined

On posts, a spider's web of steel so large
As to snare human prey, against them combined
With bursting shells and mines in front, behind,
Joined the unequal fight to o'erwhelm the few
That staggered blindly 'gainst this barrier new.

X.

And as the Northern shriek, rapacious bird,
Starting from high tree-top swoops swiftly down
Upon some luckless victim all unheard,
Fixes his talons in his captive's crown,

And wanton decks some thorn with its body
brown,
So on the thorny wire hung there impaled
Like sparrows, the men who almost winning,
failed.

XI.

The colonel, Ichinohe, who had served
In many a weary march and hard-fought fight,
Seeing the death of his brave men, unnerved
Stood for a moment; then with a motion slight
Turned back his head and with his arm clenched
tight
Brushed it across his face in grief distraught;
Then turning looked through eyes by grief un-
taught.

XII.

"Forward!" he cried, his voice unshaken cold
Sounded adown the line; a regiment
Of veterans o'er whom stern time had rolled
The fortieth year, (and yet with one assent
They had left their fatherland with stern intent
To fight—and die if need be), heard the call
Of surest death that to their lot would fall.

XIII.

"Colonel," they cried, "We came to fight indeed
For old Japan; and we are not afraid
To die in glorious battle, and no heed
We'd pay to life if only we had made
Some gain against the foe. But dearly paid
With flesh and blood already is the soil
And vain and useless has been war's turmoil.

XIV.

"At home our wives and children are; we love
Their lives much dearer than our dearest thing
And if we live, for them we live and move;
But if we fight and die to them we bring
Hardship and famine, tears and sorrowing.
Yet if this charge could be our country's gain
Eager we'd be to be our country's slain."

XV.

Into the colonel's eyes there came a look
Thoughtful, far-off. There came before his sight
His home, his wife, and in some shady nook
Under a tree, two children played in bright
Apparel wrought by mother's dear foresight.
"Forward!" he cried again, but no man moved.
For once their hearts shrank from the test un-
proved.

XVI.

Turning his scornful back upon the throng
He clambered o'er the rampart, sword in hand
Uplifted, pointing foe-wards, and along
Its steely length, for a time, a shining band
Of sunlight flashed; but as it vaulting fanned
The lead-filled air, it burst into pell-mell
Of shattered, shimmering stars that shaming fell.

XVII.

Full thirty steps he advanced into the jaws
Of merciless death, the waving stump of sword
Held in his hand; when, like a sea with flaws
Of wind disturbed, the hesitating horde
Of men, faltering away; then with accord
Of headlong, wild emotions, bursting large,
Poured o'er the works and followed to the charge.

XVIII.

Like a great wave that towering o'er the sea
Comes to the land, and sweeping all before
Swishes along the beach o'erwhelmingly,
But as it rolls it slackens gets and lower,
And sinking in the sands is seen no more;
So swept the human tide along the plain
Faintly, to lap the hillside with its slain.

XIX.

Thus Ichinohe charged and thus all died.
A bootless charge, a bootless death indeed
For him and for the brave men at his side.
And yet not half so bootless, for the seed
Of glorious victory was planted by the deed.
And when the sun returned to grace the day,
Japan had won the works in fierce affray.

XX.

Ye widows of Japan with purest tears
That are welled up from mortal eyes and brake
Down mortal cheeks; with trembling lip that fears
To ope lest it some cowardly outcry make,
Weep not, mourn not, your husbands' joy partake
For now their spirits freed from earthly care
Have homeward flown to hover round you there.

YOKOHAMA AMATEUR ROWING CLUB.

An unofficial Regatta was held inside the har-
bour by members of the above Club on Saturday
afternoon. The weather was cool and somewhat
unpropitious and the water decidedly lumpy for
rowing. The usual diversions of music and dan-
cing at the Boathouse being missing on this occa-
sion, the attendance of visitors was naturally small.
Mr. A. L. Mottu officiated as Judge and Mr. F.
J. Hall as Starter. The events follow:—

SKIFF RACE (Handicap) HEAT 1.

W. B. Mason, Jr.	15 seconds 1
D. Weed	Scratch 0
W. Graham	15 seconds 0

Mason got to the front before half the distance
was covered and gradually increasing his lead
even easily.

HEAT 2.

E. A. Wiedemann	15 seconds 1
R. G. Holmes	15 seconds 2
L. Stornebrink, Jr.	5 seconds 0

Wiedemann won by about 3 lengths, Holmes
second.

FINAL.

Wiedemann scratched for the final, which was
won easily by Holmes from Mason by 4 lengths.

"FOURS"— $\frac{1}{4}$ Mile.

Bow.	R. G. Holmes	139
2	L. Stornebrink	138
3	N. G. Brunn	171
Str.	B. J. Jackson	198
Cox	J. Abbey	220

"SEAMEW."

Bow.	W. B. Mason, Jr.	131
2	E. A. Wiedemann	165
3	O. Strone	203
Str.	D. Weed	139
Cox	L. Mottu	140

"DARTER."

Bow.	A. Casati	125
2	L. Wilson	146
3	A. W. Talbot	145
Str.	C. L. Timm	156
Cox	G. Kenderdine	138

"FLAMINGO."

Bow.	A. W. S. Austen	145
2	F. S. Booth	138
3	A. J. Coyne	145
Str.	G. R. Totton	148
Cox	E. J. Moss	140

Flamingo was scratched and the race between
the other three resulted in a win for the Swan,
stroked by Jackson, by about 4 lengths. Time
6m. 15s.

"PAIRS" (New Boats)— $\frac{1}{4}$ Mile.

Bow.	A. J. Coyne	158
Str.	L. Stornebrink, Jr.	132
Cox.	J. Abbey	115

"Sheldrake."

Bow.	A. Casati	125
Str.	A. W. S. Austen	144
Cox.	E. J. Moss	140

"Scamp."

Bow.	H. J. Hearne	150
Str.	A. W. Talbot	145
Cox.	G. Kenderdine	138

Scoter won after a good race by a little over a
length from Sheldrake, in 5 min. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

SCRATCH FOURS—P.M. Wharf.

Bow.	Eagling	138
2	Stornebrink	138
3	Hearne	138
Str.	Talbot	138

"FLAMINGO."

Bow.	Wilson	138
2	Mason	138
3	Brunn	138
Str.	Charlesworth	138

"SEAMEW."

Bow.	Weill	138
3	Coyne	138
Str.	Timm	138

"DARTER."

Bow.	Bagnal	138
2	Casati	138
3	Holmes	138
Str.	Mottu	138

Swan pulled to the front about half-way home
and won by a couple of lengths, Flamingo finish-
ing second, half a length ahead of Seamew.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

On Saturday afternoon a large reception was given to the lady members of the Sho-rei-gikwai, an association for helping the families of soldiers, by the King's Daughters Circle at No. 1 Bund, the residence of Mrs. H. Irving Bell, who had kindly thrown her house open for the occasion. The entrance and interior of the house were decorated with the flags of England, Japan and America, and at the end of the main room the motto of the Circle was written in silver letters on a purple background.

The leader of the Circle, Mrs. Manley, the Vice-leader, Mrs. Lowder, and the Directress, Mrs. Swain, assisted the hostess in welcoming the guests, over a hundred in number. The town band played selections at intervals during the afternoon and the following programme of music was also rendered:—

- 1.—Piano.....Polonaise Militaire.....Chopin.
Mrs. Swift.
- 2.—Song....."Answer".....Robyn.
Mrs. Walter.
- 3.—Song....."The Year's at the Spring".....Hartog.
Miss Thomas.
- 4.—Piano....."Cascade du Chaudron".....Bendel.
Mrs. Swift.

The two last items were deservedly encored and each performer received a tasteful floral tribute. A beautiful basket of flowers was also presented to Mrs. Watanabe, head of the Ladies Committee of the Sho-rei-gikwai, by Mrs. Irving Bell's little daughter.

The company then partook of tea and light refreshments: tables decorated with the colours of the Circle, purple and silver, being laid in two large rooms and the wide verandah, the young ladies of the "King's Daughters" attending to the refreshment of their guests. Mrs. Irving Bell presided at one end of the principal table, having Mrs. Watanabe on her right hand, Mrs. Manley taking the other end. During tea the hostess addressed those assembled in the following words, which were listened to with profound attention:—

Madame Watanabe.—Friends and fellow workers: I have asked you here to-day to meet the Japanese ladies who like ourselves are interested in the work of our Society. I would first draw your attention to the beautiful and appropriate words of the motto of the "King's Daughters' Circle."

Look up and not down,
Look forward and not back,
Look out and not in,
And lead a hand.

With stirring words like these before us, free from doctrine, dogma, or creed, can we not grasp their full meaning, and try to live up to them in our daily lives? Each one of us can do much to aid the sufferings of our fellow creatures, not through warfare only, but in peace alike. This country has just passed through a great war, which has redounded to its prestige and credit, but which has left in its train (as all wars do) much distress amongst the families of its soldiers at the front. It is now the time to give these a helping hand, and do something in our power to enable them to earn their living. It is the endeavour of the Society to give employment to those who are without means, so as to make them self-supporting; and by giving the labour we strengthen the character of the people, and help them to lead independent and useful lives. Each one of us has her appointed aim in life but we are all striving for the same good. I do ask you to think earnestly of the aims of this Society. We must not imagine that by merely becoming members or putting our names to subscription lists, we are doing all that is necessary. It is not so, we are to be workers who will stand together and wholeheartedly work without ostentation, giving as much of our time as we can to further our plans, and to realize our hopes for the future: the older members giving us the benefit of their advice and experience. Now there is started in the Society a "King's Little Daughters Circle," some of them are present to-day, and I would ask them to help us also; they can do much through unselfishness and by interesting themselves in their poorer little sisters, who are not placed so happily in this world as they are. I take this opportunity of thanking you, one and all, for your kind attention, and I close wishing every success to our united efforts.

A faithful Japanese translation was then given by a bright young girl, a pupil of the school at No. 178, Bluff. Mrs. Manley, for many years leader of the Yokohama Circle of King's Daughters,

replied, thanking Mrs. Bell for her kind hospitality and saying that it gave all the members of the Circle much pleasure to meet so many Japanese ladies, whose devoted labours had been so constant throughout the war, and they all hoped and desired that the foreign ladies would not be behindhand in their efforts to relieve the unfortunate. Mrs. Manley's speech was also translated and a Japanese lady rose to reply on behalf of Mrs. Watanabe, thanking the King's Daughters for their kindness and hospitality and expressing appreciation of the golden motto they had just heard; Mrs. Lowder acting as interpreter.

Some music and impromptu dancing by four little girls was much appreciated by the Japanese guests and the party broke up after the band had rendered the well known strains of "Kimi-ga-yo" and "God save the King" or "America," all feeling that the afternoon had been most enjoyable and had fulfilled its purpose of establishing cordial relations between the workers of the two co-operating Societies.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

We take the following extracts from the twentieth report to be presented at the annual general meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society, to be held in Van Schaick Hall on Friday, Oct. 13th, at 8.30 p.m., precisely:—

The Society has now upon its Roll some 317 members, besides 18 family ticket holders; 68 new members were enrolled during the past year, and 3 family tickets issued.

During the twentieth session the programmes in interest and variety have been quite up to the average. Ten excellent original papers were read, and six illustrated readings given. The uniformly large attendances at the meetings, and the enthusiasm evinced by members in its affairs, give ample proof of the healthy state of the Society. The musical programmes, in which many members as well as friends outside the Society took part, were all exceptionally good. The Committee desire now to thank all, who by their ready services, contributed so much to the success of these programmes.

The Society closed the season with a balance in hand of yen 476.55.

The Lantern has once again done yeoman service, and our heartiest thanks are due to Mr. Griffin for his unflinching and willing help in superintending the working of it.

Musical Competition.—In accordance with the resolution passed at the last Annual General Meeting, to continue the musical competitions, a competitive examination was held in April. Although the number of entries was nearly double that of the previous year, there is still room for much improvement in this direction, should the Society see fit to continue these competitions. There were in all 13 competitors. The judges were Mrs. A. Bellamy Brown, Miss Orth, Mr. W. K. E. Vincent and Mr. W. S. Argent, and their awards were as follows:—

- Division 1.—(No competitors).
Division 2.—1st. Muriel Cain.
2nd. Georgie Kenderdine.
Division 3.—1st. Bertie Cahusac.
2nd. Georgie Treize.
3rd. Iris Irwine (certificate).
Division 4.—1st. Jocelyn Beart.
2nd. Norah Tipple.

Essay Competition.—As only one essay was sent in this competition had to be abandoned, but it is hoped that the incoming Committee will be able to carry the project to a successful issue in the new session.

Coming of Age.—It will be noticed that this year the Yokohama Literary Society comes of age. We read in "Mo Hitotsu," an illustrated magazine published in May, 1889, that "the Yokohama Reading Circle was formed by a joint resolution of eight ladies and gentlemen—seven ladies and one gentleman in fact—who met at No. 221, Bluff, for that purpose on the 24th November, 1885." It was decided to hold regular fortnightly meetings at the houses of the different members, to have a session extending from October to May, and "to ensure one hour (more or less) being devoted to solid reading, the balance of the time to be taken up with music, comic readings, etc." In October 1887 bye-laws were drawn up. Starting with an average attendance of 27 at the meetings held during the first session, the Society grew each year till at length it became too large for the accommodation provided in the houses of members, and a move was made to Van Schaick Hall in 1889, in which year also the constitution was revised, and the title under which we are known was adopted. The growth of the Society has been con-

tinuous ever since, until even the Van Schaick Hall became too small to hold all who wished to attend its meetings, and several times a temporary migration has had to be made to the Public Hall. Fortunately the Trustees of the Van Schaick Hall have now enlarged their building, and we think the ample floor space now at our disposal will suffice for the needs of the Yokohama Literary Society for many years to come. The outgoing Committee are of the opinion that a special effort should be made to commemorate the 24th of November by a "Coming of Age" programme, and they commend the suggestion to the consideration of the Annual Meeting.

YOKOHAMA CHESS CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the Yokohama Chess Club was held at 5.15 p.m. on Monday at the Yokohama Men's Reading Room, 82 Main Street. Mr. John Griffin, President, occupied the chair and there was a good attendance.

The report and accounts, which have already been published, were adopted on the motion of Mr. W. B. Mason, seconded by Rev. W. T. Austen.

The chief subject of discussion before the meeting was a proposal that the quarters of the Club should be removed from the Club Hotel to the Reading Room, in which the meeting was held. It appeared that 21 members had intimated their desire to change while 7 were for remaining at the Club Hotel, and that since these opinions were elicited three or four others had expressed themselves as against the change. After some discussion, in the course of which appreciation was generally expressed of the treatment which the Chess Club had been accorded by the Club Hotel, it was proposed by Mr. E. C. Fox that the quarters should not be changed, and Mr. Bruce Milford seconded. Mr. W. B. Mason proposed that a change should be made to the Reading Room, and Mr. Pearson seconded. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. A. E. Pawsey) explained the conditions under which the Club would work in the Reading Room should a change be made.

A show of hands was taken, which resulted in 8 voting for the amendment (that a change be made to the Reading Room) and 6 against it. The amendment was therefore carried.

The ballot for officers and committee resulted as follows: President—John Griffin; Hon. Secretary, A. E. Pawsey; Committee, M. Beart, E. C. Fox, and E. Mendelson.

The PRESIDENT thanked the members for re-electing him but said he should have been glad of a holiday. He had been President, with the exception of one year, ever since the Club was founded, in 1890, and should have liked to see a more worthy man in the chair.

On the motion of the Hon. Secretary, seconded by Mr. Fox, a vote of thanks was passed to the President for his handsome prize.

The President briefly acknowledged the vote and the proceedings terminated.

YOKOHAMA ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The 17th annual meeting of the Yokohama St. Andrew's Society was held at 5.30 p.m. on Monday in the Club Hotel. Mr. A. J. McClure, President, was in the chair, and there was a large attendance.

The report of the President and Hon. Secretary (Mr. W. B. White) and the statement of accounts by the Hon. Treasurer *pro tem* (Mr. White) were adopted.

The following officers and Committee were elected: President, A. J. McClure; Vice-President, R. B. McKinnell; Hon. Treasurer, C. A. Fraser; Hon. Secretary, W. B. White; Committee: T. C. Anderson, F. O. Stuart, E. Coutts, H. C. Gulland, and H. V. Summers. It was decided to celebrate St. Andrew's Day by giving a ball, and the necessary arrangements to that end were agreed on after some discussion. A vote of thanks to the President brought the proceedings to a close.

A Russian soldier at Toyohashi died on Oct. 2nd. He had been suffering from consumption since the beginning of September.

CRICKET.

The Probable Interport Cricket Eleven had a chance on Saturday, of showing the stuff they are made of when they met a team of "The Rest," comprising fourteen players. As usual in Yokohama a late start was made, and only three wickets had been disposed of when the adjournment for tiffin was made. After the interval, however, the Probables were seen to great advantage. The bowling was stronger and the fielding decidedly smarter than the verandah Captains had expected, and altogether the prospects for the Interport Week seem brighter than before. The XIV. were dismissed for 85, Brady alone making any stand. On the Probables going in to bat some first class cricket was shown, though at first the run-getting was very slow, the extra hands in the field bothering the players a bit. The first two wickets fell for 26, Dr. Emerson being run out at 18, and H. W. Kilby caught by Samuel soon after. On Dixon and Moon being partnered the game brightened considerably, runs piling up in merry style; Dixon, however, being the largest contributor to the score. By 5 o'clock the light was failing rapidly and ten minutes later it was decided to declare. Four wickets had then fallen and the runs totalled 173. Scores:—

O. Strome, b. W. D. S. Edwards	2
E. N. Lambert, c. Duff, b. Mollison	13
A. Kingdon, b. Dixon	1
W. H. Sammel, b. W. D. S. Edwards	14
J. McClure, b. Moon	1
V. A. Hearne, c. Mollison, b. Moon	4
W. S. Moss, b. Moon	0
F. G. Correa, c. Mollison, b. W. D. S. Edwards	4
W. E. Detmold, c. Figgott, b. W. D. S. Edwards	2
G. G. Brady, c. Piggott, b. Mollison	21
H. S. Goddard, b. Mollison	1
G. W. Hawkins, not out	5
H. Goddard, b. Piggott	0
C. T. Mayes, b. Figgott	2
Extras	9
Total	85

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Dr. Moon	66	29	4	3
W. D. S. Edwards	78	12	8	4
J. M. Mollison	24	11	1	3
J. T. Dixon	36	20	2	1
F. S. G. Piggott	18	4	1	1
E. B. S. Edwards	13	2	1	—

INTERPORT PROBABLES.

Dr. Emerson, run out	10
H. W. Kilby, c. Samuel b. McClure	9
J. T. Dixon, c. H. Goddard b. Lambert	70
Dr. Moon, c. Kingdon b. Lambert	21
F. S. G. Piggott, not out	28
J. M. Mollison, not out	25
W. D. S. Edwards	—
E. W. Maitland	—
C. M. Duff	—
B. C. Foster	—
E. B. S. Edwards	—
Extras	10
Total	173

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
J. McClure	66	34	3	1
A. Kingdon	60	37	—	—
W. E. J. Detmold	6	14	—	—
G. G. Brady	36	40	—	—
E. N. Lambert	42	26	—	2
O. Strome	12	12	—	—

YACHTING.

There was a fine sailing breeze blowing from East-North-East on Saturday. *Maid Marion's* broken mast not having been replaced, there were only two starters in the first race, for the 39 raters. *Kingfisher* crossed the line just ahead of *Mary*, and showing better speed than she has ever done before in any of her races, had a lead of about half a minute at the Harbour Entrance. They had a close fetch on the port tack to the Quarantine ship, where *Mary* was still a trifle more to the bad. Easing off sheets, they had the wind on the port quarter on the leg to the Widow Buoy, and when about half the

distance had been covered, *Kingfisher* seemed to be increasing her lead steadily, but as they approached the buoy, *Mary* pulled up a trifle on the leader, being, however, just one minute behind as they hauled on the wind for the return. There was a considerable sea running off the spit, and it evidently interfered with *Kingfisher* more than with her opponent, as *Mary* began to gain at once, eating out to windward, as well as outfooting the bigger boat. *Kingfisher* tacked across *Mary's* bows with the evident intention of getting on her weather bow, but *Mary* was ramped along a good full, and avoided the delicate attention, getting clear with *Kingfisher* dead abeam to windward. Captain Weston then sailed his boat along full and hard to catch *Mary's* wind, but just as he seemed about to succeed, *Mary* was nipped out across his bows, and the positions were reversed, the *Kingfisher* safe in Chancery. *Mary* was 45 seconds ahead at the Quarantine Ship, and making a smarter gybe at the Harbour Entrance, crossed the finishing line 2 minutes, 10 seconds ahead. By the arbitrary handicap the two boats were sailing level, and *Mary* takes the prize. In this race, the new boat made a much better showing than she has done hitherto, and had the wind not lightened slightly on the return journey, *Mary* might not have caught her.

Five boats of the 21 Rating Class started at 2.15 p.m., their course being round the Widow Buoy, via the Lightship. *Atnee* soon assumed the lead, and increasing her distance, was several minutes ahead, when close by the outer mark her rudder head broke, and she had to give up the race. The other four completed the course, *Edna* finishing first and taking first prize; *Pele* getting the second. Times at the finish:—

	Finish.	Club time.	Corrected Club time.	Handicap.	H'cap.
<i>Edna</i>	3.59.58	scratch	3.59.58	3m. 20s.	3.56.38
<i>Pele</i>	4.21.0	do	4.21.0	3m. 20s.	3.58.50
<i>Winsome</i>	4.6.35	do	4.6.35	6m. 40s.	3.59.55
<i>Lily</i>	4.14.58	8m. 24s.	4.6.34	13m. 20s.	4.1.38

In the Lark Class, one boat only started, but returned without completing the course.

CHRIST CHURCH, YOKOHAMA.

The dedication festival of Christ Church, Yokohama, was held on Sunday and despite the cold, miserable, rainy weather attracted large congregations. At the early service some 45 communicants were present, while at Mattins the attendance was far above the average. The prayers were read by the Incumbent, the Rev. W. P. G. Field, M. A.; the Rt. Rev. Bishop Awdry read the lessons (earlier in the day he had addressed the 1st Yokohama Company of the Boys' Brigade at their opening Sunday morning service for the new session); and the Ven. Archdeacon Jeffries preached. In the course of the service the Rev. W. Field announced the receipt of gifts to the Church during the year. These comprised a brass reading desk for the Pulpit; a lump of silver (a member of the Church who was an athlete, just before leaving Yokohama, took all the first prizes which he had won in various competitions and had them melted down; the proceeds he had presented to the Church to make a vessel to be used during the Holy Communion Service: it was decided to have the lump of silver made into one if not two flagons); fittings for the electric light installation in the Nave and the side aisles, and yen 100 from another party to defray the cost of such installation.

The *Jiji* has a telegram from Shanghai to the effect that the report and accounts which were submitted by the directors to the shareholders of the Russo-Chinese Bank at the general meeting on July 8th have been published. According to the accounts, during 1904 the net income was three million roubles in round figures. Out of this sum, roubles 100,500 was set apart as a special reserve to meet losses sustained as a result of the war; roubles 114,486 as ordinary reserve; roubles 364,517 as a reserve for pensions to employees, etc.; and a dividend to shareholders of 4 per cent. A balance remains of roubles 160,217, which was carried forward to next account.

THE LAW COURTS.

CLAIM ON SHORT-DELIVERY OF CARGO.

A case instituted by Messrs. Mendelson Bros., No. 273, Yokohama, against the Ocean Steamship Co., and the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., (whose Yokohama agents are Messrs. Butterfield and Swire), claiming yen 1,200 with interest at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum from August 2nd this year to the execution of judgment, came up on Oct. 3rd in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. H. Sato and defendants by Mr. Ideura.

Plaintiffs' Counsel stated that the two shipping companies are carrying on their business jointly in England, and their representatives in Yokohama are Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. In January this year, the F. R. Southerly Tinplate Co. shipped 249 cases containing tin-plates with the mark of "M.B.P." in rhombus—the weight of each case being 216 lbs.—by the *Kaisou*, one of the steamers owned by the defendants. In February they shipped 257 cases containing similar material, with the mark of "M.B." in triangle—each case weighing 170 lbs.—by the *Dioneda*. These goods were consigned to the plaintiffs. Bills of lading were duly issued by the shipping firm. In June and July, the ships arrived at Yokohama. After the landing of the cargoes, the plaintiffs found that the number of cases was short. Two hundred and one cases only out of the lot shipped by the *Kaisou* were delivered, leaving a shortage of 48 cases, and 233 cases only were delivered by the *Dioneda*, leaving a shortage of 24 cases. The two short-deliveries amounted in value to yen 840 and yen 360 respectively, the sum claimed. Plaintiffs conducted negotiations with Messrs. Butterfield and Swire up to Aug. 2nd for the delivery of all the cases. The agents, however, did not give delivery or state a definite reason.

Defendants' counsel contended that the 48 cases and 24 cases alleged by the plaintiffs to be short were detained in a warehouse in the Customs compound and the defendants very often asked plaintiffs to take delivery. The latter, however, refused to do so, and the goods are still lying there untouched. At this stage, defendants' Counsel asked the Court to ascertain the nature of the packing of the tin-plates in dispute. The plaintiffs' Counsel, producing two Bills of Lading, said that the cases were perfectly made of wood planks and were all in "good condition" as certified by the shipping documents. Defendants' counsel added that he had not seen the cases personally, he could not give further explanation as to the nature of the packing.

Referring to the copies of the Bills of Lading, the defendant's Counsel stated that tin-plate is a special kind of cargo. Consequently a special clause is arranged in the Bills of Lading providing that each case is lined with tin and its outside protected with iron hoop. This arrangement had been agreed upon between defendants and shippers in accordance with the British shipping laws. If not contrary to any of the Japanese laws, the contract between the parties must be held valid in Japan. Now all the cases in dispute were not made as stipulated in the contract so that any damage arising from imperfect packing should not be laid upon defendants.

Plaintiffs' Counsel said that the insistence of the defendants upon the nature of the packing of the cases did not enter into the present case. Messrs. Mendelson Bros., were not claiming for damage, but asking for the delivery of all the goods bearing the shipping marks described in the Bills of Lading.

Defendants' Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine as a witness, Kobayashi, an employee of Capt. Weston, the landing agent patronized by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. Counsel added that this Japanese was always attending to landing and shipping work at the hatoba.

The Court decided to summon him on Oct. 12th. The hearing was then adjourned.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The explorer Berrozza is dead.

Count Kawamura left Shimonoseki on Oct. 4th for Korea and Manchuria.

Prince Fushimi left Shimbashi on Oct. 3rd by the 6 p.m. train for Kyoto.

Prince Fushimi has gone to Kyoto to conduct religious rites for his ancestors.

The Crown Prince of Siam will pay a visit to Japan in March or April next year.

Prince Fushimi, the younger, vice-commander of a warship, is reported to have arrived at Nagasaki.

An official telegram from Vancouver says that Baron Komura has entirely recovered but that he is still weak.

Colonels Y. Sena of the Artillery and A. Nakamura of the Engineers were promoted to Major-General on Oct. 3rd.

On the morning of Oct. 2nd, Prince Kan-in paid a visit to the Yokosuka Naval station. He then proceeded to Hayama and had audience of the Empress.

Mr. E. C. Jeffrey has won the Captain's Cup on the links of the Kobe Golf Club. Mr. H. E. Daunt on Oct. 1st broke the record for Kobe with a score of 73.

At 10.54 a.m. on October 2nd, a sluggish shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama. The duration was 3 minutes and 25 seconds, and the direction west to east.

The *Stuttgart* and another German steamer left Shimonoseki on Oct. 3rd for Kobe. They have been chartered by the Russian Government to carry prisoners to Odessa.

The equipment of the new destroyer *Nenohi* at Kure having been completed, Commander Suzuki was appointed to her on Oct. 3rd. She was attached to the standing squadron.

A Maidzuru telegram reports that the repairs of the *Tango*, formerly *Pollawa*, have been completed. She will participate in the grand naval review to take place in Tokyo bay.

Marquis Ito on Oct. 3rd returned from Oiso arriving at Shimbashi by the 2.10 p.m. train. Subsequently, Marquis Tokudaiji, Grand Chamberlain, paid a visit to him at his official residence.

At 2.10 a.m. on October 4th, fire broke out in an unoccupied house belonging to Marquis Maeda in Shin-sakamoto-cho, Shitaya, Tokyo. Two buildings were burned down and one was partially damaged.

A lighter with 20 tons of coal, which left Yokohama on Oct. 3rd, was capsized off Haneda owing to a sudden gale. Three *sendoes* were saved by a junk from Tokyo and brought to Yokohama the following day.

Mr. J. Ogaki, the proprietor of the *Sakura Shimbu*, Tokyo, was arrested on Oct. 4th, and removed to the District Court. The *Fiji* says the charge seems to be in connexion with the recent disturbance.

A Chinese paper says that an American syndicate intends to purchase the coal mines of Fushun and Yentai, Manchuria, for which purpose a representative is conducting negotiations with the Japanese authorities.

The *Palamotta*, arriving at Hongkong from Calcutta, reported passing the *Shantung* bound south off Macclesfield Bank; she signalled that she had had her boiler burst, but no one was seriously hurt on board.

A few hours later, another outbreak occurred in Shinmachi, Akasaka, destroying thirty-seven houses including the residence of Mr. Nabeshima, one of the Masters of the Board of Ceremonies,

and a tobacco factory. Nine buildings were damaged. The cause is not yet known. The accident originated in the tobacco factory where many female workers were employed.

A Moji telegram to the *Hochi* reports that the combined squadron passed the straits on the morning of Oct. 4th in an easterly direction. The correspondent adds that the fleet is on its way to Tokyo for the grand naval review.

Commander Funakoshi, of the Naval Staff Office, left Tokyo on Oct. 3rd for Kobe to meet the British squadron under Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, which will shortly arrive there from Wei-hai-wei on its way to Yokohama.

A Shidzuoka telegram says that K. Wada, one of the employees of the Shidzuoka Commercial Bank, has absconded with a hundred thousand *yen* belonging to the bank. The institution consequently stopped payment on Oct. 4th.

T. Okahashi, a wealthy merchant of Osaka, murdered his wife on Oct. 3rd, with a revolver. Subsequently he tried to commit suicide with the same weapon but was prevented by employees. The cause is reported to be temporary insanity.

The final in the singles handicap of the K. R. & A. C. tennis tournament was played on Sept. 24th and resulted, after some good and close play, in a win for S. Wheeler (owe $\frac{1}{2}$ 30), who defeated S. Stephens (owe $\frac{1}{2}$ 30), the figures being 6-1, 6-2, 6-0.

The Emperor, at noon on Monday, entertained Lieut.-General Haraguchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Saghalien army and his staff. On the occasion, Princes Fushimi and Yamashina, and high officers of the army and navy now in Tokyo were present.

The construction of the Yokohama Electric railway's circuitous line—through Satsuma-cho, the street in front of the Customs, and Asahi-cho—will be completed within a week. The railway intends to open the line to traffic before the Emperor's Birthday, November 3rd.

The death of Mr. George Palmer, for 23 years P. & O. gunner in Yokohama, removes another old and worthy resident. Entering the P. & O. service in 1853, when a boy of 12, he remained faithful to the flag until the day of his death. He will be greatly missed.

While the launch conveying Messrs. Yamaza and Denison of the Foreign Office was coming ashore on Thursday from the *Dakota* it collided with a torpedo-boat. The launch had its bow damaged, the torpedo-boat its side. A harbour official was thrown into the water but was at once rescued.

A Moji telegram says that the American cruiser *Cincinnati*, which left Yokohama on Sept. 30th for Shanghai, went ashore north of Himejima, Bungo province, at 1 a.m. on Oct. 2nd. She floated the same morning at 9 o'clock, after having removed coal and water. Some hours later she arrived safely at Moji.

On the afternoon of Sept. 28th, the Ministers of State held a meeting in the official residence of the Premier, when Count Inouye and other elder statesmen, Marquis Yamagata, Chief of the Staff Office, and Mr. Matsuo, President of the Bank of Japan, were present. The *Nichi Nichi* believes that they discussed the new loan proposed to be raised abroad.

It is reported that Sir C. MacDonald will give a dinner party at 7.30 p.m. on October 16th at the British Legation in honour of Admiral Sir Gerard Noel who will shortly arrive at Yokohama. Prince and Princess Arisugawa, and others of the Imperial Family, the elder statesmen, Ministers of State, foreign ministers and their staffs, and Japanese high officers of the Army and Navy will be present. The invitations were issued on Oct. 4th.

Telegraphic advices received on Thursday morning announce the arrival in New York on the 4th instant of the raw silk and silk goods

which left Yokohama on the 17th of September by the steamer *Korea*, which is the fastest time ever made. Considering the great distance between the two points it is a matter of some consideration that freight can be handled so expeditiously, and it is safe to say that this is a feat that has never been done anywhere before.

In the Kobe Ku Saibansho on Saturday morning, says the *Kobe Herald*, the hearing took place of an action brought by Mr. Hashimoto Jirohichi, dealer in bicycles and machinery, Sannomiya-cho, Kobe, against Frank N. Shea, of the American Trading Company, Kobe, for the payment of *yen* 76.50, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. from June 6, 1905, until date of judgment, together with the costs of the proceedings. Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Hiyama, but Defendant sent an employe named Hiyoshi Riukichi to present him. The Court declined to allow this person to appear on behalf of the Defendant, and the proceedings were treated as undefended, with the result that, after Plaintiff's Counsel had given particulars of the supply of automobile tyres to Defendant, the Court gave judgment for the Plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with permission for provisional execution on deposit of *yen* 50.

OJI ORPHANAGE FUND.

Since the *yen* 3,785 already announced, the following subscriptions to the Oji Orphanage Fund have been received and are gratefully acknowledged by the Committee:—

	Yen.
Nagatane Soma, Esq.	100
Mrs. Robert Graham Dun	200
Count Miniscalchi	15
Romulo Castaneda, Esq.	15
Anonymous	25
Mrs. Momosuke Fukuzawa	100
Shogo Ohashi, Esq.	100
Dr. Tatsukichi Irizawa	150
Mrs. Koike	20
Mrs. Sato Kawamura	50
Miss A. C. Hartsborne	25
Lieutenant & Mrs. Marble	10
Viscountess Nagaoka	30
Baroness Hanabusa	30
Mrs. Kichibei Murai	10

Total to date4,665

Further subscriptions are earnestly requested and may be sent to Mrs. Huntington Wilson, Treasurer, at the American Legation, or to any of the other ladies of the Committee, who are Viscountess Nagaoka, Viscountess Okabe, Baroness Hanabusa, Mrs. Chinda, Mrs. Yamawaki, Mrs. Kusaka, and Miss Tsuda.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JAPANESE PUBLIC COMPANIES' ACCOUNTING.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Referring to the editorial appearing in your paper of this date entitled "Not founded on facts," based on a letter I wrote to the *Advertiser* under date of September 27th., I beg to state that I have read it over with the greatest care and it seems to me that you have made the matter of the Seoul-Fusan Railway dividend even worse than I thought it was.

You state the accounts as follows:

	Yen.
Net profits	8,696
Government guarantee fund.....	316,738
Total	325,424
To legal reserve.....	424
To dividend	325,000

Here is an example of a company earning *yen* 8,696 and paying a dividend of *yen* 325,000. The Government subsidy has nothing to do with this view of the accounts. A subsidy is given to help along a company of national importance to make it self-supporting in time and not for the personal enrichment of the shareholders. The Government has given this sum to the Railway Company yet the company has not received a dollar's benefit from the amount. It has been calmly transferred to the pockets of the individual shareholders.

The time will come when the Government will expect something besides the satisfied air of the share-

holders to show for its money and if it should withdraw its subsidy what would become of the company?

The common reply I hear out here when speaking of high dividends is:—"Anything the company earns belongs to the shareholders and should be paid to them." What false financial premises could be imagined? A corporation has certain moral responsibilities; it must be honest with the Government it operates under, the general public, the holders of its securities, and lastly its shareholders who are part and parcel of the corporation and who should feel their responsibility.

It goes into a foreign market and borrows money on its prospects of a successful business. Now is it right for the company to pay out everything it earns in dividends to the present shareholders, who probably soon get their money back and then sell out at the high quotations the dividends cause? The company has a period of depression; dividends and interest cease and when the bondholders take charge they find the plant run down and at a forced sale the bonds realize little and the stock nothing. Who is to blame for such a situation except the directors who declared the false dividends?

If Japanese corporations wish to borrow money abroad have not the lenders a right to demand that their interests should be looked after as well as those of the stockholders? And how can the bonds be looked after except by keeping the plant in the highest state of efficiency and building up a surplus and sinking fund?

Very respectfully, An AMERICAN.
Yokohama, September 30, 1905.

[There are other questions. The point we made was that our correspondent had been misled into lumping the Government's guarantee fund, into the same total with the company's actual earnings.—Ed. J. M.]

THE KEI-FU RAILWAY.

(To the Editor of the "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—For the benefit of the travelling public I beg you to give space to the following statement of the condition of the Kei-Fu Railway between Fusan and Seoul. I passed over the line on the 21st and 22nd September, having been given to understand at the Company's offices in Tokyo that communication would be uninterrupted and that the regular train schedule published by the company was in force.

The express train advertised to leave Fusan at 8 a.m. to arrive at Seoul at 9.45 the same day is not running. The Company's steamer, an excellent new boat, from Shimonoseki to Fusan, crosses the straits every alternate day, leaving Shimonoseki about 7 in the evening and arriving at Fusan after a run of eleven or twelve hours. The first practicable train leaves Fusan at noon, and one is obliged to pass the night at Taikyū, five hours north, under the present running schedule. There are two very comfortable Japanese hotels at the last named place. The journey is continued, leaving Taikyū at 6 a.m. and arriving at Seoul at 10 o'clock the same evening. There are two breaks in the line in this day's journey, the bridges between I-in and Yokusen, and Heison and Shimanshin having been carried away by recent heavy rains. There are no first class carriages on the line between Yokusen and Heison, a two or three hours run, though the company sells a through first class ticket without giving notice of this.

It is well to carry a supply of food for the meals to be taken on the train. I found that the Company's advertised dining-cars provided nothing but a few tins of inferior preserved meats and tea, in the way of European food; and the hours when these scanty supplies could be obtained were very strange.

In my judgment the railway will not be in condition to make the run between Seoul and Fusan without interruption for several months to come. The Company surely owes this information to intending travellers who make inquiries at their offices, for, while the journey can be made with reasonable comfort if one is forewarned as to the conditions, it is both uncomfortable and annoying to undertake it in the belief that normal conditions prevail.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully, "ATTACHÉ."
Seoul, September 24th, 1905.

"KINJO MARU" RELIEF FUND.

To the Editor of the "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I feel some hesitation in asking you to publish in your columns the long list of the subscriptions received by me for the above fund, which is now closed with a total of 3,370 yen; but it is only right that public acknowledgement should be made of the generous contributions received locally. It was my intention to personally distribute relief in the nearer localities—in Shikoku alone there are living some seventy-five families of the victims of the *Kinjo Maru* disaster. As I have, however, been furnished with complete details of all the

families connected with victims of the disaster, I believe that relief will reach the needy ones in a practical way by money remittance sent direct through the authorities of the localities where they reside. Several urgent cases have already been attended to in that way. I fear that the names of several contributors, whose subscriptions have been received, have by an oversight been left out of the list; I apologise for the omissions, also for any other errors that may have occurred.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

HENRY BONAR.

Kobe, October 2nd, 1905.

THE "KINJO MARU" RELIEF FUND.

Total: Yen 3,370.00.

H. Bonar	50	Mrs. Aparcar	5
J. B. Renties	30	Mrs. Katsura	10
W. M. Royds	15	Officers S.S. <i>Barotse</i>	50
A. MacDonald	5	Whymark & Thomp-	25
E. H. Hunter	50	son	25
"Japan Chronicle"	10	Great Eastern Hotel	5
H. Lucas	20	W. H. B.	2
P. H. McKay	5	Capt. Bee (S. S.	5
R. Ross-Reid	5	<i>Bengloe</i>)	5
A. Madella	10	A. H. Groom	10
A. Drewell	10	Capt. Eden	10
J. Scrymgeour	5	W. A. Bradley	5
M. Scudamore	2	Capt. A. Murray	10
J. Adamson	10	C. P. R.	10
W. Sutherland	5	H. Pelteri	2
E. W. Noell	10	H. B. Blehr	5
G. M. Spence	2	A. German	2
W. Campbell	25	H. E. Cooke	1
A. R.	5	S. S. Skipworth	1
Samuel Samuel &	100	S. Fiedler	5
Co.	100	M. G. Shea	5
Pax Vohiscum	50	J. Baiss	5
E. D. Jenkins	50	G. Felkins	1
J. Hodgson	25	C. Cox	2
H. D. Tarver	25	A. D. Moody	1
F. S. Guiston	25	G. W. Ehrig	1
Alan V. Coules	15	J. W. Franklin	10
E. L. Fitch	25	Seth and Co.	25
J. W. Henderson	20	J. E. Raymond	1
R. J. Tillet	15	Oriental Hotel, Ltd.	25
O. Johnstone	15	G. A. Adam	5
T. Yatsu	25	H. Russell	5
A. H. Dare	25	Capt. Wright	5
J. MacLennan	25	W. H. Price	10
J. Ellerton	20	Geo. A. Derby	5
G. J. Penney	20	P. Fenwick	5
Matthew Brown	25	H. D. James	10
E. D. Sassoon & Co.	25	Capt. Kreiderer	10
C. N. Crosse	25	F. Devenish	10
Agents E. A. S.S. &	25	K. Sakai	5
Co., Ltd.	25	S. J. David and Co.	15
Agents for Ben Line	25	E. A. Hillel	1
of Steamers	25	Capt. Thompson	5
P. L. Spence	5	<i>Beworthick</i>	5
A. J. Cornes	25	Capt. Grimes, <i>Seneca</i>	5
Butterfield & Swire	50	"A Friend"	5
W. W. Campbell	10	T. W. Hellyer	50
T. Longmire	5	Dr. Thornicraft	25
F. E. White	10	H. A. Xavier	1
Louis Tartars	10	"Kobe Herald"	10
G. E. Wisen	3	J. Sutor	25
G. Hultgren	3	J. Lyons & Co.	10
W. Thompson	3	Owners of the <i>Banza-</i>	1,000
D. Thompson	3	<i>long</i>	1,000
S. C. Sebastiany	3	Captain, Officers and	3
A. Fraesgaard	3	Men of H.B.M.S.	3
W. H. Lambelle	2	<i>Andromeda</i>	130
Gan. Marchant	2	M. B.	10
E. Mollenson	5	A. H.	25
A. Georgeon	5	W. H. P.	25
H. Muius	5	E. Fabaney	50
A. Hawthorne	15	K. R. Dandawala	10
H. Fitzgerald	5	President of the Nip-	100
A. Gadd	3	pon Yusen Kaisha	100
T. Stotter	3	A. H. Seaver	5
H. H. Terry	2	G. D. Morgan	5
Chinese Friend	20	"A Friend"	5
Katsura Yensaburo	30	G. Sale	25
J. Sinclair	10	Dr. Fowler	10
H. J. Marshall	25	A. J. Buckley	1
J. Clifford-Wilkinson	25	Strome & Co.	5
A. W. Crombie	25	Capt. Steeves, <i>Jason</i>	5
Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	25	A. Parkhill	2
A. N. Hansell	5	Pilot	10
Geo. J. Melhuish	10	S. Saito	5
H. V. Henson	10	Arthur Fisher	5
E. des Vieux	2	J. Officer	1
Captain Kettle	10	S. S. Oro	5

"SNIPE ON TOAST."

(To the Editor of the "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to call the attention of the police authorities, or whoever is entrusted with the enforcement of the game laws in this country, to the fact that game birds have for several days past been offered for sale in Yokohama,

although the game season does not open before the 15th inst. I am informed that prior to October last year the local hotel proprietors and restaurant keepers were cautioned by the police not to include game in their menus prior to the legal date; but I presume this caution has not been repeated, as it is currently reported that "Snipe on Toast" was one of the items offered to the guests at a recent complimentary tiffin given at one of the principal hotels in this town to some Japanese officials. I have also heard that a bundle of snipe was offered for sale to the proprietor of another hotel, but he, being a sportsman, became so angry that he threw the birds on to the kitchen fire and challenged the person who brought them to report the occurrence to the police. Needless to say this was not done.

If all hotel proprietors and heads of households would uphold the law and refuse to purchase game before the lawful date, the trapping and netting would soon cease, and sportsmen who have to pay a heavy license fee would have a chance at seeing a few birds when the season opens. All who are fond of birds will be glad to hear that an extensive movement is under weigh to bring the question of the exportation of bird skins before the Diet at its next meeting.

Yours faithfully,

FAIR PLAY.

THE INCARNATION.

[A Sermon delivered in the chapel of North Japan College, Sendai, on Sept. 24th, by Professor Borden P. Bowne, LL.D.]

For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, though he was rich, yet for your sakes he became poor, that ye through his poverty might become rich. II. Corinthians viii: 9.

This statement of doctrine occurs incidentally in an appeal to the church at Corinth for a collection in behalf of the persecuted Christians of Judea. The Apostle first mentions the liberality of the Macedonian churches; but with his delicacy of feeling and his belief in freedom he declines to lay down any rule for their gifts. The Corinthian brethren must decide for themselves. Still, in making their decision, he would have them remember the grace of the Lord Jesus and his divine sacrifice for them. To the Christian, ancient or modern, there could be no higher appeal. It is the sufficient rule and argument for all collections in His name. But our concern is not with the collection, but with the doctrine this incidentally set forth.

This doctrine, you will notice, is not presented as something new, but is assumed as something known: "For ye know the grace," etc. Our Lord had existed before His incarnation. He had been rich in the ineffable divine fellowship of the Father with the Son, rich in the glory which he had with the Father before the world was. As Paul declares in another passage, our Lord had originally been in the form of God, yet had not thought equality with God a thing to be insisted on, but emptied Himself, taking the form of a bond-servant and becoming obedient unto death, even the death of the cross. And all this had been done for our sakes. For us He became poor. For us He laid aside the glory which He had with the Father, and became subject to human limitations and conditions. And all was done in order that by this infinite love and sacrifice we might be lifted up to God. No one who allows any authority whatever to Paul can read these passages and suppose that our Lord's existence began in the stable at Bethlehem.

The doctrine I wish to consider is the incarnation of the divine Son for the revelation of God and the blessing of men. This is the aspect of the many-sided text to which I call attention.

And, first, a word as to what the Incarnation means. We are often tempted to interpret the doctrine by the imagination, and to conceive of our Lord as specially enclosed within the limits of a human form. Of course difficulties at once arise as to how He could be thus limited and confined, and superficial thought hastens to conclude that the doctrine is absurd and the fact impossible. But this results from a mistaken appeal to the imagination, which has no jurisdiction in the matter. We ourselves are not in the body as something that contains us. Being in the body means simply and only having a type of experience which is physically conditioned. Being in this world means only having a certain type of experience with certain forms and laws. Passing out of this world would mean only passing from one type and condition of experience to another. And being a man in general means only existence under certain conditions and laws. And if any being should become subject to the conditions, laws and limitations of human life, that being would by that fact and so far forth become in the only intelligible sense of the phrase a human being. Hence by the incarnation of our Lord, we mean that He became subject to the conditions, laws and limitations of human life, and

thus became in the truer sense of the word a man. In this sense He assumed and lived our life. This is intelligible, at least in its meaning, and this is enough. When we say more than this we soon lose ourselves in words and bad metaphysics.

If now we ask how this limitation is possible, the answer must be that we do not know; but just as little do we know how it is impossible. The progress of both scientific and philosophic reflection is making the problems of fundamental existence more and more mysterious, and, by revealing the limitations and relativity of our thought, is making thoughtful men more and more careful of pronouncing on what is possible or impossible apart from the indications of experience. The net result of theological study is that, while God in His absolute existence must always remain a fathomless mystery to us, we come nearest to the truth when we think of God as the Father, the Son, and the Spirit. This is the doctrine of the Trinity, a doctrine mysterious enough no doubt, yet after all the line of least resistance, both from the biblical and from the philosophical standpoint. There is no view that is not attended with great difficulty when we try to think it through. The conception of a community of persons in the unity of the divine existence is no worse off in this respect than the conception of a single and lonely personality without the eternal fellowship which moral life demands. Likewise, the net result of Christological thought is that Jesus was not merely the Son of Mary, but was also the Son of God, who took upon Him the laws and limitations of the human lot and thus became man in order that He might lift us to God. This is the doctrine of the Incarnation, which depends for its possibility on the other doctrine of the Trinity.

With this word on the meaning and the metaphysics of the doctrine, let us pass to consider its religious and practical significance. For it is not, as many have fancied, a barren curiosity of theological speculation if not a grievous affront to reason; it is rather the power of God unto salvation, and the central truth of Christianity. Of course in the limits of a sermon only hints and suggestions can be given.

And, first, the Incarnation contains the highest revelation of God. We have no call to consider what might be possible in worlds of which we know nothing; but in our human world God's highest manifestation of Himself is made in the incarnation of His Son. The revelation of power and intelligence is simple enough. A certain measure of goodness also may be shown in the beneficent arrangements of the natural world; but the highest revelation, the revelation of moral love in the highest degree, lies far beyond all these things and involves another order of manifestation altogether. Theology has said many things about the divine holiness, but it has been largely a negative and abstract thing. God has been conceived as governor, as promulgating and executing righteous law; and His holiness would seem to be exhausted in these things. The old philosophies hardly conceived God as ethical at all. They thought of Him as a kind of metaphysical perfection and were careful to free Him from much care or thought for His creatures as beneath His notice. God was made on the Epicurean model and sat apart.

"Where never falls the least white star of snow,
Where never lowest sound of thunder rolls,
Nor sigh or human sorrow mounts to mar
His sacred everlasting calm."

And this philosophy, which was little but a reflection of human vulgarity and selfishness, infected theology. Again, a great deal of our theology was written when men believed in the divine right and irresponsibility of kings, and this conception also crept into and corrupted theological thinking, so that God was conceived less as a truly moral being than as a magnified and irresponsible despot; while the thought of affirming that God is under any kind of moral obligation His creatures would have been shuddered at as absurd, if not blasphemous. The God of that theology could not have been imitated by man without infamy. But Christian thought has moved far away from this notion; and we have come to see that God is the most deeply obligated being in existence, and moral principles are as binding for Him as for us. In particular the attempt to conceive God as love has compelled the giving up of those absolutist notions of divine sovereignty which formed the foundation of theology a hundred years ago. We that are strong ought to bear the burdens of the weak, is seen to be a principle of universal application. A God of love must do works of love and all that love implies. Else love is not love.

We return now to the claim that the Incarnation is the highest revelation of God. If God had filled space and time with inanimate worlds, that would have revealed only power and skill. If He had filled the world with pleasure-giving contrivances, that would have revealed benevolence. If He had sent us prophets and teachers at no real cost to Himself, that too would be something; but it would not greatly stir our hearts toward God. Our love would go out to the prophets and teachers themselves, for

the toil and the pain would fall on them. In all beneficence of this sort God would appear simply as a rich man who out of his abundance scatters bounty to the needy, but at no cost to himself. A certain gratitude would indeed be possible, and along this line God would for ever remain morally below the moral heroes of our race. Their gifts cost. They put themselves and their heart into their work. They attain to the morality of self-sacrifice, and this is infinitely beyond the morality of any giving that does not cost. And there must ever be a higher moral possibility until we reach the revelation of God in self-sacrifice, until God becomes the chief of burden-bearers and the leader of all in self-abnegation. Then the possibilities of grace are filled up. There is nothing beyond this. The heroic, the self-sacrificing God stands revealed, and God makes the highest revelation of Himself.

And this is made possible in the Incarnation. The Father loved the world and gave His Son for its redemption. The Son leaves the glory which He had with the Father and enters into the human lot and becomes obedient unto death that He may reveal the Father and reconcile men to God. There is great mystery here, but through it all we get the impression of boundless love issuing in mysterious self-sacrifice, a work of love at boundless cost and pain for the salvation of a perverse and sinful world.

Let me put the matter in another way. Suppose there were anywhere a human being who sat down to enjoy himself in the face of the world's misery and pain and sorrow, and looked indifferently on woe and suffering which he might relieve, yet did nothing. What should we think of him? And suppose we magnify the human being until he becomes very great and wise and powerful, would not his selfishness become all the more horrible? And suppose we enlarge the conception until the being becomes all-wise and all-powerful, what then? Plainly such a being would be the monster of the moral universe. His greatness in all other respects would but emphasize the awful wickedness of his selfishness; and every act of self-sacrificing love on the part of men would be his condemnation. Nor would it help the matter if we called this being God. We that are strong ought to bear the burdens of the weak; and the strongest ought to be the greatest burden-bearer. In the moral world he that is greatest of all should be servant of all. There is no exception from this rule, not even for God Himself. Of course it is not a matter of legal obligation but of moral goodness. The courts know nothing of this matter, but love understands it. And love with all that love implies, is the highest and supreme duty on a moral system. Moral goodness, whether in man or God, does not consist in doing things beyond requirement, but in meeting for love's sake love's highest and supreme requirement. In the highest sense there is no such thing possible as transcending requirement; but there is such a thing as divinely doing what divinely should be done.

I know something of the arguments whereby we keep up our faith in the divine goodness in the presence of the world's pain and sorrow and the manifold sinister aspects of existence. I do not disparage them; upon occasion I use them; but I always feel that at best they are only palliatives and leave the great depths of the problem untouched. There is only one argument that touches bottom and that is Paul's question: "He that spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall He not with Him also freely give us all things?" We look on the woes of the world. We hear the whole creation, to use Paul's language, groaning and laboring in pain. We see a few good men vainly striving to help the world into life and light; and in our sense of the awful magnitude of the problem and of our inability to do much, we cry out: "Where's God? How can He bear this? Why doesn't He do something?" And there is but one answer that satisfies and that is the Incarnation and the Cross. God could not bear it. He has done something. He has done the utmost compatible with moral wisdom. He has entered into the fellowship of our suffering and misery and at infinite cost has taken the world upon His heart that He might raise it to Himself. This is the highest revelation. Of course the order of life is still mysterious. The mystery of pain is not yet solved. But in the presence of this revelation we say, with the Apostle: What shall separate us from the love of God? For He that spared not His own Son for our sakes must with Him give us all things; so that against all evils and distresses whatsoever we are more than conquerors through Him that hath loved us.

In such a world as ours the Incarnation contains the highest revelation of God. It is only a further specification of the same thought when I add that the Incarnation is the great source of the power of Christianity. In illustration of this claim consider the following facts: The chief value of the Christian revelation consists in its being a revelation of God. It is not primarily and essentially a series of verbal statements about God, but rather a description of what God has done and intends for men. And the

things said and done get their chief significance from the one who said and did them. Apply this to Christ Himself. He went far beyond Moses and the prophets in His insight into divine things; and if He were only a man like them, this would be all. He would reveal God as they did, by word only; and God Himself would not come near enough for self-revelation. But assume that the Incarnation is true, and the meaning and power of the whole are infinitely changed. Now we see God in act, in self-revelation. The divine Son is living the ideal human life before men to reveal the heart of God, to show us God's thought of humanity, and the way God would have us live. The Divine Son is bearing the sins and sorrows of men, and is faithful unto death; that He may know the love and righteousness of God and redeem the world unto Himself. The Divine Son identifies Himself with the least of these His human brethren, so that whatever is done to them is done to Him. These things are the essence of Christianity; but what becomes of them apart from the Incarnation? It is one thing if only a Jewish peasant uttered these words; it is quite another if the speaker was the Lord of life and glory. It is one thing if He who hung on the cross was only a good Jew of Nazareth, meeting an undeserved and shameful death—such things have happened before and since; but it is quite another if He was the Son of God who might have summoned twelve legions of angels, but who for love's sake endured the cross and the contradiction of sinners against Himself. The power is gone if we are dealing with Jesus the carpenter's son; for the power depends not on the words and deeds themselves, but on Him who said and did them. The infinite poverty appears only as we contrast it with the infinite riches; and only in this contrast is the infinite love revealed. The life and character of Jesus acquire their supreme importance only through the Incarnation.

The boldness of Christian thought at this point is a constant amazement and astonishment. Having ventured the great thought that God is love, it draws the appropriate conclusion. What shall a God of love do but works of love? And where shall love be found so surely as there where it is most needed? And where is the Divine help so much needed as here in our human lives? And where so Christianity, with sublime audacity and sublime logic recalls God from that far-off throne where our vulgar thought had placed him and finds him present to every soul and to every need. In the exercise of his love God has sent us rain from heaven and fruitful seasons and daily bread. But this was not enough. He also sent us prophets and teachers to reveal his will. But this also was not enough. There was a still higher thought, and Christianity dared to think it. It was that God himself should come into humanity for his supreme self-manifestation and for the redemption of man. And when the way had been prepared, the Divine Son appears as the Divine Redeemer. There is nothing beyond this. The possibilities of grace are exhausted. God has made the highest moral revelation of himself. He is seen at the head of all those who love, and for love's sake bear burdens and sacrifice themselves.

A Divine person working for love's sake a divine work for man's redemption is the centre of the Christian faith and the source of its power. Drop it out of our teaching, and though the external form and facts may remain unchanged, the life is gone nevertheless. Men wonder that Christian faith should cling so pertinaciously to this mysterious doctrine—mysterious to speculation, but clear to love—but the reason is that it contains all that is distinctively Christian. The self-sacrificing love of God, and even the ethical perfection and moral grandeur of God, are all bound up in this doctrine. That which stirs men's hearts has always been the condescension, the grace of the Lord Jesus, the cross, that is the self-renunciation, of Christ. Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he first loved us and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins. He loved us and gave himself for us. Now the revelation of love and righteousness is complete. And now not merely gratitude, but adoring love and absolute self-surrender, becomes possible on our part. Now intellect and conscience and heart and will alike can come to God and say, "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done." No wonder that Paul cries out: "God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ." No wonder that Peter declares that the angels desire to look into this grace of God. For surely in earth or Heaven there is nothing great or Divine besides. Thus the power of God's revelation has its chief source in the Incarnation. And we may be perfectly sure that no lower conception of God will permanently command the minds and hearts of men. We should not have reached the conception ourselves, but now that it has been revealed to us we see that something of the kind is a moral necessity if we are to think the highest thought of God. And there is a peculiar dialectic in human thought whereby we are

compelled to think of God as perfect or not at all. An imperfect God is none. As soon as a higher conception emerges we must adopt it into our thought of God, or see our faith in Him fade out until it vanishes altogether. A fairly good God we cannot abide. We can be satisfied with nothing less than the Supreme and Perfect. Hence it is that the Christian thought of God wins its way. It is the only one worthy of God or man. So far as speculation goes it is as thinkable as any other; and it is the only one that is able to inspire and perfect our human life. History is sufficient criticism of all others.

The disciple cannot dwell too much on this grace of God. It is our great source of hope and comfort. If God be any less than the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, I cannot see how He can have patience with us. Our best work is so poor, our wills so weak, our affections so wayward, that it is only as we consider God's infinite love revealed in the gift of His Son that we are encouraged to hope in Him. We look away from ourselves and all our work to the infinite grace above us in which alone we trust and by which alone we stand. Likewise this grace of the Lord Jesus is the perpetual motive and standard. No law, no mechanical measure, no fixed programme of rules, may be laid down for the Christian; that is mechanical religion. Neither may we prescribe for one another. Every one must be fully persuaded in his own mind and have his conscience unto himself. But let love rule. Let us not ask how little we may do, but how much. In all determinations of duty, of sacrifice, of devotion, let us remember the grace of the Lord Jesus that though He was rich yet for our sakes He became poor that we through His poverty might become rich. Finally, the Church must rely on the preaching of this grace for winning the hearts of men. The cross of Christ is what draws men. The cross of Christ is what reveals men to themselves. The sins and sinfulness of the world came out into clear consciousness only in the face of His cross. Constantine's legendary dream contains the truth for the Christian Church: In this sign thou shalt conquer.

And now we have considered the moral fitness and necessity and religious importance of the doctrine, what shall we say more, except to pray that God will give us some sense of the amazing grace of our Lord, and some sense of our obligation and some answering love on our part. Of course we shall never adequately appreciate the grace of the Lord Jesus; that is possible only to God himself.

"For none of the ransomed ever knew
How deep were the waters crossed,
Nor how dark was the night that the Lord passed
through
Ere he found his sheep that was lost."

But even to our inadequate apprehension it is clear that our eyes are sadly holden and our hearts strangely cold in this matter. May God in his mercy enlarge and enlighten us, lest we be overwhelmed with shame when in the light of Heaven we first compare the grace of the Lord Jesus with the selfishness of our response.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE HUNGARIAN SITUATION.

London, September 28.

The refusal of the Emperor Francis Joseph to listen to any changes in the Hungarian Army unites all parties in Hungary against the Crown. The leaders of the coalition have issued a manifesto denouncing the Sovereign's attempt to cripple the nation's control of its own affairs.

Reuter further telegraphs 37 words correcting the 237 word summary of the Anglo-Japanese treaty which his Shanghai agent so kindly sent us on Thursday. Surely this is a case of sending coals to Newcastle with a vengeance.

CONTINENTAL VIEWS ON THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

London, September 28.

The French Press has received the Treaty favourably. The papers state there is no reason why the Alliance should cause ill-feeling between England and Russia. They consider the safety of Indo-China is strengthened by the Alliance, as Japan is a Power with which France is in excellent relations.

Article 4 is viewed with alarm at St.

Petersburg, where this article is considered to be open to the widest interpretation.

A few weighty German papers consider the Treaty unobjectionable, but the rest declare it is most menacing. They urge a Russo-German counter-alliance, whereof they believe the visit of M. de Witte is the precursor, and advocate the inclusion of France.

ANGLO-JAPANESE SHIPPING COMBINE.

The *Standard* states that an Anglo-Japanese shipping combine has been formed, with a capital of five millions sterling, with offices in London and Liverpool. The latter will be partly staffed by Japanese. The combine is buying forty of Japan's purchased transports and several huge cargo-boats.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE "CHATHAM."

London, September 29.

The explosion carried out on the sunken steamer *Chatham* in the Suez Canal burst the vessel into pieces. There were three huge columns of water, sand and debris 2,000 feet high. The east bank was destroyed for a distance of 600 feet, but the left bank is undamaged. Dredgers and divers are already working and clearing away the debris. The railway and salt-water canal are intact.

THE MOROCCO AGREEMENT.

The French-German Morocco Agreement has been signed at Paris.

NELSON'S CENTENARY.

Later.

The Nelson centenary meeting will be held at the Albert Hall on the 21st October, when the British and Foreign Sailors' Society will hand to the Japanese representative a bust of Nelson, mounted on a pedestal made from oak from the *Victory*, for presentation to Admiral Togo.

BLOWING UP THE "CHATHAM."

London, October 1.

A further explosion is required to complete the demolition of the steamer *Chatham* in the Suez Canal. Traffic will probably be restored in ten days.

THE HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

Baron Fejervary has been reappointed Hungarian Premier. A later telegram says that in the Reichstag it was proposed that the respective parliaments should appoint deputations to meet in the spring to discuss revision of the laws of 1867 regulating the affairs of the two countries. The conviction was expressed that such revision would benefit both, as well as the Monarchy.

RUSSO GERMAN RAPPROCHEMENT.

Later.

There is much talk in Russian and German papers about a close *rapprochement* between the two empires as a rejoinder to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, an attempt being made to connect Witte's meeting with Buelow at Baden-Baden with a plan to reconstitute the balance of power.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN POLITICS.

The proprietary utterances of the Austrian Premier and other influences are contributing to appeal to more moderate Hungarians and to separate them from the Coalition.

SPEEDY RESUMPTION OF CANAL TRAFFIC.

Traffic will be resumed by all ships through the Canal about the 3rd instant.

THE KAISER AND M. WITTE.

London, October 2.

The Kaiser has personally decorated M. Witte with the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle.

THE HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

The Hungarian Coalition are arranging a grand torch-light procession on the 3rd instant past the Kossuth Club. The Socialists are arranging a simultaneous counter demonstration. The police are taking extensive precautions to prevent a fight.

THE SUGGESTED RUSSO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

The suggestion of a Russo-German Alliance is received coolly in Russia. Many prominent papers, including the *Novosti* and the *Russ*, advocate an understanding with England in preference to an alliance with Germany, which would involve Russia in fresh difficulties.

LOSS OF THE "SULLY."

London, October 3.

The French cruiser *Sully*, which went ashore last February in the Bay of Tongking, has broken in two. She cost a million sterling.

(Her cost is given by Brassey as £954,536.—Ed. J. M.)

STORM DEVASTATES AMERICAN COASTS.

A terrific storm has visited the coasts of the Gulf of Mexico, devastating large areas of cotton crop.

THE SUEZ CANAL CONGESTION.

Later.

The mails of thirty ships have been sent from Suez to Port Said by tugs.

PRESIDENTS RECEPTION IN WASHINGTON.

President Roosevelt has returned to Washington for the first time since the peace. He was greeted by 100,000 people, the demonstration being unequalled since the time of President Lincoln.

TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

President Loubet has opened in Paris a most important congress on tuberculosis.

RUSSIA AND TIBET.

London, October 3.

Kosloff, a Russian General Staff officer, has returned to St. Petersburg from Tibet, having visited Urga and seen the Dalai Lama, whose sole aim, he says, is to secure the independence of Tibet and remove British influence.

GERMAN TRADE IN THE FAR EAST.

A glowing account of the development of German trade in the Far East has been published in Berlin. The report emphasizes the successful competition of German with British shipping and declares that the Germans are ousting the British even at Hongkong and Singapore and in the Yangtze Valley.

CHINESE RAIDERS IN THE RAND.

London, October 4.

Repeated night attacks by wandering bands of Chinese miners against isolated houses in the Rand are causing grave uneasiness.

RUSSIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Air Ukase has been issued ordering immediate preparation of the regulations for the election of a National Assembly.

BARON KOMURA.

Baron Komura and Mr. Sato sailed from Vancouver by the *Empress of India*.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE FAR EAST.

Subscriptions are invited for one million sterling of debentures for the Japanese and Eastern Corporation formed in London to invest capital in Japan and the Far East in order to assist industrial development.

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

London, October 5.

Prince Buelow, interviewed by a Paris newspaper, says that German action in Morocco is purely unaggressive and defensive. Germany could not afford to see Morocco become a second Tunis. She advocates the abandonment of the idea that France and Germany are traditional enemies. Both Governments desire to increase the confidence between the two nations. He affirms that the existence of the Russo-German friendship must please France, who now knows that her ally has one friend more.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

Later.

It is reported that Paris bankers are negotiating the simultaneous issue in France, Germany, Great Britain and America of a Russian 4 per cent. loan of seventy million sterling at about 90. The loan will probably be issued at the end of the month.

AMERICA AND THE CHINESE.

The United States Cabinet has discussed the Chinese boycott of American goods and the Chinese complaint against the American Exclusion Laws. It has been practically decided that changes must be introduced in the present regulations.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Twenty-seven ships at Port Said are awaiting the re-opening of traffic.

(Received by the Naval Department.)

THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

The British naval squadron left Weihaiwei on the 2nd, and will arrive at Kobe on the 5th, remaining there two days, so that their arrival in Yokohama will be about the 9th. Commander Funakoshi has been sent to Kobe to meet the squadron.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

BARON KOMURA.

Baron Komura's health is greatly improved. He was to leave Ottawa on the 27th inst.

FOREIGN PRESS ON THE ALLIANCE.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, editorially traversing Sir Charles Dilke's statement that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance will excite the feeling of the German nation, argues as follows:—"There is no cause why we should feel alarmed about the present new Agreement, for we have not acquired any interests in Shantung such that their realization will be rendered difficult or impossible by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. What is cardinal to us in Shantung is our economic interest only, and since the Agreement guarantees equal rights for all Powers, there is no reason why it should impair our position in Shantung. The interests of our country, like those of England, do not require any special confirmation; the more so that the Anglo-German Convention still remains valid which was concluded on the 16th of October, 1900, with the object of preserving the interests and treaty rights of each of the two countries in China. We see no reason why the forming of this compact between Japan and England should inspire us with any umbrage."

The other principal German papers also take the view that the Agreement is not directed against Germany, but the Berlin *Tageblatt* says:—"The great conventional importance of the new Agreement is like that of the Triple Alliance or the Dual Alliance, and whereas the two alliances on the European continent are now more or less in their decline, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is plainly flourishing. It has correspondingly great force, and the limits to which its influence extends are not to be classed with those of the former Alliance. The Agreement is directed against Russia, but at the same time it is directed against Germany, and to deny the fact would be an error. For there is no assurance whether the Agreement guarantees Germany's territorial rights in China, and consequently the blow that it gives to the interests of the European Powers in China is like that of the Anglo-French *entente* in Morocco, only that in importance and magnitude of aim the two can not be spoken of simultaneously. It is a natural and necessary consequence that the Great States whose Asiatic interests are thus trespassed upon should unite to restore the balance as against this agreement."

Up to the present the French newspapers are unanimous in their approval of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement. The *Temps* says that a special change has been effected in the relations between Japan and England, and that even for Russia's sake the agreement is advantageous. The *Debats* takes the same view, and adds that the agreement is a guarantee of France's territorial rights in the Far East. Other French journals almost without exception adopt a similar tone.

The London newspapers are almost unanimous in their applause of the agreement. In its issue of September 27th *The Times* says:—"This agreement is altogether in accordance with our country's wishes and expectations; and its basis is the proper and strong policy of the previous compact, namely, that the contracting Powers mutually guarantee the interests they have in common. The spirit of the Agreement is conservative and pacific. It menaces no country nor does injury to any proper sentiment. There can be no hesitation in writing down in capital letters that to secure peace is its genuine aim. That its provisions are of high importance admits of no doubt, but if our country has taken a course not in accordance with its traditional policy, we may assert that it has been done after the greatest reflection and that it is in accordance with the fundamental principles of statesmanship." *The Times* concludes its argument thus:—"The Anglo-Japanese Alliance does not in the slightest degree diminish the necessity under which our country lies to protect its own rights. This Empire would injure its prestige if it attempted to shift any part of its burdens to other shoulders, and would be incurring danger. That is not the object of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement nor could it be effected by any alliance. What we hope and are persuaded is that the present Agreement will do away with the necessity of drawing the sword for several years to come. But we recognise it to be a duty which must not be neglected, a duty to ourselves and to our ally, to keep our sword sharp and to neglect no preparations for standing forth should occasion arise."

The arguments of the *Standard*, the *Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post* are identical in essentials though differing in details from that of *The Times*. The *Daily Telegraph* winds up its article by saying:—"Our plain

duty towards our strong ally is to be ourselves strong."

The *Daily Mail* regards the conclusion of the Agreement as an excellent thing, and explains that it meets with applause and welcome from the whole nation.

The *Tageblatt* publishes the gist of the *Novoye Vremya's* arguments about the new Anglo-Japanese agreement, as telegraphed from St. Petersburg:—"The Anglo-Japanese agreement will provoke an extreme feeling among the countries that have interests in Asia. But that feeling will disappear when a new coalition is formed to confront the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The question that must be decided in the near future is at what time and under the leadership of what country this coalition is to be effected. If the Anglo-Japanese Alliance guarantees peace, the new alliance intended to face it will be a still greater guarantee of peace. We imagine that this view is held in London also. We trust that by the formation of a new coalition satisfaction will be given to the British and Japanese Governments, who truly and sincerely unite for pacific objects."

The *Birshemyia Wedomosti* says that the Anglo-Japanese Agreement will soon place the whole of Asia under the guidance of the two allies.

Mr. Witte has had the rank of Count conferred on him.

The Vienna journals agree that the new Anglo-Japanese Alliance will preserve the peace of the Far East. The *Fremdenblatt* says that the treaty is a success for British diplomacy, and is at the same time an advantage for Japan. Thus in the event of any one strong State becoming paramount on land and on sea, or in the event of a number of strong states interfering with the balance of power, and in the event of Japan being unable to look on unconcernedly, this alliance will guarantee the *status quo* on the north-east. In return for such an advantage Japan has undertaken the responsibility of guarding India. It is not within the bounds of conjecture that such an occasion will ever arise, but the reflex influence of this alliance will be clear before long. The world remembers how France and Russia replied to the first Anglo-Japanese alliance by a special manifesto.

The *Neue Freie Presse* says that the new agreement is a result of the Russo-Japanese war and that it is easy to see that the alliance is directed against Russia. The fact that India has been added to the compact is a clear proof. Thus it may be said that the benefit of the war has accrued first to England. As for its efficacy to preserve the peace of the Far East the new treaty may be said to surpass the old, but whether the extension of Japan's political influence to Central Asia will finally make for the preservation of peace, is not yet clear. People who hold an opposite view of the question, and who consider that England's policy is habitually egoistic, may have their want of confidence in her strengthened. At all events the warning that the treaty conveys to Russia to keep the peace will be far more efficacious than any agreement come to at the approaching peace conference.

Another journal also says that Russia is the objective of the new treaty, and that it will at least have the result of strengthening the relations between Germany and Russia against their united enemies.

The New York *Tribune* says that Japan and England have concluded this new treaty for a special purpose. That purpose is in the first place to maintain the peace of East Asia. It is certain that no country whatever

can object to that. After witnessing a breach of the peace which involved great calamities, Russia who is now rejoicing in the re-establishment of tranquillity, and America who took the lead in proposing its re-establishment, can not of course have any objection to the Alliance neither can any of the countries that have signified their assent to another opening of the Hague Peace Tribunal. The second object of the agreement is to maintain the integrity of China and the policy of the open door. With regard to this we can not imagine that any Power whatever will depart from the position of approval which each avowed openly at the instance of America several years ago. Nor do we think that any Power whatever, because it wishes to aggress in China, or because it desires not to allow other States to enjoy equality of opportunities in the Chinese markets, will declare itself opposed to the Alliance. The third and last object is to preserve the *status quo* with regard to the territories and the political interests of the two contracting States. It is undoubtedly right and proper that the two Powers, desiring to prevent any disturbance of their dominions, should enter into a compact for that purpose. The *Tribune* then points out that the most thorough care has been exercised to eliminate from the document anything capable of being interpreted as a sense aggressive or injurious to other Powers, and winds up its argument thus:—"We fully expect that this Alliance will be acclaimed by the whole world. It is not the custom of the United States to contract such alliances, but we can not but feel pleased that our two neighbours have concluded an agreement so calculated to promote the purposes of peace, of international justice and of general civilization."

The *New York Times* says that the Anglo-Japanese agreement was unquestionably concluded for the purpose of insuring peace, but that there is great reason to fear lest it should bring about war. For whether from the point of view of human nature, or from that of political systems or national sentiment, it is impossible that two Powers, concluding an agreement which enables them to obtain control of one half of the biggest continent in the world, should at the same time succeed in not hurting the feelings of other Powers or obstructing their policy and designs. It amounts to this that the two allies regard as within their political sphere the whole of the Asiatic continent south of a straight line drawn from the Sea of Japan to the Caspian, and have issued orders for the erection of a notice warning off all poachers. This notice will be respected and tolerated by the world so far as regards Korea and India, for India is part of England's dominions, and Japan's right of supervision in Korea has now obtained recognition by the peace treaty. But it is not one Power only that by stretching out its hand towards China's dominions or fixing its eyes on them, has betrayed its ambition, and although the new defensive alliance will restrain the territorial lust of the Powers, there is no doubt that it can not completely eradicate it.

The *New York Times* then proceeds to discuss the interests of the United States:—"Hereafter the Japanese will have to show us how they preserve the open door. If Japan apply herself to peaceful enterprises with the same earnestness, industry and success that she showed in her conflict with Russia, and if she pushes her industry and commerce, it is not American goods that will enter the door opened in China

and Korea but for the most part Japanese goods."

The same journal discusses the position of Germany at Kiaochow:—"We find great difficulty in answering the question whether Germany will be able to continue making Kiaochow Bay a base, and in accordance with the policy of equal opportunities for all countries in China, will be able at the same time to avoid collision with this Agreement, which guarantees the independence and integrity of China. * * * We shall probably see a proposal for an alliance between Germany and Russia, or between Germany, Russia and France as a set-off to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and the Powers that retain a lust for territory will seek some means of achieving their purpose even though they encounter the necessity of having to break the united strength of Japan and England."

The *Novoye Vremya* says:—"The compact just concluded has for object to secure the preëminent position of Japan and England on the continent of Asia. It is therefore opposed to any countries having interests on that continent or about to have interests there. Hence it is opposed to Russia. The balance of power has not merely been disturbed by this alliance but may be said to have been actually overthrown. The compact is explained as not hostile to any third Power, especially Russia, nor does its text contain any expression of hostility, but in spirit it gives a heavy blow and seeks to dominate any State having interests in Asia. The only way to correct this domination is to oppose to it a political combination. What steps towards that end should be taken, what countries should compose the alliance, what form it will assume—these are questions of the near future. If the Anglo-Japanese Alliance really promotes peace, the new alliance to which it gives rise will still further promote peace. If England and Japan really desire peace in Asia, they should welcome this new alliance."

The *Russ*, which has of late advocated an Anglo-Russian rapprochement says:—"This Anglo-Japanese alliance is a new political work. Compared with the former alliance the limits of its applicability are different and it embodies great danger for Powers having interests in the Far East. Nevertheless Russia desires peace alike in the Far East, in Central Asia and in the Near East."

The *Slava*, reputed to be an official organ, takes the same view as the *Berlin Tageblatt*. It says also:—"This new compact is opposed to Russia and to all the civilized States of Europe. It means the extension of the Monroe Doctrine to the whole of Asia, and it thus gives a heavy blow to the countries of Europe." The same journal attacks England's procedure in the matter, and accuses the Japanese Plenipotentiaries of having had cognisance of the alliance during the Portsmouth Conference.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Pera, British steamer, 4,916, A. L. Valentini, 29th Sept.—London via ports Kobe 28th Sept., Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Esikdale, British steamer, 1,926, G. W. Duff, 29th Sept.—Rangoon, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Selan, Norwegian steamer, 865, E. Fingalsen, 29th Sept.—Newchwang, General.—Yamagata-ya.
Chenani, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 30th Sept.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Lyra, American steamer, 3,516, G. V. Williams, 30th Sept.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 28th Sept., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Caledonian, French steamer, 2,100, Gregory, 30th Sept.—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe 29th Sept., Mails and General.—M. M. S. S. Co.
America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,460, P. H. Going, 30th Sept.—Kobe, 29th Sept., Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Belgian King, British steamer, 2,153, J. Hayton, 30th Sept.—Yokkaichi, 29th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Pocasset, British steamer, 1,726, W. N. James, 30th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Macduff, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 30th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ella, Norwegian steamer, 912, Weibust, 1st Oct.—Wakamatsu, Coal.—Drabble & Co.
Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templeir, 1st Oct.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sikh, British steamer, 3,216, J. Rowley, 1st Oct.—Middlesbrough and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 30th Sept., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Hydra, British steamer, 2,625, Kent, 2nd Oct.—Samaring, Java, Sugar.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.
Woodford, British steamer, 1,860, Jas. Seddon, 2nd Oct.—Muroan, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Ragnar, Norwegian steamer, 1,220, H. G. Nielsen, 2nd Oct.—Kobe, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.
Diomed, British steamer, 3,005, J. Young, 2nd Oct.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 1st Oct., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Kanjo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,041, M. Honda, 2nd Oct.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ganges, British steamer, 2,721, W. Sihbald, 2nd Oct.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Andalusia, German steamer, 3,477, Filler, 3rd Oct.—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 28th Sept., General.—C. Illies & Co.
Chungtu, British steamer, 1,459, J. M. D. Howie, 3rd Oct.—Sydney via ports, and Hongkong, 26th Sept., Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Samara, British steamer, 1,790, W. Lewis, 3rd Oct.—Mojji, Coal.—Japanese.
J. B. Ang Kessler, Dutch tank steamer, 3,197, Van Der Biesen, 3rd Oct.—Singapore via Taketojo, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, T. Suga, 3rd Oct.—Ujina, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sorobra, British steamer, 3,896, W. R. F. Hickey, 4th Oct.—London via ports, and Kobe, 2nd Oct., Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, T. Sakai, 4th Oct.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, J. H. Rinder, 4th Oct.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 3rd Oct., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Opland, Norwegian steamer, 843, T. W. Schlyoter, 4th Oct.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Decima, German steamer, 794, H. E. Schelker, 4th Oct.—Newchwang, General.—Yamagata-ya.
Ohio II, American steamer, 755, Gundersen, 4th Oct.—Yokosuka, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Victoria, Swedish steamer, 989, J. Hellberg, 4th Oct.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Silesia, Austrian steamer, 3,340, L. de Stabile, 5th Oct.—Trieste via ports, Mails and General.—Heller Bros.
Prinz Waldemar, German steamer, 1,737, C. Wolmas, 5th Oct.—Sydney via ports, and Hongkong, 28th Sept., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Den of Mains, British steamer, 2,971, Singer, 5th Oct.—Middlesbrough via ports, and Kobe, 3rd Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hounslow, British steamer, 1,860, H. Adhead, 5th Oct.—Otaru, General.—Taninichi & Co.
Richmond, British steamer, 2,059, F. T. Nicolle, 5th Oct.—Muroan, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Dakota, American steamer, 13,305, E. Francke, 5th Oct.—Seattle, Wash., 20th Sept., Mails and General.—G. N. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 29th Sept.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Agamemnon, British steamer, 4,462, Robert Day, 29th Sept.—Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Benverlich, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 29th Sept.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 30th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Breconskire, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, 30th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bayern, German steamer, 3,158, H. Formes, 30th Sept.—Dremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Zornaster, British steamer, 2,384. John Ewan, 30th Sept.—Kobe, Phosphate Rock.—Cormes & Co.
Cincinnati (24 guns), U.S. cruiser, 3,213, Capt. G. C. Calkins, 30th Sept.—Shanghai.
Lyra, American steamer, 3,516, G. V. Williams, 30th Sept.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Eulin, German steamer, 1,734, J. Burman, 1st Oct.—Wakamatsu, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.
America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,463, P. H. Going, 1st Oct.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Mordake, British steamer, 1,680, F. W. Batten, 2nd Oct.—Otaru, Ballast.—Rikimatsu Naminatsu.
Banlawer, British steamer, 2,510, D. Clark, 2nd Oct.—Mojito, Ballast.—Cormes & Co.
Ruth, Norwegian steamer, 2,239, Hellison, 2nd Oct.—Otaru, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.
Kanjo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,041, M. Honda, 3rd Oct.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sika, British steamer, 3,126, J. Rowley, 4th Oct.—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Dodwell and Co., Ltd.
Revasset, British steamer, 1,726, W. N. James, 4th Oct.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Macdoff, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 4th Oct.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Selin, Norwegian steamer, 865, E. Fingalsen, 4th Oct.—Kobe, General.—Yamagata-ya.
Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 4th Oct.—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Cheman, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 4th Oct.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tenikai, British steamer, 3,016, H. Harris, 4th Oct.—Java, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.
Chingtu, British steamer, 1,459, J. M. D. Howie, 4th Oct.—Sydney via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Hydra, British steamer, 2,625, Kent, 5th Oct.—Mojito via Kobe, Sugar.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.
Ohio II, American steamer, 755, Gundersen, 5th Oct.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
J. B. Aug Kessler, Dutch tank steamer, 3,197, Van Der Biesen, 5th Oct.—Nagasaki, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Hugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 5th Oct.—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ella, Norwegian steamer, 2,079, Weibust, 5th Oct.—Wakamatsu, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.

PASSENGERS. ARRIVED.

Per French steamer *Caledonien*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Joannes, Mr. Maitre, Mr. Saba, Mr. Long, Mr. Guan, Mr. Seng, Mrs. Bernstein and child, Mr. Weng, and Mr. & Mrs. Brodsky, in cabin.
 Per American steamer *Minnesota*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. D. O. May, Dr. W. Guinness, Mrs. W. Guinness, Mr. Jas. Williamson, Dr. D. W. Collins, Miss R. Collins, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Little, Mr. H. Utly, Mrs. R. F. Hazleton and child, Dr. J. T. Craig, Miss Officer, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. S. Morgan, Mrs. G. N. Bomford, Mrs. H. F. Arthur, Rev. S. Callin Partridge, Mr. W. M. Wheeler, Mrs. W. M. Wheeler, Mr. J. W. Bateman, Mr. John Officer, Mrs. Chas. B. Hare and infant, Mr. R. E. Whiting, Mr. Mr. J. P. Ketcher, Mrs. Bowes, Miss Bowes, Miss Roosevelt, Mr. Gillette, Mr. Longworth, Mr. Newlands, Mrs. Newlands, Miss MacMillan, Miss Boardman, Miss Loftus, and Miss Mahoney, in cabin; Mr. Tam Chu To, Mr. Ho Yui Tong, and Mr. Che Sun, in intermediate; Mrs. Bomford's amah, Mr. Tsui Chenk, Mr. Cheng Sui Kong, Mr. E. Yamaguchi, Mr. Z. Kudo, Mr. E. Fujimoto, Mr. B. Akamatsu, and Mrs. A. Tanuma, in Asiatic steerage. For Seattle:—Mr. B. F. Whipple, Miss P. Montgomery, Miss Helen I. Childs, Mrs. A. Abt, Mrs. J. Hamilton Lewis, Miss M. Fochey, Judge W. S. Giffin, Miss E. Shaffer, Mr. J. W. Dorris, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. H. M. Pitt and 2 infants, Mrs. M. F. Harvey, Mr. H. L. Stevens, Mrs. H. L. Stevens, Mr. W. S. Conrow, Mrs. W. S. Conrow, Lieut. Marcel a l'aloche, Mrs. L. E. Bryan, Mr. Gray Donald, Mr. Lacey, Mrs. Lacey, Miss Lacey, Master Lacey, Master Chun Woon Yong, Master Chun Woon Loy, Miss Chun Yui Mei, Miss Zan Li Yui, Master Dang Shu Tann, Mr. G. A. Chingner, Miss Bessie M. Syz, Miss Yung Di Chu, Mr. A. W. Bash, Mrs. A. H. Allen, Mr. H. Morris, Miss U. Morris, Miss N. Morris, Lieut. Com. Kline, Mrs. K. M. Lowery, Mr. Heyl, Mrs. Heyl, Dr. Moore Graham, and Mr. J. Yoshii, in cabin; Mrs. C. F. Merrill, Mrs. Bok and 2 sons, Mr. W. J. Brown, Mr. T. W. Crucker, Mr. J. Brolan, Mr. B. Yamamoto, Mr. Watanabe Seitaro, Mrs. Watanabe Sada, and Mrs. Watanabe Mitsu, in intermediate; Mrs. Shirakawa, Mr. Miura Kan, Mrs. Miyato Tyono, Mrs. Okamoto Misa, Mrs. Sano Sami, Mrs. Hoshido Mitsu, Mr. Kwanto, Mr. Murakami Yoshitaki, Mr. Kitamura Yoshitaro, Mr. Nishimura, Mr.

Yokota Naokichi, Mr. Nomu Sadasaburo, Mr. Harada Shokichi, Mr. Kanija Jirokichi, Mr. Sato Satoru, Mr. Tagahira Torajiro, Mrs. Tagashira Katsu, Mrs. Yamane Yaye, Mr. Hon Yok, Mr. Martin Ablang, and Mr. S. Sagaye, in Asiatic steerage.

Per German steamer *Prinz Waldemar*, for Sydney via ports:—Mr. W. H. Brumand, and Mr. A. Beyer, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Dakota*, from Seattle:—Mr. M. Adachi, Mr. S. C. Bartlett, Mrs. S. C. Bartlett, 4 children and servant, Mrs. A. E. Buck, Miss A. M. Bacon, Mr. H. W. Denison and servant, Mr. D. W. Edwards, Mr. Harata, Mr. Ishizaki, Mr. H. B. Ingalls, Mrs. H. B. Ingalls, Mr. K. Kuzuhata, Mr. L. McCormick, Mrs. L. McCormick, Miss Margaret McLeod, Mr. Ochiai, Mrs. G. C. Perkins, Mr. J. T. Roberts, Rev. J. E. Steen, Mrs. O. M. W. Sprague, Col. Tachibana, Mr. J. P. Taylor, Mr. E. K. Victor, Mr. Yamaza. For Kobe:—Rev. H. J. Bennet, Mrs. H. J. Bennet, Rev. C. A. Clark, Mrs. M. L. Gordon, Miss C. Judson, Mr. J. Nishimura, For Shanghai:—Mr. A. W. Edwins, Mrs. A. W. Edwins, Mrs. J. C. Ferguson, Rev. W. A. Main, Mrs. W. A. Main and 3 children, Mr. Ray Punyea, Miss Ray Punyea, Rev. G. M. Trygstad, Mrs. G. M. Trygstad, and Miss Ida Whlen, in cabin; Miss Emma Anderson, Mr. W. F. Hudson, Mrs. W. E. Hudson and 2 children, in second class. For Hongkong:—Mr. F. S. Ayers, Mr. A. R. Armstrong, Mr. H. E. Bard, Mrs. H. E. Bard and child, Mr. B. F. Bean, Mrs. B. F. Bean, Miss K. Brennan, Miss Ruby Brooks, Mr. Z. C. Collins, Mr. A. E. Carson, Mrs. A. E. Carson, Mr. Hermann Danz, Father Garaix, Miss Louise Guffey, Mr. Gomez, Mrs. A. W. Hastings, Rev. L. B. Hillis, Mrs. L. B. Hillis, Mr. C. E. Helvie, Mrs. C. E. Helvie, Mr. H. Hunt, Mr. F. H. Hillman, Mr. Howard James, Mrs. Howard James, Miss Helen James, Mrs. H. E. James, Mr. Philip James, Mr. W. E. Kelly, Mr. Carl Keith, Mrs. Carl Keith, Mr. Albert C. Lee, Mrs. Albert C. Lee and 3 children, Miss Bell Mayers, Mrs. M. D. Owings, Mr. F. C. Owings, Mrs. F. C. Owings and child, Miss Martha O'Connor, Miss P. P. Rand, Mr. O. G. Reynolds, Mrs. O. G. Reynolds, Mr. H. Skott, Mr. M. E. Shauk, Mr. A. R. Tufts, Mr. A. M. Thomas, Mrs. A. M. Thomas, Mr. C. E. Thurston, Mrs. C. E. Thurston, Mr. N. C. Vestal, Miss K. Williamson, Mr. W. Wilson, Mr. E. J. Webster, Mr. H. J. Whatmore, and Mrs. C. H. Willard 2 children and servant, in cabin; Dr. R. K. Cole, Mr. Vew C. Lee, Mrs. Belle Nellis, and Mrs. Newell Wilson, child and nurse, in second class.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. W. Beechey, Mr. L. E. Bennett, Capt. C. Pack Beresford, Mr. M. Boger, Mr. R. O. Boggon, Mrs. R. O. Boggon and child, Mr. W. H. Bond, Capt. Ed. L. D. Boyle, Miss L. Bradbury, Mr. W. J. N. Dyer, Viscount de Satge, Viscountess de Satge, Mr. J. Ethier, Mrs. D. V. Fitzmaurice, Miss M. V. Fitzmaurice, Mr. P. Fraser, Mrs. F. E. Garden, Mr. F. R. Garrison, Miss Louise Guttin, Mr. G. R. Gregg, Mr. John R. Hegeman, Mrs. John R. Hegeman, Mr. J. Helm, Mr. R. H. Hunt, Hon. A. Kennaird, Mr. P. Kraft, Mrs. W. B. Knapp, Capt. E. A. Locock, Mrs. E. A. Locock, Mr. Fred. Lyon, Mr. H. Palmer, Mr. H. Pennycock, Mr. J. Quin, Mr. R. E. Raven, Mrs. D. Richards, Capt. J. H. D. Saville, Mr. S. A. Serebrenikow, Mrs. S. A. Serebrenikow, Miss Sheffield, and Miss C. Winston, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Bayern*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. Hibbs, Mr. M. Raspe, Mr. Marshall, Mr. A. K. Rhoden, Mr. R. Reiff, Mr. Cooper, Mr. H. Geslien, Capt. Trummer, Mrs. F. Bronson and servant, Mrs. Kronenberg and amah, Mrs. Th. Meyer, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Fisdall, Mrs. Cooper, Miss A. Law, Mrs. Russish, Miss Biedfeldt, Mrs. Geo. McBain and baby, Miss McBain, Master Willie McBain, Master Cecil McBain, Mr. T. G. R. Carr, Master Neville McBain, Miss Daisy McBain, Master Teddy McBain, Miss Vera McBain, Miss Bredon, Lady Bredon, Mr. and Mrs. H. von Rückert and 2 children, nurse and amah, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rudolph and 2 children and nurse, Mr. Law Leong Gan, Mr. A. Drabble, Mr. Holt, Mr. C. L. Seitz, Mr. Feldheim, Mr. R. S. Freeman and servant, Mrs. Harding 3 children and nurse, Mr. Cantoni, Mr. H. J. Neville, Mrs. D. Goldman and son Mr. Whitfield, Mr. A. H. Tavares, Mr. A. G. Potter, Mr. K. Matsuda, Mr. A. Sanders, Mr. Komor and boy, Mr. Paul Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. Matteson, Miss Matteson, Mr. Weber, Mr. and Mrs. Lutich, Sir Edward Boyle, Oberl. Paten, Mr. W. A. Doos, Count N. Okuma, Misses Hicks Beach, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Lady Hicks Beach, Mr. Franks, Mr. Brindle, Capt. and Mrs. J. Turner Harrison, Mr. J. J. Davies, Mrs. Willy Everette, Mrs. E. Gilles, Mr. Robert A. Browne, Miss M. Turnbull, Mr. J. M. Boyes, Mr. I. Sudo, Mr. Chang Tsong, Mr. Chung Yuk Miss Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Chun Ton, Mr. and Mrs. K. O. Chang and son and 1 child, Mr. Long Chan Hang, Mr. J. Sano, Mr. Y. Kakuda, Mr. J. Beek, Mr. K. Fujii, Mr. U. Hashimoto, Miss Williams, Mr. Muntche Kaas, Mrs. Y. Watanabe,

Mr. G. Kawano, Mr. T. Wong, Mr. B. Kin, Mr. H. Kind, Mr. B. Cheung, Mr. Y. Chu, Mr. Lon, Mr. Cheung, Mr. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Kawamoto, Mr. Chiu and Mr. Kong, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Lieut. S. W. Brewster, U.S.M.C., Mr. H. L. Brake, Mr. E. M. Brookfield, Mr. Bourke Cochran and valet, Capt. J. Cartwright, Lieut. H. G. Egan, U.S.M.C., Mrs. C. Fukusaki, Miss Anna L. Ide, Miss Marjorie Ide, Capt. J. James, Mr. K. Kobayashi, Mr. R. McQueen, Mr. J. E. Mathews, Mrs. J. E. Mathews, Mr. R. P. Metz, Mr. C. B. Miner, Mrs. C. B. Miner, Mr. Ernest Peterson, Mr. M. Miyasaka, Mr. P. Retailian, Mr. F. S. Roney, Dr. T. Stanley, Mr. Harry Williams, Jr., Mr. Y. Yagi, and Mrs. N. Yoda, in cabin.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver:—

From.	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total.
Hongkong.	391	—	—	149	—	543
Amoy	—	—	1,816	—	—	1,816
Shanghai...	673	—	808	—	—	1,481
Kobe	544	296	346	20	—	1,206
Vokohama.	1,969	250	792	61	—	3,072
Total...	3,577	346	3,762	230	—	8,115

From.	New York.	Easton.	Phila.	South.	Mon.	Total.
H'kong & Canton	280	—	—	—	—	380
Shanghai	294	—	—	—	—	294
Vokohama	704	20	—	35	—	759
Total	1,278	20	—	35	—	1,333

Per American steamer *Lyra*, for Tacoma:—

From.	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total.
Hongkong ...	—	—	—	35	—	35
Kobe	—	64	1,788	—	—	1,852
Vokohama ...	457	2,296	1,455	475	—	4,683
Keelung	—	1,368	4,467	147	—	5,982
Total ...	457	3,728	7,710	657	—	12,552

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Bayern*:—

	RAW.	WASTE.
Genoa.	Lyons.	Lyons.
F. Strahler & Co....	59	—
Siber, Wolff & Co....	42	10
Nabholz & Co.....	61	—
Sieber & Co.....	41	—
Jewett, Bent & Co..	—	49
Kaitso Gomei Kaisha.....	14	—
Longin & Co.	25	—
Otto Streuli & Co. ...	90	—
Carlowitz & Co. ...	—	15
Cl. Eymard	—	78
Total.....	203	188

Silk shippers per *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, B.C., 29th Sept.:—

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.....	140
Varenne & Co.....	95
F. Strahler & Co.....	60
Jewett & Bent	34
Siber, Wolff & Co.....	32
Ulysses Pila & Co.	25
China and Japan Trading Co.	10
Herbert Dent & Co.....	10
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.....	238
Kitto Gomei Kaisha.....	90
Kitto Gomei Kaisha (Spun Silk).....	5
Doshin Kaisha	29
Total	759

Silk shippers per *America Maru*, for San Francisco, 1st Oct.:—

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.....	90
China and Japan Trading Co.	50
Bavaria & Co.....	30
L. Mottet	15
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	142
Kitto Gomei Kaisha	126
Total	453

Following were silk shippers per steamship *Kanagawa Maru*, for Seattle, Sept. 26.

	Bales.
Kitto Gomei Kaisha.....	106
Kitto Gomei Kaisha.....	62
Total	168

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer

Polynesians:	Raw.				Waste.			
	Martins	Option	Lyon	Milan	Marseilles	Italy	Trieste	Russia
Otto Sirelli & Co...	10	71	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salzer Rudolph & Co.	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co.	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber, Wolff & Co.	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longin & Co.	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
	94	141	—	—	16	—	—	—

Per British steamer *Nubia*, for London via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 21 bales.

Silk shippers per steamer *Tartar*, for Vancouver, B.C. 24th September:—

	Bales.
Sieber, Wolff & Co.	317
Bavet & Co.	151
F. Strahler & Co.	67
Herbert Dent & Co.	30
Jewett and Bent	28
Boyer, Mazet, Guille & Co.	27
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	10
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	75
Doshin Kaisha	23
Total	728

Silk shippers per *Coptic*, for San Francisco, 23rd Sept.:—

	Bales.
Siber, Wolff & Co.	410
Vivanti Bros.	125
F. Strahler & Co.	25
Jewett and Bent	6
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	151
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	120
Total	846

MAIL STEAMERS.

From	Line	Steamer.	Date.
America.....	O. & O.	Doric	F. Oct. 6
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.	Athenian 1	Sa. Oct. 7
Europe.....	N. L. D.	Zieten 2	Sa. Oct. 7
Europe.....	M. M.	Oceanien 3	W. Oct. 11
Hongkong.....	P. M.	Siberia 4	Th. Oct. 12
America.....	P. M.	Manchuria 5	F. Oct. 13
Hongkong.....	B. T.	Pleades	Sa. Oct. 14
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.	En. of India 6	F. Oct. 16
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.	En. of China	Th. Oct. 26
America.....	P. M.	Korea	Sa. Oct. 28
Tacoma.....	B. T.	Tremont	Su. Oct. 29

- 1 Left Vancouver on the 18th ult.
- 2 Left Nagasaki on the 4th inst.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 3rd inst.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 2nd inst.
- 5 Left San Francisco on the 27th ult.
- 6 Left Vancouver on the 2nd inst.

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Oct. 7
Europe.....	M. M.	Caledonien	Sa. Oct. 7
Hongkong.....	O. & O.	Doric	Su. Oct. 8
Hongkong.....	G. N.	Dakota	Tu. Oct. 10
Europe.....	P. & O.	Pera	Tu. Oct. 10
Portland.....	P. & A.	Nicomedia	Tu. Oct. 10
Shanghai.....	N. Y. K.	Anhui	W. Oct. 11
Hongkong.....	P. & A.	Numantia	Th. Oct. 12
America.....	P. M.	Siberia	F. Oct. 13
Europe.....	N. D. L.	Zieten	Sa. Oct. 14
Hongkong.....	P. M.	Manchuria	Su. Oct. 15
Tacoma.....	B. T.	Pleades	Su. Oct. 15
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.	En. of India	F. Oct. 16
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.	En. of China	M. Oct. 27
Hongkong.....	P. M.	Korea	M. Oct. 30
Hongkong.....	B. T.	Tremont	M. Oct. 30
Seattle.....	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	Tu. Nov. 11
Seattle.....	G. N.	Dakota	Th. Nov. 16

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

- For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "NAGATO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
- For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez,

Port Said, and Fiume, about October 6th, the "PERSIA."—Heller Bros.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Oct. 7th, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Oct. 7th, at 7 a.m., the "CALEDONIAN."—M. M. S.S. Co.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Oct. 7th, at Noon, the "DEN OF MAINS."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Manila, about Oct. 8th, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 10th, the "NICOMEDIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about Oct. 10th, the "WRAY CASTLE."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Oct. 10th, at Daylight, the "PERA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Oct. 10th, at Daylight, the "DIOMED."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, Oct. 10th, the "DAKOTA."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Oct. 11th, at 2 p.m., the "ANHUI."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Oct. 12th, the "NUMANTIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Oct. 12th, at Daylight, the "SEGOVIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Oct. 13th, at 3 p.m., the "SIDERIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Oct. 14th, at 9 a.m., the "ZIETEN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 15th, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Oct. 15th, the "MANCHURIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Oct. 16th, the "EMPERESS OF INDIA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 18th, the "TYDEUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand Oct. 20th, the "TAIYUAN."—Butterfield & Swire.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Oct. 24th, the "EMPIRE."—Carnes & Co.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 27th, at Noon, the "EMPERESS OF CHINA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about Oct. 30th, the "TREMONT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For SYDNEY, via Hongkong and New Guinea, Nov. 1st, the "PRINZ SIGISMUND."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Nov. 5th, the "HIOGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, Nov. 6th, the "CHINGWO."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Nov. 11th, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 11th, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 16th, the "DAKOTA."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Agamemnon, British steamer, 4,462, Robt. Day, 18th Sept.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Andalusia, German steamer, 3,477, Filler, 3rd Oct.—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Ejorn, Norwegian steamer, 722, A. N. Christensen, 25th Sept.—Moji, Coal.—Drabble & Co.

Belgian King, British steamer, 2,153, J. Hayton, 30th Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Eskdale, British steamer, 1,926, G. W. Duff, 29th Sept.—Rangoon, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Caledonian, French steamer, 2,100, Gregory, 30th Sept.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Decima, German steamer, 794, H. E. Scheikur, 4th Oct.—Newchwang, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Den of Mains, British steamer, 2,971, Sidger, 5th Oct.—Middlesbro. via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Diomed, British steamer, 3,005, J. Young, 2nd Oct.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Ganges, British steamer, 2,721, W. Sibbald, 2nd Oct.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Gaule, Norwegian steamer, 942, Weidmann, 14th Sept.—Antwerp via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Hounslow, British steamer, 1,860, H. Adshad, 5th Oct.—Otaru, General.—Tanimichi & Co.

Monksenton, British steamer, 1,776, Davies, 21st May.—Antwerp via Kobe, 19th May, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Oceano, British steamer, 1,739, D. A. Cave, 18th July.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Opland, Norwegian steamer, 843, T. W. Schlyoter, 4th Oct.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prins Waldemar, German steamer, 1,737, C. Wolmas, 5th Oct.—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co.

Ragnar, Norwegian steamer, 1,220, H. G. Nielsen, 2nd Oct.—Kobe, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.

Richmond, British steamer, 2,059, F. T. Nicolle, 5th Oct.—Muran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Peru, British steamer, 4,916, A. L. Valentini, 29th Sept.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Samara, British steamer, 1,790, W. Lewis, 3rd Oct.—Moji, Coal.—Japanese.

Sidra, Norwegian steamer, 2,097, Lei, 26th Sept.—Java, Sugar.—Drabble & Co.

Silesia, Austrian steamer, 3,340, L. de Stabile, 5th Oct.—Trieste via ports, Mails and General.—Heller Bros.

Socotra, British steamer, 3,896, W. R. F. Hickey, 4th Oct.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Woodford, British steamer, 1,860, Jas. Seddon, 2nd Oct.—Muran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Victoria, Swedish steamer, 989, J. Hellberg, 5th Oct.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

SAILING VESSELS.

Dolores, American schooner, 120, V. A. Herrero, 26th Sept.—Guam, General.—H. McArthur & Co.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]
IMPORTS.

Yokohama, September 22.
Nothing new in Gassed Yarn; a few small sales of Shirtings from stock but demand in this branch is poor.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ...	0.10 to 0.16
Grey Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ...	0.10 to 0.16
Grey Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ...	0.10 to 0.16
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	2.85 to 4.25
Cotton Italians and Sateenis ...	0.20 to 0.40

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels ...	Y. 0.50 to 0.65
Italian Cloth, 38 inches ...	0.35 to 0.50
Mouseline de Laine, Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ...	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 55 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ...	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet 3 to 5 lb per lb ...	70 to 80

	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 11 inches ...	9.20 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ...	1.90 to 2.25

	PER YARD.
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ...	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALL.
Nos. 16/24, Singles ...	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles ...	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles ...	—
Nos. 32, Doubles ...	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles ...	200 to 205
Nos. 2/60, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...	300.00 to 370.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ...	350.00 to 370.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ...	430.00 to 460.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	34.00 to 36.00
Indian Branch...	25.50 to 26.00
Chinese...	24.00 to 26.50

METALS.

The Metal market has shown a little more life.

Round and square $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and upward...	4.00 to 4.30
Iron Plates, assorted...	4.20 to 4.65
Sheet Iron...	4.45 to 5.20
Galvanised Iron sheets...	10.35 to 11.05
Wire Nails, assorted...	6.80 to 7.10
Tin Plates, per box 9 M...	6.04 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3...	2.00
Hoop Iron ($\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch)...	5.25 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

This market is very strong.

American...	\$3.41
Russian...	3.28
Langkat...	3.26

SUGAR.

The market has remained quiet. Quotations are steady, probably in view of the reported increase in the Consumption Tax towards the end of the year.

Brown Takao...	Y. 9.40 to 9.80
Brown Manila...	10.10 to 11.10
Brown Datong...	7.60 to 8.00
Brown Canton...	10.00 to 12.10
White Java and Penang...	12.70 to 13.70
White Refined...	14.70 to 17.00

INDIGO.

The market is quiet.

Java, Medium to best...	195.00 to 245.00
Calcutta, Medium to best...	150.00 to 200.00
Madras (Karyak), Medium to best...	90.00 to 120.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best...	—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Prices have further declined. Some business has been done at the reduction, but the market closes quiet with symptoms of further ease. Stocks are heavy and holders will apparently have to give way once more.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse...	1,120 to 1,130
Filatures—Extra, Fine...	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse...	1,070 to 1,080
Filatures—No. 1, Fine...	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse...	1,020 to 1,030
Filatures—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Fine...	1,080 to 1,100
Filatures—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Coarse...	990 to 1,000
Filatures—No. 2, Fine...	1,020 to 1,030
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse...	—
Common—Coarse...	—
Re-reels—Extra...	1,060 to 1,070
Re-reels—No. 1...	1,040 to 1,050
Re-reels—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$...	1,020 to 1,030
Re-reels—No. 2...	990 to 1,000
Kakedas—Extra...	1,020 to 1,030
Kakedas—No. 1...	970 to 980
Kakedas—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$...	950 to 960
Kakedas—No. 2...	930 to 940
Kakedas—No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$...	900 to 910

WASTE SILK.

Buying has become general on the basis of quotations given below, and a fair amount of business is passing daily. Stocks in this department are also heavy, but the market does not betray the same weakness as does Raw Silk.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best...	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good...	—
Noshi—Oshio, Best...	155 to 160
Noshi—Oshio, Good...	145 to 150
Noshi—Oshio, Medium...	135 to 140
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best...	100 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good...	90 to 95
Noshi—Bushio, Best...	—
Noshi—Bushio, Good...	—
Noshi—Bushio, Medium...	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best...	95 to 100
Noshi—Joshiu, Good...	90 to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra...	125 to 130
Kibiso—Filatures, Best...	110 to 115
Kibiso—Filatures, Second...	95 to 100
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good...	45 to 50
Kibiso—Bushio, Fair...	35 to 40

TEA.

Arrivals have stopped. Hardly any Stock. Season practically finished. We withdraw quotations.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest...	—
Choice...	—
Finest...	—
Fine...	—
Good Medium...	—
Medium...	—
Good Common...	—
Common...	—

BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red Rough Hands Prevented by

CUTICURA SOAP

MILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itching, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic, cleansing purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, and the best toilet and baby soap in the world.

COMPLETE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring humours, eczema, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27, 28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. FORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Importers, Boston, U.S.A.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humoral cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 30 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifiers, humoral cures, and tonic-digestives yet compounded.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, October 5

London silver unchanged and Hongkong sterling quotations unchanged, but Shanghai is $\frac{1}{4}$ higher; local rates have to-day been made uniform at the advance of yesterday and close for the mail per steamer *Minnesota* as under.

London Bank T.T.	2/0 $\frac{3}{4}$
— Bills on demand	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
— 4 months' sight	2/0 $\frac{1}{4}$
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— 6 months' sight	2/1
Paris & Lyons Bank sight	256
— Private 4 months' sight	251
— 6 months' sight	252
Hongkong Bank sight	95 $\frac{3}{4}$
— Private 30 days' sight	93 $\frac{3}{4}$
Shanghai Bank sight	74 $\frac{3}{4}$
— Private 30 days' sight	76 $\frac{3}{4}$
India Bank sight	151 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Private 30 days' sight	153 $\frac{1}{2}$
America Bank sight	49 $\frac{3}{4}$
— Private 30 days' sight	50
— Private 4 months' sight	50 $\frac{3}{4}$
Germany Bank sight	208
— Private 4 months' sight	212 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bar Silver (London)	21 $\frac{1}{4}$

* Nominal.

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, October 6, a.m.

* Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Div'd.	Yen.	per cent.	Yen.
Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue...	100	5	94.30	
Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue...	100	5	92.30	
Exchequer Bonds 3rd Issue...	100	5	92.30	
Exchequer Bonds 4th Issue...	100	6	97.60	
Provincial Exchequer Bonds				
5th Issue...	70	6	76.40	
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)...	100	5	88.70	

War Bonds (Gunji)...	100	5	88.70
5% Imperial Bonds (Goburi)...	100	5	86.00
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)...	100	5	85.50
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds...	100	6	95.50
Y'hama Water-works Bonds...	100	6	94.50
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds...	100	6	93.50
Osaka Harbour Bonds...	100	6	92.50
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd...	100	6	86.00
Sanyo Railway...	50	10	87.80
Kyushu Railway...	50	8	81.80
Hokkaido Colliery Railway...	50	12.5	92.20
Sobu Railway...	50	8.50	64.50
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)...	50	11	73.50
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)...	50	11.04	72.50
Tokyo Street Railway new...	25	11.04	37.60
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)...	50	3.5	55.80
Tokyo Electric Railway, new...	30	3.5	33.80
Yokohama Electric Railway...	40	—	62.50
Odawara Electric Car...	50	3	22.50
Keihin Electric Railway...	50	8	70.00
Keihin Electric Railway, new...	12.50	8	29.80
Tokyo Marine Insurance...	12.50	15	38.00
Yokohama Fire Insurance...	12.50	10	17.90
Tokyo Fire Insurance...	12.50	12	23.00
Kanagafuchi Spinning...	50	16	88.50
Fuji Cotton Spinning...	50	15	79.00
Tokyo C'sian Cotton Spinning...	50	10	75.00
Yokohama Dock...	33	12	51.50
Yokohama Electric Light...	50	15	88.50
Yokohama Electric Light, new...	1	—	23.00
Tokyo Electric Light...	50	10	77.50
Tokyo Electric Light, new...	12.50	10	40.50
Osaka Electric Light...	50	20	91.50
Kobe Electric Light...	50	15.6	81.00
Tokyo Gas...	50	15	91.50
Tokyo Gas, new...	25	15	39.50
Osaka Gas new...	25	—	43.50
Tokyo Rope Manufacture...	50	20	103.50
Tokyo Rope, new...	43.50	20	93.50
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refinery...	50	20	105.00
Nippon Sugar Refined new...	12.50	20	55.50
Nippon (Osaka) Sugar Refinery...	45	20	97.00
Nippon Beer Brewery (Yebisu)...	50	20	119.00
Nippon Beer Brewery, new...	25	20	60.50
Japan Beer Brewery (Kirin)...	50	—	98.00
Osaka (Asahi) Beer Brewery...	50	9	58.00
Marusan Beer Brewery...	50	—	11.50
Y'hama Chuo Godown...	50	15	67.80
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VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

NAME.	FROM.	STEAMERS.	REPORTED.
Amiral Jauregui.	Antwerp	Passed G'braltar	Aug. 1
Berry	Portland	Left Astoria	Oct. 2
Arabia	Vancouver	Left	Sept. 18
Athenian	New York	Left	Sept. 13
Atholl	London	Left Colombo	Sept. 13
Bantu	London	Passed Canal	Sept. 24
Benalder	London	Passed Canal	Sept. 12
Benmohr	London	Passed Canal	Sept. 25
Benvenue	London	Leaves Kobe	Oct. 7
Borussia	Hamburg	Left S'hai	Oct. 3
Calchas	Liverpool	Left	Sept. 2
C. Ferd Laeisz	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Sept. 28
Chingwo	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Sept. 1
Coulsdon	New York	Left S'hai	Aug. 30
Crown of Castile	New York	Loading	Aug. 30
Dakota	Seattle	Left	Sept. 20
Dardanus	Liverpool	Left H'kong	Sept. 22
Deucalion	Liverpool	Left Canal	Sept. 22
Doric	San F'isco	Left	Sept. 20
Em. of India	Vancouver	Left	Oct. 2
Flintshire	London	Leaves N'saki	Oct. 7
Ghazee	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Sept. 26
Glenesk	London	Left S'pore	Sept. 19
Glenlochy	London	Passed Canal	Sept. 12
Indrani	New York	Passed Canal	Sept. 22
Indrasanika	New York	At S'hai	Aug. 15
Indrapura	New York	Leaves	Sept. 26
Iran	London	Left S'pore	Sept. 24
Inkula	London	Passed Canal	Sept. 25
Kaiping	London	Left H'kong	Oct. 1
Kaisow	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Sept. 8
Keemun	Tacoma	Left	Sept. 27
Kintuck	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Sept. 8
Lothian	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Sept. 15
Lowther Castle	New York	Left H'kong	Sept. 30
Machaon	Tacoma	Left	Oct. 1
Manchuria	San F'isco	Left	Sept. 27
Manica	London	Left	Sept. 24
Menelaus	Liverpool	Left	Sept. 16
Montrose	New York	Leaves	Oct. 1
Nicomedia	Hongkong	Left	Sept. 26
Numantia	Portland	Left Astoria	Sept. 22
Oceanien	Marseilles	Left H'kong	Oct. 3
P. Heinrich	Hamburg	Leaves	Oct. 12
P. R. Luitpold	Hamburg	Left	Sept. 27
Pingsuey	Liverpool	Left	Sept. 18
Prinzess Alice	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Sept. 16
Poota	London	Passed Canal	Sept. 25
Quito	New York	Left	Aug. 13
Rhaetia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Sept. 19
Redhall	New York	Passed Canal	Aug. 18
Sachsen	Hamburg	Left	Sept. 13
Segovia	Hamburg	At'd H'kong	Sept. 30
Senegambia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Sept. 29
Serbia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Sept. 5
Siberia	Hongkong	Left	Oct. 2
Suevia	Hamburg	Left N'saki	Sept. 19
Sunda	London	Leaves H'kong	Sept. 27
Tjipanas	Macassar	Due Y'hama	Oct. 10
Tydena	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Sept. 1
Urlana	Rangoon	Left S'pore	Oct. 4
Wray Castle	New York	Left H'kong	Sept. 21
Zieten	Hamburg	Left N'saki	Oct. 4

UNDER SAIL.

Glenelvan	Iquique	July 25	Y'hama
Seefahrer	New York	Loading	Y'hama

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"FAIS CE QUE VOUS DEVEZ: ADVIENNE CE QUE POURRA"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14TH, 1905.

BIRTH.

At No. 202 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, on the 11th October, Mrs. ERNST HASCHKE, of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 7th October, 1905, at the British Consulate, Yokohama, before Mr. J. C. Hall, I.S.O., H.B.M.'s Consul General, and afterwards at the Union Church by the Rev. E. S. Booth, M.A., JOHN EDWARD, second son of E. J. Moss, of Yokohama, and Cirencester, Gloucestershire, England, to BERTHA EMILY, daughter of the late John Gigray, of Osceola, Iowa, U.S.A.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

GEORGE Macdonald, the author, is dead.

THE equipment of the Korean warship *Yanggun* is being prepared at Nagasaki.

A DEAD rat infected with plague was found on Oct. 9th in Fukagawa, Tokyo.

THE death is announced of Baron Matsuono, a member of the House of Peers.

FIRE broke out on the night of Oct. 4th in Kanazawa destroying fourteen houses.

THE *Ya-ai*, a weekly paper, an organ of Count Itagaki, was suppressed on October 7th.

MAJOR-GENERAL ALLEN and 318 soldiers of the American Army arrived on October 6th at Naga-

saki by the *Logan* from Manila on their way home.

THE *Jiji* reports that Mr. Kubota, Minister for Education, intends to resign his portfolio.

YOKOHAMA defeated Kobe in the Interport cricket match this week by an innings and 247 runs.

MAJOR-GENERAL Sena has been appointed commander-in-Chief of the garrison in South Saghalien.

THE feature of the week has been the welcome extended to the British fleet by Yokohama and Tokyo.

THE cruisers *Nisshin* and *Kuruga* and four destroyers arrived at Awamori from Saghalien on Oct. 10th.

At 4.30 p.m. on Oct. 8th, hail fell in the districts of Koshigaya and Osagami, Saitama prefecture.

THE Government intends to establish straw and chip braid conditioning houses in Yokohama and Kobe next year.

ON Oct. 5th, snow fell on the Hakusan mountain near Kanazawa. This is thirty-one days earlier than last year.

THE Staff Office has commenced to compile a history of the Japan-Russia war. The work is expected to be completed by 1907.

THE Nippon, Teikoku and Tokyo Marine Insurance Companies have notified the shipping firms that they have abolished war risks.

SOME Russians at Matsuyama quarrelled among themselves on Oct. 4th. One was severely injured and two slightly. Gambling was the cause of the fracas.

THE death is announced of Baron S. Nakajima, member of the House of Peers, and a grand attendant in the Phoenix Hall of the Palace. He was 77 years old.

THE repairs to the Russian hospital ship *Orel*, captured in the battle of the Japan Sea, have been completed. She will be employed on the same service in the Japanese navy.

THE construction of the electric railway between Shinagawa and Kanagawa will be completed by November 12th. Traffic is expected to be opened at the end of the month.

A NAGASAKI TELEGRAM reports that Y. Fukutomi, a paymaster of the Tsushima garrison, is undergoing examination in the Twelfth Division. The charge is said to be embezzlement of money.

THE *Jiji* says that there are 74,220 Russian prisoners in Japan including six infants. The expense of their maintenance to be claimed from Russia is estimated at a hundred million yen.

TWO destroyers which are under construction at the Uruga Shipbuilding Yard will be named *Nagatsuki* and *Kikutsuki*. These are included in twenty-five projected after the outbreak of the war.

A COLLISION occurred at 9.34 a.m. on Oct. 5th on the Sanyo Railway at the village of Funakoshi, 58 miles from Kobe. The collision was between a train with soldiers from Hyogo and a passenger train from Okayama and the result was that the locomotive, three passenger carriages and six goods cars of the Okayama train were destroyed and a fire-man was killed and some passengers

more or less injured. The locomotive and some carriages of the down-train were destroyed and many soldiers are reported to have been injured.

THE death is announced of Marquis Kikutei, a member of the House of Peers. He was one of the standing committee of the *Seiyun-kai* since the party came under the control of Marquis Saionji this spring.

At 10.53 a.m. on Oct. 10th, a shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama. According to the Yokohama Observatory, the duration was three minutes and 30 seconds and the direction west to east.

THE *Nichi Nichi* reports that Vice Admirals Shibayama, Commander of Port Arthur, and Samejima, Commander of Saseho, will be promoted to full Admiral on the Emperor's Birthday, Nov. 3rd.

ON October 5th, fire broke out in Wakamatsu, Aizu, destroying twenty-five houses. It was caused by fire-works on the occasion of the meeting of the citizens in celebration of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

ON Sunday morning, a student named K. Koshiro (st) of Tokyo, attempted to commit suicide by drinking poison in a brothel, the Chitoseru, Magane-cho, Yokohama. Subsequently he was removed to the Yokohama Hospital.

TWENTY-FIVE Russian prisoners at Nagoya were released on October 8th. The same day, they left for Kobe. They are all crippled from injuries sustained in the campaign, for which they have been treated in the Japanese hospitals.

VISCOUNTS Fujinami and Kano, Lieut.-Generals Okura and other notables of Tokyo intend to establish a race-course at Ikegami, near Tsurumi. Some civil engineers of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce are inspecting the site. The expense is estimated at two hundred thousand yen.

It is reported by a Moji telegram that fifty Japanese female stowaways were found on Oct. 9th on board a Norwegian steamer while off Mutsure island on her way from Moji to Singapore. The captain of the ship called at the island and handed them over to the authorities.

At 5.530 a.m. on Oct. 6th, fire occurred on board the steamer *Setoku Maru* off Niigata on her way from Otaru and Fushiki. Subsequently, the ship sank. The crew, 22 in all, and twelve passengers saved themselves in boats and reached Niigata. The accident originated in the coal store.

THE steamer *Banri Maru* which, owing to stormy weather went ashore on Sept. 27th at Alexandrofska, has been floated. She will be brought to Yokohama about Oct. 15th for repairs. The other steamer *Koto Maru*, which had the same experience, is still aground. Her damage is reported to be severe.

THE Fuji Paper Mill (Kobe) intends to raise a loan of two million yen abroad. The directors of the mill are conducting negotiations with the Kobe agent of a foreign syndicate. The Japanese firm asks for yen 96 per yen 100 with interest at 5 per cent. per annum while the foreign capitalists propose yen 95.

ON October 21st at noon, in the tea-house Koraku-in, Koishikawa, Tokyo, General Terauchi, Minister for Army, will entertain Lieut.-General Burnett and other foreign officers, about forty in all, who have arrived in Tokyo from the front. On this occasion, foreign ministers and their staffs will be present.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON IN JAPAN.

Friday, October 6.

According to intelligence received by the *Kokumin Shimbun* the British Squadron's lights were not sighted from Kobe until 6.30 p.m. on the 5th and at 7.50 p.m. the ships, 5 in number, entered the harbour, amid loud cheering. The prefectural building and the offices of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha were illuminated; fireworks were sent up from Wada Promontory and the town resounded with shouts of banzai. The *Kokumin's* special correspondent boarded the *Diadem*, with some other Japanese, and received her captain's congratulations on the victorious war and on the extension of the alliance, as well as his expressions of pleasure at the welcome given to the ships. He explained that since the night of the 4th the sea had been very rough, so much so that torpedo-craft found navigation very difficult and 6 destroyers had been sent by the Inland sea with the *Bonaventure*. It was probable that they would not reach Kobe before the 6th. While this conversation was going on Commander Funakoshi arrived, and consulted with the British staff officers. Admiral Noel now appeared and declared that it gave him the greatest joy to come to the allied country. He greatly regretted the delay that had occurred, and he expressed much gratification when he was shown the programme of entertainments. It was arranged that the Squadron should leave Kobe on the morning of the 10th, and steaming at highspeed, should reach Yokohama on the forenoon of the 11th.

Saturday, October 7.

The six destroyers who, together with the *Bonaventure*, took the Inland Sea route, arrived safely in Kobe at 3.30 p.m. on the 6th. Owing to the inclement weather on that day the intended celebration was postponed until the 7th. The squadron was to have been met by four Japanese ships, but two of these, the *Iwate* and the *Takachiho*, pushed on direct to Yokosuka, and only the *Kasagi* and the *Tsukushi* visited Kobe.

The Squadron seem to have had a great reception at Dalny, where it called on the 26th of September. Every house hung out the British flag—manufactured in many instances for the occasions—and there was a garden party on shore, when an abundant interchange of expressions of good-will and friendship took place. "Alliance Swings" were among the machinery of entertainment, and Admiral Noel is said to have declared that he had never seen his men enjoy themselves so much.

Sunday, October 8.

The *Nichi Nichi* says that the British Squadron which is to come to Tokyo Bay will consist of 13 ships, namely, 4 first-class cruisers, 2 second-class, 1 despatch boat and 6 destroyers. This is on the supposition that the *Alacrity* joins, which is not certain.

Kobe had the same beautiful weather on the 7th as that which prevailed in Tokyo and Yokohama. There appears to have been a very busy routine of entertainments, of which the principal were a garden party given by the Municipality, a welcome party by the same, a banquet by the Prefect, and a ball in the prefectural building. Admiral Noel, speaking at the welcome party, said that he had visited Kobe forty years previously and that he now found the place changed beyond recognition. Its growth had been almost inconceivable. Loud cheers were given for the King of England and the President of the United States.

Tuesday, October 10.

Admiral Noel and his staff landed at 1 p.m. in Kobe and proceeded to the residence of Mr. Kawasaki at Nunobiki, where the art collection of Mr. Kawasaki seems to have been much admired by them. Thence they proceeded to Kyoto where, it is needless to say, they had a great reception. We gather that the Stars and Stripes occupied a not less conspicuous place than the Union Jack and the Rising Sun. In the evening at 6 o'clock, the Municipality's welcome-party took place. The Admiral made a brief speech acknowledging the great honour done to him and his officers, recalling the kindness he had experienced in the same place on the occasion of a visit more than thirty years previously, and expressing sincere thanks for the hearty welcome now given. A Japanese entertainment followed. On the same day at 11 a.m. a special train carried 779 blue-jackets to Kyoto, where they were enthusiastically welcomed and most hospitably treated. They returned to Kobe in the evening.

Wednesday, October 11th.

The following details regarding some of the officers of the British fleet now visiting Yokohama may prove of interest:—

Vice-Admiral Sir Gerard Henry Uctred Noel K.C.B., the Commander of the British Squadron in the Far East, is the son of the late Rev. Augustus W. Noel, Rector of Stanhoe, Norfolk, and was born on March 5th, 1845. He entered the navy in December, 1858, and was promoted Lieutenant in April, 1866, Commander in 1874, and Captain of the Royal Yacht in January, 1881. He was in command of the naval guard to Lord Wolseley at Cape Coast Castle in the Ashanti War, 1873, and was awarded the medal with Kumasi clasp. In 1875 he gained the gold medal of the Royal United Service Institution. In 1893 he was appointed Director of Naval Intelligence, and in the same year became a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty. For three years Captain Noel was a naval A.D.C. to the Queen, and in May, 1896, he attained Flag rank. In February, 1898, he hoisted his flag on H.M.S. *Revenge* in the Mediterranean, and took charge of the English squadron in Cretan waters. The discontent amongst the Mahomedans in Candia broke out in open violence in September, 1898, the collection of tithes being the cause of the actual outbreak, in which nearly a hundred British soldiers were killed, and about a thousand Christians massacred. The Turkish troops did nothing to aid the British, but assisted the Mahomedans against them, and joined in pillaging the town. Admiral Noel then ordered a bombardment of the place, and afterwards presented an ultimatum to Edhem Pasha, commanding the Turkish troops, and demanded the delivery of the ringleaders of the outbreak within forty-eight hours, the transmission of the tithes collected since September 3rd, and the surrender of the forts and ramparts commanding the town. The ringleaders were given up, and the other terms were ultimately complied with, owing to the uncompromising attitude of Admiral Noel, whose firmness on that occasion went far towards a pacification of the islanders, and a settlement of the Cretan question. He received a K.C.B. for his services. Sir Gerard Noel is the author of "Gun, Ram, and Torpedo" and an "Essay on Naval Tactics." He is a J.P. for Norfolk, and married, in 1875, Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Mr. F. Cresswell.

Capt. W. L. Grant, of the first class cruiser *Sutlej*, was a midshipman of the *Tourmaline* during the Egyptian War, 1882 (Egyptian Medal, Khedive's Bronze Star) was landed from the *Doris* as Commander and was specially promoted to Captain in November, 1900, for services rendered during the Boer War, 1899-1900, when he commanded a detachment of guns operating in the Orange River Colony; was mentioned in Lord Roberts' despatch of 31st March, 1900, and has been Naval Adviser to the Army Council.

Capt. L. G. Tuftnell, of the second class cruiser *Astræa*, is the inventor of a system of instructing signalmen, which obviates the necessity of using full-sized flags, and which has been patronized by the Admiralty since 1900.

Capt. H. H. Torlesse, of the second class cruiser *Bonaventure*, was Lieut. of the *Minotaur* during the Egyptian War, 1882 (Egyptian Medal, Khedive's Bronze Star); Commander of the *St George*, Flagship of Rear-Admiral H. H. Rawson, C.B.; was present on the occasion of the bombardment and capture of the Sultan of Zanzibar's palace, on the 27th August, 1896, by the Squadron of Rear-Admiral H. H.

Rawson, C.B.; served in the punitive naval expedition commanded by Rear-Admiral Rawson, C.B., and landed from the squadron to punish the King of Benin for the massacre of the political expedition, 1897, ending in the capture of Benin City, 18th February, 1897; was mentioned in despatches (General Africa Medal, Benin Clasp).

Thursday, October 12.

The British squadron arrived in Yokohama on Wednesday forenoon. The torpedo squadron were reported in the morning as passing Kannonsaki and about 9.30 they steamed up the bay followed half an hour later by the cruisers. Their arrival was witnessed by many foreigners and large crowds of Japanese. A number of Japanese torpedo boats and destroyers had previously aroused public attention by coming in and mooring on the Kawasaki side of the anchorage. The *Bonaventure* and *Astræa* led the squadron up the bay, being easily distinguishable by their twin funnels, and the *Diadem*, flying at the fore Vice-Admiral Sir Gerard Noel's flag, followed, leading the main squadron, all four funnelled ships—the *Sutlej*, *Hogue*, and *Andromeda*. They came up the bay in this order, single column of line ahead, but at the Lightship they changed their formation and steamed up to their moorings (the Japanese authorities had buoyed the different stations) in line abreast, the second class cruisers to windward.

The usual salutes were fired, and the routine duty calls were paid, the Bund being crowded by appreciative sightseers while these things were going on.

The Japanese warships in port were under the command of Rear-Admiral Shimamura and consisted of the cruisers *Yayeyama*, *Takao*, *Takachiho*, *Iwate* (flag-ship) and the converted cruiser *Taichu* and four torpedo-boats Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 62. Governor Suifu, Mayor Ichihara, and other officials, left the English Hatoba by the steam-launch *Asahi* and subsequently visited the *Diadem*. Admiral Sir Gerard Noel met the Japanese officials and thanked them for their visit. As they were leaving the flag-ship, the naval *Attache* and the Secretary of the British Legation in Tokyo, Mr. Barclay, came on board.

Yokohama was naturally *en fête* all day. From an early hour British and Japanese flags were, flying in every street and the long vistas of colour which many of the narrower thoroughfares presented will remain as beautiful pictures in the memory for many a long day. A sharp shower of rain fell about half-past nine, but after that the skies cleared and the sun shone forth with a fervency recalling early September. Business was suspended at 12 o'clock; all the foreign stores and many offices in the settlement closing in honour of the fleet.

The garden party arranged by the Municipality was fixed to begin at 2 o'clock, but long before that time dense crowds were assembling in the vicinage of the recreation ground. Most elaborate preparations, had been made, kiosks, beerbooths, matsheds, stalls, and shelters being distributed all over the grounds, which were entered under a huge arch of greenery bearing the word "Welcome." At the sides of the cricket field itself were erected two big platforms from which exhibitions of dancing, conjuring, top-spinning, etc. took place during the afternoon. These stages had been erected by the proprietors of the Kiraku and Hagaromo theatres and some thirty young singers were engaged by them as dancers. The girls were attired in the costumes of Kyoto dancing girls. Their performances proved the centre of attraction, the visitors appreciating the show as much as the

Japanese themselves. During the afternoon many foreign ladies put in an appearance and the scene with the bright dresses of the ladies, the naval uniforms and the fluttering flags and devices was very animated.

At 2.30 p.m. Admiral Noel landed at the English Hatoba, attended by his immediate staff, and he drove in a carriage from the Kencho to the recreation ground, where he was most warmly received by the officials of the Kencho and other Government servants and citizens. Governor Sufu, Mayor Ichihara, Rear-Admiral Shinamura, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese squadron now in Yokohama, acted as the Admiral's *ciceroni* as he strolled about looking at the performances.

The British bluejackets were entertained to a cold collation in the garden while the British and Japanese officers, with other foreign gentlemen and Japanese notables were entertained in the upstairs rooms of the Shako Club. Mr. Barclay, representing Sir Claude McDonald, and Mr. J. Carey Hall, H.B.M.'s Consul-General, were present. Mayor Ichihara briefly proposed the health of the guests, and Admiral Noel proposed the toast of the Emperor of Japan. This was all the speech making. Two hundred British officers landed and about 1,300 men.

During the afternoon, the naval and city bands played selections and the usual daylight fire-works were sent up. There could be no mistaking the heartiness of the welcome extended to the British fleet, though some of the arrangements could have been improved upon with advantage. The party broke up at 5 p.m.

In the evening a grand dinner party was given in the Oriental Hotel when some twenty British officers including Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, and the commanders of all his ships, with about twenty-five Japanese officers, together with Governor Sufu, Mayor Ichihara, Rear-Admiral Shinamura and others were present.

The Department of Communications presented to the officers and bluejackets of the British fleet, sets of the new fourth series of illustrated war commemoration post cards, five sets to each of the former and a set to each of the latter, the cards being presented by Mr. Munesuye, Director of Posts, Yokohama.

The Japanese newspapers of Tokyo publish articles of warm welcome to the British Squadron. Some give portraits of Admiral Noel, some project the outlines of the Union Jack in over-shadowing dimensions on their pages, and one prints the verses of "God save the King" in a conspicuous position. It may well be imagined that there can not be much novelty in the utterances evoked by such an occasion. The thought naturally occurs to the Japanese to compare their country's naval strength to-day with what it was when Lord Elgin visited Japan's shores 40 years ago, escorted by the first formidable collection of foreign war-ships the people had ever seen. The thought also occurs to them to inquire what factors have contributed to bring about this signal change, and among these factors they count prominently the friendship and assistance of Great Britain. Her Squadron now comes to visit her in the hour of her victory, to celebrate not the latter alone but also the consummation of the most sincere mark of respect and esteem one nation can give another, namely, the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance. It is a strange coincidence, the *Jiji Shimpō* remarks, that this ceremony of congratulation

and welcome should synchronise with the centenary of the battle of Trafalgar which made England mistress of the ocean, just as the Battle of the Sea of Japan gave Japan the command in Far-Eastern waters. There seems to be something more than chance in this concurrence of dates, something that draws the two countries very close together. Their union is enormously powerful; absolutely invincible at sea, and too strong to fear any enemy on shore. But it is not a belligerent union. Its purpose is solely pacific, and in the unreserved welcome Japan gives to the Squadron of her great ally, the leading nation of the renowned Anglo-Saxon race, the world should recognise not a desire for conquest or any thought of aggression, but thankful delight that by this clasping of strong hands peace has been assured.

At 9.20 a.m. on the 12th the British guests of Tokyo began to arrive and the last party reached Shimbashi at 10.12 a.m. The numbers were:—

By the 9.20 train	67 officers and 710 men.
" 9.45 "	67 " 710 "
" 10.12 "	Admiral Noel and his staff and 500 men.

Thus one half of the whole number (3,840) of blue-jackets of the Squadron reached the capital on Thursday, and the other half are to proceed thither to-day (13th). The weather was ideal on the 12th and the men seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly. The Park at Hibiya was the scene of entertainment, and as measures had been adopted to exclude all but the very limited number who were the recipients of special invitations, the spacious grounds would have presented an almost lonely appearance had they not been festooned abundantly with the flags of the allied Powers, and had not large spaces been occupied by marquees and booths for the purposes of the various entertainments and for refreshments. The order of entertainments was:—

Acrobatic feats	9.33 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Fencing	10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Ju-jitsu	10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Wrestling	1.00 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Fire-works soared upwards perpetually and refreshments of all kinds were equally perennial. At noon the Mayor of Tokyo addressed a few words of hearty welcome to the guests and thereafter the luncheon marquees were thrown open. The fun and hilarity never seemed to flag for a moment, and the Park rang continuously with laughter or cheers. Two special trains, the first at 4.50 p.m., the second at 5.30, carried the warrant-officers and men to Yokohama. As for the officers, electric tram-cars took them to the Maple Club at 4 p.m., where a Japanese dinner was served with accompaniment of dancing on a very large scale. The party broke up at 8 p.m. and proceeded to Shimbashi, where they took the train for Yokohama.

Japanese journals say that the great naval review will take place on some day subsequent to the 20th and while the British Squadron is still here. The place will be Kanagawa Bay, and as over a hundred warships are to take part, the ceremony will be unprecedented in the Orient. Preparations are said to be already commencing for the accommodation of the great crowds which may be expected to assemble. The Emperor will probably proceed in the *Asahi*. The railway service between Yokohama and Tokyo will be increased so that trains will run at intervals of from 15 to 20 minutes.

M. WITTE.

Japan will probably have much to do with M. Witte in the future. All nations will have much to do with him. It is a pity therefore that his mind should be cast in the petty mould it displayed at Portsmouth. What he is reported to have said to a representative of the *Slovo* is this:—

"You see what one gains by standing firm. I was in a frightful position. I had not the right to accept a compromise, and a rupture seemed likely to enlist the sympathies of all on the side of Japan. Mr. Roosevelt appealed to my patriotism, humanity, and good sense. Fortunately, I succeeded in holding out to the end. The Japanese could not read in my face what was passing in my heart. From the outset I assumed such an indifferent tone that it eventually carried conviction. When the Japanese presented their written conditions I laid the latter aside without looking at them and spoke of something else. On leaving the room I intentionally forgot the conditions lying on the table. When one of the Japanese plenipotentiaries drew my attention to this, asking if I did not wish to take away secret documents which some one might read, I put the papers carelessly into my pocket. It was thus to the last minute of the negotiations."

It really appears that M. Witte believes in the success of his feminine simulations and dissimulations. "When the Japanese presented their written conditions I laid the latter aside without looking at them." Of course he did, for the conditions were in English and M. Witte does not understand English. The Japanese are not by any means so childish as he imagines. They are, on the contrary, about as astute and quick-witted as any people in the world. They observed that M. Witte did not look at the written conditions and they ascribed the fact to his ignorance of English. It never occurred to them for an instant to suppose that he was acting a farce too transparent to mislead the least acute observer. "On leaving the room," continues M. Witte, "I intentionally forgot the conditions lying on the table." So he did, but the impression his conduct produced on the Japanese was one of nervousness. They saw that he was really and naturally in a great hurry to consult the document, for he quickly broke up the *seance* in order to return to his hotel and have the conditions translated. Therefore when he rose from his seat leaving the paper on the table, they merely thought that he was not fully master of his nerves. If any one had suggested that he was feigning nonchalance the Japanese would have deemed the suggestion very childish. As it was, they concluded that his position, which he himself describes as "frightful," had proved too much for his *sang froid*. Had he not made this revelation of silly self-gratulation, the Japanese would never have suspected him of such paltry tricks as those he exultingly ascribes to himself.

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

The steamer *Kanagawa Maru* went ashore on the afternoon of October 6th in the neighbourhood of Kure.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Sagami Maru* (1,900 tons) met with a similar fate at 5 p.m. on October 5th off Kadzusa, Chiba prefecture. On the morning of Oct. 7th, the steamers *Fukagawa Maru*, *Tsukijima Maru* and *Noge Maru* were sent from Yokohama to the scene to assist in floating her.

A Moji telegram says that a Norwegian steamer which left Kiaochow on Sept. 15th for Vladivostok, with military stores is reported missing. Anxiety was entertained at Kiaochow as to her fate.

The steamer *Nissho Maru* (1,468 tons) having on board two hundred tons of coal, collided with a sailing vessel at 10 a.m. on Oct. 7th in Moji Strait. The latter was sunk.

THE PEACE TREATY.

The Tokyo newspapers are now expressing sympathy with Baron Komura. Several journals have published letters from Portsmouth, describing the course of events. These writers allege that Baron Komura again and again urged the Tokyo Government to allow him to break off the negotiations, and that the various postponements were mainly due to this cause. Ultimately, however, an Imperial order was transmitted to Portsmouth and in the face of it the Plenipotentiaries had no choice. The letters speak of the distress of Baron Komura and his associates as something "painful to witness, and the *Asahi Shimbun* returns to the charge that the interference of Baron Kaneko was fatal. But it is plain that if Baron Kaneko be held responsible then the Cabinet in Tokyo can not be blamed. The fact, however, of Baron Komura's strong attitude is very clearly indicated. These letters are too unanimous to leave room for any doubt. The *Fiji Shimpō* hints that if the disclosures were carried any farther they would affect the credit of the President of the United States.

All this kind of comment had to be anticipated. Though the course adopted by the Ministry was undoubtedly the wisest under the circumstances, it was assuredly a course profoundly disappointing to the bulk of the nation, and disappointment does not reason closely. The question whether the Russians would have yielded had the Japanese held out, must remain for ever unsettled and around it the waves of controversy will beat fruitlessly for many a day.

Several allusions are made in these letters to Dr. Morrison whose remarkable personality and profound insight seem to have greatly impressed the Japanese. At the first news of the concessions he showed great disappointment, but on the following day he spoke with great judgment, pointing out the immense advantages Japan had gained and the irreparable losses Russia had suffered. The *Fiji Shimpō's* correspondent, who transmits this news, says that Dr. Morrison showed himself a true friend to Japan, and that his ability and kindly sentiments were fully recognised. There is one thing not mentioned by this correspondent, namely, that Dr. Morrison has China always in view as well as Japan. His knowledge of China is extraordinarily thorough and he believes that the best hope for her lies in the guidance of Japan. Hence everything tending to impair Japan's prestige is unwelcome to him, not merely from the point of view of Japan herself, but also from the point of view of China.

The *Fiji's* correspondent relates that it was due to Mr. Denison's keen observation that the provision as to the non-armament of northern Saghalien found its way into the treaty. This condition had been entered in the draft with regard to southern Saghalien, but had not been extended to the northern half. When, however, the treaty had to be fully drawn up, Mr. Denison at once noticed the omission, and insisted on including the northern half of the island. Mr. Martens strenuously objected, declaring that the omission had been intentional. But Mr. Denison's views won the day, as might easily have been anticipated by all who know him.

Shanghai wires that according to the belief ruling in Russian quarters the ratification of the peace treaty will not take place before the 27th instant, but at this moment of writing (11th, a.m.) the belief

in Tokyo is that the Tsar ratified the document on the 10th. Something will probably be known before we go to press.

Even into the columns of *The Times* the rumour has found its way that Baron Kaneko, acting under the guidance of Marquis Ito, was the real Plenipotentiary during the peace negotiations, and that the unsatisfactory result must be ascribed to his interference. The *Fiji Shimpō* takes some trouble to deny this. Baron Kaneko, we read, did not interfere at all and had no authority to do so. Neither was he in communication with Marquis Ito. As a matter of fact a certain divergence of opinion displayed itself between Marquis Ito and the Ministry, reinforced by the other Elder Statesmen with the exception of Count Matsukata, who was prevented by illness, diplomatic or real, from attending the various conferences in the last phase of the affair. Marquis Ito was for insisting upon the tenure of Saghalien in its entirety and for continuing the war rather than surrender the northern half of the island. But he was over-ruled at the final conference in the Palace. The *Fiji*, states all this very emphatically, and explains that though the proverbially accurate *Times* has been misled in the present instance, the error is accounted for by the confidence with which this false rumour was spread abroad from Portsmouth. Our contemporary offers no hint as to the person or persons responsible for the story.

Mr. Yamaza, speaking to a representative of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, expresses unbounded astonishment at the utter disregard of truth and decency shown by American journalists. A crowd of these gentlemen (?)—127 is the number we have heard stated by one of the Embassy—had assembled at Portsmouth. They besieged Baron Komura for an interview, but he resolutely declined to meet any one of them. Mr. Yamaza conversed with them once or twice, and thereupon they published in the next issues of their journals long verbatim accounts of alleged interviews with Baron Komura. They even went so far as to describe how Baron Komura had bread and melon for luncheon. Nothing was too petty to be detailed by them, and the idea of respecting the privacy which is the right of every individual never seemed to occur to them. In short it is plain that their contact with American newspapers at first hand produced a most unpleasant impression on the members of the Japanese Embassy. We commend these facts to the attention of the critic who lately announced that deep-set dishonesty is a cancer at the heart of the Japanese nation. If this critic and others of his kind looked a little more carefully at home conditions before abusing the Japanese, they would hesitate to pen sweeping condemnations. For good solid lying there is no occasion to visit the East.

UNEMPLOYED AFTER THE WAR.

The war summoned from industrial pursuits and sent into the unproductive field a large number of youths. Their places were filled in the factory and the mill by hands hitherto unemployed, and since, at the same time, the war brought a largely increased demand for manufactured goods, the services of the previously idle were in additional vogue. But now the war is over. The young men will return in tens of thousands, factories will no longer find an abnormal demand for their products, and it is inevitable that a great number of men should be reduced to the "no-work-to-do" condition. For a time they will support them-

selves on their savings made during the past eighteen months, but the pinch of want must ultimately be felt, and it is possible that the pending winter may see a considerable access of crime. The *Chuo Shimbun* expresses this fear and goes into some particulars. The Tokyo Arsenal, the Itabashi, Meguro and Iwahama powder-mills—these are examples which at once suggest themselves as places where there will be a great and sudden diminution in the number of employees. They gave work to ten thousand hands before the war, but thereafter the total rose to thirty thousand. Concerning the Osaka Arsenal and the workshops at the naval ports as well as other factories, our contemporary gives the following figures:—

	Before the War.	During the War.
Osaka Arsenal.....	9,500	16,000
Yokosuka Works	6,150	
Kure Works	12,837	
Sasebo Works	4,288	
Maizuru Works	774	
Akabane Works.....	1,468	
Shimose Powder Mill	238	
Takeshiki Works	336	
Ominato Works	79	
Senju Cloth Factory	26,180	32,180
Army Provisions and Fodder Works	1,000	2,000
Army clothing and Boot Works	140	280
Sakura Company's Leather Factories	350	1,100
Shinagawa Woollen Weaving Factory	500	2,350
Seichu Kaisha (Button Factory)	1,000	1,000
Fugetsudo Biscuit Factory	350	500
	190	

All the above are works palpably bound to suffer by the restoration of peace. They alone show a reduction of employed persons to the number of 30,000, and doubtless if the investigation could be extended to the whole country the figure would be very much larger.

DR. MORRISON.

The *Fiji Shimpō* publishes intelligence that Dr. Morrison is to replace Mr. Smalley as Washington correspondent of *The Times*. Two explanations are offered. One is that Dr. Morrison was originally sent to Portsmouth for the purpose of assisting Mr. Smalley and collecting news for the latter to transmit by telegram. In that capacity Dr. Morrison discovered that Japan had resolved to abandon the indemnity. He communicated the fact to Mr. Smalley 24 hours before the event, but Mr. Smalley did not telegraph it, not attaching sufficient credence to its *provenance*. Another explanation is that Mr. Smalley allowed his pro-Russian proclivities to colour his news, in spite of Dr. Morrison's remonstrances. But we believe that the true cause is to be found in Mr. Smalley's desire to resign the arduous duties of correspondent. He is nearly 80 years of age, and the time for rest has fully come. Before Dr. Morrison left the Far East for Portsmouth there was some fear that this exchange would be effected. We say "fear" because, although it is certain that Dr. Morrison will distinguish himself wherever he is posted, his permanent departure from China would be a lasting source of regret. He had made the Chinese sphere absolutely his own, mastering all its perplexing phases and acquiring a fund of information which was probably quite unique. How he is to be replaced we do not see. *The Times* has at Shanghai a correspondent of the highest ability who is also deeply versed in Chinese affairs, but it is uncertain whether he could be transferred to Peking.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The various sections of the *Seiyu-kai* met separately on the 6th instant, and in every case except one—the Shikoku section—a distinct declaration of hostility to the Ministry was adopted. Thus seven out of the eight sections have now joined the Opposition, and it is difficult to see how the Party, as a whole, can avoid following this lead. Each section appointed a committee, and these committees were to meet in Tokyo on the 7th instant to consult about measures for giving effect to their policy. It is not likely the Shikoku section will ultimately run counter to the majority.

On the 7th instant the agitation in the ranks of the *Seiyu-kai* continued. They seem to have quite broken away from their leaders' control and to be determined to oppose the Cabinet on the peace question. The only dissentients are the local sections of Shikoku and Yamaguchi. It is not certain, indeed, whether the Shikoku members dissent; they are merely on the fence. But from Choshu has come a definite remonstrance that this attitude of hostility to the peace terms is plainly at variance with the expressed views of the Party's leader, to whom the management of the business should be entrusted. The other sections—six out of eight—do not seem to pay any attention to this remonstrance, coming from a small minority. Everything indicates that they have determined to arraign the Ministry.

The *Yushikai* of the House of Representatives was composed from all the parties with the object of investigating the disturbance in Tokyo and adopting suitable measures in the sequel of inquiry. It has now been dissolved, its committee having reported that all expedient representations have been made in the proper quarters, but that the Authorities declined to adopt the Committee's resolutions, and nothing now remained except to treat these matters as political issues. The *raison d'être* of the association having thus disappeared, its dissolution necessarily followed.

The *Tai-ro Doshi-kai*, which had for its immediate object to prevent the ratification of the peace treaty, has been broken up. It recognises that its efforts are futile since the treaty has secured the approval of the Privy Council, in which body the hopes of the agitators chiefly centered.

Sixty-seven members of the House of Representatives belonging to the *Seiyu-kai* and calling themselves the *Yushi Daigishikai*, met on the 8th instant and unanimously adopted a resolution couched in very brief but emphatic terms. It said:—"The Government must be held responsible for the recent failure in the country's foreign policy." Messrs. Matsuda, Haseba and Sugita, as well as other prominent members of the Party attended the meeting, but Messrs. Hara Kei and Ooka Ikuzo were absent, and the Yamaguchi and Kyoto sections stood aloof, their contention being that such a resolution was directly opposed to the spirit of Marquis Saionji's speech. It would thus seem that the *Seiyu-kai* are split into two, and that the larger half is opposed to the Cabinet.

Subsequently Messrs. Haseba and Sugita proceeded to the residence of Marquis Saionji and submitted the resolution to him. The Marquis refrained from any comment. He merely said that he would receive the resolution "for purposes of reference," and

he explained that he would have attended the convivial gathering of the Party, held after the above meeting, had he not been prevented by illness so sharp that it was impossible for him even to visit his uncle, Marquis Kikutei, who was lying at the point of death.

As to the meeting of the Diet, there appear to be now very little prospect of an extraordinary session. It could not be summoned until after the exchange of ratifications, and consequently the earliest date would be the end of November, thus rendering simultaneous the ordinary and the extraordinary sessions.

There appears to be a growing discontent about the special session of the Diet. The *Tiji Shimpō* adds its voice to swell this dissatisfaction. It must be admitted that the Prime Minister showed some lack of deliberation when he informed the leaders of the *Seiyu-kai* that Baron Komura would be in Tokyo by about the 5th of October and that a special session would be opened in the middle of that month. According to the Law of the Houses an interval of 40 days must elapse between the date of summoning a session and the date of opening it, but that period can be shortened by Imperial decree. It is true that Baron Komura's return was delayed by illness, but the delay has been a matter of only a fortnight, and had the originally announced programme been adhered to, the special session might have met at the end of October, whereas it is not now spoken of as likely to meet before the end of November. One does not clearly see what good objects are to be served by summoning a special session in such haste, and at a time when the nation is still seething with unreasoning excitement. A special session would merely furnish an opportunity for the agitators to renew their disturbance. But at any rate Count Katsura's promise was not discreetly given. It puts a new weapon into the hands of his enemies.

There is much bewilderment about the question of ratification and promulgation. No credence is now attached to the rumour that the Mikado ratified the Treaty on the 8th instant. The fact seems to be that Japan is waiting to hear of Russia's ratification, and news in that sense had not been received up to the evening of the 9th. Some journals appear to think that the Treaty will not be promulgated until the ratifications have been exchanged, but there is no valid reason for such a forecast. The exchange of ratifications will take place at Washington. Duly attested copies of the Treaty will have to be sent thither from Tokyo and St. Petersburg, and they will then be exchanged, Mr. Takahira handing to Baron Rosen the Japanese copy and Baron Rosen handing to Mr. Takahira the Russian copy. Even supposing that ratification were effected in time for the copy to be despatched by the *Siberia* on the 13th instant, the exchange could not take place before the end of this month, and if publication were withheld until then, heavy losses would be entailed on merchants and ship-owners, who are anxiously waiting until the present blockade is removed, to say nothing of the fact that pending promulgation there can be no withdrawal of troops on a large scale.

Tokyo journals state that the Emperor of Japan ratified the Treaty of Peace on the 8th instant, and that the fact was immediately telegraphed to the St. Petersburg

Government, through the United States Representative in the Russian capital. The probability is therefore that the Treaty will be promulgated on the 10th at latest. Exchange of ratifications will subsequently take place at Washington, but so soon as ratification has been effected by both Sovereigns and the treaty has been promulgated, the withdrawal of the troops may commence.

The *Tiji Shimpō* has a telegram from London saying that the Continental newspapers are earnestly discussing a quadruple alliance between Russia, France, England and Japan. It is extremely problematical whether an actual alliance would be possible between these 4 Powers, but we see nothing to prevent an *entente* which would secure the world against any disturbance of the peace during the period of the *entente's* duration. At all events the mere fact that such an understanding is discussed is good news. It seldom or never happens that on the very morrow of a great war the belligerents can so far lay aside their animosity as to talk of friendship, yet that appears to be possible in the case of Japan and Russia. Throughout nearly the whole war the combatants succeeded in preserving a spirit of camaraderie which was as picturesque as it was admirable, and when we further recall the quite unexceptional temper shown by the Japanese throughout the struggle, their almost absolute freedom from excesses of every kind and their unwearied display of mercy and benevolence, it is not difficult to conceive that the Russians have emerged from the fight with a keen appreciation of their gallant and highly civilized foes. We say nothing of the conduct of the Russians, further than to echo most heartily the appreciation of the military expert of *The Times*, namely, that these soldiers of the Tear, though they never won a victory, displayed in their long period of adversity a tenacity of courage and a stubbornness of resolution not less honourable to them than were the successes of the Japanese to the flag of the Rising Sun. There is nothing unnatural or unreasonable in the speedy restoration of friendship between two such peoples. The Japanese, indeed, have already declared their readiness to clasp hands, and it is pleasant to see that a similar spirit is growing in Russia.

A telegram to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that Mr. Leonard Courtney has addressed to *The Times* a letter vehemently condemning the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, but *The Times* says that his arguments will not avail to change English public opinion, which has for years regarded the Anglo-Japanese alliance as the greatest achievement of British policy.

It appears that Russia is responsible for delay in ratifying the Peace Treaty. No explanation is offered.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, with reference to the recent rumour of the Prince of Wales' coming to Japan, that according to semi-official intelligence the King of England, wishing to signalize his appreciation of the close relations established between Great Britain and Japan by the Alliance, has decided to offer the Garter to the Mikado, and will send the decoration by the hand of the Prince of Wales, who will come here from India.

THE UNITED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

The fourteenth meeting of the United Chambers of Commerce in Tokyo came to an end on the forenoon of the 6th. It had previously been decided to entrust to a committee the duty of collating the views expressed by the various Chambers and embodying them in a general resolution or representation. This resolution was unanimously adopted. Its preamble recalled the fact that at the 13th meeting of the Chambers in October, 1904, an Imperial message had been issued directing the nation to firmly persevere so as to secure a permanent result of the war. There had been no lack of earnestness and self-sacrifice on the part of the people. But now, at their 14th meeting, the United Chambers were constrained to express their regret that the terms of the peace just concluded were not in accord with the nation's desires and expectations. However, the situation could not now be altered, and the Chambers recognised that their duty under the circumstances was to apply themselves diligently to the prosecution of post-bellum measures of development so as to consolidate the national economy. These measures presented no small difficulty. The country had emerged from the war with a greatly increased debt and without receiving any indemnity. To deal with such a situation the nation must show the same spirit of united effort that had carried it successfully through the war. It must adopt a positive policy of progress; a policy tending not only to the growth of trade but also to the augmentation of production. There must not be any concentration of attention on one object alone, such as the expansion of armaments, but equal efforts must be devoted to commerce, production and distribution, and to civilizing and extending the opportunities now opened in Manchuria and Korea. It would be the Government's duty to give whatever aid the public resources permitted to the assistance of trade and industry, for no country could be really strong in arms that was not sound economically. This was the firm conviction of the United Chambers of Commerce, and their determination was to act in obedience to it. In pursuance of that purpose and persuasion, they submitted the following list of routes into which the energy of the public should be directed:—

I.—Measures relating to foreign trade, namely:—

- (a) Improvement of customs houses and harbours.
- (b) Appointment of commercial and industrial officials.
- (c) Extension of the Consular system.
- (d) Improvement of the system of despatching to foreign countries students of commercial, industrial and agricultural pursuits.
- (e) Despatch to various countries of vessels to serve as exhibitions of goods, and the establishment of exhibitions on shore.
- (f) Abolition of conventional tariffs.
- (g) Conclusion of a customs union between Japan and Korea.

(h) Satisfaction of the Chambers' wishes with regard to the new Russo-Japanese Commercial Treaty. (These wishes are not published.—Ed. J.M.)

(i) Reform of the customs duties.

II.—Measures relating to productive enterprises, namely:—

- (a) Enactment of measures for the protection of productive enterprises.
- (b) Increase of the number of industrial experimental stations, and encouragement to the erection of model factories.

(c) Increase of commercial and industrial schools and development of the system of apprentice schools (*tokei gakkō*).

(d) Opening of an international exhibition.

III.—Measures relating to national finance and the circulation of money, namely:—

- (a) Administrative economies.
- (b) Adjustment of taxation.

- (c) Repayment and adjustment of national debts.
 - (d) Prevention of the expansion of media of exchange, and raising of domestic loans.
 - (e) Improvement of machinery of monetary circulation.
 - (f) Establishment of a Bank of China and Japan.
- IV.—Measures relating to facilities of transport; namely:—
- (a) Building of railways.
 - (b) Reform of the regulations for the handling of goods sent by railway.
 - (c) Development of the telephone system.

The Chambers presented a separate representation with regard to changes in the time of transmitting telegrams and adjustment of the transportation of the returning armies so as to cause the minimum disturbance of trade. There were also motions with regard to the census and with regard to emigration, but exactly what form they took we can not gather from newspaper reports. In fact the above list is evidently a mere skeleton. It must have been accompanied by a much more detailed exposition of views. The latter, however, has not yet been made known. Before the chambers separated they entrusted to the Tokyo institution the duty of adopting and pursuing such steps as might contribute to the achievement of the above purposes.

On the motion of Mr. Soyeda Jukichi it was unanimously resolved that the Chambers should despatch Mr. Nakano Buyei as their representative to convey to the British Squadron a warm expression of the nation's profound satisfaction that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance had been renewed and extended.

The party given by the United Chambers of Commerce to celebrate the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was held in the Koshikawa Park on the afternoon of the 6th. Some two hundred persons were present, the only foreigners being the British Minister and about five members of the staff of the British Legation. The weather was eminently unpropitious, but it did not greatly interfere with the proceedings. Mr. Nakano Buyei, President of the Tokyo Chamber, made a brief speech on behalf of the United Chambers. Having expressed his sense of the great honour of addressing such an assembly, he described the Alliance as an instrument securing the tranquillity of the Orient and as the consummation of the wishes of the high contracting parties. The merchants and manufacturers of Japan, recognising that peace and equality of opportunities were thus safeguarded, would devote themselves to their avocations with renewed zeal and confidence. They sincerely hoped for the continued growth of friendship with England and the development of the trade of both countries, and they would neglect no effort to promote those ends. He concluded by proposing the health of the King of England. Sir Claude MacDonald replied as follows:—

YOUR EXCELLENCIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It is not within the usual province of a diplomatic representative to make speeches, but on an occasion like this, and as I have been specially asked, I propose to say a very few words in answer to the remark of your worthy President. In the first place I beg to thank the United Chambers of Commerce of Japan for the honour they have done me and the members of my Legation in asking us here to-day to celebrate the new Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

This Alliance, as you know, has been entered into to uphold the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations, and above all to consolidate and maintain general peace in the Far East.

As you are aware the first Anglo-Japanese Alliance was also entered into for the purpose of maintaining peace, but unfortunately it failed in its object. Undeterred by this, the Island Empires of the East and West have now entered into a firmer, closer, and stronger alliance in the earnest hope that by its means the object for which the first alliance was made may at all hazards be achieved by the second.

That this may be so is, I am convinced, the earnest wish of all lovers of peace, progress, humanity and goodwill, amongst whom I am sure the members of the United Chambers of Commerce of Japan stand in the front rank.

Mr. Soyeda ably translated Mr. Nakano's speech into English and Sir Claude's speech into Japanese. The party broke up at half past four.

COUNT OKUMA AND THE UNITED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

Count Okuma addressed the United Chambers of Commerce on the 5th instant. His speech lasted for an hour and a half, but we can give only a brief epitome of it. The Count pointed out how largely the country's expenditures and debts have increased during recent years. Prior to the war with China, the national outlays had been from 80 to 90 millions of yen and the national debts had aggregated 280 millions. During the 10 years subsequent to the war, the State's outlays had grown to 250 millions and its debts to 580 millions. And now, after the conflict with Russia, they found themselves spending from 350 to 400 millions annually, and their debt, when the cost of post-bellum measures was added, would probably aggregate 2,500 millions, or about 2,200 or 2,300 millions without these measures. Out of this total some 1,500 to 1,800 million must be regarded as foreign debt and some 700 to 900 million as domestic debt. The yearly interest on the debt would be some 125 millions, and if the system of repayment in 20 or 25 years were adopted, the total disburseable on account of interest and principal would be about 140 millions annually. Further, the pensions payable to military men and their families on account of the China-Japan war amounted to 2,400,000 yen yearly, and inquiries made in official quarters indicated that the corresponding payments in the sequel of this war would be some 22 millions annually. Thus the load on the Treasury would be something like 165 millions of yen. The burden of taxation had been 4 yen per caput before the war, and had now risen to 7 yen, while the national debt in the same time had increased from 12 yen to 50 yen. Undoubtedly there would be projects for increasing the national armaments after the war, but it had to be remembered that such things must be in proportion to the nation's finances. One of the great questions of the moment would be whether to continue the war taxes, or to modify them or to abolish them. They must remember that in six years from this time the country would recover its tariff autonomy. The Count then proceeded to express his own individual opinion on a few matters. He observed that in Europe the countries having the largest debts were those doing the largest export trade. It was not so in Japan's case. Her imports exceeded her exports. Even in the matter of her chief export staple, raw silk, its figure was excelled by that of the chief import staple, raw cotton. The country had sometimes to pay away its capital on this account. Again, the population of Japan was growing rapidly, and the consumption of food-stuffs was increasing in the same ratio. He did not regard this with so much concern as it gave some people, yet there were causes for uneasiness. They could not derive consolation from the record of a country like England. England produced only one-fourth of the food-stuffs consumed by her people, and was thus dependent upon foreign countries for three-fourths. But England had capital invested all

over the world and was besides the maritime carrier of the nations. There were no such alleviating features in Japan's case. It was true that a much larger area of land might probably be brought under cultivation. At present the extent was only 75 millions of *cho* (187½ millions of acres) and the Department of Agriculture and Commerce was revolving plans for large development. But at the present rate of growth the population would be 100 million in the course of 48 years, and then the question of sustenance assumed a very pressing aspect.

Referring to the Fushun coal mine and the statement that it was worth 100 million *yen*, Count Okuma ridiculed the idea. He doubted whether the Fushun mine would return 10 per cent. interest on the capital sunk in developing it. The distance of the mine from the port of shipment, Dalny, was nearly 400 miles, and by the time the mineral reached that place it would scarcely have cost less than 6 *yen* a ton, which outlay would enable the Kyushu coal to compete with it. He strongly deprecated these optimistic views which tended to turn people's heads and to obscure the true situation. Concerning the Count's estimate of the country's foreign debt after the conclusion of present operations, he arrived at it thus:—

	Millions.
Ruined during the war.....	820
Owing before the war	160
Bonds held by foreigners	200
Required for withdrawing troops, etc.,	400
	1,580

Confronted by such obligations the managers of the nation's finance had a difficult task before them, and he warned his hearers against placing any reliance on rumours that the returning Plenipotentiaries would bring some valuable asset in their pockets, or that Saghalien would be sold for a great price, or that foreign capital would pour in. Such ideas had better be dismissed. The people must rely on their own exertions. They must bring to the solution of this problem the same courage and the same determination that they had brought to the conflict with Russia. The Count then dwelt upon the advantages offered to Japan by the markets of China, and upon the disadvantages of dear money, want of expert knowledge and deficiency of manufacturing and commercial machinery, but it might fairly be hoped that time would remedy all these defects. History furnished many instances of countries which, so far from benefiting by victorious wars, had dated their decline from armed successes. Japan must take care that such was not her lot. He called his hearers' attention to a saying made by an eminent American scholar in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association on the previous day; the saying that civilization unaccompanied by morality was doomed to fail. Not infrequently it was alleged by foreign observers that the commercial conscience of the Japanese was inferior to that of the Chinese. If that were so the prospects of the country lost much of their brightness. They must remember that Japan's future was in their hands, and must never forget that morality alone could make civilization successful.

Miss Alice Roosevelt left Yokohama on the morning of Sunday for Nikko. At Shimbashi, she was met by the Grand Master of the Board of Ceremonies and Mrs. Nagasaki, Count Terajima, Confidential Secretary to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Countess Terajima, etc. In company with them, she left Ueno by the 9 a.m. train. She is expected to return about October 10th.

CRICKET.

Some one sharing Rudyard Kipling's contempt for sports which occupy the attention of grown men, has obtained access to the columns of the *Japan Times*, where he freely airs his antipathy. His immediate theme is the interport cricket match and he finds it strange that "serious business men, having to do their share in the world's work, should abandon all their obligations for a week and travel hundreds of miles simply to play a child's game with a ball." It is a novel sensation to be introduced to cricket under the title of "a child's game." Such a description could come only from one entirely unacquainted with the sport, and in those that don't know, much is pardonable. The average Englishman will not greatly resent being told that he would not fail occasionally in times of trial were his craze for play less absorbing; that his officers would have made a better showing in the Transvaal had they not taken their ping-pong sets thither, and that "if Colenso was won on the playing fields of Eton, it would have been more practically useful to win at Colenso itself instead." Not many of us are disposed to deny that the love of Englishmen for athletic games is carried to excess. But what we all do emphatically deny is that a system is radically discredited by its abuses. Cricket is but one of many pastimes which must be considered not solely for their own sake but also and mainly for the sake of the manly tone, the keenly competitive instinct, the self-reliance and the spirit of enterprise that they awaken in their votaries. Taken all round, the Anglo-Saxon race, though it has many failings, need not be greatly ashamed either of itself or of the part it has played on the world's stage. Are the qualities that make for its success due in any respect to the training its youths receive on the cricket ground, in the racket court, in the foot-ball field and in the boat-race, or have they been developed in spite of that training? It is for the sake of its collateral bearing that we allude to the problem here. Our interest in such assaults on the manners and customs of our nation would be languid were they addressed solely to English ears, for assuredly it is not its love of manly pastimes that is going to drag down the Anglo-Saxon race to the dust. But our contemporary addresses itself to Japanese readers, and if the benefit of these were sincerely consulted they would be encouraged in their affection for the very sports which the writer in the *Japan Times* denounces. Not many years have passed since those most solicitous about the well-being of the rising generation in Japan were earnestly preaching to officials and educationists the vital necessity of awakening in schools and colleges a love for athletic pursuits. Anemic, spectacled youths, grappling with tasks which their own unresting application unfitted them to perform successfully, were a sight that suggested great uneasiness to all who believed virility to be as essential to a nation as learning. It was impossible not to sympathise with the desperate earnestness that drove the Japanese to this perpetual labour, but it was also impossible to ignore the fact that such mental labour if unrelieved by wholesome pastimes threatened to produce physical deterioration. So the cry was for field sports of all kinds, and everyone welcomed the responsive growth of a taste for base-ball, tennis, boat-racing and athletics. Have these things now become superfluous? Are the Japanese such a strong, robust race that they can afford to dispense

with devices for promoting health and vigour, to say nothing of the fact, altogether ignored by Rudyard Kipling and his school, that the manly exercises so much affected by the Anglo-Saxon race constitute an excellent safeguard against excesses of a vicious nature? It does not seem to us that the sneers of the writer in the *Japan Times* are either timely or beneficent.

POST-BELLUM FINANCE.

We read in the *Chuo Shimbun*, a generally well-informed journal, that the Government intends to pursue a positive policy after the war, leaving nothing undone that may help to promote production directly or indirectly. Granting the thoroughness of such measures, however, and granting the exercise of the utmost industry on the part of the Japanese people, still there can not be any immediate prospect of restoring the balance of trade. Imports will continue to exceed exports for some time, and the necessity of a corresponding outflow of specie must be anticipated. Then there is the interest on the country's foreign debt and the interest on domestic bonds held by foreigners, all of which items make a formidable total which has to be provided for in next year's budget. The details are thus set down:—

Excess of Imports (average of the past 3 years)	Yen.
Interest on Foreign Debt (898,196,000 <i>yen</i>)	14,842,790
Interest on Foreign Bonds held by Foreigners	43,152,460
Payments (various) for Military Necessaries	6,000,000
	2,000,000
Total	65,995,250

On the other hand, the prospective sources of gold supply are:—

Moneys spent in the country by foreign tourists and products of mines in Korea, &c.....	Yen.
Gold produced in Japan	27,000,000
	4,000,000
Total	31,000,000

This leaves a sum of nearly 35 millions which must be found. In other words, 35 millions represent the probable outflow of specie, and the only apparent method of ultimately correcting this state of affairs is to develop the country's productive resources and thus increase the export trade. No doubt the yield of rice could be considerably increased by improvements in the parcelling out of farm-lands, a reform which Count Inouye strenuously endeavoured to promote between 1887 and 1890. The import of foreign rice is becoming a serious item of national outlay. Naturally one of the earliest steps taken by the Treasury will be to convert the high-interest debts contracted during the war. The four borrowings made and the sums of interest that have to be paid on them are these:

	Yen.	Interest Yen.
First 6 per cent. Loan of 97,630,000	97,630,000	5,857,800
Second do do ... 117,156,000	117,156,000	7,029,360
First 4½ per cent. Loan of 292,890,000	292,890,000	13,180,050
Second do do ... do .....	...	13,180,050
Totals	800,566,000	39,247,260

Even the 4½ per cent. loans will ultimately be changed to 4 per cent.

The *Kokumin* has a telegram from Peking that the Russian Government intends to issue a newspaper in the Chinese language, at Harbin. The capital is estimated at fifty thousand *roubles*. Senkisei, one of the Chinese compradores of the Russo-Chinese Bank, has been summoned by the Russians in Manchuria to attend to the business.

KOREA.

Friday, October 6.

Tokyo journals allege that Mr. Hayashi's imminent return from Seoul is in connexion with the negotiation of a treaty which shall give practical effect to Japan's protectorate over Korea. The Koreans are said to be arriving at a due appreciation of the situation and to be showing a corresponding access of docility, but not unnaturally they display some trepidation, being ignorant of what may be in store for them, and probably interpreting Japan's intentions by the standard they would themselves adopt in a similar situation. Rumour says that the British and Italian Representatives are about to withdraw from Seoul, and the event is of course regarded as the first evidence of Japan assuming complete control of Korea's foreign affairs, but we should judge these stories to be premature.

Saturday, October 7.

Rumour persists in attributing to the Japanese and Korean Governments the intention of immediately concluding a treaty which shall deal in a really practical manner with the present invertebrate situation, and shall enable the former Government to abandon the futile policy of attempting to direct without controlling. Mr. Hayashi is likely to return to Tokyo for 3 months, and the withdrawal of the British and Italian Ministers is spoken of as a part of the programme, which includes the transfer of Korea's foreign affairs to Japanese hands. It is further stated that the Chinese Representative is to be transferred to a post in Europe. In this context it may be stated that the text of the new Anglo-Japanese Treaty was communicated to the Korean Government on the 5th instant. It seems to have produced a great sensation. The Emperor became diplomatically sick and the Cabinet Ministers withdrew to their private residences to watch the turn of events. There will doubtless be an outcry on the part of the journals which, though published in the English language, devote themselves with diligent assiduity to multiplying the difficulties of the Korean problem. We can understand this attitude on the part of the local German organ. It reflects the feeling of certain Germans who have Kiaochow on the brain, and who regard every expansion of Japan's influence as a menace to Germany's political and commercial expansion in China. But it is more difficult to comprehend the reason of such a tone on the part of newspapers which, professing to be purely British, ought consequently to assist in promoting the policy which their own country has adopted.

The insurgents in Kanwong-do have apparently been suppressed, but fresh commotions are reported in the regions immediately north of Seoul and in Antung. These disturbances will have to be taken in hand by the Japanese military authorities unless the Korean Government displays greater vigour in dealing with them. Korea assumes a more and more striking resemblance to Egypt. A Far Eastern Arabi alone is needed to complete the analogy.

The *Chuo Shinbun* writes editorially on the subject of Korea. While predicting that a radical solution of the problem will soon be found, it does not deny that complications now unlooked for may supervene. Russia has effaced herself in the sequel of the war. England has consented to Japan's protectorate. France's *entente* with her over-sea neighbour will probably render her complacent. But it is very fresh in public me-

mory that whereas the Morocco question seemed to have been virtually settled by the Anglo-French *entente*, Germany suddenly stepped in and re-opened the disturbance. As for the Emperor of Korea, however, he must have ability enough to comprehend that the day is past when he could make puppets of Russia and Japan, playing off one against the other to the disadvantage of both. He will be wise if he submits to the position Japan is about to take, a position guaranteeing the peace of the East and insuring to the unquestionable benefit of Korea herself. Thus at length a problem which has perplexed the Extreme Orient since the days of Jingo Kogo will be finally solved.

Sunday, October 8.

The disturbances continue in Korea and many voices are raised against the alleged dilatoriness of the Japanese Government, which refrains from directing a military force against the insurgents. But the Japanese Government is understood to explain that this duty must be left in the first place to the Korean authorities, whose failure to discharge it would be Japan's sole justification for interfering under existing international conditions. There is no disturbance whatever in regions where Japanese military sway is established. The area troubled by the rioters is remote from any centres of material interest, and their mischief is limited to smashing a few telegraph wires or post offices. If the time comes for taking them vigorously in hand, the Japanese will not shrink from doing so.

The *Hochi Shinbun* has a paragraph printed very prominently which alleges that the United States Government is not only prepared to withdraw its Representative from Seoul, but is also assisting Japan to bring about a similar withdrawal on the part of other Powers. We reproduce this information for what it may be worth, supplementing it by a telegram to the *Nichi Nichi* which says that the British Minister will withdraw in November. The *Jiji Shimpō* seems to credit the statement that all the foreign Ministers are to be withdrawn and so does the *Nippon*. The latter journal observes that the disposition of the various Powers towards Japan will be put to the test on this occasion. It expresses no doubt of the final result, but it thinks that any State which desires to be obstructive may find an opportunity at this crisis.

A disturbance is reported at Kason in connexion with the ginseng farm. On the 23rd of September a mob of some 500 men invaded the plantations and began to carry off the crop which was just maturing. A party of Korean guards was sent to the rescue, but they failed to restore order and merely succeeded in arresting two persons who are said to have been Japanese. A strenuous attempt to rescue these was subsequently made by the marauders and it ultimately became necessary to employ a force of Japanese gendarmes. The affair appears to have been actuated simply by motives of plunder, and it is stated that Japanese adventurers were among the ring-leaders.

Wednesday, October 11th.

With reference to the withdrawal of the Italian Representative from Seoul, the *Jiji Shimpō*, speaking with some show of authority, regards it as a distinct endorsement of Japan's policy, and expresses gratitude to Italy who has always shown herself a good friend of this country. Our contemporary thinks that the negotiations now going on at Seoul do not take the form of a direct pro-

posal for the withdrawal of the Foreign Representatives, but that Japan merely formulates her intention of taking charge of Korea's foreign affairs and making Tokyo the seat of management, whence it follows as an obvious inference that legations in Seoul become a superfluity. The belief is that Great Britain, the United States and Italy have all fallen in with the Japanese project, and as Russia has not yet any treaty of commerce with Korea, the Powers remaining to be conciliated are Germany, France and Austria-Hungary.

Thursday, October 12.

Frost has become very severe in North-eastern Korea. The Tumen is said to be frozen to a thickness of three inches. General Hasegawa has gone to Gensan. Probably the object of his journey is to direct at first hand the negotiations for a truce. It appears that an agreement on this subject has not yet been reached by the Russian and Japanese commanders at the front, the Japanese finding it impossible to admit the Russians' contention as to the southern limits of the neutral zone. Nevertheless both sides have succeeded in avoiding collisions, which, after all, is the essential point of a truce.

Friday, October 13.

Mr. Hayashi left Seoul on the 11th without the audience which he had sought from the Emperor. We do not gather that any special significance attaches to the latter feature, though the abruptness of the Minister's departure may have been intended to wear a suggestive character. During Mr. Hayashi's absence his duties will be performed by Mr. Hagiwara. He is expected to remain some three weeks in Japan.

One of the leaders of the insurrection has been arrested by the Japanese gendarmes, but it does not appear that the insurrection itself is approaching an end. On the contrary the anti-Japanese agitation is described as increasing, and the newspapers are said to be publishing more and more incentive articles. The *Jiji Shimpō* compares this futile effort to the proverbial axe of the praying mantis (*toro no ono*), and expresses profound regret that the people of Korea should be betrayed into courses which can only lead them into trouble.

DEATH OF CHIEF NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR SASO.

Chief Naval Constructor Saso expired on the 9th instant in the hospital of Dr. Nagayo. He was a man of great eminence in Japan. Tokyo newspapers say that in 1868, when the Naval College (*Heigakuryo*) was first started, Saso, a native of Tosa, was among four students specially selected and sent up from the fiefs. He was subsequently sent to England, where he studied ship-building for 9 years. He returned in the *Fuso*, and was connected with the first building of Japanese men-of-war in Europe in the year 1883. The *Naniwa*, the *Taka-chiho* and the *Unebi* were the vessels then designed by Japanese naval officers, who were not by any one supposed to be yet capable of such work. Thenceforth the Japanese naval architects proved themselves most competent designers again and again, and at their head stood Mr. Saso. He it was who designed the docks at Kure, Sasebo and Maizuru. He leaves a great reputation. The disease that carried him off is said to have been an abscess in the stomach.

MANCHURIA.

It is now stated that Russia intends to station an army of three hundred thousand men on the Manchurian frontier. The explanation given by some observers is that she fears to bring home the whole of the huge force now under Linevitch's orders lest a large section of it should join hands with the insurgents who are disturbing, or threatening to disturb, the peace of Russia. This reason seems inadequate when side by side with it we place the difficulties and expense of stationing such a force in an out-of-the-way region where no preparations have been made for the men's accommodation and where provisions would have to be sent to them by rail from the home country. The danger of their joining the revolutionists appears an insufficient explanation of such a course. Some other consideration probably influences the St. Petersburg Government at least as powerfully as that thus assigned to it.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* correspondent with the Central Army in the field writes in a somewhat angry tone about the conditions existing in that part of the field. The truce nominally began on the 16th of September, but the ensuing state of affairs was much more onerous than that previously experienced. Under ordinary circumstances each side kept itself fully informed of the other's movements by sending out scouts. These, however, can not be employed since the truce was inaugurated, and inasmuch as the Japanese place no reliance on the enemy's good faith, they are obliged to keep up an exhausting and continuous vigil. Moreover, the Russians, according to this correspondent, do not respect the terms of the truce. They enter the neutral zone just as though no agreement existed with regard to it, and they deliberately behave in a manner which can not be read otherwise than as a defiance. The Japanese soldiers burn to retaliate but are kept in check by their officers, who point out that this treacherous conduct on the enemy's part is doubtless limited to one section of his forces and is not general.

This story is characteristic. It finds an exact parallel in the conduct of Count Witte himself during his sojourn at Portsmouth. Count Witte may be a man of great talent: undoubtedly he is. But his disposition has a very petty side. He loves display of all kinds, and just as the Russian soldiers opposite to General Nozu's divisions, indulge in cheap braggadocio under the protection of a truce, so Count Witte devoted the keenest attention to securing for himself the place of honour on every occasion. No photograph taken of any group including him shows him anywhere but on the right of the host or in the most prominent position, while Baron Komura, who attaches no manner of importance to such feminine pettinesses invariably stands on the left. The newspapers have told us also of certain other little manoeuvres on the part of this big, burly Russian which show plainly that he relied on trifles such as a really great man would wholly despise. They seem to have produced no effect on the Japanese, who misinterpreted some of them and ridiculed others.

It is stated that the withdrawal of the Japanese troops will commence in a few days. The order is to be in the sequence of the various armies' service. Thus the First Army, under General Kuroki, will have precedence, and the rest will follow in numerical order, since that also happens to be the order of their original despatch. The expectation is that the movement of the

Fourth Army will commence in the middle of November. Talien and Liushutung will be the two points of shipment, Yingkow being necessarily excluded on account of the ice. Arrangements are being made for the despatch of 13 trains daily, but even with that service it will be out of the question to carry all the men by rail. Such a method would entail much delay. Therefore various corps will be marched to the coast, an operation demanding in some cases from 50 to 60 days. The divisions will not be moved in their entirety. The second reserves (*kōbi*) will take precedence; these will be followed by the first reserves (*yōbi*) and there will come the men serving with the colours (*genyōki*).

The Russians are said to have commenced withdrawing the reserves along the Changchun-Kirin line, and to be busy with preparations for withdrawing the rest. It will of course be impossible for them to march any of the men to Lake Baikal. Everything will have to be done by rail, and assuming that they can transport 2,000 men daily by that means, they will require from 200 to 300 days to get the whole force home. Probably there is some truth in the statement that large bodies will be drafted to the Siberian and Amur armies, and that Vladivostok will have a garrison of a hundred thousand men until they can be conveniently embarked for home after the break-up of the ice next year.

"BUSHIDO."

The *Athenaeum* has a review of Professor Nitobe's work on *Bushido*, which has now reached its 10th edition. It is a well written review, and its *ex-cathedra* style can not fail to enhance its authority with persons—and their name is legion—who prefer to accept a dogma on the authority of the pulpit rather than to take the trouble of testing it by their own intelligence. We make an extract.

But a study of the histories of old Japan, from the "Nihongi" to the "Nihon-gwaishi," the author of which latter work was the Rai Sanyo just mentioned, shows a record of coarse, brutal, and essentially unmeaning ambition. The truth is, and the numerous readers of the volume before us ought to be told it, that the history of old Japan, more or less authentic, from the sixth to the seventeenth century, is a mere welter of blood. The so-called *yamato-damashii* (soul of Japan) there displays itself in the concrete form of continuous slaughter—of Japanese by Japanese. In the thirteenth century the Mongol fleet of Kublai Khan was destroyed, mainly by the winds and waves. At the close of the sixteenth century the Taiko's invasion of Korea came to a disastrous conclusion. These are the only occasions on which Japan came into collision with the foreigner. It is not necessary to include Japanese piracy in the Eastern seas, the entire abolition of which was one of the best, though not directly intended, results of the policy of Iyeyasu. That policy crystallised, so to speak, the Brahmanic militarism, the worst conceivable form of that most destructive spirit, of the age of Nobunaga and Hideyoshi, in the meaningless quasi-military formalism of the Bakufu, under which the sword, undrawn from its scabbard, came to be almost worshipped, a system of merciless vendetta, often based upon trivial forms of injury, was established, and suicide, more often intellectually silly than sentimentally admirable, was made the guardian of the "honour" of the *samurai*. Here, according to Prof. Nitobe, is to be found that virtue of *bushido* which he regards as the very soul of his country. The discovery is quite recent. Neither Sir E. Satow nor Dr. Aston even mentions the word *bushido*; Prof. Chamberlain, in his "Things Japanese" (1891), does not refer to it; the word is not contained in the admirable dictionary prepared by Capt. Brinkley, the able but intensely Japonicized correspondent of the *Times*; nor is it to be found in the principal native dictionary, the "Kotoba no Izumi" ("Source of Language"). *Bushido* in literal Chinese is the "way of the executioner," and those who were eye-witnesses of the tyranny of the *samurai* in the last years of the Bakufu—amply illustrated in

Viscount Hayashi's touching story "For His People"—will not regard the name as altogether inappropriate. The *bushi* (a Japano-Chinese but not Chinese form) or *samurai* were neither knights nor knighthly; they were "followers" merely, many, if not most of them, petty officials, few of them for two hundred and fifty years possessed of any military experience whatever. Executors of the will of irresponsible petty princes or their councils, they were the instruments of oppression and themselves the victims of a pedantic and absolutely merciless ceremonialism. Of this rigid discipline contempt of life was an essential element, together with unquestioning loyalty, rather to a system than persons, and these qualities, exemplified in a worthier cause, are all that the modern Japanese soldier or sailor can be said to owe to his predecessors. The Japanese people—in a word—owe infinitely more to the social, ethical and mental freedom for which they have acquired a Western taste than to the formalism of the Bakufu (Shogunate), which was both pedantic and pitiless, despite some pretty and touching stories which illustrate the humanity no despotism can wholly efface. What they do owe to that system is the foundation of a code of education with a formative preparation of society that was a progress towards unity of the State, and that made the *ishin* (restoration) government capable of the great achievements our own day has witnessed.

It is evident that the writer of the above is a little angry. He girds at the perpetual incense of praise burned in season and out of season before the shrine of *bushido* and other Japanese virtues. We sympathise with him. This thing has been overdone. It is the habit of our neurotic age to deal in hyperbole, in sensationalism. The sober tints of the happy mean have little attraction for people whose minds are keyed up to twentieth-century pitch. But does not the *Athenaeum* reviewer err in an opposite direction? We think we recognise in his work the words of an old friend from whom nothing appreciative of the Japanese was to have been expected. Yet we shall not retort by describing him after his own formula as "intensively anti-Japonicised." It is quite characteristic of Japan's severest critics that if their views be traversed they do not hesitate to discredit their opponent as one whose vision has been warped by Oriental studies and by long residence in the East. Fancy the palpable absurdity of pretending that a man is disqualified to construct the equations of a particular class of curves because he has studied too much coördinate geometry! Yet that is what it amounts to. Those that ought to know something of Japan are told to stand down because they have stultified themselves by acquiring too much knowledge. It is futile to discuss such propositions: they are beyond the range of reason. As to *bushido*, however, we agree that it has been presented on the Western stage in an exaggerated form. But we do not agree with all the scathing protests of the *Athenaeum* critic. To begin with, his history is defective. He says that from the sixth to the seventeenth century Japan was a welter of blood. It would perplex him much, we imagine, to cite the incidents which constituted this "welter of blood" during the Taikwa, the Taiho, the Nara and the Heian epochs; that is to say, during the whole historical era prior to the latter half of the 12th century. It is true that from the close of the Heian epoch until the establishment of the Bakufu regency, that is to say, throughout a period of over 4 centuries, internecine strife and bloodshed frequently occupied the nation's attention. But instead of alleging that from the 6th century to the 17th the country was in a welter of blood, the true version is that out of the eleven centuries from 520 to 1620 A.D., only four and a half were disfigured by domestic conflicts whereas six and a half remained comparatively free from such troubles. We may indeed go so far as to say that the assertion of the *Athenaeum's* critic shows

flagrant indifference to the teaching of history, for one of the prime causes of the outbreak of civil war in the middle of the 12th century is to be found in the fact that during many previous cycles the ruling class in Kyoto had become completely enervated by long continued peace and by indifference to all military pursuits. Besides, even though it were true that this sanguinary condition had existed, as the critic alleges, what Western country would be in a position to throw the first stone? Herein the *Athenaeum's* critic betrays a common tendency, the tendency to judge Japan by a much higher standard than that applied to any Occidental country. Medieval Japan is expected to satisfy the ideals of twentieth-century Europe.

To follow the *Athenaeum* reviewer into the wide field over which he leaps in a succession of sweeping and unsupported assertions would demand a volume not an article. But we shall refer to one point more as illustrating the shallowness of his criticisms. He evidently labours under the impression, and seeks to create it in the minds of his readers, that *bushido* is a brand new term and consequently that the thing it represents is also a novelty. His chief argument in support of this strange doctrine is that the word *bushido* is not mentioned by SATOW, ASTON or CHAMBERLAIN or found in BRINKLEY's dictionary. That is true, but had the critic looked for *budo*, which is precisely the same, he would have found it in the dictionary, and, at any rate, what fine courage is required to deny the reality of a thing merely because one has never heard of it previously! Certainly *bushido* is not a regularly defined ethical or religious system like Buddhism or Confucianism, but through many generations the essentials of the *bushi's* character and the precepts he should obey have been embodied in rules, which are to be found, in a more or less disjointed form, in such works as *Ryosho tattoku-sho*, or *Meisho Genko-roku*, or *Iro Monogatari*, or the *Kaho* of several fiefs, or in other works treating of the subject. The cult known as *bushido* may be said to have assumed clearest outlines and to have been systematized most definitely by YAMAGA SOKO, the eminent military authority, who flourished in the middle of the 17th century. It is fully set forth in his well known works *Shido* (a shortened form of *bushido*) and *Bukyo Shogaku*. As for the term itself, it has been in use for hundreds of years, in common with its synonyms *budo* and *shido*. IMAGAWA RYOSHUN, in his precepts to his son, uses the terms *bundō* and *budō* in opposition; YAMAGA SOKO calls it *shido*, and YAMAGA's interpreter, TAKABAYASHI MASAOKI, in his *Buko Shogaku*, speaks of *bundō* and *bushido*. Finally we recommend the *Athenaeum's* reviewer to possess himself of Dr. INOUE TETSUJIRO's *Bushido Soshō*, two volumes of which have appeared and the third is promised soon by the Hakubunkan. He will there find a remarkable digest of what the men of former days had to say about *bushido*, and will cease, we think, to be so sceptical.

RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

It would have been extravagant, perhaps, to look for magnanimity in Russian diplomacy. But we might have looked for some sense of dignity. There has been none, so far as we can see. Count Lamsdorff's method of announcing to the Tsar the news of the agreement between the plenipoten-

tiaries was:—"The Japanese are prepared to submit to the will of your Imperial Majesty." This is quite childish. There never was any question of Japan submitting to the will of Russia. Count Lamsdorff must have well known that he spoke quite untruly when he used such language. For the sake of throwing dust in the eyes of a few ignorant people, he makes himself ridiculous in the eyes of the world. Yet possibly that kind of deceptive manoeuvring is necessary in the case of the Russians. They seem to resemble the Chinese in imperviousness to the percolation of news. The great mass of the people are quite ignorant of the facts of the war. They only know vaguely that their country's arms have not been crowned with success. But this message of Count Lamsdorff to the Tsar will reach the ear—care will be officially taken that it should reach the ear—of the least educated Moujik. He will believe that, after all, the war ended in some kind of triumph for the Great White Tsar: the Japanese had to obey His Majesty's will. An unfortunate necessity surely for a Minister of Foreign Affairs who must fall back on a lie to save the national situation, and an unfortunate condition for a nation which has to be fed on falsehoods.

It is very evident that, as we observed at the time, nothing was more galling to Russia than to be obliged to sheathe the sword without having gained a solitary success over the little nation which she had made such a parade of despising. That indignity wounded her more severely than the stupendous set-back given to her expansion by the terms of the peace. Hard as it was for her to be driven away once again from that ice-free exit to the sea which she had so long laboured to secure, still harder was it to cease fighting after an unbroken series of defeats. That was why Count Lamsdorff and M. Witte had recourse to the device of simulation, and since they had no real success to adduce, fell back upon an imaginary surrender of the Japanese to the Tsar's "will." The question is, will the Army and the Fleet swallow Count Lamsdorff's deception. The Army and the Fleet know exactly what happened in Manchuria. The Army vividly remembers the Yalu, Nanshan, Pelisz Port Arthur, Liaoyang, the Shaho, Heikautai and Mukden; the Fleet vividly remembers its unvarying disasters crowned by the catastrophe of the battle in the Sea of Japan. The pretences of M. Witte and Count Lamsdorff may avail with the ignorant peasant, but they can not blind the eyes of the Russian soldier or the Russian sailor.

GERMANY.

The utterances of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, translated elsewhere in our columns, do not support the hypothesis that Germany regards the Anglo-Japanese alliance with umbrage and is disposed to form a counter-alliance with Russia. It is true that the *Kölnische Zeitung* can not be taken as fully representing German opinion, but it is a powerful organ of that opinion, and when the terms in which it writes are echoed by others among its contemporaries there is good reason to pause before accepting as final the impression conveyed by Reuter's telegrams. Prince Bulow's reference to his country's friendship with Russia is undeniably very significant. Friendship, however, is one thing and alliance another. The *Kölnische Zeitung* appears to echo the view which must be held by all thoughtful Germans, namely, that

if the purposes of the Alliance be really what the allies profess in their written compact, no European Power can openly assume an attitude of opposition without writing itself down as an advocate of territorial aggression and an enemy of equal opportunities for all. We recur to this point because our Japanese contemporaries have shown, on the whole, a disposition to credit the somewhat sinister policy attributed to Germany by the telegraph, whereas in truth the evidence thus far available does not warrant any such conclusion. Germany is an incalculable quantity in Japan's eyes. Ever since, in 1895, she completely upset all estimates based on observation of her previous conduct, the Japanese have naturally been uncertain what part she might choose to take in any crisis. Their doubts are therefore legitimate on the present occasion, but the fact to be noted is that there has not yet been any sufficient evidence for forming a definite opinion. Events have certainly drawn Germany into very close relations with her northern neighbour, but that the result will be a tangible alliance directed against the Anglo-Japanese compact remains to be proved.

THE ARMY DEPARTMENT.

It is alleged that the war has demonstrated the need of numerous and more or less sweeping changes in every branch of military art. This, of course, relates to the Japanese only. Nothing has been stated about the Russians, but if they have kept their eyes open, as presumably they have, they must have compiled a tolerably long list of essential changes in their system. It need scarcely be said that no explanation whatever is offered as to the nature of the improvements contemplated by the Japanese. Some of them, however, are said to involve a large outlay of money, and these will probably be postponed for a time. The others will be taken up immediately, funds for the purpose being obtained by economies in other sections of military expenditure. We gather that among the innovations there will be some which concern the ordinary training of the men. People are apt to forget, when they catalogue Japan's immaterial gains from the war, that the experience she has acquired counts for very much; no outsider knows how much and no outsider is likely to know. It is not merely that for some twenty years to come she will have at her command a big army of veterans, whose actual experience of fighting and campaigning makes them about twice as valuable from a military point of view as men who have never taken the field. That is in itself a great gain but it is necessarily a temporary gain. Japan may not have to engage again in the bloody game of war—and we pray that she may not—until the grass has grown over the graves of every man who helped to carry the Rising Sun to such heights of glory in Manchuria. But there will always remain the permanent profit of having learned how to fight so as to utilize to the full the weapons of modern times, and so as to comply with the radically altered conditions of modern battles. That advantage is almost inestimable, and it can be secured only by the terrible ordeal of war.

The Viceroy of Ireland, the Earl of Dudley, and Lady Mabel Crichton, whilst yacht racing on Lough Erne were nearly drowned. The yacht capsized and the occupants had to cling to the boat. They were rescued by a motor launch.

CHINA.

The Chinese Minister in St. Petersburg has telegraphed to Peking, it is said, in the sense that Russia intends to retain a large force in Manchuria northward of Changchun as well as in the Kirin region, and that she will further station a powerful army in Ili. He warns his Government to be prepared for this, and to adopt precautions. But there is difficulty in crediting such procedure. Russia is solemnly bound by treaty to withdraw from Manchuria within 18 months. There is nothing to prevent her from massing an army along the frontier within her own territory, if she wishes to incur the enormous expense of such a manœuvre, which would involve, among other things, the construction of a new line of railway since the existing road may not be used for purposes of military transport. But to station troops in Manchuria, over and above the railway guards whose number is clearly limited, would be to renew the war at once.

Meanwhile the Chinese local authorities report the occurrence of frequent disturbances in Shinking and Ili as well as in the north-western parts of Szchuan. It is feared that these conditions may furnish an excuse to Russia to undertake pacification of the disturbed regions by means of her own forces, which would, of course, be the beginning of new complications.

The Chinese are talking of opening Haichow to foreign trade in order to save it from the fate of Kiaochow.

It is stated that Viceroy Chang's loan from English capitalists for the purpose of the Yeh-Han (Canton-Hankow) Railway amounts to 10 millions of taels, that the interest is 4½ per cent., and that the security is the opium tax in Kwang-tung, Hunan and Hupeh. One half of the engineers employed are to be Englishmen, and rumour alleges that Chang has pledged his Government to first recourse to England in the event of any future loans. It is alleged that the Peking authorities do not approve of this loan and have intimated the fact to the Viceroy for future guidance.

All the Tokyo journals contain paragraphs saying that the Chinese have again grown animated as to the necessity of recovering Manchuria. This recrudescence of their uneasy mood is attributed to the exaggerated estimates which some Japanese newspapers published of the value of the Fushun coal-mines. The Chinese are consequently oppressed by a vague notion that a source of great wealth is being appropriated by Japan, and it is predicted that unless greater circumspection be exercised on this side complications are not unlikely to ensue. The first step said to be contemplated by the uneasy spirits in Peking is the re-purchase of the East Chinese Railway. Possibly they would be ready to effect the purchase by means of money borrowed from the Russo-Chinese Bank. It is conceivable that Russia should be willing to dispose of her section, for the value of the Harbin-Changchun road can not be great from an economic point of view. The Japanese section, however, stands in a very different rank. It taps the traffic of the three principal cities, Liaoyang, Mukden and Kirin, and it communicates with the seaboard, to say nothing of the coal-mines attached to it at Fushun and Yentai. A very large price would be needed to purchase it.

It is stated that the Peking Government is planning the immediate opening to trade of Wanghsien in Szchuan, Ching-chow in Hunan and Haichow in Kiangsu.

Mr. Chou, the new Governor of Mukden, seems to be an official of determination and thoroughness. He sees, as all far seeing persons must see, we think, that so long as the Hunghutsz are outlaws preying upon the people of Manchuria and defying the law, there can be no real peace at home nor yet any assurance against foreign disturbance for these Hunghutsz always furnish a ready pretext for outside interference and can easily be converted into a tool of foreign aggressors. On the other hand, the task of completely quelling and eradicating the Hunghutsz has hitherto proved altogether beyond the capacity of Manchurian officialdom and His Excellency Chou sees no gain in undertaking it afresh. He therefore proposes to invite these so-called "bandits" to enrol themselves as regular Chinese troops, and he is said to be convinced that they would make fine military material. He memorialized the Peking Government in that sense, but the Peking Government, having a conservative objection to such a radical change, has declined to consider it favourably. The Governor, however, is not deterred. He has repeated his memorial, re-inforcing it with new arguments. There is much to be said for his scheme, and this among other things, namely, that the Hunghutsz really did good service for their country during the war. It is true that some of them enlisted in the Russian ranks, but on the whole they may be said to have rehabilitated their reputation, and as to their courage and skill in battle there can be no question. It would be at once an incalculable boon to Manchuria and a substantial gain to the Chinese Government if these lawless folk were converted into disciplined soldiers. That extermination is essential in the interests of public security.

The news is repeated that Peking's anxiety to recover possession of the Manchurian Railway is taking practical shape. Mr. Na Tung and Mr. Ku Fung-ki are said to be the main movers in the matter. They have appointed a committee to make investigations. A foreign loan would have to be contracted for the purpose and in making it the idea is to follow the precedent set by the Pechili Authorities, whose methods of financing appear to have obtained large approval. Nothing is said, however, as to the prime essential in the business, namely, the disposition of the present holders of the line. If Russia and Japan will not sell, China's preparations to buy are useless. And it may be greatly doubted whether either Russia or Japan can be induced to do anything of the kind. Japan's section of the line does not extend beyond Changchun, it is true, but that is incomparably the more valuable section, including, as it does, actual or prospective connexion with all the principal cities of Manchuria and all the most productive regions. Men whose judgment should be trustworthy say that this railway has enormous potentialities, and since the present value of these could not be estimated for purposes of sale, it would seem a very short-sighted policy on Japan's part to listen to any proposal in the latter sense. We say nothing of political considerations which nevertheless, are still more cogent.

A Peking native correspondent informs the *N. C. Daily News* that on the 12th of November next, the date assigned for the completion of the Peking-Hankow Grand Trunk line, a large number of princes, dukes, nobles, and high ministers of State will take the opportunity of getting a "free ride" to Hankow and back, the whole journey to occupy four days—so it is claimed at present. It is further stated that upon the completion of the line it has been estimated

that no less than fifty-four million taels, in round numbers, will have been expended on it, the construction of which has already taken something like six years to complete. It was at first desired by certain flatterers of the Empress-Dowager to get the Luhan railway completed on the 6th of November (10th day of the 10th month), or about a week before the estimated date, so that the occasion might be made specially auspicious by concordance with the date of her Imperial Majesty's seventy-first birthday anniversary, but it was found that even with the best of will it could not be done, the 12th of November being estimated to be the earliest date at which the Northern and Southern sections of the Railway can meet.

The Kiangsi students studying in Japan, says the *Nanfengpao*, having heard that the money borrowed by Mr. Li Chen-wu for the construction of the Kiukiang-Nanchang Railway, came undoubtedly from a foreign source, telegraphed to Peking requesting that the agreement be cancelled. A compromise has been suggested, but the students insist on cancellation. The same paper says with regard to the Soo-Hang-Ning concession:—The people of Chékiang being determined to build their own railways, and their determination having been reported to the Throne by the Chékiang officials at Peking, H.E. Sheng Kung-pao was commanded by Their Majesties to cancel the preliminary agreement concluded in 1898 with the British company, by which the latter was given permission to construct the Soochow-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway. In Sheng Kung-pao's opinion, since the agreement was made seven years ago, and the concessionaires have neither secured the necessary capital nor surveyed the line, the concession is already forfeited. It is, therefore, necessary for China only to cable to its Minister at London, requesting him to notify the British company of this decision. His Excellency also thinks that, in the building of the Chéng railway by the people of the province, they should begin with the Soo-Hang-Ning line, and this would preclude the British company from making any complaints, as it would be clearly seen then that the Chinese, having waited for seven years, cannot wait any longer for the British firm to begin operations.—The people of Shansi having heard of the movement of Kiangsu to cancel the Shanghai-Nanking Railway concession, propose to take similar steps. A memorial denouncing Sheng Kung-pao is being prepared.

According to a Peking letter, translated by the *N. C. Daily News*, there were two special carriages at the railway terminus at Machiap'u prepared to take the five High Commissioners to Tientsin on Sunday morning, the 24th of September. Their Excellencies Duke Tsai Tseh, Shao Ying, and Hsu Shih-ch'ang were in one car, and Tuan Fang and Tai Hung-tze in the other. The bomb appears to have exploded in the carriage containing the Duke. When the panic which followed the explosion had somewhat subsided a man, in the garments of a servant, was found lying dead in the carriage with half his face blown off. This man is suspected to have been the actual perpetrator of the outrage. Further inspection showed that H.E. Shao Ying's riding-jacket was aflame, while he had been struck on the back of his head by a fragment from the bomb. This official's injuries were the most severe amongst his colleagues. Duke Tsai Tseh had his yellow riding-jacket liberally splashed with the blood of the unknown man, lying dead in the carriage, while his Highness's right eyebrow was slightly cut, but his neck had a severer wound. H.E. Hsu Shih-ch'ang, although unscathed, seemed stupefied by the explosion, while H.E. Wu Ting-fang who, with several other Ministers of the Great Boards, had come to see the party off and was standing near the door of the carriage at the time of the explosion, was struck on the ear—fortunately, a slight wound. Taotai Yuan Yun-t'ai (eldest son of Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai) who forms one of the staff of the High Commissioners, and who happened to be near by at the time, suffered some injuries on the face and ear. Mr. Sa Yin-t'u, also a member of the High Commissioner's staff,

was particularly unfortunate. Of two sons who had gone to the railway station to see their father off one succumbed to his injuries while the other is severely, though not dangerously, wounded, Lien K'ai, a brother-in-law of Mr. Sa Yin-t'u was also killed while the latter's cousin, Mr. Ta Lien, was dangerously injured and is not expected to live. An orderly of the 5th grade, on the staff of the Mission was also dangerously wounded, while four students of the Shihyi Academy, a body who had turned out to speed away the High Commissioners, were also wounded, as well as a Censor, named Ts'ai, and a Secretary of one of the Great Boards. Besides those enumerated above, two artisans belonging to the railway staff and three others, names unknown to the writer of this dispatch, and little child, were also injured. As for those who were slightly cut by fragments of glass belonging to the railway carriage scattered by the explosion, their number must have mounted up to several tens, for there was quite a large crowd near the car at the time of the explosion. A special proclamation has been issued in Peking by H. E. Hu Yu-fen, Director General of Northern Railways, offering a reward of thirty thousand dollars for the capture of the perpetrator of the bomb outrage; a reward of twenty thousand dollars for any of his accomplices, or fellow conspirators, and ten thousand dollars reward to the person, or persons, who shall give information leading to the arrest and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators. Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai has promised a reward of twenty thousand taels for the arrest of the chief perpetrator of the outrage, while the Manager of the Peking-Tientsin Railway has offered on his part the sum of two thousand dollars reward for the arrest of the same person or persons.

It is pleasant to read that a period of prosperity has already opened for Manchuria. A correspondent of the *P. & T. Times* writes:—

"I have just returned from Mukden, where all was quiet and the country very flourishing. The harvests in Manchuria are expected to be the best in the memory of the oldest people, despite the fact that labour has been and is very scarce. The country has never been so full of ready money. In bygone years trade was all done, or nearly so, by promissory notes; but owing to two huge armies, both spending money lavishly for local products, money is plentiful everywhere. The very battlefields south of Mukden are rich with corn. Once peace is assured and communication open, there will be an unprecedented demand for clothing and also luxuries hardly indulged in past years. The natives seem to be hardened as regards the land fighting, and in the actual war zone they seem to be going on as per usual, and but little land has remained uncultivated. Many towns have still more than their normal population, as many village women and children prefer to remain in the larger centres. From many enquiries one learns that on the whole both armies have behaved as well as could be expected to the natives. That there has been local suffering, and this sometimes acute, goes without saying, but the people quickly recuperate in this naturally rich country."

NAVAL QUESTIONS.

The Naval Department has compiled and published two very interesting tables, one showing the number of ships-of-war actually possessed by the various Powers, Japan and China excluded; the other showing the ships to be added in each case after October, 1905, according to programmes already adopted and in course of being carried out. A note appended to the first list explains that all the vessels included in it were launched subsequently to 1880, and adds that "old ships" have been excluded from the English catalogue, but no definition is given of what constitutes "old." The first table is as follows, and it is to be understood that the "heavy guns" of the last column are all pieces of at least 12-cent. (4.7-inch):—

ENGLAND.		Heavy guns.
Number	Tonnage.	
Battleships { 1 class	44	615,975
{ 2 class	7	78,680
Armoured cruisers	24	269,800
Armoured coast defence ships	4	39,640
		38

Cruisers { 1 class	21	201,950	304
{ 2 class	30	148,880	303
{ 3 class	31	81,465	80
Total	161	1,434,390	1,841
Torpedo destroyers	142	(240—600 tons).	
Torpedo boats	170	(30—205 tons).	
Submarine boats	39	(120—300 tons).	

U. S. AMERICA.

Battleships { 1 class	12	136,970	218
{ 2 class	—	—	—
Armoured cruisers	6	72,155	98
Armoured coast defence ships	5	22,619	20
{ 1 class	2	14,750	6
Cruisers { 2 class	7	31,017	88
{ 3 class	13	34,613	124

Total	45	312,124	554
Torpedo destroyers	16	(400—435 tons).	
Torpedo boats	34	(30—340 tons).	
Submarine boats	8	(73—120 tons).	

RUSSIA.

Battleships { 1 class	5	63,252	79
{ 2 class	4	39,958	50
Armoured cruisers	3	31,208	50
Armoured coast defence ships	1	20,640	27
{ 1 class	—	—	—
Cruisers { 2 class	6	38,567	62
{ 3 class	2	6,484	6

Total	22	200,110	274
Torpedo destroyers	42	(220—350 tons).	
Torpedo boats	83	(73—186 tons).	
Submarine boats	10 (?)		

FRANCE.

Battleships { 1 class	11	129,963	141
{ 2 class	6	64,203	98
Armoured cruisers	19	156,316	196
Armoured coast defence ships	17	96,938	58
{ 1 class	4	32,006	46
Cruisers { 2 class	15	64,316	104
{ 3 class	13	30,374	54

Total	85	574,116	697
Torpedo destroyers	38	(300—307 tons).	
Torpedo boats	145	(80—170 tons).	
Submarine boats	40	(100—420 tons).	

GERMANY.

Battleships { 1 class	18	207,808	316
{ 2 class	—	—	—
Armoured cruisers	5	37,513	70
Armoured coast defence ships	9	35,781	32
{ 1 class	—	—	—
Cruisers { 2 class	9	47,155	80
{ 3 class	17	43,305	—

Total	58	371,562	498
Torpedo destroyers	47	(250—360 tons).	
Torpedo boats	94	(80—160 ")	
Submarine boats	8 (?)	(120 tons ?)	

ITALY.

Battleships { 1 class	4	53,792	96
{ 2 class	8	98,749	130
Armoured cruisers	6	39,638	103
Armoured coast defence ships	—	—	—
{ 1 class	—	—	—
Cruisers { 2 class	3	11,023	24
{ 3 class	10	25,148	96

Total	31	228,350	332
Torpedo destroyers	15	(320—350 tons).	
Torpedo boats	97	(85—150 ")	
Submarine boats	4 (?)	(100 tons ?)	

The second list, namely that of ships under construction or about to be laid down, is as follows:—

ENGLAND.

Battleships	6	100,050
Armoured cruisers	15	205,100
Cruisers	5	17,560
Gun-boats	—	—
Torpedo-destroyers	22	6,215
Torpedo-boats	—	—
Submarine boats	10	—

U. S. AMERICA.

Battleships	16	244,200
Armoured cruisers	9	114,460
Cruisers	3	11,250
Gun-boats	1	1,085
Torpedo-destroyers	8	4,188
Torpedo-boats	6	—
Submarine boats	—	—

N.B.—In addition to the above, 5 cruisers are planned and one submarine gun-boat in course of construction.

RUSSIA.

Battleships	22	333,154
Armoured cruisers	9	72,000
Cruisers	14	73,290
Gunboats	5	6,580
Torpedo destroyers	37	14,270
Torpedo boats	—	—
Submarine boats	13	—

N.B.—In addition to the above, 100 destroyers, 10 mine-laying vessels, 4 repair-ships and 10 river gun-boats are on the 7 to 10 years' programme, and one torpedo-transport is on the stocks.

FRANCE.

Battleships	9	143,065
Armoured cruisers	—	78,226
Cruisers	—	—
Gunboats	—	—
Torpedo destroyers	34	11,652
Torpedo boats	77	—
Submarine boats	25	—

N.B.—In addition to the above, 10 first-class and 6 second-class armoured cruisers, as well as 6 cruisers and 66 destroyers are on the 12 years' programme.

GERMANY.

Battleships	9	95,200
Armoured cruisers	9	121,493
Cruisers	6	18,396
Torpedo destroyer	1	980
Torpedo boats	12	5,040
Submarine boats	—	—

ITALY.

Battleships	9	113,625
Armoured cruisers	4	40,000
Cruiser	1	5,500
Gunboats	—	—
Torpedo destroyers	20	7,600
Torpedo boats	42	—
Submarine boats	5	—

GENERAL STOESSEL.

A telegram to the *Hochi Shimbun* from London says that Generals Stoessel, Folke and Riess have been deprived of their military rank. The message is very brief, but the inevitable conclusion is that this is the result of the Court-martial recently appointed to investigate the incidents of the siege of Port Arthur. We must assume, of course, that the Court discharged its judicial functions conscientiously, and indeed it is not to be denied that the statements made by General Stoessel and his immediate *entourage* with reference to the conditions existing in Port Arthur at the time of the surrender were irreconcilably at variance with the facts established after the capitulation. There was thus no possibility of avoiding the conclusion that either General Stoessel, in his capacity of commanding officer, did not possess the information which every efficient general should possess as to the forces under his orders, or that, possessing information, he concealed and perverted it. The latter hypothesis is quite untenable, and we have no choice but to conclude that the Court found the General guilty of carelessness and perfunctoriness in the discharge of his duties. Under its aspect as an incident in the world's history of signal achievements this *dénouement* of the Port Arthur drama is to be regretted. It is plain, however, that the Tsar is determined to exact from his officers compliance with an extraordinarily high standard of military capacity. The degradation of Nebogoff and his captains for surrendering at the Liancourt Rocks, and that of Stoessel and his chief subordinates for hauling down the Eagle at Port Arthur, amount almost to an enunciation of the doctrine that men must die rather than surrender on the field of battle. There can be little doubt that such is the true doctrine, but our readers will recall that its practical observance by the Japanese provoked a great deal of adverse criticism.

Vice-Admiral Kamimura arrived at Kure on Oct. 11th. On the same evening, he was entertained by the citizens in the Yoshikawa-ro tea-house.

THE "MATIN'S" DISCLOSURES.

The disclosures of the *Matin*, being credited in Japan, are causing much comment and surprise. The *Jiji* expresses views which we believe to be commonly held when it says that France's condition of unpreparedness, in the face of the confident assertions made from time to time by her statesmen and military leaders is astounding. But how wonderful it is that a newspaper should be suffered to make such revelations or that it should be permitted to make them! What, our contemporary asks, would happen in Japan if a Tokyo journal published such matter in its columns. The *Matin's* object, doubtless, is to call public attention to a state of affairs demanding immediate remedy, and not immediately remediable except under the pressure of national indignation. None the less the disclosures are remarkable, and they speak volumes for the strong assertion of the principle of free speech in France.

Then there is the question of England's action. England offered to mobilize her fleet and to land a hundred thousand men in Schleswig Holstein. That, says the *Jiji*, should furnish to the Japanese an eloquent object lesson of what England understands by the duties of an ally, and should show how she would conduct herself if Japan were threatened.

Finally there is the very obvious inference that these revelations will greatly embitter the relations between England and Germany. Undoubtedly they will, if they be credited, and in that context we should like to ask the *Jiji* whether it considers that the incident illustrates the abuses or the abuses of free speech.

There is also one other point to which our Tokyo contemporary devotes no attention, namely, that the *Matin's* revelations may be untrustworthy.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Professor Tomizu has been appointed lecturer on Roman Law in the Tokyo University, thus resuming his old duties though not recovering his old post. This step has been taken by Professor Yamakawa, President of the University, who has competence to appoint lecturers without consulting the Minister of Education. This incident is attracting much attention, since it amounts to a virtual over-ruling of the Minister's action by an official who is himself under the orders of the Minister. In educational circles sympathy seems to be almost entirely with Professor Tomizu, and President Yamakawa's independent action is applauded. The chair of Roman Law was left entirely vacant by the Minister's dismissal of Professor Tomizu; and, President Yamakawa's prime duty being to provide for the pedagogic needs of the University, he was altogether justified in recovering the services of the only competent lecturer. Such appears to be the view taken. Meanwhile the faculty of the Kyoto University have addressed their third vehement protest to the Minister, and the *Kokka Gakkai*, a periodical started by the late Mr. Watanabe Hiromoto, formerly President of the University, occupies itself with most unreserved condemnation of the Minister's procedure.

Steamers to transport the Russian prisoners home are beginning to arrive in numbers. Eleven have reached Nagasaki, eight Kobe and five Yokohama. They are chiefly French and German vessels ranging

from 10,000 to 3,000 tons. Twenty more are said to be *en route*, making altogether a fleet of 44.

A rumour is persistent that the Armstrong Company have entered into an arrangement with the Japanese Government for establishing a branch of their works in this country, and that Hiratzuka will be the site. It is suggested that preliminary arrangements in that sense were made by Sir Andrew Noble on the occasion of his visit to Tokyo in the spring of the present year. We do not gather what extent the works would take, but evidently the idea is that Japan should as far as possible be self-supplying in naval matters. The war taught her a sharp lesson. She had to employ a fleet which could not possibly be recruited. Every loss meant a permanent diminution of strength. Such conditions would be quite fatal in a struggle against a Power possessing self-recuperative facilities. Japan, if she takes the step now indicated, will be following Italy's example.

The telegraph indicates that Europe is in a state of considerable perplexity. Germany wants to clasp hands with Russia, and Russia would not be altogether unwilling, but France stands in the way. Russia will not break away from France even for Germany's sake. Thus the Berlin programme has to be extended, and now an alliance between the three States, Germany, France and Russia, is favoured by way of set-off to the Anglo-Japanese compact. Here again France is in difficulty, for she will not abandon her newly established *entente* with England. In fact, France holds the balance of power in Europe, a fortunate position from which her statesmen should be able to derive some advantage. Meanwhile *The Times* and the *Daily Telegraph*, on one side of the Channel, and the *Temps* and the *Matin* on the other, are preaching the advantage of a triple alliance between Russia, France and England, which would certainly be the best guarantee conceivable of the world's peace, assuming that the allies were able to trust each other completely. Washington telegraphs that London has already opened negotiations with St. Petersburg on the subject of Central Asia, and there have been indications in the Russian capital that an Anglo-Russian understanding would be welcomed. The result, it is affirmed, would be Germany's complete isolation, but that is not easy to appreciate since Germany's triple alliance would remain as it always has been. At all events Japan may congratulate herself—if it be a matter for congratulation—that she has thrown Europe into a palpable ferment.

It is alleged that the plan contemplated by the Russian Government is to transport all the prisoners in Japan by Russian ships to Vladivostok, and carry them thence to Europe by the Trans-Asian railway. Such a programme is scarcely credible. There are no Russian ships in these waters able to undertake the task of transporting seventy thousand men, and if ships are to come out from Europe for the purpose, a long delay will be entailed. Of course the actual ownership of the vessels is of no consequence, but this point is involved, namely, that if ships are to be summoned from Europe, it would evidently be far more economical to send the troops home in them than to have the vessels return empty after carrying the men to Vladivostok. Then there is the obvious objection that the carrying capacity of the railway will be fully taxed for the uses of the

Army in Manchuria, and that as winter is close at hand, the Russian Government might naturally be expected to choose the sea-route for getting troops to Europe, wherever such a choice is possible, instead of exposing the men to the cruel hardships of the overland journey.

Telegrams reaching Peking indicate great activity on the part of the Russians in regions beyond the north-western and northern borders of China Proper. They are working oil-fields in Sinkiang and Kashgar; they are exploiting iron and oil deposits in Ili, and in Mongolia their mining enterprise has extended to several places. M. Pokotiloff is said to have completely succeeded in impressing the Dalai Lama with a sense of Russia's vast resources and immense power, so that the prestige of the great northern State is almost as strong as ever throughout the regions of Buddhist sway, especially as these regions are so remote from the scene of Russia's recent discomfiture that intelligence of her losses has scarcely reached the inhabitants. It can not be alleged that there is anything illegitimate in the prosecution of such enterprises, or, at least, anything illegitimate according to modern international principles, which sanction the most arbitrary methods of exploiting any natural resources left undeveloped by their rightful owners. Russia began the last stage of her career of active intrigue in Korea by the Yalu-valley timber concession, and she is probably beginning her campaign of aggression in these wide regions of Central Asia by searching for kerosene and iron. The Chinese authorities on their side, are said to be transmitting to the people futile injunctions to work their own mines and oil-fields, and they are despatching military re-inforcements to the menaced districts. These things will accomplish little.

The number of steamers seized by the Japanese during the war—Russian steamers and steamers of other nationalities—was 61 in all, and of these 54 were declared lawful prizes of war. This number is independent of the vessels, large and small, already raised, or likely to be hereafter raised at Port Arthur and Chemulpo. The vessels raised and renamed total 8 thus far, but as to the number which may hereafter be brought to the surface, we have no accurate information. It will be understood, of course, that no reference is here made to ships of war. Adding then the 8 raised vessels to the 54 captured, we have a total of 62. Among these the *Orel* (8,175 tons) is to be presented, it is said, to the Red Cross Society, and all the rest, with the exception of a few of the biggest steamers, will be offered for sale at public auction. The first auction will take place before the end of the year.

The publication has commenced of honours granted to the men who distinguished themselves specially during the war and fell in action. Thus far the lists have been compiled up to the battle of the Shaho only, and they comprise 8,600 names of rank and file. The officers will doubtless be separately listed. The *Official Gazette* of the 10th instant publishes 300 names. All belong to non-commissioned officers and men. The post humous rewards bestowed are of two kinds, namely, the Order of the Golden Kite (from the 7th class upwards) and the ordinary Order of Merit (from the 8th class upwards). In some exceptional cases both distinctions are granted to the same man. The seventh class of the Golden Kite carries with it a yearly

pension of 100 yen, and the higher classes carry a correspondingly increased amount. In the case of men who have fallen—as all these have—the pensions are paid to their families for a certain number of years. The payments are independent of sums granted under the regular rules of the service. No pension attaches to the ordinary Order of Merit. These 8,600 men are those that fell at Nanshan, at Port Arthur, at Liaoyang, at the Shaho, and in all the battles previous to the last. Heikautai and Mukden remain, as do the minor engagements prior or subsequent to those great events. It seems probable, therefore, that the number of distinctions in this class will not exceed 13,000. These, it should be again repeated, are all men who met their deaths in fighting. The total number of those killed in battle is stated to have been 47,000, and the number that died of wounds received in battle is 10,000. Hence it appears that about one man out of every four among the killed distinguished himself specially.

Two more ships have been so unlucky or so misguided as to place themselves in the way of capture when a few days' patience would have enabled them to make their voyage in perfect security. One is the German steamer *M. Struve* (1,582 tons gross); the other, the German steamer *Hans Wagner* (1,596 tons gross). Both were captured on the 10th, the former near Chohyong Island en route for Vladivostok with a cargo of provisions; the latter on the west of Mishima Island, with a cargo of iron and provisions, also en route for Vladivostok. It would seem that Vladivostok must be in very urgent need of provisions since these steamers can not postpone their voyage for the brief space which intervenes before the ratification and publication of the peace treaty.

Count Inouye gave a garden party on the 10th instant, the principal foreign guests being Mr. Harriman and his party. Prince Keiki was among those present. Countess Inouye was prevented by illness from acting as hostess and Mrs. Sonoda took her place. The Prime Minister and nearly all the members of the Cabinet were present.

It is now denied positively by the *Shogyo Shimpō* that the Armstrong Company has entered into any arrangement to start works in Japan. Negotiations of that nature are said to be in progress with some other company, but it is evident that nothing definite has been allowed to transpire.

In connection with this it would seem that the Russian Government has decided to carry all the prisoners to Vladivostok instead of sending them to Odessa as was originally contemplated. There are over 72,000 of these prisoners and it is scarcely conceivable that Vladivostok can have accommodation for such a number in addition to its present garrison, which is said to number 80,000. Perhaps the idea is that the ships which carry the prisoners will take away the garrison and leave the prisoners in their place. But if any of the Russian officers and soldiers deserve to be quickly restored to their country it is the men who defended Port Arthur so gallantly, and indeed those that fought at Mukden are scarcely less worthy. One does not see why either of these batches of prisoners should be condemned to a further term of exile at Vladivostok. However, it may be that the Trans-Asian Railway is again to surprise the world by an exhibition of unexpected transport capacity.

The *Kokusei* has a Peking telegram saying that the Russian Government has appropriated a sum of fifty thousand roubles for the purpose of starting a Russian organ in the Chinese language at Harbin. The publication was to have commenced on the 10th instant.

YOKOHAMA UNION CHURCH.

The Autumn meeting of the congregation of Union Church took place at the Baptist Theological Seminary, 75 Bluff, on Oct. 10th at 5.30 p.m. Rev. E. S. Booth occupied the Chair and there was a large attendance. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. H. Loomis. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Hon. Secretary and approved. Mr. D. H. Blake, as Treasurer of the Church Building Committee, reported that funds to the extent of yen 7054.13 had been collected and promises had been received for a further sum of yen 2600. A part-payment of yen 5000 had been made on the property and he hoped the Committee would soon be in a position to make further payments. For the Ladies Auxiliary Mrs. Bagnall, in the absence of the Treasurer, reported that they had a further sum of nearly yen 1,000 in hand for the Church Building Fund. Mr. J. Macbeth, as Treasurer of the Church, reported that the three Organ Recitals given in the spring of the year had brought in the sum of yen 432.03, which sum had been handed to the Church Building Committee. In view of the coming Organ Recitals and the pressing need of the Church for funds for building purposes, Mr. J. T. Griffin proposed that in future a charge of yen one be made for admittance. Rev. H. Loomis seconded the proposal, which was carried with some slight dissent.

Some discussion took place regarding the advisability of securing the services of a settled pastor: it being pointed out that at the present time circumstances were favourable for such a proceeding. The matter was ultimately left in the hands of the consistory. A vote of thanks was accorded Rev. J. L. Dearing for kindly placing the hall at the service of the Church and a harmonious meeting closed with the benediction.

BASEBALL.

The team of baseballers who will meet Kobe at the close of this week as the representatives of the Y. C. & A. C. had a tussle with a nine from the Nobles' School of Tokyo on Saturday afternoon and at the end of the game found themselves with a score of nothing against seven runs made by their opponents. The game was interesting to watch for Yokohama put up a good fight and kept the visitors from scoring in five different innings, but their pitcher's work was not consistent and in the third innings particularly was very poor. Then, too, the fielding might at times have been smarter and the same remark applies to the base-running. Perhaps all these things will be remedied during the course of the week.

TEAMS:—

NOBLES' SCHOOL.		Y. C. & A. C.	
Tachibana	.....	C.	.....Thorpe.
Mishima	.....	P.	.....Correa.
Shimadzu	.....	B.	.....Blake.
Naito	.....	2 B.	.....Merriman.
Kuroda	.....	3 B.	.....Mollison.
Tokugawa	.....	S. S.	.....Atkinson.
Onara	.....	L. F.	.....Gonzales.
Yamazawa	.....	C. F.	.....Jenks.
Tsuboi	.....	R. F.	.....Weed.

Score by innings:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nobles' School.....	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	0-7
Y. C. & A. C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0

Mr. Shinjo umpired and Mr. E. Mendelson was scorer.

The baseball team of the U.S.S. *Wisconsin*, the champion team of the U.S. Asiatic Squadron and holders of the league trophy, defeated the baseball team of the Kobe Cricket Club on Thursday by 14 to 7 in a game of six innings.

WEDDING IN YOKOHAMA.

On Saturday, Oct. 7th, at 2.30 p.m. at Union Church the wedding took place of Miss Bertha Emily Gigray to Mr. John Edward Moss. Rev. E. S. Booth was officiating clergyman. The Church was most tastefully decorated. The bride, who entered the Church leaning on the arm of Mr. N. W. McIvor, her uncle, was given away by that gentleman; the best man was Mr. W. M. Squire and the bridesmaids were: Miss McIvor (in white organdie and lace with white ribbons), Miss Henrietta McIvor and Miss Borthwick (in white organdie and pink ribbons). Little Miss Borthwick was escorted by Master McIvor, (in a regulation white duck sailor suit.) The bridesmaids carried pink and white flowers and wore lovely gold and pearl chrysanthemum bangles, gifts of the bridegroom. Messrs. E. J. Moss, Jr., F. Pollard, J. S. Cartwright, and W. J. White acted as ushers.

That great interest was felt in the event was evident from the very large attendance, and while the many ladies present testified to the popularity of the bride, there was ample evidence of the esteem in which the bridegroom (a well-known athletic enthusiast both on sea and in the football field) and his father, (the latter one of the old residents of the community) are held.

Previous to the ceremony Mr. Vincent played upon the organ the march from "Lohengrin" and in the course of the service Miss Mendelson sang with delightful effect "Entreat me not to leave thee" ("Ruth"). The party left the Church to the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

The bride looked charming in white Liberty satin with chiffon and real lace, tulle veil and orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of white bride roses. Mrs. McIvor wore pale blue canyas with black picture hat and had a bouquet of yellow roses. Mrs. Borthwick, sister of the bridegroom, was dressed in champagne coloured mull, with cream lace and a hat of mauve and green. Mrs. E. J. Moss wore a petunia-coloured cloth gown embroidered in the same shades and a hat corresponding in colour. Mrs. Hayward, younger sister of the bridegroom, was dressed in pale blue over blue silk with hat of dark green.

After the ceremony, an informal reception for relatives and intimate friends was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. McIvor, No. 62 Bluff.

The bride's going away dress consisted of brown silk with green hat to match. The honeymoon will be spent at Nikko.

YOKOHAMA CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

We have received from Mr. C. V. Sale a copy of the annual report and financial statement of the Yokohama Charity Organisation Society for the period between 1st September, 1904, and 31st August, 1905.

During the twelve months the Society has been able, with the co-operation and assistance of the Salvation Army, to extend relief to 68 destitute persons. These include 29 Seamen, 14 Firemen, 7 Clerks, 2 Teachers, 1 Blacksmith, 1 Carpenter, 1 Civil Engineer, 1 Photographer, 1 Bookkeeper, and 1 Engineer. The nationalities were as follows:—American 12, French 1, Australian 6, British 28, German 4, Swedish 2, Austrian 3, Norwegian 6, unknown 6. The relief given consisted approximately of 255 nights' lodging, 274 days' board; 3 assisted passages to China and America. Also food and other various necessities to local poor, besides contributions towards the maintenance of several old residents.

The accounts of the Society during the period were as follows:—

RECEIPTS.		Yen.
To Balance in hand on 1st Sept., 1904	...	198.58
To Local Subscriptions	.....	1,975.00
To Interest on Current account with Bank	.....	13.80
		2,187.38
DISBURSEMENTS.		Yen.
By cost of collecting Subscriptions for year	.....	10.26
By Subscription to rebuilding Salvation Army Home	.....	50.00
By Assistance and Supplies to destitute Seamen and others	.....	473.25
By Assistance and passages from Japan	.....	626.39
By Assistance to local poor	.....	260.00
By Balance in hand on 31st August, 1905	.....	667.48
		2,187.38

FOREIGN CAPITAL.

It is rumoured that the Department of Communications is seriously debating the propriety of vetoing the foreign loan recently negotiated by the Taikoku Railway Company, the official idea being that the terms agreed upon are too high. We trust that this rumour may be entirely groundless. Such interference, so far from securing better terms for Japanese borrowers, would simply deter foreign capital altogether. It would reduce the whole transaction to a condition of uncertainty such as no capitalist would tolerate. It is high time that the Government abandoned the policy of interfering in the people's business. During the early years of the Meiji era such interference was undoubtedly beneficial and even necessary; but Japanese business men are now grown up and know how to manage their own affairs. Pragmatical meddling on the part of officialdom would be an intolerable obstacle to the development of trade and industry. What is urgently needed is, not grandmotherly legislation and paternal supervision, but a thorough re-modelling of official methods so as to abolish the terribly intricate and tedious processes which have to be followed to-day by any person seeking to start an enterprise. If heaven would send Japan some DICKENS to describe the "circumlocution office" which exists in Tokyo and which has already broken the heart or chilled the energy of many a DANIEL DOYLE and ARTHUR CLENHAM, it would be indeed a blessing to the country and would contribute materially to the growth of the national resources. The reforms needed in that direction have been cried for by every political party during many years past, and now, when never in the country's history did the need of facilitating and encouraging enterprise force itself so peremptorily on intelligent perception, we hear of a fresh display of official pragmatism instead of a sweeping away of the old abuses and obstacles. We can only repeat the hope that if any idea of interfering in the borrowing transactions of Japanese private companies has really been entertained by the officials of the *Teishinsho* they will dismiss it forthwith, for should they act upon it they will close the door altogether to the much-needed influx of foreign capital. On the whole the management of the country's finances during the war was eminently skilful, but there were some measures that did not commend themselves as wise or well considered. Thus the veto imposed for a time on every new enterprise involving the fixing of domestic capital, can not be endorsed. The country's pressing need was to develop every possible source of revenue and promote every scheme tending to economic expansion, whereas the Government did what it could to maintain the *status quo* and to check development. Happily that crippling policy was soon abandoned, but the wisdom that dictated its

abandonment certainly does not preside at the Communications Department now, if rumour be credible.

JAPANESE CHARACTER.

READERS of criticisms of Japanese character by foreign writers must have been struck by a singular tendency that the critics often show, the tendency of detaching themselves completely from their own experiences in the home-land. They seem to ignore all ethnic analogies and to forget all historical precedents. One is reminded of this on examining the comments of the Rev. A. B. SCHERER in "The Story of the Japanese People." He says that "the two cancers at the core of the Japanese character are deep-set dishonesty and abandoned impurity"; that "Japan is the only civilized Government which deals in licensed prostitution as a source of revenue and tolerates the sale of young girls by their parents under guise of a regard for filial piety"; that "Japan is still a country where the word 'lie' * * * is not a term of reproach but rather implies a jocular compliment"; and that nauseating conceit mars popular manners. We give to Mr. SCHERER the full credit of being an honest and honourable man, and we must therefore assume that he believes himself fully qualified to expound Japanese character, for to undertake the task without self-satisfying qualifications would not be either honorable or honest. But for our own part, we do not pretend to possess such qualifications, and we shall therefore deal briefly with the superficial aspects of these questions; aspects which can be examined without any special knowledge.

As to what is called "deep-set dishonesty," there has been so much insistence on the lack of commercial morality among middle-class traders in Japan, and so many foreigners have borne testimony to it, that the fact must be accepted as partially proved. But certain reservations should undoubtedly be made. The first relates to merchants of the higher type. No one can pretend to think that these are not men of the most assured integrity: they support comparison in that respect with the commercial and industrial elite of any country in the world. Is it "honest"—since we are speaking of honesty—to omit such men altogether from an analysis of the national morality? We do not discover, again, when we come to discuss the official class, or the gentlemen, or the students, that there is the least evidence of "deep-set dishonesty." On the contrary the very opposite is the truth: a punctilious sense of honour seems to direct all their acts. Why should they also be excluded from the analysis? Apparently too it did not occur to Mr. SCHERER that the lower orders deserve any consideration—the farmers, the artisans and the labourers. Of all these people, constituting as they do the great bulk of the nation, the critic takes no note. Yet we venture to allege, after 38 years'

experience, that the lower orders of Japan are quite as honest as the lower orders in England. Thus even if it be granted that the commercial conscience is defective among an inferior class of traders, that solitary blemish is quite insufficient to damn the whole people, or to justify such a sweeping assertion as that deep-set dishonesty is "a cancer at the core of the Japanese nation." There is finally the negative evidence that if dishonesty prevail to the extent indicated by Mr. SCHERER, its consequences are singularly insignificant. Fraudulent bankruptcies, extensive swindles, forgeries on a large scale, big deceptions—incidents of that nature are comparatively inconspicuous in the national life. They are seldom heard of and the fair inference is that they do not largely exist. The critic seems to have overlooked the statistics of Western countries in these respects.

He climbs, moreover, to a still loftier height of injustice when he adduces "abandoned impurity" as another "cancer at the core of the Japanese nation." This is a difficult subject to discuss in the columns of a newspaper. We suggest one test, however. Presuming that Mr. SCHERER can speak Japanese—for surely he would not arrogate competence to sit in judgment on Japanese characteristics unless he were able to have free intercourse with the people—we ask him to consider dispassionately where, when and how any evidences of this "abandoned impurity" have forced themselves upon his attention. He can not see the smallest trace of it in the streets of a Japanese city unless he goes expressly to look for it, whereas such traces are thrust under his eyes in almost all Occidental cities. He may frequent the society of Japanese gentlemen from year's end to year's end and he will never hear impure talk, though such may be called almost the staple of conversation among young men in the West. He may visit the reading rooms and clubs in the Japanese metropolis and he will never find so much as one publication which parades obscenity as do several of the periodicals lying on the tables of a considerable per-centage of Western clubs. We are altogether at a loss to conjecture what proofs can be adduced of the condition described by Mr. SCHERER. He alleges, indeed, that "Japan is the only civilized Government which deals in licensed prostitution as a source of revenue and tolerates the sale of young girls by their parents under guise of a regard for filial piety." Mr. SCHERER has no manner of right to assume that the Japanese Government licenses prostitution, or, to use his own most offensive words, "deals in licensed prostitution," as a source of revenue. In preferring such a reckless and unsubstantiated accusation he shows himself lacking in precisely the quality with whose want he charges the Japanese, the quality of honesty. The history of this system in Japan shows that revenue does not enter into the matter at all. Neither has he any right to say, for it is absolutely

untrue, that the Japanese Government "tolerates the sale of young girls by their parents." Every possible precaution is adopted to prevent that abuse. It can not be wholly prevented. In no country is it wholly prevented. But to allege that it is "tolerated" officially in Japan is a most cruel slander. And does Mr. SCHERER forget, or is he ignorant, that there are other highly civilized countries of Europe where prostitution is licensed? Does he forget, or is he ignorant, that it was formerly licensed by England herself, and that a multitude of the most prominent persons in Great Britain, ladies and gentlemen, recently signed a memorial advocating the resuscitation of the Contagious Diseases Act? Here certainly Mr. SCHERER displays a conspicuous faculty for closing his eyes to all precedents and parallels furnished by Occidental lands. We suggest to him a few minutes' reflection on the import and significance of the well-known *Itsutsu no Moji, Seiteibifutai*, and we suggest to him also a little thought about the fidelity of Japanese wives.

Among what classes or under what circumstances Mr. SCHERER's experiences have been garnered we are at a loss to imagine, for when he tells us that "nauseating conceit mars popular manners," we are impelled to conclude that he has been paying a visit to some unknown planet and mistaking it for Japan. "Nauseating conceit" is of all traits the last that can justly be attributed to the Japanese. Where has Mr. SCHERER found it? We ourselves have never detected it. Were we asked to say what element constitutes, in our opinion, the chief charm of Japanese courtesy we should not hesitate to reply, absence of conceit; freedom from the tyranny of the obtrusive *ego* which so persistently forces itself into the forefront of Occidental intercourse. A shrewd American observer once wrote an essay on the impersonality of the Japanese. This invisibility of egoism struck him as a prominent trait. Mr. SCHERER, however, has made precisely the opposite discovery. Here again, too, his forgetfulness is striking. He forgets that every European or American visiting this country regards it as axiomatic that he belongs to a superior race and makes no effort to hide the sense of his superiority. Were Mr. SCHERER himself free from this conviction he would never have written as he has written. Only extreme assurance, which is another name for vanity, could have betrayed him into passing wholesale judgments on the strength of shreds of testimony. If he has ever mixed with the Japanese or ever been intimate with them, he must know that every one of them regards it as a gross solecism to obtrude himself or his affairs upon the attention of others; that if his belongings or his family be alluded to, he deprecates everything in the nature of a compliment; and that to show any symptom of the superiority or patronizing tolerance commonly displayed by Occidentals towards

Oriental is quite foreign to his disposition. Mr. SCHERER's perceptions are much beclouded in this matter, and in the last of his allegations he betrays palpable ignorance. "The word 'lie,'" he says, "is not a term of reproach but rather implies a jocular compliment." Evidently what he here alludes to is *uso*, commonly and erroneously supposed by foreigners and described by lexicographers to be the equivalent of the English word "lie." It is not so. *Uso* is simply a blunt or familiar form of dissent. If one pays a girl a compliment she may retort by *uso*, and if one makes some chaffing reference to a man's acts, he may protest "uso, uso!" The word is not even as strong as the English "fib." It does not mean "lie," in the ordinary acceptance of the latter. "Itsuwari" is the true equivalent of "lie." "Itsuwari" signifies an untruth spoken with the intention of deceiving or misleading, a falsehood actuated by an evil motive; in short, our English "lie." To accuse a person of employing an "itsuwari" conveys a reproach, an insult, just as offensive as to say to an Englishman "you lie." We infer from this that Mr. SCHERER's knowledge of the Japanese language is not very intimate. Yet he undertakes to expound the arcana of Japanese character and ventures to accuse the nation of "deep-set dishonesty." What is "dishonesty" if it be honest to pass judgments and pen charges without due equipment to be a judge or an accuser?

KOREA.

THE telegraph reports that the disturbance in Korea is increasing. It has apparently involved five provinces, Chunchiyong, Kyongsan, Kanwong and Chholla. Rumour alleges that the EMPEROR of Korea, so far from taking any measures to quell the insurrection, has issued to the local officials secret instructions to stir up the rebels. In Seoul itself there is said to be great excitement in consequence of the rumour that Japan has determined to give a practical character to her protectorate. The present Ministers are denounced on the supposition that they are lending themselves to this project, and the air is full of threats of assassination and expulsion. Several accounts attribute much of the mischief to the incendiary writing of the *Korea Daily News*, which appears to publish an edition in the Korean language and can thus reach the ear of the masses. It is indeed stated that a manifesto issued by one body of the present insurgents embodied an almost verbatim extract from one of that journal's editorials. There is difficulty in believing that the Koreans would be misled to any serious degree by such an agitator, and at any rate this is an unavoidable phase of the situation for any attempt to muzzle the journal in question, however, pernicious its writing, would injure rather than assist the Japanese cause. The spectacle

of a nation losing a great part of its independence always appeals to the romantic instincts of a certain class of publicists. They do not analyse. Just as, in their own case, they fail to detect in their abuse of free speech any argument for limiting it, so in the case of a nation they consider only the abstract fact of subjugation and give no serious thought to the real interests of the people at large. These writers are among the ills that form the camp-followers of progress. They are as inevitable as the social evil or alcoholic excess. In Korea's case the nation would unquestionably be far happier and more prosperous were its affairs administered in accordance with civilized principles, but if that most desirable reform has to be accompanied by any curtailment of the self-governing privileges which the Koreans have amply proved themselves incompetent to exercise, the emotional publicist at once raises his voice in a shout of disapproval. It can not be supposed that the bulk of the Korean people have yet developed the faculty of journalistic discrimination. The printed column doubtless still possesses in their eyes a large measure of inherent authority and sanctity. That they should have free access to such writings as those of the newspaper in question may therefore be dangerous, but there is no machinery in Korea for averting the danger and the Japanese will not be so unwise as to create any, for by so doing they would enlist against them a whole phalanx of denouncers who value only forms and take no rational account of conditions. Even to such persons it should be obvious that impelling ignorant Koreans to engage in an insurrection without the smallest hope of success, must only precipitate the result it aims at preventing, for the Japanese Government, whose nationals in Korea number more than fifty thousand and who, in the interests of the safety of Japan herself, can not possibly leave the little empire to work out its own destiny, will be compelled by these disturbances to precipitate the measures so shocking to the emotionalists. This certain outlook is said to be visible to some Koreans of the thoughtful order, but the majority appear to be led away by unreasoning excitement. The least rash of them are rumoured to be advocating a suspension of all resolute action until the withdrawal of the Japanese troops, while the giddier section are for striking a blow at once. It may be, of course, that the state of affairs is greatly exaggerated. There are many Japanese adventurers who would gladly welcome a reign of such extreme disorder as might compel the adoption of drastic measures. But over and above all allowances on that account there seems to be ground for considerable uneasiness.

KINJO MARU RELIEF FUND.

Amount already acknowledged.....Yen 687
A. J. Easton " 10
Total 697

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE
CURRENT LITERATURE.

The second volume of Mr. Ōmachi Keigetsu's *Fude no Shisaku* (Droppings from the Pen) appeared in July. Mr. Ōmachi has edited the *Taiyō* for several years and the books bearing the above title are a collection of short articles on Literature, Music, Criticism, Religion, History and Natural Scenery, most of which have already appeared in the *Taiyō* or in other magazines. Vol. II of the *Fude no Shisaku* covers 214 pages, divided into 63 chapters, most of which deal with different subjects. The topics chosen show considerable versatility of mind in the author. The tone of the work as a whole may be said to be anti-pretence, and anti-humbug. A number of existing abuses in Japanese literature are denounced in an unsparing manner. For instance, on page 15 the practice of using difficult Chinese characters when easier ones would answer an author's purpose equally well and would have the advantage of being understood by the general reading public, is ridiculed as silly pedantry. On the same page what the writer calls the "Quoting Mania" is dealt with. There are many writers who burden their pages with unnecessary quotations, says Mr. Ōmachi. A few, wisely chosen, tend to strengthen and confirm the opinions expressed by a writer, but by a number of Japanese young authors the thing is overdone. There prevails, again, says Mr. Ōmachi, among a certain class of writers, the practice of introducing a large amount of matter that is not directly connected with the subject treated. This is often done in order to display the extent of the writer's knowledge. Mr. Ōmachi, in a chapter on "Literature and Age," observes that the best time of life for giving utterance to poetic thoughts is when a man is young, and he goes on to argue that knowledge of the world tends to incapacitate a man for writing fine poetry. This is only partially true. Throughout his book Mr. Ōmachi seems to us to place too much confidence in the theory now so popular in Japan, that the highest achievements in literature, as in other spheres of activity; are to be expected from young men. On religion, education and philosophy Mr. Ōmachi is not so well informed as many other writers. But on current literature he is usually well worth reading. He has a chapter in this book on Kōda Rohan. The long silence of this accomplished novelist has called forth various comments from the press. But last fall Rohan commenced to publish in the columns of the *Yomiuri Shimbun* a first class novel called *Sora ushi nani*. Up to February of this year some hundred chapters of this work had appeared but owing to the public excitement about the war it was deemed expedient to delay the publication of the remainder till a later date. In its stead Rohan commenced to publish a long poem called *Kokoro no ato*. But when some 22 verses of this poem had appeared illness prevented Rohan from continuing it. Both these works have attracted considerable attention and the literary public eagerly awaits their completion. Besides these, in extra numbers to the *Bungei Kurabu* (Club) a novel written by Rohan called 珍珍會 *Chinsen-kai* is now appearing. So that after a long rest our greatest living fiction writer has taken up his pen again to the delight of his many admirers, remarks Mr. Ōmachi. Rohan's new works differ considerably from any that he has hitherto published. Heretofore the weak parts of Rohan's novels have been his dialogues. He seems to have attached little importance to them. But in the two new tales referred to above the dialogues are separated from the rest of the narrative and much care has been bestowed on them. The point of view of the writer seems also to have changed. Hitherto his chief aim in writing appears to have been to instruct. He has sought neither to make men weep nor to make them laugh. But in the *Chinsen-kai* there is much that is intensely amusing. Heretofore Rohan has only been known as a prose writer, but now he has broken out in verse and his poetry is pronounced to be of a superior order. Referring to the *Sora Ushinami* Mr. Ōmachi says:—It is an undoubtedly a great work, not only in plot; but in execution. In

this tale various types of humanity are introduced and the writer paints with equal facility and finish the man of feeling, the man of intellect and the man of will. The object of the *Chinsen-kai* is to describe certain phases of modern life in a way calculated to reveal their comicalness. Satire plays a larger part in this work than it has in any of Rohan's previous novels. His poem, referred to above, is of unusual length and is perhaps unlike any other that has been published in the language. Though colloquial passages are found here and there, they are skillfully interwoven with the usual poetic forms, so that the taste of readers is not offended in any way.

There are many interesting chapters in Mr. Ōmachi's book which we are unable to notice. Such are those on "Suicide, Life and Death, Eastern and Western Views of Religion, Race Prejudice, Controversy." It is issued by the Bunro-kudō Higashinaka-dōri, Nihonbashi-ku, Tōkyō and sells at 40 sen a copy.

Since the death of Dr. Taguchi among magazines that make a specialty of Economy and Finance the *Tōyō Keizai Shimpō* has no formidable rival. Dr. Amano Tameyuki, the editor, takes up a number of current questions. Discussing post-bellum finance Dr. Amano writes in the following strain:—When peace comes the first thing to be done is to clear the way for the entrance of foreign capital. The country cannot recover herself without relying on foreign capital. The rapid growth of revenue must depend on the full development of such industries as have been temporarily suspended during the war and on the commencement of a number of new undertakings. The laws bearing on the mortgaging of railways, mines and factories will have to be altered without delay. It is said that measures have already been taken to obtain money from abroad for the Kyūshū, Hokkaido and the Kwansai (West of the Barrier) railways. For the further extension and efficient working of these railways no very gigantic sum is required; yet if that amount is not found much loss will be involved; and under present conditions there is little hope of obtaining it from home sources. In connection with public loans, both domestic and foreign, there is a point on which we have often dwelt in these columns and the importance of which cannot be overstated at the present juncture. How is it that, whereas our foreign loans in pounds sterling are effected so easily, our loans in yen, notwithstanding the advantageous terms we offer, do not tempt foreign capitalists to the extent we desire. The reason is that foreign capitalists have no confidence in the stability of the market price of our yen. What we desire to see effected is the guaranteeing of the sterling value of all yen bonds by the Government. This should be carried out not only in the case of foreign loans but also with domestic loans; which would thus attract foreign purchasers. The capital now swallowed up by these domestic loans would thus be gradually released and be available for the development of a variety of lucrative enterprises. It is necessary that we should leave no stone unturned in endeavouring to place all our loans on a footing that will admit of the reduction of the interest on those loans to the lowest possible minimum. We should like to see all municipal and other private loans dealt with in this manner. The practice of paying high interest for loans during short periods could then be abandoned. No measure that we can conceive of would benefit us financially more than this.

Mr. K. Nagai, head of the Yokohama Branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, contributes to the *Tōyō Keizai Shimpō* a timely article on the defects of Yokohama harbour and the urgent necessity for its improvement in a variety of particulars. We epitomize the article below:—

Yokohama has a breakwater, inside of which there is an area measuring 1,500,000 *tsubo*; so that were proper measures taken for fitting up the harbour with all the appliances for loading and unloading ships to be found in all the great harbours of other countries, Yokohama might rank with the foremost of the world's great ports. But as things are now she is all behind. With this vast space inside the breakwater there are only 22

buoys for the mooring of ships; so that for years past constant inconvenience has been caused. Owing to the increase of commerce and the war the defectiveness of the harbour is now justly considered to be a perfect nuisance to navigators, as well as an injury to the trade of the country. In the month of May alone there were no less than 21 vessels that were unable to find accommodation at the buoys and had to remain outside, in some cases 5 days, before they could begin discharging cargo. It has at last been decided to add 14 new buoys to those now in use. There are some persons who seem to think that that is all the situation calls for. But a number of jetties are needed with cranes for loading and unloading, and wharf accommodation, and a railway should be built to connect with the Yokohama line, while a number of godowns for the storage of goods are required. There are some who maintain that the space inside the breakwater is too confined to admit of our accommodating all the ships that are likely to come, but such is not our opinion. The area compares well with ports like Marseilles and Genoa. But the harbour should be deepened.

Bummei to Jinkō no Kwankei (The Relation of Civilisation to Population) is the title of an article published in the *Tōyō Keizai Shimpō* (No. 346), written by Mr. Horikoshi Zenjuro, a man fairly well known in the business world. This subject is naturally beginning to attract the attention of the Japanese and to cause them some concern. Mr. Horikoshi says that the most recent statistics show conclusively that high civilisation not of necessity but in point of fact, is proving to be a deterrent to reproduction. France is cited by Mr. Horikoshi, as the most striking instance, but America, he says, is following very closely on her heels. England, Germany, Belgium and Holland are far removed from the above-named countries, but are distinctly threatened by the presence of the factors which check the growth of population in pleasure-loving France and gay America. In the case of France reproduction is hindered by three causes. (1) The difficulty of maintaining and educating many children with small incomes. (2) The law in France provides that when parents die their property shall be divided equally among the surviving children irrespective of the characters of such children. This arrangement is said to militate against large families. (3) The French as a nation are extremely fond of pleasure. Child-bearing and the rearing of children seriously interferes with social functions of all sorts. Hence steady suppression of natural instinct has become the fashion in France. Turning to America, there we find, says Mr. Horikoshi, that the growth of wealth and the antipathy to reproduction exist together. In most cases there is no financial reason for restricting the size of families or for avoiding reproduction altogether, but it would seem that the love of pleasure and ease is as strong with the Americans as with the French, and it has the effect of lowering the birth-rate to an astonishing extent. The countries where the population grows at a normal rate are Russia, India, China, Japan and certain parts of Africa. So that according to present conditions, with the exception of the Japanese, the nations and races that occupy a low level of civilisation promise to outnumber those which have reached higher stages. Japan can hardly expect to escape from the influences which have produced the striking phenomenon alluded to above, concludes Mr. Horikoshi.

The following views on "Harbour Construction" in Japan we find in the editorial columns of the *Tōyō Keizai Shimpō*:—In order to recoup ourselves for the enormous expenditure involved and to take our place among the great Powers when the war is finished, it will be necessary for us to choose among all the undertakings that have been projected or discussed those which are most urgent. Among these the construction of harbours will most certainly be included. Certain projected harbours would, if constructed, only affect surrounding provinces, but when we come to Yokohama and Kōbe and to Tōkyō and Ōsaka we find that they are the great centres of the

nation's trade. The State should certainly lay out money without stint in order to provide for Tōkyō and Ōsaka the facilities for trade they now lack. Yokohama without Tōkyō would be a very insignificant place and the same may be said of Kōbe in reference to Ōsaka (*Ōsaka wo hanarete Kōbe naku, Tōkyō wo hanarete Yokohama naki nari; sukoshiku Kei-Han (Tōkyō Ōsaka) wo bunri sureba shō-Kōbe shō-Yokohama taru ni sugizu.**)

We have already expended a certain amount of money on Yokohama and Kōbe, but rather than go on with outlay, on their behalf, we shall do well to build first-class harbours in Tōkyō and Ōsaka. In the latter place the work has already been begun, but was discontinued on account of the war. But hitherto Tōkyō has been content with the discussion of various schemes only. In both cases, it seems to us, the construction should be a national affair. For the State to give a mere grant-in-aid would certainly not meet the case. The thing must be done thoroughly. That ports should wherever possible tap the great centres of trade needs no wordy demonstration. The present circuitous route by which millions of tons of produce are conveyed involves this country in an annual loss of gigantic proportions. It is to the interest of the State to act boldly in view of this fact and take steps to raise the money required for an enterprise second to none in national importance.

Mr. Hatano, of the Mitsui Bank, discusses the Tōkyō harbour question in the same number of the magazine from which we have quoted above. He is of opinion that the work of construction would occupy from 10 to 15 years. He thinks it should be done by the State and done thoroughly. He holds that the Yokohama harbour would not be altogether superseded by the projected Tōkyō harbour and he says that in the event of the construction of the Tōkyō harbour being decided on the building of an elevated railway from the Yokohama station to the wharf now in existence and the depending of the harbour would be all that need be done to meet shipping requirements. There seems to be a growing feeling that the Tōkyō harbour scheme, which for years past has been talked about, should be put into execution without further delay.

Under the title of "A New Phenomenon in Industrial Education," the *Tōyō Keizai Zasshi* informs us that recently certain factories and workshops such as the Shibaura factory, the Ishikawajima Dock and the Tōkyō Tile Company have begun to send selected boys to technical schools for special instruction with a view to their permanent employment subsequently. It is alleged that well informed superintendents are very scarce in most factories and that this new measure is designed to remedy the deficiency. In other countries, says the *Tōyō Keizai Zasshi*, the defective theoretical knowledge of artisans is made up for by a number of night schools, which they attend after working hours. This might be tried here, but the plan mentioned above seems to us preferable to the night school system, which in many cases involves too great a strain on the strength of growing lads.

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The publication of Mr. Toyabe Shuntai's *Jidai Jimbutsu Gattan* was announced by us several months ago. The book has now reached us. It consists of a series of character sketches written in a concise and taking manner. The articles have all been extracted from the *Taiyō*. They contain an enormous amount of information on current topics. As a book of reference the volume should prove useful to foreigners who read Japanese. Mr. Toyabe's account of the Waseda schools and colleges, and his biographical sketches of the three men who have been the mainstay of the whole of the Waseda system of education, strike us as specially interesting. We therefore furnish a full epitome of it below.

On October 19th, 1902, there was held at Waseda one of the most improving ceremonies of modern times. The occasion was the opening of

* * * Apart from Ōsaka there is no Kōbe, and apart from Tōkyō no Yokohama. If the two ports were separated from Tōkyō and Ōsaka, there would only be a little Kōbe and a little Yokohama.

the Waseda University and the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the opening of the Waseda Semmon Gakkō. The huge assembly, consisting of over 5,000 persons, including Ministers of State, Members of the Privy Council, Foreign Ambassadors, the Staff of the Imperial University and representatives from all the Departments of State, the Diet, the banks, the business and the religious world and the press, was accommodated in a huge marquee. On that occasion Marquis Itō, Dr. Katō Hiroyuki and others expressed the sentiments of the nation in reference to the work done by Count Ōkuma's schools. When in 1882 the Waseda Semmon Gakkō was founded with the object of developing a spirit of independence and free inquiry in study and scholarship there was nothing in the country at all resembling this institution. The movement at once commanded the support of a number of able men whose characters were of a type to insure the success of the school. In the course of 20 years some 2,800 students graduated at the school and it now has an attendance of over 3,000 students. The establishment of this school may be regarded as the creation of a new kingdom in our educational world which has affected

the whole country. (*Waseda no gakufū wa tenka wo ngokasari.*) Opened at a time when the Government High Schools were insufficient to accommodate the numerous graduates of the Middle Schools, the Waseda Semmon Gakkō imparted a high class education to hundreds of men who were wasting time in waiting for the next Mombushō entrance examination. And subsequently when the demand for a University education was largely in excess of the supply available, the bold step of founding a University was taken, the subscriptions to the endowment fund in a very short time exceeded 250,000 yen. There were no doubt several causes for the success which attended this new enterprise. One was the great influence and the wealth of Count Ōkuma, another the spirit of the times; but perhaps more important than these were the work and characters of three noted lecturers connected with the institution. This was pointed out by Dr. Hatoyama in a speech made on the occasion referred to above. The three teachers in question are Doctors Takata, Amano and Tsubouchi. Of these three we now propose to give some account.

Dr. Takata Sanai entered the Preparatory School to the Imperial University in 1876, graduated there in 1878, commenced his studies at the College of Literature in the Imperial University the same year, graduating in 1882. In the autumn of that year he was appointed teacher in the Waseda Semmon Gakkō and one of the councillors of the school. For 20 years he did his utmost to advance the interest of the school—earnest, quick-witted and possessing a thorough knowledge of the times, with a good command of language, his lectures were highly appreciated by the students. But Takata's work in the class rooms was a very small part of what he got through month after month. He organized and took an active part in the work of the school press, which for a succession of years poured out a number of useful books. He gave valuable help in the management of the finances of the school. He edited for some time the *Yomiuri Shinbun* and wrote largely for the magazine which he himself started, the *Kempō Zasshi*. In addition to all this he performed his duties as a member of the Diet, as head of the General Commerce Bureau (Tōshōkyoku) connected with the Foreign Office, as a Mombushō councillor and head of the General Business Bureau in that Department. Though in the course of the 20 years of his life which we are reviewing he was engaged in these multifarious tasks, he never allowed them to turn him aside from the one great aim of his life, the reform of national education, the development of the elements of national greatness in the minds of young men. In doing this he strove to teach them two things: first their duties under the new Constitution and secondly the proper attitude to be adopted to foreigners and their ideas. The thoroughly sound and decided opinions expressed by Dr. Takata have had much to do with the success of the school. His work in the Diet, which extended over 6

years, from the 23rd to the 29th year of Meiji, left its mark on the House of Representatives as a whole, but specially on the Shimpō. He had much to do with the developments which led up to the formation of the Matsukata-Ōkuma Cabinet first and later on to that of the Itagaki-Ōkuma Cabinet. His career in other capacities, though frequently brilliant, has been eclipsed by his great work at Waseda. He is now one of the chief controllers of the University and the head of the teaching faculty.

Dr. Amano Tameyuki.—Amano graduated at the Imperial University the same year as Dr. Takada and took up his work as teacher of Political Economy at the Waseda Semmon Gakkō forthwith. In the First Imperial Diet he sat for one of the Saga-Ken districts and at once made a name for himself in the House of Representatives. At that time there were few members competent to discuss the Budgets that were submitted to the House. Hence Dr. Amano's elaborate speeches dealing in a learned manner with the mass of figures under consideration were much appreciated. But, unfortunately, owing to the interference with the elections of which the Matsugata Cabinet was guilty, Dr. Amano lost his seat in the House. This action on the part of the Government had a very bad effect on the mind of Dr. Amano, making him feel disgusted with the low level of Japanese politics. He resolved to turn his back on political life henceforth and devote all his powers to teaching and writing. The nation is to be congratulated on this decision; for Dr. Amano is more of a scholar and a writer than a politician. As an Economist he is a disciple of Mill, but by no means a bigoted advocate of free-trade. His views are eminently of the practical type. Pedantry he has none. In his lectures he strives to show how theory and practice can be reconciled. In the *Tōyō Keizai Shinpō*, which he edits and to which he contributes so much, soundness, common-sense and practicality are very conspicuous in all he writes. As a lecturer he has a remarkable flow of language. He enters the class room without book or manuscript of any kind. He answers fully, clearly, all questions put to him and shows himself to be in every way a model lecturer.

Dr. Tsubouchi Yuzō.—Tsubouchi entered the Imperial University at the same time as the two scholars whose careers we have sketched above. But owing to his love for novel-reading he was plucked once and hence graduated a year later than his two comrades. At this time he was very fond of Bakin's works. He often committed long passages from the *Hakkenden* to memory. He seems to have begun voracious novel-reading very early in life while living at Nagoya, for a certain book-binding shop-keeper there claims the credit of having started Tsubouchi on his brilliant career. His literary ability displayed itself conspicuously even at the University. While there he often wrote for the illustrated newspapers. The manuscripts of his literary works were mostly prepared while he was studying at the University. His joining the Waseda teaching staff was brought about by the influence of Dr. Takata over him. It was not altogether to his liking, as his desire was to give all his time to writing. At first he lectured on the English Constitution, but in 1889 a Literary Department was added to the School, which heretofore had only taught Law and Politics. Dr. Tsubouchi was then of opinion that the best way of teaching literature is to discover common ground between Chinese, Japanese and Western literature, to show how the same principles govern each branch. When he commenced to lecture in the school he started a magazine known as the *Waseda Bungaku*, which up to the time of its decease maintained a very high level as a literary organ*. In recent years it would seem as though Dr. Tsubouchi had to a great extent turned his back on literature. He seems some years ago to have come to the conclusion that the greatest need of the age is the development of practical morality among students and he has aimed at making himself a model for these, giving up *sake* and

* Seven or eight years ago we translated for these Summaries numerous extracts from this magazine.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

smoking. So strict is he in the matter of smoking that even if the Minister of Education comes to the Waseda Chugakkō, of which Dr. Tsubouchi is the Director, he is requested not to smoke there. Without regard to what he may effect in this line, there is no doubt that Dr. Tsubouchi great forte is authorship. He is an original and charming writer, possessed of imagination and literary taste and a man who has studied thoroughly the best English models. But in his mind to-day literature has been subordinated to the moral reform of students and the improvement of educational methods.

One thing is remarkable about the Waseda institutions, and that is, the persistency with which certain views, certain characteristics and certain principles have marked them. The Waseda schools and colleges are in many respects unlike any other educational establishments in the country. Though the three leading spirits there are in certain things unlike each other, they work together in a most harmonious way. Dr. Takata is remarkable for talent, originality and fertility of resource and for his business-like ways. Dr. Amano is noted for his worldly wisdom and general intelligence rather than for extensive knowledge. In study, as in teaching and writing, he displays a love of thoroughness and a lucidity which are fully appreciated by students and readers alike. Dr. Tsubouchi is essentially a man of feeling. The life of self-denial which he chooses to lead may involve the undue twisting of nature and the checking of development in certain particulars. But his ideals are all toned down by the application to them of common-sense and by his comprehensive survey of existing conditions. The Waseda University is indeed to be congratulated on the possession of this exceptional triumvirate.

THE INTERPORT FESTIVAL.

YOKOHAMA AND KOBE AT CRICKET.

The nineteenth cricket match in the interport series between Yokohama and Kobe began on Monday on the ground of the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club, and for the first time in interport history play began at 9.25 a.m. This early start was due to the fact that the British fleet now visiting Japan for the first time since the conclusion of peace and the ratification of the second treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Japan, are to be entertained by the Mayor and citizens of Yokohama at a garden party on Wednesday and the recreation ground, of which the Cricket-field forms a part, was requisitioned as the site for these festivities, thus compelling the cricketers to fight out their friendly battle in two days instead of three as originally planned. As usual on the occasion of Interport festivities, the Pavilion and other buildings were tastefully decorated with flags, greenery, *chochin*, sporting devices and mottoes, the whole being schemed by Mr. C. Murray Duff, who has seen or participated in nearly all of these classic contests. Mr. Duff has a pretty wit as the following list of mottoes discloses:—"Cahn na Cuimhne" (The rock of remembrance); "Cead Mille Failte" (A hundred thousand welcomes); "Hanc Veniam Petimusque Damusque Vicissim" (We both give and receive this indulgence in return); "Kobe Hoc Tibi" (Kobe, This is for thee); "Labor Omnia Superat" (Labour overcomes all things); "Sua Cuique Toluptas" (Every man has his own pleasures); "Tempus Lubendi" (The time for play); "Ut Quocumque Paratus" (Prepared for every event); "Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest." "Right happy may we be and happy meet again." "To the Kobe teams Yokohama extends its heartiest welcome." "May the pleasures of sportsmen never know an end." "Tis not in mortals to command success, yet we'll be more, we'll deserve it."

The teams comprised several players who have participated in many previous matches, but there was also a very full sprinkling of newcomers, particularly among the home eleven. Kobe's team comprised at least two men who had fought under the Yokohama flag of blue and white in years gone by and Yokohama returned

the compliment by playing three former Kobe cricketers. The morning broke dull and threatening, heavy rain having fallen during the night, and this "good grey weather," beloved of Charles Kingsley, prevailed all day, with occasional showers before tiffin. The afternoon held up, but play had to be abandoned early owing to the failing light. Yokohama, winning the toss and going to bat first, knocked up a total of 364, beating a former interport record of 352, but only one player topped the century. This was Dr. Moon, R.N., who gave a capital exposition of the game. The wet field was greatly against the visitors, and to the slipperiness of the turf and greasiness of the ball must be attributed the mistakes and misses which contributed greatly to the Yokohama score. When play began one lady was present on the ground but as the morning drew on many put in an appearance and after lunch the Pavilion was crowded. Mrs. Wheeler, wife of the President, and Mrs. E. W. Maitland, wife of the Captain of Cricket, presiding over a most animated scene at tea time.

Dr. Wheeler presided at lunch (admirably served by the Cherry Mount Hotel), and welcomed the visitors right cordially. After the repast, Mr. C. H. Lightfoot, President of the K. C. C., returned thanks for the welcome and good humouredly chaffed the compiler of the menu-card for his choice of mottoes. Mr. L. S. Hudson, Secretary of the Y. C. & A. C., proposed the health of the Kobe team, which was received with hearty cheering and the pleasant little function ended.

Kobe, it will be noticed below, in the short time left for play after the close of the Yokohama innings, made 21 runs, for the loss of no wickets. The scorers were Messrs W. H. Samuel (for Yokohama), and V. Hearne (for Kobe), and the umpires were Messrs O. Strome (Yokohama), and B. C. Foster (Kobe). The Grand Hotel band was in attendance and enlivened the afternoon considerably with a good selection of airs.

THE GAME.

Yokohama went to bat first, sending out Dr. Emerson and H. W. Kilby to face the bowling of G. Stephens (Settlement) and Sydney Stephens (Pavilion), with A. J. Cornes behind the wickets. Dr. Emerson opened proceedings with a boundary off the first ball sent down by G. Stephens—a very good start—and the fourth ball of the over he cut for another 4. Nothing more resulted. Kilby snicked the first ball he received from Sydney Stephens and one run went down on the sheet. A single by Emerson and 10 was telegraphed. Both men were playing with caution, singles alone being made off Sydney Stephens. A boundary by Kilby was the only point scored in the next over, while a single was made by the same player, off G. Stephens. Then a maiden over varied the record, the first so far in the match. Twenty runs had been made by a quarter to ten, caution being the prevailing virtue of both bats. With his score at 10, Kilby was given a life by Clarke, who stood at square leg, and soon after 30 was hoisted. The next ball, the fourth of the over, saw Kilby dismissed, clean bowled by Gordon Stephens—30-1-11. J. T. Dixon filled the vacancy. It was now ten o'clock. Three singles were contributed by Emerson in the next over, and Dixon broke his duck with a single off G. Stephens. Soon after he made a boundary, White failing to reach the ball as it went through the slips. At ten past ten 40 was telegraphed. With the last ball of the over Dixon drove a 4 to the fence, while the following over—a maiden—saw a smart bit of fielding by White. The first ball in the next over, driven by Dixon right down the ground, brought 50 on to the board, and immediately after he cut another 4. The close of a maiden over saw Dixon missed by Stephens, the latter falling on the slippery grass. A four and a single by Dixon, off S. Stephens, was followed by a couple by Emerson off the same bowler, and the last ball of the over earned a single for the doctor. Two boundaries were scored by Dixon in the next over and at 79 C. J. Lucas relieved Sydney Stephens at bowling. A wide by the new bowler en-

abled 80 to be hoisted at five and twenty minutes to 11 o'clock. The Kobe fielders were now warning to their work and several cuts were smartly stopped, Dixon alone getting through with a single off Stephens. Scoring was very slow for a while and then Emerson made a boundary, just as a shower of rain sent the spectators to the shelter of the Pavilion. It was now a quarter to 11 and 90 runs had been made. The rain made the ball very slippery and Emerson and Dixon both profited, the former getting a 4 and a single past the fielders and the latter a single. At ten minutes to 11, the century was reached, Dixon then having 40 to his credit and Emerson 43. An adjournment was now made for refreshments.

On resuming at five minutes past 11, Sydney Stephens went on to bowl at the Settlement end and sent down a wide first ball; while F. E. White trundled from the Pavilion, and had three made off his opening over. Then Lucas took the leather at the Settlement and a maiden over resulted. Dixon cut White for 2 and followed this with a single; after which Emerson drove the same bowler for one and 110 was telegraphed. Scoring now became more rapid, both bats getting Lucas away as they pleased, seven runs being made off the over. At 25 past 11 Dixon's fine innings was closed, Crane holding him in the outfield, off White's bowling—124-2-60. The retiring bat had made nine 4's, and three 2's. Dr. Moon partnered Emerson and opened with a boundary, nicely placed to leg; while another single was made by him ere the over closed. At half past eleven the score stood at 135, towards which Dr. Emerson had contributed 51, and both bats were well set and letting no opportunity pass. Another change was made in the bowling, G. Stephens going on again at the Settlement, but runs still came freely and at twenty minutes to 12, 150 was reached. Cornes gave Emerson a life at 152, and a single resulted, but his career was drawing to a close. At 159, Emerson lifted a ball from Gordon Stephens which Lucas held—159-3-61. His score included four 4's and six 2's. It was just ten minutes to 12 when Mollison joined Moon. He opened with a single off Lucas. Meanwhile Moon continued to score, but at 165 he lost his partner, Mollison being clean bowled by G. Stephens—165-4-2. W. D. S. Edwards partnered Dr. Moon at five minutes to 12, and had his balls sent flying with the last ball of Stephens' over—165-5-0. Two wickets had thus fallen in this over. Piggott filled the vacancy, and almost lost his partner first ball, but Wilkinson declined the opportunity which the Doctor gave at point. Two maiden overs followed, then Piggott opened his score with a couple off White, Braess slipping in attempting to field the cut. Two balls later Moon drove a single and 170 was hoisted. Runs came freely, both bats contributing, and at ten minutes past 12, 180 was telegraphed. Piggott soon after had a narrow shave of being run out, Moon calling on him. Some neat cuts were made by Moon in the succeeding over, and Lightfoot failing to stop a grounder a single by Piggott was converted into 2. The rain came pattering down again, but play continued and 190 was hoisted at seventeen minutes past 12. A boundary by Moon, who was playing excellent cricket, was followed by a single, both hits being made off White. At twenty past 12 the second century was reached, and the representatives of the British Navy and Army seemed well set, though the slippery state of the ball necessitated caution in dealing with the bowling. A couple to the off by Piggott marked White's over, and then Moon snicked Stephens for a single, after which Cornes held Piggott at the wickets—207-6-17. It wanted two minutes to half past twelve when Maitland went out to bat, and S. Stephens at the same time went on to bowl again at the Pavilion end. Maitland began by sending S. Stephens to the Club fence for 4 and followed this with a single next ball; the third delivery brought a single on to the sheet by Moon, but nothing more was made that over. After a maiden over a slip in the field by Crane enabled Maitland to score three off Sydney Stephens, and in the next over both bats placed singles to their credit, after which Maitland drove a boundary.

When the adjournment was made for tiffin the

score stood at 232, to which Moon had contributed 53 and Maitland 16.

Play was restarted at 2.23 p.m., the photographing of the teams having taken some time. White went on to bowl at the Pavilion end, and his second ball almost forced Moon off. In the next over Moon cut a single, and Maitland hit the last ball for 2. The first delivery from G. Stephens produced a couple and 240 was signalled. Then Maitland lifted Stephens for 2 and the next ball he drove to the fence, and followed with a cut to the Pavilion. At half past 2 the score had reached 250. A single by Moon, off White, was all that the next over produced, and then a maiden went down on the score. The first ball from White, next over, saw Maitland l.b.w.—251-7-30. E. B. S. Edwards partnered Moon and he began with a single; the third ball of the over Moon sent to leg for one, while the last ball Edwards sent Stephens to leg for what looked like 2, but the ball being overthrown 4 went down on the score-sheet. A single by Moon, off White, was followed by a boundary by Edwards; another single by Moon brought his score equal to Dr. Emerson's 61; and the last ball of the over was nicked by Edwards for one. A single by Edwards off Stephens, the last of the over, and 270 was hoisted. At this point Crane relieved White at trundling and Edwards made a couple off him. The score continued to mount, but Edwards, skying a ball from Crane, was badly missed at 279 by Gordon Stephens. At 280 Clarke went on to bowl and the last ball of his opening over was put away by Moon for a single. Two singles, one by Moon, and one by Edwards, were followed by a boundary drive by Moon, and the last of the over produced a single. At five minutes to three 290 was hoisted. A cut by Moon for 2, and a single by the same bat came in Crane's over, while Moon punished Clarke for 4. Exactly at 3 o'clock the third century was reached, Edwards making the necessary hit with a single. In the next over he cut Clarke for 4. After this Kobe's fielding improved somewhat and little was allowed to pass. Jeffery was now tried at bowling, taking over from Crane, but the change effected no separation and at ten minutes past 3, the telegraph announced 310, of which Moon had made 83. The next thirty runs came quickly, both men hitting out freely and missing no chances, but at last Edwards, with his score at 49, was clean bowled by Stephens—342-8-49. Edwards was deservedly cheered on his return to the Pavilion. He made five 4's and four 2's. Dr. Moon's next partner was the veteran C. M. Duff. He opened his score with a single off Stephens' last ball; then he cut Jeffery for 4, and drove the fifth of the over for a couple. The first ball of the next over he sent to the off for one, and 350 was hoisted. A drive, down the ground by Moon for 4 and then a single, both hits at the expense of Stephens, brought this pretty bat his century amid rousing applause. A ball from S. Stephens, which broke badly brought about Moon's downfall, and he was stamped by Cornes as he stepped out to play it—362-9-106. Moon made eight 4's. Kingdon was the last man to go in, and Braess was put on to bowl. The second ball found the newcomer l.b.w.—363-10-1. The innings terminated at 22 minutes to four. Score:—

Y. C. AND A. C.

Dr. Bomford Emerson, c. Lucas, b. G. Stephens.	61
H. W. Kilby, b. G. Stephens.	11
J. T. Dixon, c. Crane, b. White.	60
Dr. Moon, R.N., st. Cornes, b. S. Stephens.	106
J. M. Mollison, b. G. Stephens.	2
W. D. S. Edwards, b. G. Stephens.	0
E. W. Maitland (Capt.), l.b.w. b. White.	30
F. S. G. Piggott, R.E., c. Cornes, b. G. Stephens.	17
E. B. S. Edwards, b. S. Stephens.	49
C. M. Duff, not out.	8
A. Kingdon, l.b.w., b. Braess.	1
b. 8, l.b. 4, w. 7.	19

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BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	Wides
G. Stephens.	216	105	5	5	2
S. Stephens.	132	78	4	2	2
C. J. F. Lucas.	48	31	—	—	1
F. E. White.	114	72	1	2	1
S. R. Clarke.	36	15	—	—	—

E. C. Jeffery	42	21	—	—	—
W. Braess	1	0	—	1	1
R. G. Crane	30	30	—	—	—

Kobe went to bat at ten minutes past 4, sending in Crane and Clarke, the Yokohama bowlers being Moon and W. D. S. Edwards, with Duff at his old place behind the wickets. The first over was a maiden for Dr. Moon, bowling from the Pavilion to Clarke. The light was very bad, the rain clouds being banked up in heavy masses all over the sky. The second, third and fourth overs proved maidens, the batsmen playing very carefully. At length Crane nicked Moon for a couple, and made a single off the last ball of the over. Clarke opened his score with a single off Edwards, and then Crane made the first boundary for Kobe off the same bowler, following it, next ball, with a similar stroke. Ten was hoisted at 23 minutes past 4. Yokohama's fielding was smart, the only miss so far being by Maitland at point, who gave Clarke a life in the second over. Two more maiden overs having been recorded, Dixon relieved Edwards at the Settlement, and Crane drove his last ball to the fence. A boundary by Clarke, off Dixon, at length broke the monotony and 20 was hoisted. At 20 minutes to 5 stumps were drawn, the light making further play impossible. Crane had then made 13, and Clarke 8, making Kobe 21 not out. Score:—

K. C. C.

R. G. Crane, not out	13
S. R. Clarke, not out	8
A. J. Cornes	—
F. E. Wilkinson	—
F. E. White	—
W. Braess	—
C. H. Lightfoot (Capt.)	to bat.
E. C. Jeffery	—
G. Stephens	—
S. Stephens	—
C. J. F. Lucas	—

VICTORY RESTS WITH YOKOHAMA.

The second day of the Interport Festival opened in perfect cricketing weather, the Clerk of the celestial Meteorological Bureau evidently being determined to atone for his scurvy ill-humour of Monday. Blue skies flecked with the fleeciest of clouds prevailed all day, while the little breeze that swept across the field at times had hardly a suspicion of autumn in it. An early start was made, but disaster attended Kobe from the outset. With an overnight score of 21, not out, the visitors' prospects looked bright in the early morning sunshine but despite the hour and ten minutes careful blocking of their Captain, who in that time managed to get two runs, the whole side were out before a quarter to eleven for 43, having only managed to knock together 22 more runs in the course of the innings. Five was evidently the fatal number for Kobe. Time and again it was the fifth ball of the over which dismissed their batsmen, and then when 42 was reached five wickets fell in succession without a single run being placed to their credit. The fielding of the home eleven was smart, Maitland, Kilby, Kingdon, Emerson and Piggott all distinguishing themselves, while the bowling of Dixon and Emerson was perfect. Indeed, at the close of play the Umpires declared that only one loose ball had been sent down by the whole of the bowlers tried. Kobe followed on, but their prospects never brightened and at half-past twelve their last wicket fell, to a brilliant catch, and they were then one innings and 247 runs behind. This establishes a record in the Interport matches. As the Kobe team left the field, Dr. Wheeler, President of the local Club, called for cheers for them, and these were given, three times three, in the heartiest fashion. Then the Kobe Captain called upon his men for an answering cheer, and this was responded to very lustily.

From an early hour the cricket field attracted a considerable number of spectators, among them many ladies, and Dr. Wheeler presided over a very happy and crowded luncheon party. The compiler of the menu card had provided new mottoes for the day, and these included, "A miss is as good as a 'life';" "Every body has a wherefore;" "Never poke up to the bowler what you can drive for four;" "A catch in the hand's worth two through the

fingers." At the close of lunch, Mr. C. H. Lightfoot proposed a toast, the only one of the day—the right worthy President of the Y. C. & A. C. The toast was honoured by the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow," and this was followed by rousing cheers. Dr. Wheeler made the briefest of replies. He thanked the assembled company for the hearty, sincere, and uproarious manner in which they had drunk his health. The meeting then adjourned.

THE GAME.

Play was resumed at 9.18 a.m., Dr. Moon sending down the opening ball to Crane, who was defending at the Settlement end. The fifth ball of the over saw Crane caught and bowled by Moon—21-1-13. Lightfoot, the Kobe Captain, joined Clarke. Dixon began to bowl from the Settlement end and Clarke tipped his first ball, which Mollison, at long-on, dropped. Kobe had made no addition to the over-night score at the close of the over. A maiden from Moon followed, but Clarke got Dixon away for a single at half past nine. Lightfoot began his score the same over, with a single off Dixon, and Crane nicked the fourth ball for one. A single by Crane was all that was made off Moon's next over, but the fifth ball of the following over saw Clarke dismissed, cleaned bowled by Dixon—25-2-11. Lightfoot received Lucas for a partner at twenty-six minutes to ten, but run-getting still hung fire, the fielding being smart, while the bats treated the bowling with austere caution. Four maiden overs went down to each bowler—Dixon and Moon—by the time the clock marked 9.45. Lucas at length cut the last ball of Moon's over and began his score with a single. Two more maiden overs followed, but in the next, Dixon disturbed Lucas' leg stump—27-3-1. The newcomer was Gordon Stephens. At three minutes to ten Emerson relieved Moon at the Pavilion end, and off his last delivery Stephens stole a run. A single by Stephens, off Dixon, brought 30 on to the telegraph board, just as the clocks were chiming ten. A slip by W. D. S. Edwards, who was fielding square leg, allowed Stephens to convert what looked like a single into a 2, and two deliveries later he made another run off Emerson's bowling. Gordon Stephens' career closed in the next innings, being caught by Emerson at second slips off Dixon—33-4-5. Kobe's prospects looked decidedly gloomy as S. Stephens went in to partner Lightfoot, only twelve runs having been placed to their credit since the game re-started and four wickets having fallen. Stephens opened his score by lifting a ball to the Pavilion, the first boundary for Kobe, off Dixon's bowling. Lightfoot got Emerson away for a single, and then Stephens sent the same bowler away to leg for 4, but the fifth ball—the "fatal fifth"—found his leg stump—42-5-8. Cornes partnered Lightfoot, but before he could break his duck he was bowled by Emerson—42-6-0. Then Jeffery went out to join the Kobe Captain, and the first ball sent down to him by Emerson distributed his balls—42-7-0. White filled the vacancy and played out the over, but the *debacle* continued, the first ball from Dixon taking Lightfoot's leg stump—42-8-2. The Captain of the visiting team had been playing for just an hour and ten minutes, and his tactics under the circumstances were perfect. White and Wilkinson were now partnered but they were not destined to add to the score, the fifth ball from Emerson disposing of White—42-9-0. Disaster was piling upon disaster and when—after a single by Wilkinson—Braess, the last man to go in, was smartly caught at the wicket by Duff, off Dixon, it was all over for the visitors' first innings—43-10-0. Kobe retired at 10.36 a.m. Score:—

K. C. C. 1ST INNINGS.

R. G. Crane, c. and b. Moon	13
S. R. Clarke, b. Dixon	12
C. H. Lightfoot; b. Dixon	2
C. J. F. Lucas, b. Dixon	1
G. Stephens, c. Emerson, b. Dixon	5
S. Stephens, b. Emerson	8
A. J. Cornes, b. Emerson	0
E. C. Jeffery, b. Emerson	0
F. E. White, b. Emerson	0
F. E. Wilkinson, not out	1
W. Braess, c. Duff, b. Dixon	0
Extras	2

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BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Dr. Moon.....	78	6	9	1
W. D. S. Edwards.....	24	9	3	—
J. T. Dixon.....	90	17	9	5
Dr. Emerson.....	36	9	3	4

Kobe followed on at seven minutes to eleven, Lightfoot and Wilkinson going out to face the bowling of Dixon and Emerson. Lightfoot made the opening hit, a single off Dixon, and just as the field changed over an earthquake shook the ground. Wilkinson signalled the event by sending Emerson to the fence for 4, a pretty stroke which evoked much applause. Two more runs were made by him in the same over. Dixon was punished by Wilkinson for a couple in the next over, and then the run-getting stopped for a while, neither bat venturing any chances. A single by Wilkinson off Dixon varied the monotony and then Kobe entered on a series of disasters. Wilkinson retired lb.w., b. Emerson—13-1-7; R. G. Crane, the newcomer, went under in like fashion—13-2-0; and Lightfoot was caught at the wicket by Duff, off Dixon's first delivery—13-3-5. Lucas and Gordon Stephens were now partnered and a stand was made. A maiden over was followed by a boundary by Stephens, off Dixon, and Lucas made a single off Emerson. Kingdon next over fell twice in fielding a cut from Stephens and a single went down on the sheet. At length 20 was hoisted, the clock marking 26 minutes past eleven. Three minutes later Stephens drove Dixon for 3, and Lucas made 2 off him. A hit by Stephens, off Emerson, earned 3 next over, and Lucas got a single from the fifth delivery. But the following over saw Lucas caught by W. D. S. Edwards at mid on, off Dixon—30-4-4. The Stephens brothers were now partnered and a change was made in the bowlers, W. D. S. Edwards relieving Emerson at the Pavilion end. Gordon Stephens sent his first ball away for a single, but the rest of the over was unproductive. Sydney Stephens lifted Dixon for 3, fifth ball. In the following over he made 3 off Edwards, while Gordon Stephens drove him to the Pavilion for 4, and 40 was hoisted. A magnificent catch by Kingdon in the long field dismissed Sydney Stephens, the fielder falling but retaining the leather, for which he was vociferously cheered—42-5-7. It was now nine minutes to twelve, and Clarke went in to partner Gordon Stephens. A maiden over by Edwards followed, and then Dixon, with his second delivery, clean bowled Gordon Stephens—42-6-18. Forty-two seems a fatal number for Kobe. Clarke and Cornes were partnered at two minutes to twelve. A maiden over by Dixon, after which Clarke lifted a ball from W. D. S. Edwards which Kingdon almost reached, and a single went down to his credit, while Cornes opened his score in the following over with a cut off Dixon's bowling. Clarke made a single from the next delivery. A pretty cut by Clarke, off Edwards, produced 3, and he made a single off Dixon's first delivery, bringing 50 on to the telegraph at seven minutes past twelve. The next ball saw Clarke clean bowled by Dixon—51-7-9. E. C. Jeffery joined Cornes, and the newcomer opened with a snick to the boundary. After a maiden over from Edwards, Jeffery made a single off the last ball of Dixon's over, and then Mollison went on to bowl at the Pavilion, taking over the ball from W. D. S. Edwards. Nothing was made off Mollison's opening over, but Jeffery got Dixon away for a single and at 12.18 p.m. 60 was signalled. One minute later Cornes was held in the slips by Piggott, off Dixon—60-8-0. White joined Jeffery and lost his partner immediately, Emerson holding him at point, off Mollison—60-9-9. At 12.23 p.m. Braess went in, the last man for Kobe. He opened with a boundary to leg, and followed this with another right down the ground, both off Mollison's bowling. White at length got his chance and lifted Dixon for one. Then Braess scored one off the last of the over and 70 was reached. It wanted a minute to half-past twelve. A boundary by Braess, off Mollison, was followed by his dismissal, Dixon holding him smartly, and the Interport match of 1905 concluded at half-past twelve exactly—74-10-13.

K. C. C.—SECOND INNINGS

C. H. Lightfoot, c. Duff, b. Dixon.....	5
F. E. Wilkinson, l. b. w., b. Emerson.....	7

R. G. Crane, l. b. w., b. Emerson.....	0
C. J. Lucas, c. W. D. S. Edwards, b. Dixon.....	4
G. Stephens, b. Dixon.....	18
S. Stephens, c. Kingdon, b. Dixon.....	7
S. R. Clarke, b. Dixon.....	9
A. J. Cornes, c. Piggott, b. Dixon.....	0
E. C. Jeffery, c. Emerson, b. Mollison.....	9
F. E. White, not out.....	1
W. Braess c. Dixon, b. Mollison.....	13
Leg bye.....	1

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
J. T. Dixon.....	96	34	5	6
W. D. S. Edwards.....	36	13	2	—
Dr. Emerson.....	42	14	2	2
J. M. Mollison.....	14	12	1	—

THE RECORD.

DATE.	WHERE PLAYED.	WON BY	RESULTS OF MATCHES.
1884	Kobe	K.C.C.	1st Match by 7 Wickets. 2nd Match by 77 Runs.
1885	An Interport	Cricket Match	could not be arranged.
1886	Do.	Do.	Do.
1887	Do.	Do.	Do.
1888	Kobe	Y.C. & A.C.	1st Match by 5 Wickets. 2nd Match by 80 Runs.
1889	Kobe	K.C.C.	1st Match by 1 Run. 2nd Match by 49 Runs.
1890	Y'hama	Y.C. & A.C.	1st Match by 120 Runs. 2nd Match by 3 Wickets.
1891	Kobe	K.C.C.	1st Match by 122 Runs. 2nd Match by 106 Runs.
1892	Y'hama	Y.C. & A.C.	By 162 Runs.
1893	Kobe	Y.C. & A.C.	An Innings, and 124 Runs.
1894	Kobe	Y.C. & A.C.	By 8 Wickets. Y.C. & A.C. 1ST INNS. 2ND INNS. 129 Runs 147 Runs=276 K.C.C.
1895	Y'hama	Drawn.	1ST INNS. 2ND INNS. 157 Runs 71 Runs for 4 Wickets=228
1896	Kobe	An Innings, and 129 Runs.	
1897	Y'hama	An Innings, and 43 Runs.	
1898	Kobe	An Innings, and 65 Runs.	
1899	Y'hama	Y.C. & A.C.	By One Wicket. Y.C. & A.C. 1ST INNS. 2ND INNS. 125 Runs 185 Runs for 9 Wickets=310
1900	Kobe	Drawn.	K.C.C. 1ST INNS. 2ND INNS. 110 Runs 98 Runs for 3 Wickets=208
1901	Y'hama	K.C.C.	By 117 Runs.
1902	Kobe	K.C.C.	By 5 Wickets.
1903	Y'hama	Y.C. & A.C.	An Innings, and 13 Runs.
1904	Kobe	Y.C. & A.C.	By 8 Wickets.
1905	Y'hama	Y.C. & A.C.	An Innings, and 247 Runs.
Total Results:—			
Y.C. & A.C.....	11	6	2
K.C.C.	6	11	2

BORN IN JAPAN V THE REST.

To fill up the afternoon and entertain the large gathering of ladies who assembled after tiffin the Born in Japan among the two teams challenged The Rest and put in their opponents first. In an hour and a half The Rest were disposed of for 116, the top scorers being F. E. Wilkinson, 38, Dr. Emerson, 21, S. R. Clarke, not out 14, and F. E. White 13. Born in Japan made 138 and had one wicket to spare when stumps were drawn at ten minutes past 5, the best score being H. W. Kilby's, 58, and the next best J. M. Mollison 21. Tea was served in the Pavilion, Mrs. F. S. James and Mrs. E. W. Maitland presiding. A band was again in attendance. Scores:—

THE REST.

F. E. White, run out.....	13
B. C. Foster, l. b. w., b. G. Stephens.....	8
C. H. Lightfoot, c. Mollison, b. G. Stephens.....	3
E. C. Jeffery, b. S. Stephens.....	1
W. D. S. Edwards, c. Braess, b. Mollison.....	3
A. J. Cornes, run out.....	1
W. H. Samuel, c. Kingdon, b. S. Stephens.....	0
Dr. Emerson, c. and b. Lucas.....	21
F. E. Wilkinson, c. Strome, b. Mollison.....	38
F. S. Piggott, c. Strome, b. Kingdon.....	0
C. M. Duff, b. Kingdon.....	7
S. R. Clarke, not out.....	14
Extras.....	7

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	E.	M.	W.
J. M. Mollison.....	37	18	6	2	2
S. Stephens.....	30	19	5	—	4
G. Stephens.....	18	16	3	1	0
H. W. Kilby.....	18	6	3	1	0
C. J. F. Lucas.....	18	11	3	—	1
A. Kingdon.....	30	14	5	0	2
P. B. Clarke.....	12	10	2	0	0
W. Braess.....	18	10	3	1	0
O. Strome.....	12	5	2	0	0

BORN IN JAPAN.

O. Strome, c. White, b. Piggott.....	6
W. S. Moss, b. Emerson.....	9
S. Stephens, c. Jeffery, b. Emerson.....	7
J. M. Mollison, b. Emerson.....	21
G. Stephens, b. Piggott.....	0
H. W. Kilby, c. Piggott, b. Foster.....	58
W. Braess, run out.....	6
A. Kingdon, b. Edwards.....	0
C. J. F. Lucas, c. Lightfoot, b. Emerson.....	18
V. Hearne, c. Hearne, b. Emerson.....	3
R. G. Crane, not out.....	4
E. B. Clarke, not out.....	0
Extras.....	6

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	A.	W.
Dr. Emerson.....	13	1	54	5
F. S. Piggott.....	6	1	32	2
W. D. S. Edwards.....	4	0	25	1
A. J. Cornes.....	2	—	17	1
B. C. Foster.....	1	0	4	1

THE CRICKET DINNER.

The dinner given in honour of the Kobe visitors came off at the Yokohama United Club on Tuesday evening. Dr. Edwin Wheeler, President of the Y.C. & A.C., was in the chair, and had on either hand the Kobe Captain (Mr. C. H. Lightfoot) and the Yokohama Captain (Mr. E. W. Maitland), beside Dr. Emerson, Messrs. L. J. Healing, F. E. White, C. M. Duff, Dr. Moon, R.N., etc. The Vice-chairs were filled by Messrs. D. H. Blake (Vice-President) and L. S. Hudson (Hon. Secretary). The dinner was faultlessly served and consisted of the following courses:—

Hors d'oeuvres Moscovite.
Mock Turtle Soup.
Bordure de Filets de Sole Joinville.
Aloyau de boeuf piqué Renaissance.
Galantine en Belle-vue.
Asperges d'Argenteuil, Sauce Mousseline.
Punch à la Romaine.
Dindonneaux rôti farci à la broche.
Salade de Saison.
Pudding Bristol.
Parfaits au Chocolat.
Gâteau Jeanne d'Arc.
Fruits.
Café.

The first toast given from the Chair was, "The Rulers of our Respective Countries," which was loyally drunk.

Dr. WHEELER next proposed "The Kobe Cricket Club," and in so doing said:—Gentlemen:—It is my pleasing duty once more to propose the health of our Kobe visitors, and to extend to them, in your name, a cordial welcome. The friendly contest on the cricket field yields us a pleasant excitement and when that is over what can be more delightful than to meet our quondam foes as good comrades round the festive board, and to exchange with them words of good fellowship.—(Applause) I will leave all particulars of the matches in the capable hands of the respective Captains. I now ask you, gentlemen, to join with me in drinking to the health and prosperity of our Kobe visitors.—(Loud applause).

The toast was drunk with musical honours.

Mr Lightfoot, in responding, alluded to the cordial reception always given to the Kobe cricketers when visiting Yokohama, and expressed a hope that it might long continue. With regard to the game just concluded he was of opinion that as Yokohama had expected to win and Kobe had expected to lose, the team which he commanded had achieved the wonderful result of pleasing everybody.—(Laughter and cheers.)

Later in the evening Mr. LIGHTFOOT proposed the health of the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club. He paid a hearty compliment to the strongest team Yokohama had ever put in the field and said that it would be a capital thing if a combined team from Yokohama and Kobe could be got together to play Shanghai, so as to

convince that port that there were other places in the Far East besides Hongkong who could knock the stuffing out of them. (Laughter and cheers).

The toast having been honoured, Dr. Moon, R.N., replied on behalf of Yokohama, thanking the visitors for the hearty way in which they had received it. Yokohama he considered had had all the luck in the game just played and Kobe had had none. He agreed with the suggestion that had fallen from the Kobe Captain that it would be a capital scheme to make up a combined team to play Shanghai, and he should like to participate in such a game if the exigencies of the Service allowed.

Mr. L. S. HUDSON proposed the umpires, scorers, and all who have kindly assisted (which included the Ladies). He paid generous tribute to the work done by all in assisting to make the festival a success and particularly alluded to the debt the Club were under to Mr. C. Murray Duff, the veteran of nearly ever Interport match.

Mr. A. J. CORNES, on behalf of Kobe, tendered the visitors' thanks to the umpires and scorers who had worked so unselfishly for Kobe, and in alluding to the services of Mr. Duff behind "the sticks" and elsewhere, perpetrated a new reading of an old proverb, to wit, "that what is sauce for Duff is not sauce for the duffer."

Mr. O. STROME and Mr. FOSTER having replied, Dr. EMERSON proposed "The Press," to which Messrs. A. Bellamy Brown and Cyril Allen responded. This concluded the official toast list, but Mr. D. H. Blake asked permission to propose a toast which, though not on the list, would, he felt sure, be cordially received,—namely the health of Mr. L. S. Hudson, the Hon. Secretary of the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club. Anyone who had filled the position knew full well the difficulties to be encountered and the amount of work to be performed by the occupant of such a post, especially during an interport week, and it was a wonder to him that anyone cognisant of this should be found willing to undertake the duties. Mr. Hudson was not ignorant of the amount of work such a post entailed, for he had previously filled the office of Honorary Secretary of the K.C.C. Mr. Hudson was a busy man, and for that reason, if for none other, he was to be congratulated and thanked for the amount of work he had already done in connection with the Interport week.

The toast was received with musical honours. Mr. Hudson in returning thanks said he could not have done the work connected with the Interport week had it not been for the ready assistance of "Charlie" Duff, without whose valuable help and advice no secretary of the Yokohama Cricket Club could go far with his work.

Mr. LIGHTFOOT next rose and proposed the health of the honoured President of the Y. C. & A. C.—Dr. Wheeler.

This toast was received with cheers and musical honours. It was briefly acknowledged by the Doctor.

Songs were given during the evening by Dr. Emerson, Messrs. B. C. Foster, E. W. Maitland, A. E. Cooper, A. Robinson, F. E. White, and the Chairman, and included the old favourites "Sweethearts and Wives," and "Yo, heave, ho," without which no Yokohama interport dinner is allowed to pass. The singing of "Dear Old Pals," by Mr. F. E. White, "Auld Lang Syne," the British National Anthem, and "The Star-spangled Banner" brought proceedings to a close shortly before midnight.

BASEBALL.

We are requested to state that a handsome silver cup has been presented by a well-known Yokohama resident, who is an ardent admirer of baseball, for competition among the Yokohama players at the forthcoming Interport baseball match.

The captain and vice-captains of baseball have decided that the fairest way to dispose of this cup is to use it as a prize for the best batting average, so batters had better look to their laurels.

BASEBALL TEAMS.

The baseball teams for the Interport games will be as follows:—

Kobe.	Yokohama.
F. E. Barto	B. J. D. H. Blake.
A. J. Chalfant	W. L. Merriman, Capt.
A. T. Hellyer	B. J. M. Mollison.
L. B. Dickie	S. C. W. Atkinson.
G. Stephens	P. F. G. Cornea.
G. S. Watrous (Capt.)	C. H. Thorn.
L. E. McChesney	L. F. Gonzales.
J. Kuhn	C. F. P. E. Jenks.
H. M. Nock	R. F. D. Weed.

THE SMOKING CONCERT.

The Smoking Concert given under the auspices of the V. C. & A. C. on Wednesday evening in honour of the Kobe guests proved a most enjoyable entertainment. A convenient arrangement of seats and tables in the newly and brightly decorated Public Hall had been effected and though all of the former were not occupied, the attendance was quite numerous enough for the comfort of those present, and no fault could be found with the refreshments liberally provided and partaken of. The genial President of the V. C. & A. C. occupied the chair, supported by members of the committee of the Club, while the captain and many members of the visiting team were entertained at the President's table. At 9 p.m. sharp the Band opened the programme with a lively selection, "The Wizard of Oz," by Fulton, and on its conclusion the Chairman introduced the first vocalist, of the evening Dr. W. N. B. Emerson, who, in a fine bass voice gave a most successful rendering of Marzial's song "My Love is Come," and as an encore the popular Irish ballad "I start for Philadelphia in the morning." Mr. W. H. Ferrier followed with a comic song, "The Man Behind," in character costume and in response to a recall, added an original verse or two with allusions to the recent interport cricket match. The next number was a very well executed cello solo by Mr. E. Salinger, a charming *Berceuse* by Godard, which elicited such an undeniable recall that the clever performer was constrained to favour the audience with another selection. Mr. A. H. Windett followed with a comic song, "At the Seaside and the funny things you see there," delivered in character costume, and as an encore sang "Can't he take my word." Mr. S. H. Somerton then favoured the audience with a capital rendering of Watson's fine song "The Vedette," which has not, we believe, been heard before by a Yokohama audience, and was warmly applauded. A comic song by Mr. L. S. Hudson "I'm not Particular" (Jones), and two by Mr. A. E. Cooper, "Truth and Poetry" (Mill), and an encore, led up to the climax of the merriment and delight of the audience when Mr. G. G. Brady brought down the house with his ex-cruciatingly funny comic song "The Stormy Wind did Blow" (Dunville). The make-up of the amateur foremost hand was a marvel of detail and humorous fancy, and the gestures and action of the singer and dancer were inimitable. Of course Mr. Brady had to respond to the almost delirious recall of the house with another side-splitting performance, and this brought the first part of the programme to an end.

After an interval of about ten minutes the second part opened with a performance of conjuring tricks—"10 Minutes of Mystifying Mysteries" by Professor Thornichi and Troupe, Japanese Conjurers from Caskelyne and Mooke, London. The professor was appropriately and richly costumed in ancient Japanese attire and was assisted in his deeds of mystery by a *pukka* native of Nippon and performed to the accompaniment of banging tom-toms and other native music—save the mark! The tricks were deftly and neatly performed by the dignified Professor—particularly the well known basket and sword trick—and, needless to say, were warmly applauded. Mr. S. F. Gracey followed, in costume, with a couple of songs capably rendered to an accompaniment by the singer himself on the guitar, and in response to repeated recalls Mr. Gracey gave some amusing illustrations of his ventriloquial acquirements in a triologue and clever imitations of the musical mosquito, cork drawing and the fizz of an effervescent drink. Dr. Emerson again favoured the

audience with a capital song, this time Love's "Molly Bawn," and Mr. Windett, attired in kilt and sporran, gave Merton's "Stop your Tickling Jock." Mr. Salinger's excellent instrumentation on the cello was again heard to great advantage in the lively and charming "La Cinquantaine," of Marie, and once again the inimitable Mr. Brady sent the audience into convulsions with his intensely humorous rendering of the comic character sketch and song "John James 'Emery Irving Wilson Barrett Baggs," the decayed favourite of Drury Lane Theatre. Mr. Somerton followed with Sullivan's fine song "The Sailor's Grave," but by this time in the evening's entertainment the majority of the audience was more attuned to mirth than melody and though the artistic rendering of the number was fully recognised it failed to suit the humour of the house. The alleged comic song by Mr. Cooper which followed, "I think we shall have some rain," seeming to be better appreciated. As a wind up Mr. C. Duff played with much skill on the accordion a medley of airs with variations and the audience dispersed after a very enjoyable evening, to the strains of the Band. The accompaniments to the songs and cello solos during the evening were excellently played by Messrs. B. B. Berrick and H. Grimbles.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Financial Report on the working of the Yokohama General Hospital for the period from November 1, 1904, to August 31, 1905.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

	Dr.	Dr.
	Yen.	Yen.
To Provisions	5,065.41	
Wages and Salaries	6,667.77	
Medical Fees	1,544.50	
Medicines and Drugs	1,295.03	
Light and Heating	1,500.95	
Laundry	561.34	
Sundry	606.14	
Infectious Ward	658.54	
Interest	27.90	
Ground Rent and Insurance	954.08	
Balance	1,422.34	
By Earnings during the period		20,304.00
	20,304.00	20,304.00

IMPROVEMENTS ACCOUNT.

	Yen.	Yen.
To Medical Appliances	326.80	
Furniture	547.23	
Improvements, Repairs, &c.	3,706.76	
Balance	7,128.40	
By Donations &c. as per list		11,709.18
	11,709.18	11,709.18

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	Yen.	Yen.
To Deficit from 1904	3,533.83	
Balance	5,016.91	
By Working Account		1,422.34
Improvements Account		7,128.40
	8,550.74	8,550.74

BALANCE SHEET.

	Liabilities.	Assets.
To Profit and Loss account	5,016.91	
Sundry Creditors	647.94	
By Cash in hand		12.11
Chartered Bank		3,843.59
Sundry Debtors		1,803.15
	5,668.85	5,668.85

DONATIONS, ETC.

	Yen.
Previously acknowledged	11,529.18
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	50.00
P. M. S. S. Co.	50.00
O. & O. S. S. Co.	50.00
Uchiki	20.00
Karanjio & Co.	10.00
Total to Aug. 31st	11,709.18

RECORD OF PATIENTS.

	Room.	Ward.	Special.	Charity.	Total.
Admitted to date	109	63	10	6	188
Discharged	97	51	10	6	164
Deaths	7	8	0	0	15
Under Treatment					
on Aug. 31st	6	3	0	0	9

H. J. NEVILLS, Hon. Secretary.

YOKOHAMA YACHT CLUB.

The race for the Cruising Class on Saturday was over the Mandarin Bluff—Tachibana course, for the *Surprise* Cup. Neither *Wanderer* nor *Surprise* started, and therefore there was no second prize, as that was conditional on there being four starters. *Kathleen* was quickest across the line at the start, but before reaching the Harbour Entrance *Nina* had assumed the lead, and *Asagao* second place. The wind was light south easterly at first, but dropped away to nothing later on, and reduced the race to a drifting match. Several shifts of wind gave the different crews plenty of work, and it seemed doubtful whether the race could be finished in time, but a better breeze came up after 5 o'clock, and all the boats got in well within the time limit. In this Cruising Class race *Nina* led throughout, and won the *Surprise* Cup by 25 seconds on the arbitrary handicap.

	Finish.	Arbitrary handicap.	Corrected time.
<i>Nina</i>	5.22.15	.....	5.22.15
<i>Kathleen</i>	5.37.40	.....	5.22.40
<i>Asagao</i>	5.43.5	.....	5.23.5

The Course for the 21 Raters was Mandarin Bluff—Quarantine Ship twice round, and home. *Aimee* got a long lead from *Eidna* and *Witch*, and finished alone; the others did not complete the course.

Only two boats of the Lark Class turned out. No. 11 won by 40 seconds from No. 4.

MOSQUITO YACHT CLUB.

Seven yachts started for the race scheduled by the Mosquito Yacht Club, and the six that completed the course finished as follows:—

<i>Pele</i>	4.49.15
<i>Winsome</i>	4.50.25
<i>Checho</i>	4.55.42
<i>Sunbeam</i>	5.05.25
<i>Elsa</i>	5.15.40
<i>Lily</i>	5.36.20

On arbitrary handicap, the prize is taken by *Winsome*, receiving 2 minutes from *Pele*. *Yugao* gave up.

THE LAW COURTS.

CHARGE AGAINST COUNT TAKESONO.

Count Takesono, who had been undergoing trial in the Tokyo Appeal Court, on a charge of having forged a private letter and of fraud was released on Oct. 5th on the ground that the evidence against him was insufficient.

NISHIKAWA v. WRIGHT.

The hearing of a case instituted by K. Nishikawa, a *jinrikisha* coolie, against Mr. W. N. Wright, No. 40, claiming *yen* 46.50 began on Oct. 10th in the Yokohama Local Court before Judge Kawamura.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. S. Ota and defendant was personally present.

Plaintiff's counsel stated that about 10 a.m. on May 19th, a big dog belonging to the defendant bit the plaintiff while he was in the street in front of Wright's Hotel, and inflicted three severe injuries. The man was treated for fourteen days by Dr. Tomitsuka, for which he paid *yen* 7.50. During this period he could not attend to his work and thus was prevented from earning *yen* 14. Of the amount claimed, *yen* 25 was set down as consolation for the pain he suffered during the two weeks. Plaintiff's Counsel added that about May 6th, the dog bit another coolie named Kametani, and about May 10th Ishibashi another *jinrikisha* man, was bitten. The men asked Mr. Wright not to release the dog, but in spite of their request, Mr. Wright allowed the dangerous dog to go loose.

Mr. Wright contended that his dog did not bite any person and that he had never received any complaint from any person before. Consequently he had no responsibility.

Plaintiff's Counsel produced evidence consisting of the certificate of Dr. Tomitsuka certifying to the injuries received by plaintiff, and some letters. Mr. Wright refused to admit these private documents.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court for leave to

examine Dr. Tomitsuka, and the two *jinrikisha* men, Kametani and Ishibashi, as witnesses.

The Court decided to examine them on Oct. 24th.

A TRADE MARK CASE.

A case filed by the Bells' Asbestos Co., No. 78, Yokohama, against the Yokohama branch of the Okura-gumi claiming *yen* 2,050 came up on Oct. 10th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiffs were represented by Dr. Masujima and Mr. Hiraoka and the defendant firm by Messrs T. Takagi and G. Koide.

Plaintiffs' Counsel stated that on May 10th, tenders for supplying asbestos goods were opened in the Yokosuka Naval Arsenal. Plaintiffs and defendants were among the tenderers. The asbestos goods consisted of "Doggar's" and "Demon's" packings, as well as common asbestos tape and yarn. Defendants bid was accepted. The asbestos packings with the marks "Doggar" and "Demon" are the specialties of the plaintiffs who are the patentees registered in England and in Japan, so that nobody can do business in them without working through plaintiffs. Defendants, however, lodged their tender at a price cheaper than the proper price quoted by the plaintiffs. As a result, defendants succeeded in the competition. Plaintiffs' Counsel further stated that if the defendants supplied goods unjustly alleging them to bear "Doggar" or "Demon" marks, they must be regarded as having encroached on the trade mark of the plaintiffs. Counsel asked the Court to stop the plaintiff from supplying the false goods to the Yokosuka Naval office. The profit estimated to be earned by defendants should be paid to plaintiffs.

Defendants' Counsel held that the Okura-gumi lodged their tender in the Yokosuka Naval Arsenal on samples shown by the authorities and did not refer to the trade-marks mentioned by the plaintiffs. In the official specification, the marks "Doggar" or "Demon" were not specified. Defendants subsequently manufactured the asbestos goods in a factory at Kobe and supplied them to the office. The said asbestos packings were rejected on account of inferior quality and for this reason a fine was imposed. Counsel concluded by saying that the action had arisen through misapprehension on the part of the plaintiffs.

At this stage, the parties produced their evidence and gave lengthy explanations regarding them, after which the plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine Mr. Sakura, an official of the Yokosuka Naval Office, who superintended the opening of the tenders. After consultation, the Court rejected this request. Plaintiffs' Counsel asked the Court to adjourn the hearing for further preparations of evidence. The Court gave consent and adjourned the case till Oct. 26th.

CLAIM FOR LIFE INSURANCE.

The hearing of a case lodged by T. Kimoto, headman of the village of Awano, Yamaguchi prefecture, against the New York Life Insurance Co., claiming *yen* 9,859.60 was resumed on Oct. 12th in the Yokohama District Court. On this occasion, Mr. K. Kitasato, the manager of the Teikoku Life Insurance Co, Tokyo, was examined as witness.

K. Kitasato stated that on Dec. 25th, 1903, Mr. Fumio Kimoto, younger brother of plaintiff, made an application to them for insurance for eight thousand *yen*. On the following day, Dr. Shimamura examined the applicant and found that he was suffering from lung-disease. Consequently, the company refused to insure him. Witness did not know whether the late younger brother of the plaintiff had insured himself with the New York Life Insurance Co.

Counsel asked the Court to adjourn the hearing for further preparation of evidence. The Court adjourned the case till Nov. 8th 11 a.m.

CLAIM FOR SHORT-DELIVERY OF CARGO.

In the Yokohama District Court, a case filed by Messrs Mendelson Bros., against Messrs Butterfield & Swire, agents for the Ocean Steamship Co., and the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., claim-

ing twelve hundred *yen*, came up again on Oct. 12th before Judge Nakanishi. T. Ishii, a Japanese employee of Captain-Weston, was summoned as a witness.

T. Ishii deposed that he is a bookkeeper in Capt. Weston's landing office. Consequently he knew that two lots of tin-plates consigned to Messrs. Mendelson Bros. were brought in June and July by the steamers *Kaisow* and *Diomed* respectively. The lot by the *Kaisow* was marked "P.M.B." in rhombus and the other with "M.B." in triangle. For the "M.B.P." lot, 48 cases are still short delivered and for the "M.B." lot, 24 cases are also short delivered. These shortages are still kept in a godown of the Customs compound. Witness further stated that he did not see personally the cases lying in the warehouse so that he could not say anything about their condition. In June, Yamaguchi attended as tally-man at the landing of the cargo brought by the *Kaisow* and he was now employed by Messrs. Siber, Wolff & Co. In July, H. Oshima attended to the landing from the *Diomed*, and he is now employed by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.

Defendants' Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine as witnesses the two Japanese mentioned by the present witness, and also Mr. G. Syme Thomson, of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., as an expert-witness as to the clause in the Bill of Lading with regard to the usual packing of tin-plate.

The Court gave consent to this request. Plaintiff's Counsel presented an objection to Mr. Thomson and stated that Messrs. Dodwell and Co. are acting as agents for a certain steamship company on conditions similar to those of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. Counsel thought that probably an impartial opinion would not be obtained from Mr. Thomson. The Court cancelled the decision for summoning Mr. Thomson and decided to appoint another man—foreigner or Japanese—as an expert.

The hearing was again adjourned till Oct. 24th 1 p.m.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On the night of Oct. 10th, a thunder-storm was experienced in Gifu prefecture.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's new steamer, *Taishin Maru*, is to be launched at Nagasaki on Oct. 16th.

Lieut.-Commander Taniguchi has been appointed naval attaché to the Japanese Legation in Washington.

Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister in Seoul, left there on Oct. 11th for Fusan on his way to Tokyo on official business.

Three of the Russian prisoners at Otsu have applied to the Home Minister through the local authorities for naturalization papers.

The *Jiji* says that the grand naval review will probably take place on Oct. 23rd. The Emperor will hoist his flag on the battleship *Asahi*.

The British cruiser *Alacrity*, with Lady Noel and her daughter, is expected to arrive at Yokohama to-day, Oct. 13th, from Weihaiwei.

A British torpedo-store ship and some destroyers which left Weihaiwei on Oct. 9th are expected to arrive at Nagasaki to-day, Oct. 13th. The citizens are making preparations to welcome them.

Marquis Yamagata, Chief of the Staff, gave a garden party on the afternoon of Oct. 11th at the Shiba Detached Palace. On this occasion, the foreign officers who have returned from the front, military and naval attaches of the foreign legations and high Japanese officers were present.

In connection with Russian recrudescence of activity it is significant that the St. Petersburg papers publish a telegram from Teheran representing that the Persian Press is complaining that the British Commission has unfairly awarded to Afghanistan a considerable portion of Persian Seistan and two-thirds of the lake of Helmund, the effect of the latter being that there is danger

of Persian Seistan becoming a desert. A telegram says that an address has been published in the Press urging the Shah not to ratify the protocol of the Commission.

The directors of the Kwansei Railway Co. met on Oct. 11th in Osaka. They decided to submit to the shareholders a proposal to raise a foreign loan of fifteen million yen with interest at 5½ per cent. Negotiations have already been opened by the directors with the representative of a foreign capitalist.

Amongst the passengers by the P.M. steamer *Siberia* are H.B.M.'s Consul and Mrs. Playfair, who are proceeding home, via America, on furlough. Mr. H. G. Parlett, from the Legation at Tokyo, has been appointed to the charge of the Consulate at Nagasaki during Mr. Playfair's absence in England.

The monthly issued by the *Nagasaki Press* (*Cherry Blossoms*) continues to be as interesting as ever. There is a chatty article by Rev. Henry Stout recalling "Nagasaki in Days of Yore," with a good portrait of Baron von Siebold; "Unzen: the Sanitarium of Nagasaki" is the subject of another special contribution which will not fail to interest. The current number, like its predecessors, is carefully edited and neatly got up.

Y. Kato (48), a coolie, on the evening of Oct. 8th rushed suddenly into the dwelling of another coolie, B. Ishida (30), Ishikawa, Nakamura, Yokohama, and assaulted the latter with a large knife, severely injuring him. The assailant stabbed his victim in the breast in two places. He was arrested on the scene of the crime by the Kotobuki-cho police, and on Monday morning was removed to the District Court. The cause of the attack is said to have been some monetary dispute. During the commission of the crime, the wife of the coolie assaulted also received a severe injury to her right arm while struggling to protect her husband.

According to official investigations, at the end of August convicts throughout the Empire totalled:—

	Male.	Female.
Penal Servitude for life.....	1,517	78
" for a time	3,446	336
Transportation for life	4	—
Temporary transportation.....	14	—
Confinement with labour.....	3,128	459
" without labour.....	3,611	241
Detention with labour	2	—
" without labour.....	5	—
Imprisonment with labour	32,775	1,295
" without labour	396	20
Attachment.....	775	197

Besides the foregoing figures, there are accused who are still undergoing trial, etc.:

	Male.	Female.
Accused	3,260	3,116
Persons in penitentiary.....	527	513
Person under special control ..	47	53
Infants with their mothers who are convicts or still under examination	45	42

"THE COSMOPOLITAN."

The first number of *The Cosmopolitan*, an illustrated monthly published at Shanghai, is to hand. It is a very promising publication. The pictures are excellent—we may instance those which accompany the articles on the North Saddle and "In the mouth of the Yangtze." But indeed the illustrations are quite up to the level of the letterpress, and when one looks at this book of 96 pages one wonders how it is to be produced month after month.

The Tokyo City Assembly has decided to establish a triumphal gate. As to the site, a committee are conferring with the authorities of the Army and Navy. The height of the gate will be 60 feet and the dimensions 58 by 26 feet.

MR. BATCHELOR'S AINU APPEAL.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of the following on behalf of the appeal made by the Rev. J. Batchelor for the relief of certain Ainu of Yezo:—

Yen.
Miss S. Ballard..... 5

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE STUDY OF THE CHINESE CHARACTERS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The article of the Missionary upon the study of Chinese characters is most interesting. I should be glad to join in his game or to look on as he plays solitaire, if you would kindly introduce me. A great deal of very real amusement can be derived from the study of Chinese characters, but it is almost if not quite as useless as card-playing or chess.

For after all what is the market price for such knowledge? We must compete with Orientals who have inherited abilities for untold generations and who have daily and hourly practical use with hand and eye for all that they know. But missionaries are not thinking about market and prices, they want to save souls, and to such I would venture to suggest that the best way to do so is to teach the Orientals how to save each others' souls. The Chinese characters are the common language that through the eye reaches the soul of the *literati* of these three nations, the Japanese, the Chinese and the Koreans.

Dr. De Forest has in his brilliant style written up the account of how the Japanese troops in the Pescadores gave up a Chapel (of the C. M. S. I think) to the native Christians and through the Chinese characters in the hymnbooks and Bibles were able to come to an understanding through the eye and the hand, when the ear and the tongue failed. I met in Sendai one of the Japanese Christians who was in this affair. Most of us absorb some Chinese characters in spite of ourselves by the constant reading of the sacred books.

Why not use what we have, and learn more as we need them for use.

About seven years ago I received from the Venerable and truly Right Reverend S. I. J. Scherschewsky, D.D., a copy of his Classical Chinese New Testament (*Yen Li*) and I was surprised to find that I could spell my way along through so much of it. About that time a policeman lived in the mission compound in order that he might pick up some English by watching over the hairy foreigner. The idea came to me that it might be amusing to use the Chinese New Testament as a basis of translating into English for our mutual benefit. So every day after Evensong in the Church we took up the second lesson and read it in the Chinese, the policeman helping me over the hard places and listening eagerly to my translation and commentary in English.

The result was that the policeman learned a good deal of English and I learned a few characters. He became a very good Christian, but got a distaste for the duties of a policeman and became a very ardent and successful teacher of English. He is now in service in the country, and I wish that I had him to help me in my mission work. Some years ago on a Pacific Steamer I made the acquaintance of Mr. Jeremiah Curtin, the translator of "Quo Vadis" and other works of the Pole whose name I would not dare to try to spell. Do it if you dare! Mr. Curtin was a very diligent student of Chinese. His method was to put the gospels side by side, English and Chinese, and grind away every afternoon. What his ultimate object was I did not venture to inquire. He had just returned from a visit to the Murats of Mongolia and was full of their ways and doings.

What he did any man may do in the way of study. We can work up from the known to the unknown, English to Japanese, Japanese to Chinese. Most missionaries know at least the Gospels by heart, and can find a following of Japanese students who will most gladly listen to their translations into English from Japanese.

More than that, the Japanese know the Chinese text and can put it into Japanese when they cannot put it into English.

This is the point of contact where the native Chinese student comes in. He wants to learn to speak Japanese; he can read the Chinese text even easier than his Japanese brother, and can help him to read sometimes where the Japanese might grope. Of course there will be disputes about the text, and sometimes the discussion may wax warm but the air is clearer after a storm, and peace like a gentle spirit broods over the scene. This method of international textual criticism is not mere theory; we have been doing it daily all summer by the grace of the Bishop in Holy Trinity Divinity School and now by his favour and that of the Director of Saint Paul's College we have

a class at 4 o'clock on Tuesdays free to all interested. A second class has been commenced in the Practical English School in Kanda Nishiki-cho, on Saturdays at 2 p.m. on the same methods and principles. I shall be very glad to open up similar classes anywhere in the city on the invitation of sincerely interested parties.

The New Testaments can be procured from Mr. Toshiro Nakagawa No. 15, Takegawa-cho, Ginza, Tokyo. It is No. 276 Term 天主 by the Shanghai catalogue. No other edition will be tolerated for a moment.

Some months ago, Professor Walter Dening in the pages of the *Japan Mail* advised missionaries in the study of Japanese to "Read, Read, Read."

He is himself one of the very few who have made an international reputation for success in the language. His advice is good but let us add to it the dictum of Demosthenes as to the making of an orator, "action, action, action."

Or better still let us combine them and teach, teach, teach.

The best authorities on the art of teaching now agree that the best way to learn is to teach what we know.

I shall be most happy to teach anyone all the Chinese that I know.

If anyone thinks me too conceited in thus attempting to storm the castle of Classical Chinese, I will confess quite freely that I do not know it all yet. "Brethren I count not myself to have apprehended, but I press towards the mark for the prize."

Imitation is the sincerest flattery, and if I can induce anyone to attempt to teach the forty thousand Japanese students in the capital, to teach the 10,000 Chinese students here all that they know of the Gospel I shall be happy.

Sincerely your servant,

HENRY SCOTT JEFFERYS.

Yokohama, October 2nd, 1905.

AN APPEAL FOR THE AINU.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE JAPAN MAIL.)

SIR,—Having already had much personal experience of your readiness at all times to assist in any good works of charity, I venture once again to ask you to allow me to appeal for help through the columns of your esteemed journal. It is on behalf of the Kamikawa Ainu, who are really in great distress, that I write. In order not to take up too much of your valuable space I content myself with a bare recital of facts only, which, I think will speak for themselves. Thanking you in advance for your kind assistance,

I am, Yours very truly,

JOHN BATCHELOR.

In the year 1900, a certain Ainu of Otaru was deputed by the Chikabumi (Kamikawa) Ainu to go to the headquarters of the Central Government in Tokyo and endeavour to rescue the land upon which they were then living, and upon which their ancestors had lived for untold ages before them, from the hands of a certain Japanese company which was in the act of getting it away from them, after a semi-legal fashion. He was happily successful in his endeavours and so naturally gained the full confidence of the people for whom he acted.

In the year 1902, this same man, Amakawa by name, having possessed himself of the seals of 36 heads of families, proceeded, without the knowledge or consent of the owners, to sell the land crops for a term of years to a certain Japanese residing in Sapporo. The price paid was 1,500 yen. None of this money ever reached the people for whom Amakawa was supposed to be acting.

Later, this man again sold the crops for a further sum of 4,000 yen, the purchaser being a resident of Kamikawa. This money also Amakawa is said to have kept to himself. The people have for some time been trying to get redress, but the thing has been so cleverly done that the law seems powerless to bring the culprits to justice. Amakawa did the same thing for some Ainu elsewhere years ago, the result being that all the Ainu land there has gone into the hands of some Japanese. This is what the Kamikawa Ainu are afraid will happen in their case.

On the 27th, of last month (Sept.) I went up myself to see some of the Ainu and found that one of the Japanese creditors had already commenced to seize the crops ready for a sale. He had actually taken millet and beans, and other necessities of life, which the women had planted close round their hut doors for winter food. He had taken several bear cubs from the old men, which were being reared for sacrifice; and also chickens (eight in number), a chest of drawers and a gun among other things.

The frightened women and children were weeping loudly while this was being done and a few of the men were actually in tears! Some of them have now no food to eat. Such being the case it has been found necessary to commence feeding the people.

Mrs. Pierson, who is at Kamikawa, writes me:

* Kossage (an Ainu woman) came to see me yesterday with her four daughters and grandson. She was very discouraged, as her beans and millet crop had all been taken. To-day O Teru's mother and sister and 5 Ainu children came. The poor mother was utterly discouraged. She has lost 2 daughters, and her grown son was drafted and sent to the war and she does not know whether he is dead or alive. I think I never saw a sadder face. She wept and sobbed and I felt like crying with her. I felt I must help them, so I gave the old mother one *sho* of rice and the same of wheat (she has three in family), and one and a half *sho* of rice and wheat to the other woman, as she has 5 in her family."

Of course the Ainu cannot live under such conditions in this place. Two families have already been obliged to clear out. Were it possible, the people would sell some of the land (which is of considerable extent) so as to pay off the creditors. But the protection afforded the Ainu is not of such a nature as to allow this: for no title-deeds have ever been allowed them, and without these it is impossible to sell the land.

Much help has been given for the families of Japanese soldiers so bravely fighting in Manchuria, but it should not be forgotten that many Ainu also have been sent to the front and some have died there. Mrs. Pierson mentions one, the only son of his widowed mother, who is left to starve! Will not some one help to feed these people during the winter months? Kamikawa is a very cold place in winter and the suffering of the people arising out of all this miserable business must be intense from December till April. Contributions towards the work of feeding the needy (which is the only form of help we are proposing to give at present) will be most thankfully received by either myself at Sapporo or by Mrs. Pierson at Kamikawa. [Any contributions sent to this office will be duly acknowledged and forwarded.—ED. J.M.]

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

GERMANY'S POLICY.

London, October 6.

Prince Buelow, interviewed by a correspondent of *Le Temps*, said that Germany had no idea of obstructing French colonial policy, provided that Germany's commercial interests and dignity were respected. He said the talk of the inevitableness of an Anglo-German conflict was nonsense. Both Governments were too alive to the consequences to be influenced by any press outburst. International solidarity was now too deeply founded to allow any one to become *tertius gaudens* in any quarrel whatever. He was convinced Anglo-German prejudices would vanish. The Anglo-French entente was an example of the possibility of an Anglo-German reconciliation in which it was hoped France would have an opportunity of assisting. He hoped that Anglo-German relations would be the prelude to that mutual confidence which Germans would welcome once they were convinced that France had ceased trying to isolate Germany.

BELATED STEAMERS.

Later.

Seventy-seven steamers are laid up at Port Said, including 16 mail boats.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

English newspapers, while agreeing with Prince Buelow that an Anglo-German understanding is not inevitable, comment on the gruffness and cynicism of German diplomacy. They are inclined to be sceptical of Prince Buelow's assurances of good-will.

STIKES IN BERLIN.

There is a grave situation in Berlin, arising out of the strikes of the electrical workers, by which 50,000 men are idle, including those indirectly affected. The metal manufacturers have now declared a lock-out, to begin on the 14th, in sympathy with the electric firm. The number then idle will be 120,000 or over one-twentieth of the population.

AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

London, October 7.

The investigation being conducted at New York into the methods of American Insurance Companies daily discloses fresh irregularities and wastefulness. The Governor of Missouri was vigorously applauded for a speech, in which he declared that when the President of a great Insurance Company contributed money from the Company's funds towards a political campaign, he committed embezzlement.

THE BLOCK IN THE CANAL.

Later.

In view of the anticipated complete opening of the canal to-morrow the steamers at Suez have been allowed to enter the canal and proceed to Ismailia.

A SENSATIONAL STORY.

The *Matin* has published the detailed history of the Morocco embroglio. It says that just prior to M. Delcassé's resignation the situation was such that the Germans would have been in Chalons within four days. The French forts were unprepared, and the batteries largely unprovided with new guns.

MOURNING HUNGARY.

London, October 8.

Yesterday was a day of mourning in Hungary, being the anniversary of the execution of the leaders of the war of 1849. As usual great processions to the graves of Kossuth and Count Bathany took place, but the day passed quietly.

DIPLOMATIC DISCLOSURES.

Later.

The *Matin* continues its disclosures. It affirms that England offered Delcassé to mobilise the fleet, to seize the Kiel Canal, to land 100,000 men in Schleswig-Holstein, and said she would confirm the offer in writing if France desired.

CANAL RE-OPENED.

London, October 9.

The Suez Canal has been re-opened.

BRITISH TRADE.

Imports into the United Kingdom for September showed an increase of £2,658,642 and the exports an increase of £3,421,801.

NO NEWSPAPERS IN MOSCOW.

No newspapers are being published in Moscow in consequence of the strike of compositors.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are to leave Genoa on Oct. 21st.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ON THE MANCHURIAN BORDERS.

London, October 10.

It is reported that Russia will station 300,000 troops on the Chinese frontier after the peace, partly because of apprehension that they will join the malcontents at home and partly with the view of intimidating the Chinese.

GERMAN ENTERPRISE IN THE FAR EAST.

It is stated in Hamburg that the Hamburg American and the Norddeutscher Lloyds contemplate starting lines in Far Eastern waters especially with the view of combatting Japanese competition on the Yangtze.

THE "MATIN'S" ARTICLES.

Later.

It is believed that the articles in the *Matin* were inspired by M. Delcassé. They have caused a profound sensation in France. They tend to augment the animosity of France towards Germany. English papers are sceptical as to Britain volunteering her support.

TRAFFIC ON THE SUEZ CANAL.

Traffic on the Canal is free in the day time. In another couple of days it will be free at night.

THE "MATIN'S" DISCLOSURES.

London, October 10.

In an inspired article, the *Koelnische Zeitung* says it does not believe that England offered France military assistance, and is reserving its verdict with reference to the rôle ascribed to Great Britain until the British press has offered explanations. The German papers generally demand explanations from the British Government.

THE HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

Later.

The Emperor Franz Josef has again prorogued the Hungarian Diet until the 19th of December, in consequence of the failure to form a new government on the basis of securing Parliament against disorder.

In spite of the prorogation Count Andrássy moved a resolution protesting against the unconstitutionality of the Crown. This was adopted practically unopposed. The Government supporters refrained from voting.

THE "MATIN'S" DISCLOSURES.

London, October 12.

The Editor of the *Matin* says that M. Delcassé is in no way responsible for the newspaper's statements. The German press is betraying some irritation because the British Government has not denied the *Matin's* story.

(Received by the Naval Department, p.m. 4th inst.)

RUSSIAN STEAMER INSPECTED.

Admiral Kataoka reports that at 7.40 a.m. on the 4th instant he received a report by wireless telegraphy that a Russian steamer was passing from the south eastward. A war-ship was sent out and at 1.30 p.m. she overtook the steamer near Juzo Cape (Shirakoto). She proved to be the *Augan*, owned by the Russian Government, carrying provisions and daily necessities and no other contraband of war. She also had a permit from Admiral Shimamura, and she was therefore released.

(RECEIVED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

THE ALLIANCE.

The Dutch papers now discuss the new Anglo-Japanese alliance. They all regard it as a defensive compact which will secure peace to East Asia for several years. The gist of what they say is this:—"Japan had become weary of the war and not seeing fit to augment her forces, desired peace. She has attained her object. Russia also was exhausted and had no residue of strength to employ in recovering her position. The new Alliance seems to have for object the restraint of German activities in China. There is nothing strange in the fact that it recognises Japan's predominant position in Korea, for what preserved Korea's independence was Russia's policy of turning it to aggressive advantage. As for England the great advantage she has gained by securing the tranquillity of her Indian dominions is a thing of the future, for Russia will not resume her activity in Central Asia. The new alliance augments the prestige of England and Japan."

The *Koelnische Zeitung*, discussing the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, says:—"By their present alliance Japan and England desire to preserve the *status quo* in East Asia and have recognised the policy of the open door, from which two points of view the Alliance concerns the interests of all the Powers, and they will welcome it since they regard these two objects as legitimate, what they have themselves hitherto aimed at being identical

with this procedure. It is the very best plan for securing China's immunity from aggression and thus averting friction. Should any country threaten China's independence and aim at securing exceptional advantages, trouble would at once arise and to that extent all the Powers take the same view. We can not anticipate that any State will essay to disturb the present situation in East Asia, and at any rate this alliance gives a fresh public guarantee of peaceful competition in trade and navigation. On not a few occasions Germany has clearly shown her earnest desire to pursue this policy, and consequently when the Japanese Representative in Berlin communicated the contents of the treaty of alliance Prince Bülow did not hesitate to express his opinion in that sense with reference to the purpose of the alliance. It is for merchants not soldiers to undertake the tasks of civilization in the Far East. The alliance seems to embody a spirit of mutual guarantee against the attacks of Russia, but it is difficult to anticipate that Russia, confronted by a domestic situation of much difficulty, will neglect the great work demanding her attention at home and will resume the aggressive policy which involved her in a disastrous struggle with Japan. Further, there is none among the European Powers that desires to extend its territory or its advantages in East Asia. They wish merely for the security of what they have. Therefore in so far as Japan and England sincerely hold to the policy with which their present alliance has been formed, thus affording to the world a guarantee of peace, there will be no objection on the part of the Powers."

The *Novoye Vremya* discusses the Anglo-Japanese alliance thus:—"The development of Japan's commercial interests in China is opposed to the interests of England, and therefore it can not be said that the alliance is based on uniformity of interests in Asia. It is simply inspired by dread of Russia. Therefore should Russia's activity in Central and Eastern Asia cease, the Anglo-Japanese alliance would lose its *raison d'être*. We believe that the more the two countries' dread of Russia is removed and their confidence is restored, the less will the value of the alliance become. Hence we fail to see the advantage of Russia joining hands with Germany. To make the relations closer between Russia and Germany would be nothing more than a means of giving strength to the Anglo-Japanese alliance."

RUSSIAN NAVAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Russian *Official Gazette* announces that the torpedo-depot ship after the *Erisi* model, which is now on the stocks at St. Petersburg, is to be called *Anhur*. The battle-ship (15,000 tons) which is building in London is to be called the *Rurik*, and Imperial sanction has been given for placing her on the register of the Russian Navy. The Tsar has also sanctioned the transfer of the *Doniople* and the *Rion* to the Volunteer Fleet, and their removal from the list of war-ships.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Teucer, British steamer, 1,803, A. Stevens, 6th Oct.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 7th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Iran, British steamer, 4,066, Berkes, 7th Oct.,—London via ports, and Singapore, 24th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Twickenham, British steamer, 2,736, J. E. Parker, 7th Oct.,—Yokosuka, Coal.—Doddwell & Co., Ltd.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 8th Oct.,—Vancouver, B.C., 18th Sept., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Oro, British steamer, 2,147, W. Ransome Coleman, 8th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Rorussia, German steamer, 4,500, Th. Hahn, 8th Oct.,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 3rd Oct., General.—C. Illies & Co.
Breconshire, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, 9th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Zieten, German steamer, 5,052, F. von Binter, 9th Oct.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 8th Oct., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Kaiping, British steamer, 2,400, McFarlane, 9th Oct.,—London via ports, and Hongkong, 1st Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 9th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 20th Sept., Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
Dutwich, British steamer, 2,111, F. Dudley, 9th Oct.,—Moji, Coal.—Yamashita.
Wiscassin (44 guns), U. S. battleship, 11,525, Capt. Richardson Clover, 9th Oct.,—Chefoo via Kobe, 8th Oct.
Lena, Norwegian steamer, 979, Hansborge, 9th Oct.,—Newchwang, General.—Drabble & Co.
Bennet, British steamer, 2,505, R. Krahbe, 10th Oct.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 8th Oct., General.—Carnes & Co.
Bedouin, British steamer, 2,245, Sandow, 10th Oct.,—Rangoon, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Fido, Norwegian steamer, 890, Larsen, 10th Oct.,—Newchwang, General.—Yamagata-ya.
Oceanien, French steamer, 2,104, Couret, 11th Oct.,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe 10th Oct., Mails and General.—M. M. S. S. Co.
Ninthdale, British steamer, 2,234, Farley, 11th Oct.,—Rangoon, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Valletta, British steamer, 1,937, J. McMoran, 11th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 11th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 10th Oct., Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
Tjipanas, Dutch steamer, 2,475, P. Zwart, 12th Oct.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.
Nicomedia, German steamer, 2,808, Wagemann, 12th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 11th Oct., Mails and General.—P. & A. S. S. Co.
Labuan, British steamer, 2,293, J. S. Gardner, 12th Oct.,—Rangoon via Singapore, Rice.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

Erve (6 guns), British torpedo-boat destroyer, 550, Lt.-Com. Rowland H. Bather, 11th Oct.,—Kobe, 10th Oct.
Eldrick (6 guns), British torpedo-boat destroyer, 550, Lt.-Com. Vernon F. Tuson, 11th Oct.,—Kobe, 10th Oct.
Ichen (6 guns), British torpedo-boat destroyer, 550, Lt.-Com. Claude Seymour, 11th Oct.,—Kobe, 10th Oct.
Arun (6 guns), British torpedo-boat destroyer, 550, Lt.-Com. Reginald H. Heaton, 11th Oct.,—Kobe, 10th Oct.
Exe (6 guns), British torpedo-boat destroyer, 550, Com. Allan F. Everett, 11th Oct.,—Kobe, 10th Oct.
Dee (6 guns), British torpedo-boat destroyer, 550, Lt.-Com. Harold E. Sullivan, 11th Oct.,—Kobe, 10th Oct.
Bonaventure (10 guns), British cruiser, 4,360, Capt. Henry H. Torlesse, 11th Oct.,—Kobe, 10th Oct.
Astraea (10 guns), British cruiser, 4,360, Capt. Lionel G. Tufnell, 11th Oct.,—Kobe, 10th Oct.
Andromeda (16 guns), British cruiser, 11,000, Capt. Robert N. Ommanney, 11th Oct.,—Kobe, 10th Oct.
Sutlej (14 guns), British cruiser, 12,000, Capt. Wm. L. Grant, 11th Oct.,—Kobe, 10th Oct.
Hogue (14 guns), British cruiser, 12,000, Capt. Edward G. Shortland, 11th Oct.,—Kobe, 10th Oct.
Diadem (16 guns), British cruiser, 11,000, Captain Herbert W. Savory, 11th Oct.,—Kobe, 10th Oct. (flagship of Admiral Sir Gerard H. W. Noel, K.C.B. K.C.M.G.).
Mercedes, British collier, 2,839, McGregor, 12th Oct.,—Hongkong, Coal.—Attached to British Fleet.

THE JAPANESE FLEET.

Iwate, Japanese cruiser.
Takachiho, Japanese cruiser.
Yayeyama, Japanese despatch vessel.
Tukao, Japanese coast service vessel.
Tsichu, Japanese converted cruiser.
Kasagi, Japanese cruiser.

DEPARTURES.

Woodford, British steamer, 1,860, Jas. Seddon, 6th Oct.,—Otaru, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, J. H. Rinder, 6th Oct.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—G. N. S. S. Co.

Prinz Waldemar, German steamer, 1,737, C. Wolmas, 7th Oct.,—Brishane and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Caledonien, French steamer, 2,100, Gregory, 7th Oct.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S. S. Co.
Suldra, Norwegian steamer, 2,097, Lei, 7th Oct.,—Moji, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.
Victoria, Swedish steamer, 989, J. Heilberg, 7th Oct.,—Keelung via Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Andalusien, German steamer, 3,477, Filler, 8th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Silisia, Austrian steamer, 3,340, L. de Stabile, 8th Oct.,—Trieste via ports, General.—Heller Bros.
Oppland, Norwegian steamer, 843, T. W. Schlyoter, 8th Oct.,—Taku and Newchwang via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hounslow, British steamer, 1,860, H. Adhead, 8th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Tanimichi & Co.
Athenian, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 9th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Decima, German steamer, 794, H. E. Scheikur, 9th Oct.,—Osaka, General.—Yamagata-ya.
Pera, British steamer, 4,916, A. L. Valentini, 10th Oct.,—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 10th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
Dionied, British steamer, 3,095, J. Young, 10th Oct.,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Oro, British steamer, 2,147, W. Ransome Coleman, 10th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Teucer, British steamer, 1,803, A. Stevens, 10th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Den of Mains, British steamer, 2,971, Singer, 10th Oct.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Esdale, British steamer, 1,926, G. W. Duff, 11th Oct.,—Moji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Twickenham, British steamer, 2,736, J. E. Parker, 11th Oct.,—Kobe, Coal.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 11th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bjorn, Norwegian steamer, 722, A. N. Christensen, 11th Oct.,—Muran, General.—Drabble & Co.
Breconshire, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, 12th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Lena, Norwegian steamer, 979, Hansborge, 12th Oct.,—Wakamatsu, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.

MAIL STEAMERS.

From	Line	Steamer	Date
America	P. M.	Manchuria 1	F. Oct. 13
Hongkong	P. M.	Mongolia 2	M. Oct. 16
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India 3	M. Oct. 16
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru 4	F. Oct. 20
Hongkong	B. T.	Pleides	F. Oct. 20
Europe	N. L. D.	Princess Alice 5	Sa. Oct. 21
Europe	M. M.	Salade	W. Oct. 25
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Th. Oct. 26
America	P. M.	Korea	Sa. Oct. 28
Tacoma	B. T.	Tremont	Sa. Oct. 29
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa. Nov. 4
America	O. & O.	Coptic	M. Nov. 6
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric	F. Nov. 10
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	F. Nov. 10
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	M. Nov. 13

- 1 Left San Francisco on the 27th inst.
- 2 Left Hongkong on the 6th inst.
- 3 Left Vancouver on the 2nd inst.
- 4 Left Seattle on the 4th inst.
- 5 Left Hongkong on the 10th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES.

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. L.	Zieten	Sa. Oct. 14
Hongkong	G. N.	Dakota	Sa. Oct. 14
Hongkong	P. M.	Manchuria	Su. Oct. 15
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	M. Oct. 16
America	P. M.	Mongolia	Tu. Oct. 17
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Benvorlich	W. Oct. 18
Hongkong	P. & A.	Arabia	W. Oct. 18
Europe	M. M.	Oceanien	Sa. Oct. 21
Tacoma	B. T.	Pleides	Sa. Oct. 21
Europe	P. & O.	Socotra	Tu. Oct. 24
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	F. Oct. 27
Portland	P. & A.	Numantia	Sa. Oct. 28
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	M. Oct. 30
Hongkong	B. T.	Tremont	M. Oct. 30
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa. Nov. 4
America	O. & O.	Doric	Sa. Nov. 11
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Nov. 11
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	Tu. Nov. 11
Seattle	G. N.	Dakota	Th. Nov. 16
Hongkong	O. & O.	Coptic	W. Nov. 8
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	America Maru	W. Nov. 15

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- For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "TAKESHIMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MARU."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
- For NEW YOYK, via ports and Suez Canal, about Oct. 14th, the "WRAY CASTLE."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, Oct. 14th, the "DAKOTA."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Oct. 14th, at 9 a.m., the "ZIEHEN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Oct. 15th, the "MANCHURIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Oct. 16th, the "EMPEROR OF INDIA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
- For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Oct. 17th, at 3 p.m., the "MONGOLIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.
- For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 18th, the "TYDEUS."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Oct. 18th, at 2 p.m., the "BENVOLICH."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Oct. 18th, the "ARABIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.
- For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand Oct. 20th, the "TAIYUAN."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Oct. 21st, at 7 a.m., the "OCEANIC."—M. M. S.S. Co.
- For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 21st, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- For MARSHILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Oct. 24th, at Daylight, the "SPOONER."—P. & O. S.N. Co.
- For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Oct. 24th, at Daylight, the "MACHAON."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Oct. 24th, the "EMPIRE."—Cornes & Co.
- For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Oct. 25th, at Daylight, the "SERBIA."—C. Illies & Co.
- For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 27th, at Noon, the "EMPEROR OF CHINA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.
- For PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 28th, the "NUMANIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about Oct. 30th, the "TRIMONT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- For SYDNEY, via Hongkong and New Guinea, Nov. 1st, the "PRINZ SIGISMUND."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Nov. 4th, the "TARTAR."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
- For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about November 4th, the "TRIESTE."—Heller Bros.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21ST, 1905.

DEATHS.

At the Yokohama General Hospital on the 14th inst., DAVID LAWRENCE SMITH, aged fifty-seven years.

On the 3rd September, 1905, at Boynds, Inverurie, Scotland, after a short illness, GEORGE PHILIP, formerly of Yokohama.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

ADMIRAL TOGO arrived at Yokohama on Friday morning.

SEVERAL battalions of the Formosan garrison arrived at Hiroshima on October 12th.

TWO Russian bluejackets, prisoners at Kokura, quarrelled among themselves on Oct. 16th. One was killed.

FORTY-FIVE Russian prisoners who are crippled from wounds were released on Oct. 14th at Matsuyama.

THE Nippon Red Cross Society will hold a general meeting about Nov. 20th in the Ueno Park, Tokyo.

THE Italian Minister at Seoul and staff left there on the morning of Oct. 16th for Japan on their way home.

ON Oct. 12th, the Osaka branch of the Bank of Japan sent silver yen amounting to three million and a half to Manchuria through its Moji branch.

The silver is to redeem the war-notes circulating at the front.

THE King has invested the Prince of Wales with the Grand Cross of the Star of India and the Indian Empire.

THE Empress, who had been at Hayama since the commencement of the summer-season, returned to Tokyo on Oct. 18th.

SIR HENRY IRVING, the famous actor, succumbed to syncope at Bradford theatre this week. He is to be buried in Westminster Abbey.

ON the evening of Oct. 13th, the Kitaku Oil Factory, Osaka, was burned down. The damage is estimated at a hundred thousand yen.

ON the morning of Saturday, fire broke out in Tamachi, Akasaka, Tokyo, destroying four houses. The cause is believed to be incendiarism.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha intends to erect a fine triumphal arch at Ujina to welcome the armies returning from Manchuria and Korea.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha's new steamer *Tashu Maru* (1,205 tons) was launched on Oct. 16th at the Nagasaki Shipbuilding yard.

A PORTION of the garrison at Port Arthur embarked on Oct. 17th for home. This is the first batch of troops returning from the front.

THE Kwansei Railway Co. intends to raise a loan of fifteen million yen abroad for the purpose of purchasing the Nankai and Sangu Railways.

ON the night of Oct. 15th, two goods trains on the Sanyo Railway collided at Naha station. The locomotive of one of the trains was destroyed.

LIEUTENANT JASWITCH, one of the Russian prisoners at Kumamoto, committed suicide on the night of Oct. 11th by cutting his throat with a knife.

THE Koya Railway Co., of Osaka intends to raise a loan of two hundred thousand yen. The loan will be taken up by the Yasuda Bank, Tokyo.

FROM the outbreak of the war up to the present seventy-one steamers were captured by the Japanese. Of these four were seized during the armistice.

THE death is announced of Baron Ogaki (Tadaharu), a councillor of the Privy Council. The Emperor has promoted him to the Senior Class of Second Rank.

THE various public bodies of Yokohama intend to make firework displays at Hirayama when trains with soldiers returning from the front pass that station.

BARON KIKUCHI, President of the Nobles' College, resigned on Oct. 12th. The vacancy was temporarily filled by Mr. Y. Yamaguchi, Vice-President of the institute.

THE Emperor of Korea has decorated with the First Class of Merit Mr. Furuichi, President, and Baron Shibusawa, one of the directors of the Seoul-Fusan Railway.

A MOJI telegram reports that the withdrawal of the Sixth Division (Kumamoto, including the 11th and 24th brigades) from Manchuria will commence in February next.

TWO hundred warships are to participate in the grand naval review to be held about Oct. 23rd. They include converted cruisers, destroyers and torpedo-boats. The battleships *Yamato* (formerly

Orel), *Ihi* (*Nicholai I.*), *Sagami* (*Peresviet*) and *Tango* (*Pollawa*) and the cruisers *Okinoshima* (*Apraxin*) and *Mishima* (*Seniavin*) will be present.

THE death is announced of Major-General Ijichi, Commander-in-Chief of Yura fort, Awaji island. The Emperor has promoted him to the Senior Class of Fourth Rank.

ON the evening of Oct. 17th, a freight train and a passenger train collided at the Kobe station. The locomotive and four carriages of the passenger train were overturned.

K. ASHIDA, a policeman of the Shimonoseki Office, who was charged with having stolen four thousand yen belonging to the station, was sentenced on Oct. 14th to seven years' minor confinement.

THE British squadron now in Yokohama is expected to leave on Nov. 3rd or 4th for Nagasaki where it is to arrive on the 7th. Subsequently the fleet will leave for Hongkong which it will reach on the 18th.

LIEUT.-GENERAL MANABE, Commander of the Fifth Division, (Hiroshima), paid a visit on Oct. 16th to Prince Nashimoto, who recently returned from the front on account of illness. He is staying at Beppu.

THE *Matsu Maru*, formerly *Sengari*, which was undergoing repairs at the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard, underwent a trial trip on Oct. 14th. She will shortly be brought to Yokohama. This steamer was floated at Chemulpo.

THE Japanese Government intends to establish consulates in Antung, Mukden, Harbin and Changhai, which districts are to be opened by the Chinese Government to foreign trade as the result of the peace treaty between Japan and Russia.

A TOKYO paper believes that Mr. Kurino, former Minister to St. Petersburg, will be appointed to his previous position, and that Baron Rosen, formerly Minister to Tokyo, and now Ambassador at Washington, will be ordered to resume his duties in Japan.

ON Sunday morning, S. Hara, a blacksmith, murdered his wife, Sasu by name, stabbing her in the breast with a short sword while the two were in a restaurant at Yokosuka. The man was arrested on the spot and removed to the Yokohama District Court on Oct. 16th. Jealousy was the cause.

THE Hankoku, Hokuryetsu and Tobu Railway Companies intend jointly to raise a loan of ten million yen abroad. The representatives of the three companies are negotiating with a foreign firm in Yokohama. It is said that the price proposed by the Japanese is yen 95, and interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

PRINCE Kan-in returned to the capital on Oct. 18th arriving at Shimbashi by the 9.30 a.m. train from Kanazawa and Fukui, where he had been attending meetings of the Nippon Red Cross Society. Prince and Princess Fushimi are expected to-day, Oct. 19th, to return from Kyoto, arriving at Shimbashi by the 9.30 a.m. train.

IN the Tokyo District Court before Judge Imamura, Y. Osone and M. Sakamoto, two policemen belonging to the Shiba Station, who were charged with having tortured an old-clothes dealer, were sentenced on Oct. 12th to five months' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of yen 7, and two months and half imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of yen 3 respectively.

ENTERTAINING THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

According to the originally published programme of welcome to the British Squadron the officers were all to have been entertained at a Japanese dinner in the Maple Club on the 12th instant, but it appears that this plan was altered, for Admiral Noel and his principal officers dined at the Naval Club by invitation of Admiral Yamamoto. Sir Claude MacDonald was present and His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa was the principal guest on the Japanese side. Marquises Ito and Yamagata, Count Katsura and many other notables attended. About 110 Japanese and 58 Englishmen constituted the party. Prince Arisugawa proposed the health of King Edward and Sir Claude MacDonald proposed that of the Mikado.

Admiral Yamamoto, in proposing the health of Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, expressed regret that as the war with Russia had been at its height when the Admiral reached the station, no opportunities had offered for forming with him and his officers the intimate acquaintance which the Japanese people desired. Thus the meeting this evening was particularly happy, above all in view of the fact that the two nations were now united by the bonds of a firm alliance. It was needless to say that Great Britain is the first naval Power in the world, but he desired to note that whatever development the Japanese Navy had made was largely due to English instruction and example. He himself had been the pupil of a British naval officer. Referring to the former alliance His Excellency said that there could be no doubt about the highly beneficial part it had played in restricting the limits of the war and thus preserving the general peace. The British Government and the British squadron had observed strict neutrality throughout the war, but the British people had shown many marks of sympathy with the Japanese which the latter would long hold in grateful recollection. The new alliance, like the old, had no object but to guarantee the preservation of peace. In giving effect to it what was essential was not merely united action on the part of the allies' fleets should occasion arise, but constant and daily friendship between the two nations. The Minister concluded by proposing the health of the British Navy and of Admiral Noel.

Sir Gerard Noel in replying said that his business was fighting not talking and that he feared his audience would find him a poor speaker. (A fear, says the *Kokumin*, which was little justified by the event). Still he could not but deem it a great honour to be invited to address such a distinguished assembly. It was a source of the greatest satisfaction and pleasure to the British Navy to think that the latter had contributed in any way to the growth of such a Navy as Japan possessed. Among the officers who had taken earnest part in instructing Japanese naval students several were still alive, a fact which showed with what extraordinarily rapid studies the Japanese Navy had grown to its present fine stature. He could not too warmly express his admiration of such an achievement. Alliances were not necessarily powerful instruments. History furnished examples of their impotence, as in the case of the Franco-Spanish alliance. But when the Japanese and the British navies ranged up together as allies, there could be no doubt about their world-power. He concluded by expressing on behalf of himself and his officers a sincere sense of the honour done them that evening.

Sir Claude MacDonald, who was lustily

cheered, said that he had often heard from his friends the Minister and the Vice-Minister of the Navy how much they appreciated the aid their Navy had received in its career of development both materially and theoretically from the British Navy. It was indeed astounding to observe what heights of efficiency the Japanese Army and Navy had reached, but they must never forget that without the support of the nation the most perfect warlike organizations would be inefficient. Behind "the man behind the gun" stood the people, whose loyal support was absolutely indispensable. Only a degree less important were a country's relations with foreign Powers. During the siege of Peking he had had opportunities of personally observing what kind of stuff the Japanese people were made of, and on returning to England he was able to say that the British nation would gain incalculably by allying itself with such a nation. The blockade of Port Arthur had again demonstrated what kind of men the Japanese are—men who do not hesitate to march up to the "gates of hell" for the sake of their country. The whole world had looked on in admiring surprise. To have formed an alliance with such a nation was not merely for England's benefit but for the benefit of the world. He begged their pardon if he did not speak of the Navy but rather asked them to drink the health of the people behind the Navy. "Banzai" for the Japanese Nation.

This banquet took away many of the guests who were to have been entertained at the Maple Club. The Captain of the *Diadem* and 57 officers assembled at the latter, and were received by Mr. Ozaki Yukio, Mayor of Tokyo. On the following evening (13th) Admiral Noel and a much larger party of officers partook of the City's hospitality at the Maple Club. So far as the general programme of welcome was concerned the events on the 13th were a replica of those on the 12th, but Admiral Noel and his chief officers were received in audience by the Emperor and had the honour of luncheon with this Majesty. Several decorations were bestowed by the Emperor. The Admiral is now the guest of the British Legation, but from the 15th instant he proceeds to the Shiba Detached Palace and becomes the guest of the Navy.

We are requested by Mr. J. C. Hall, British Consul-General in Yokohama, to state that any residents of Yokohama who may desire to visit the ships of the British squadron now in port, will be welcome to do so any afternoon between 2 and 5 o'clock.

The festivities in Tokyo on the 13th inst. were a replica of those on the 12th, except that Admiral Noel and his staff were present at the evening entertainment in the Maple Club, and that an audience and luncheon took place at the Palace. To correct the comparatively vacant aspect which the Hibiya Park presented on the 12th instant, the Municipal authorities imported a crowd of *geisha* to officiate at the refreshment booths on the 13th, and these fair Ganymedes contributed so much to the thirst of the blue-jackets that some scenes very far from edifying were witnessed. The Tokyo Municipality is not considered to have acquitted itself very wisely in its management of this affair. We say nothing of the fact that no invitations were issued to the British residents of Tokyo, though considering the nature of the occasion the omission was not in the best taste. But the leading

Japanese residents were omitted also. With the exception of the officials of the Municipality, a comparatively small and not very distinguished body of men, there was no one to receive the visitors, and this discrimination robbed the demonstration of much of its import. The prominent citizens of the capital have determined, therefore, to organize an independent entertainment, the date of which is not yet fixed.

At the audience in the Palace on the 13th instant, General Burnett and the other British military attachés were present. The Emperor conferred on General Burnett the First-Class order of the Sacred Treasure; and various other Orders were given to a number of officers. Colonel Hume, R.A., the popular Attaché of the British Legation, received the Third Class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

As an illustration of the lackadaisical manner in which the Tokyo Municipality fulfilled its responsibilities with reference to its receptions to British sailors in Tokyo it may be mentioned that an invitation to a foreigner was posted in Tokyo on the 14th—one day after the last day of the fetes—and delivered in Yokohama five days after it should have been received. Was this the only one?

The officers and men of the British Squadron on this station have subscribed the handsome sum of 3,521 *yen* to the fund for the relief of the families of those that perished in the *Mikasa* disaster. The money was handed to Admiral Yamamoto, Minister of State for the Navy, by Sir Claude MacDonald on the 14th instant.

Count Okuma has thrown open his garden to Admiral Sir Gerard Noel and the Officers of the British Squadron for the 16th and 17th instant. The Count is represented as having said that this Alliance is a union of Japanese *bushido* and English gentlemanhood. The duty and pleasure of welcoming the British officers, ought not to be left entirely to official hands which are necessarily disfigured by more or less of cold formality. Private individuals must take their part, so Count Okuma does what in him lies. He has no special entertainment to offer, and his garden offers no exceptional attractions, especially as it has not yet donned its autumnal tints and chrysanthemums are not in bloom. But his guests will understand that everything is in the intention and will make allowances for shortcomings.

That is very Japanese, and after all we know no country more refined than that of this nation.

Presumably the visit of the officers to Count Okuma's garden will be late in the afternoon of the 16th, unless indeed it be postponed until the 17th, for on the former day Admiral Noel and the officers were invited by the Minister of War to luncheon in the Arsenal Park, and a great part of the afternoon was devoted to various exhibitions of fencing, *jujitsu*, etc.

On the 18th instant the Medical Staff of the Army will entertain the Admiral and his officers at the Kagetsu-no in Mukojima.

On the 21st Mr. and Mrs. Sonoda give a garden party in honour of the visitors at their residence in the Shirokane suburb, and that evening the Business Men of Tokyo will entertain the officers and the leading British residents of Tokyo and Yokohama in the Kabukiza.

General Terauchi's garden party to the officers of the British Squadron on the 16th instant was pronounced a signal success. General Burnett and the military attachés

Original from

were among the guests. General Terauchi welcomed the officers of the Squadron and those of the Army in warm terms, and Admiral Noel and General Burnett replied. The Admiral said that he had from the first reposed entire confidence in the ability of the Japanese Fleet to hold its own, and the signal character of its successes had more than verified his forecast. As for the Army, he had always known that the Japanese were good fighters and that Japan had kept fully abreast of the march of military science, but nevertheless what the Japanese Army had accomplished must be called astounding. At the investment of Port Arthur, at the great battle of Liaoyang, at the Mukden engagement, the Japanese had shown themselves the finest troops in the world. General Burnett on his own account and on account of the British officers who had been attached to the Army, returned sincere thanks for the courtesy of which they were now the recipients. It was of a piece with the kindly treatment they had always received at Japanese hands; treatment which would always remain with them a delightful memory. He could not find words to fully convey his sense of the honour he felt in having been privileged to accompany into the field an Army which not only showed bravery and competence of the very highest type, but also gave to the whole world a lesson in the true meaning of the word patriotism, namely, that sentiment which nerves a man to make any sacrifice of treasure or life in return for the privilege of his national birthright. For the sake of His Majesty the Emperor's might and for the sake of the security of the Empire, he trusted that now, when an honorable peace had been restored, these high qualities of unflinching endurance and patient courage which the Japanese Army had displayed so conspicuously in the field, would never become impaired. He concluded by proposing the health of the Japanese Army, now the comrades of the British forces. This speech created a great impression.

The Tokyo Municipality has made another blunder. Count Okuma had been asked by the Municipality to throw open his garden and he had gladly consented, making all the necessary arrangements. But no step was taken by the City Authorities to convey any invitation to Admiral Noel and his officers, the result of course being that Count Okuma's garden waited in vain for visitors. The omission was repaired on the 17th instant, and in one sense the accident proved an advantage, for the weather on the 17th was much more favourable than that on the 16th. Five British destroyers and a torpedo depot-ship entered Nagasaki on the 13th and received an enthusiastic welcome.

The Ball at the British Legation, which took place on the 16th instant, was undoubtedly the most brilliant ever held at the British Legation in Tokyo. The rooms were decorated with admirable taste, the arrangements were all unexceptional, and Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald showed themselves inimitable as host and hostess. Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Arisugawa, Princess Higashii-Fushimi and Princess Nashimoto arrived at about 10 o'clock. By that time some four hundred of the most distinguished Japanese and of the leading British residents of Tokyo and Yokohama had assembled to do honour to Admiral Noel and the officers of the British Squadron. In the opening quadrille Sir Claude MacDonald led out Princess Arisugawa and Sir Gerard Noel Princess Nashimoto. Dancing was kept up with

vigour until one o'clock when the naval officers had to leave by special train for Yokohama.

On the 17th instant Admiral Noel and the officers of the British Squadron attended a garden party at the Waseda residence of Count Okuma. The day was very beautiful and the garden looked particularly lovely. Count Okuma, though indisposed, welcomed his guests, and an interesting conversation took place, Admiral Noel recounting some of his experiences in the sixties on the occasion of his first visit to Japan. Count Okuma alluded to Sir Claude MacDonald's recent speech eulogising the people who stood behind the troops. He said that the Minister's remarks had been much appreciated not only by the two services but also by the nation at large. The party then visited the conservatories and the garden, finally reaching the refreshment marquees, where Count Okuma's habitual profusion of hospitality was displayed. Admiral Noel, the British Minister and their party were welcomed as they passed through the Waseda district by the local officials and a crowd of the inhabitants, who also gave a hearty send-off to the visitors.

The Minister President of State gave a banquet to Admiral Noel and General Burnett on the 17th instant. Sir Claude MacDonald proposed the health of the Emperor in a graceful speech and Count Katsura proposed that of Admiral Noel, who, in reply, said that Japan's signal successes in modern times might be partly attributed to the fact that she had grafted a new civilization on the stock of her own old civilization and there had thus been a combination of most vigorous growth. He complimented the Army and Navy on their wonderful achievements, which had excited the admiration of the whole world.

From 9 o'clock a conversation was held and was attended by a great number of naval and military officers. Among the guests were the Minister of State for the Navy, the Minister of State for War, Admiral Viscount Ito, General Murata and other prominent personages.

The Business Men of Tokyo are to entertain Admiral and Lady Noel and the officers of the British Squadron at the Kabukiza, Tokyo, on the evening of the 21st. There will be theatrical performances and probably dances, with supper by way of interlude, and a special train, leaving Shimabashi at mid-night will carry home the naval officers and the Yokohama guests. The Committee representing the hosts consists of Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Kondo Rempai and Mr. Sonoda Kokichi. At 8 o'clock the performance begins and it is expected to conclude about half past eleven.

Six destroyers belonging to the British squadron in Asiatic waters arrived at Nagasaki on October 13th from Weihaiwei. The Mayor and members of the Nagasaki City Assembly paid a visit to the senior ship. The citizens gave a garden party on Monday and entertained the officers and men of the destroyers. A telegram says they will stay there till the arrival of the fleet on the way from Yokohama.

Mr. K. Yamamura, the photographer of Benten-dori, has made up a very artistic souvenir of the visit of the British Far Eastern squadron to Yokohama on October 11th. It consists of a dozen collotype plates beginning with pictures of the principal ships of the squadron, then giving views of the landing at the hatoba of the men and the officers, with Admiral Noel in a carriage on his way to the cricket ground; sights at the cricket ground, including one representing the Anglo-Japanese alliance—a Japanese bluejacket

between two British tars—; a view of the geisha-dancing, etc. Altogether this souvenir should appeal to the squadron as just the sort of thing most appropriate to send to the home-land.

DEPARTURE OF MISS ROOSEVELT AND MR. HARRIMAN.

Mr. Matsuo, Governor of the Bank of Japan, entertained Mr. Harriman at lunch in the Imperial Hotel on the 11th instant. In the evening Mr. Harriman and his party dined at the United States Legation where a brilliant reception was given in their honour from 9 p.m.

Mr. Harriman, in reply to the toast of his health proposed by Mr. Matsuo at the above luncheon, expressed the hope that Japanese merchants and manufacturers would follow the example set by the Army and Navy of their country, and would emulate the high qualities which had shed such lustre upon Japan's arms. The speech was somewhat of a didactic character, if it be rightly reported in Japanese journals.

Referring at the American Legation to the disturbance on the 5th instant of which he had been an eye-witness, Mr. Harriman made light of the matter, and observed that they were well acquainted with mob law in the United States. The rapidity with which the disturbance had been quelled showed what an order-loving people the Japanese are.

In the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* we find it stated that Mr. Griscom has expressed himself much gratified to see that the best and most influential class of Americans are now beginning to visit Japan in increasing numbers.

Mr. Harriman left Tokyo on the afternoon of the 12th. Marquis Ito, Count Inouye, Count Katsura, Mr. Chinda and the United States Minister and Mrs. Griscom were at the station to speed the parting guests.

Miss Alice Roosevelt and Mr. E. Harriman left Yokohama on the afternoon of Oct. 13th by the *Siberia* for San Francisco. Miss Roosevelt left the English *Hatoba* at 2 p.m. by the Oriental Palace Hotel steam-launch, together with Madame Nagasaki, the wife of the Grand Master of the Board of Ceremonies, Count and Countess Terajima, Madame Sufu and the Governor of this prefecture, etc., whom she had entertained at noon at the hotel. Many Japanese ladies representing the Ladies' Patriotic Society and other public bodies, and leading citizens assembled at the hatoba to wish the departing visitor *bon voyage*. When Miss Roosevelt reached the *Siberia*, day fire-works were sent up from the compound of the Yokohama Customs and from a steam launch which carried prominent members of the American Friends Society. This boat was fully dressed and hoisted a flag with the initials "A. F. S."—in characters of white on a red ground. Baskets of most beautiful flowers, presented to Miss Roosevelt by American and Japanese friends, filled the saloon of the steamer. About 2.30 p.m. Mr. Harriman came on board the *Siberia* by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co's tender, being escorted by his American friends and many Japanese traders. On this occasion also bombs were sent up from the Customs compound. On board the *Siberia* many foreigners and Japanese crowded to see Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Harriman off. By the Japanese, enthusiastic *hansai* were shouted and taken up by many foreigners, with best wishes for the safe voyage of the distinguished passengers. The *Siberia* started at 3.30 p.m., when more fire-works were again let off. The steam launches with the members of the American Friends Society escorted the *Siberia* until the latter was off Hommoku.

Mrs. Takahira, wife of Mr. Takahira, Japanese Minister in Washington, paid a visit to Miss Alice Roosevelt at the Oriental Palace Hotel, Yokohama, on Oct. 11th, to say *bon voyage*.

NOTES ON THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Yamaza has given to the *Nippon* an interesting account of the progress of the peace conference. We reproduce the gist of it from the day when the discussion really commenced, namely, the day after M. Witte had examined Japan's terms.

12th September.—The first Article was taken, namely, that relating to Japan's freedom of action in Korea. The Russian Plenipotentiaries listened to the arguments advanced in support of Japan's claims, but put forward and obstinately maintained some conditions which Mr. Yamaza does not define. Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira rejected them most positively, and the Russians abandoning them, confined themselves to asking that the Russian State and the Russian people should receive most-favoured-nation treatment. Baron Komura was willing to concede this so far as the Russian people were concerned, but declined in the case of the Russian State. This dispute lasted until the time of the Conference's rising and remained unsettled, but after their return to their hotel the Russian Plenipotentiaries sent word that they accepted Japanese proposals.

14th (one day's interval).—On this day the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Manchuria (Art. II.) and the withdrawal of the Russian troops (Art. III.) were taken. This included the questions of mining privileges in Kirin province and of enterprises at Mukden, both of which problems evoked vehement protests from the Russians, but finally Japan's terms were conceded on the whole.

15th.—On this day Arts. IV. V. and VI. came up for discussion. Art. IV. related to the open door in Manchuria. This was settled without any special difficulty. But Art. V., the cession of Saghalien, proved the occasion of a strong discussion. The Russian Plenipotentiaries insisted that to cede territory was demanded only of a conquered Power and Russia was not yet conquered. Her armies stood intact in the field and she was prepared to continue the war. Moreover the island of Saghalien was the gate of the Maritime Province, and further any cession of territory would be an obstacle to the permanent peace of the two empires. The Japanese replied by a statement of the historical facts during the past 250 years, and claimed that this could not be called a cession of territory since it was really a restoration. No sign of yielding was shown by the Russians, and after a controversy of some hours it was seen that an agreement could not then be reached, so the Article was deferred for subsequent consideration. Thereafter Art. VI. was taken. This related to the lease of Liaotung. It had been expected that the Russians would here raise keen objections. Liaotung represented to them the realization of their perennial policy of obtaining an ice-free port, and moreover they had spent immense sums on Dalny and Port Arthur. It seemed that they must struggle much more vehemently against the surrender of all this than they had struggled against the cession of Saghalien. But they had evidently made up their minds that on this point surrender was inevitable, Liaotung being in Japanese possession, having been won by the sacrifice of thousands of Japanese lives, and having already been unjustly wrested from Japan ten years previously. They offered few objections except on points of procedure, and the article was disposed of without much discussion.

16th.—Article VII., the surrender of the

Manchurian Railway, and Article VIII., relating to restrictions upon Russia's use of the portion of the line remaining to her, were the theme of discussion on this day. The Russians contended stoutly that the Manchurian Railway belonged to a private company which had received the concession from the Governments of China and Russia. It was therefore impossible that the road could be ceded direct to Japan. Moreover, whatever might be said about such portions of the line as were already in Japanese hands, no proposal could be justly entertained as to portions not yet so held. After much dispute it was finally agreed, however, that the section of the line south of Changchun should be handed over to Japan. The condition that the railway should not be used for purposes of military transport was accepted without much discussion.

17th.—On this day the great battle commenced. Art. IX. stood first on the list, namely, the Article relating to an indemnity. The same day's programme included Art. X, namely, the surrender of interned ships; and Art. XI. relating to the limitation of Russia's naval forces in the Far East. The Russian Plenipotentiaries insisted as to the indemnity that their country was not conquered; that her armies still held their ground; that indemnities were never paid except when the existence of the payer was threatened; that even after the fall of Sevastopol there was no talk of indemnity; that to establish a title to an indemnity the Japanese armies would have to force their way to St. Petersburg, and that it would be far more to Russia's advantage to continue the war than to be mulcted in the cost of continuing it at this stage. Concerning the surrender of the interned ships and the limitation of Russia's naval strength, their argument was simply that a great State like Russia could not possibly consent to such humiliating demands. The discussion lasted from morning until evening without any prospect of success, and was continued throughout the 19th, the 23rd and the 26th. Argument after argument was adduced on each side and contention after contention was advanced. The only substantial result of this interval's work was that on the 18th the article relating to fishing privileges in northern seas was decided in Japan's favour. M. Witte now submitted a compromise and sought the consent of the St. Petersburg Government, but the Tsar telegraphed his total dissent from all these Articles, and conveyed to the Plenipotentiaries an emphatic order to stand firm. (Mr. Yamaza does not mention the nature of this compromise, but there can be little doubt that it was the repurchase of the northern part of Saghalien for a sum of 1,200 millions of *yen*. There appears to prevail in Japan a conviction that the Tsar's obduracy in this matter, his refusal to accept the compromise suggested by his own Plenipotentiaries, was prompted by the Kaiser at the meeting on board the *Hohenzollern*.—Ed. J.M.) The President of the United States frequently urged the Tsar to yield, but his counsels produced no effect. Finally M. Witte abandoned all hope of a settlement. In effect, he gave up the case, with an expression of bitter regret that these long and patient efforts had borne no fruit. Japan had then to choose between two courses: either to make a large concession or to continue the war at an immense cost of life and treasure, and without getting any nearer to an indemnity. There could be no doubt which plan would conduce more to Japan's best interests, and which plan was

more in accord with the dictates of humanity. The great concession was made, and on the 29th of September peace was restored.

Mr. Yamaza concluded by referring to the rumour circulated confidently by American journals and apparently credited in some circles in Japan, the rumour that Baron Kaneko had acted over the heads of the Plenipotentiaries as a medium of communication between the President and the elder statesmen in Japan. There is not, said Mr. Yamaza, the smallest scintilla of truth in this story. It is a libel on the President, on the Japanese Government, on the Plenipotentiaries, on the Elder Statesmen and on Baron Kaneko.

Another misunderstanding is corrected by Mr. Yamaza, namely, the rumour that the Japanese Government failed to convey its thanks to President Roosevelt, and that Baron Komura was thus considerably embarrassed. The fact is that the cable between Shanghai and Nagasaki was interrupted at that moment, and the telegram suffered delay in transmission. President Roosevelt was entirely cognizant of the facts.

It is now expected that the Treaty of Peace will be ratified before the return of Baron Komura, which event is expected about the 15th or 16th. Japanese journals state that the Emperor will then summon to Tokyo Marquis Oyama and Admiral Togo, and will receive from them a report of the campaigns on shore and at sea. General Baron Kodama will remain in Manchuria in chief command, directing the operations of withdrawing the troops. It is expected that the Field-Marshal and the Admiral will make a triumphant entry into the capital on the occasion of their summons by the Sovereign.

An alleged member of the Peace Commission is quoted by the *Asahi Shinbun* in explanation of the Article relating to the free navigation of the Straits of Soya and Tartary. This explanation coincides, in the main, with that long ago suggested in our own columns. The strait of Tartary is a closed water, being only 3 miles wide and being bounded on the east and the west by Russian territory. Consequently, when Russia pledges herself not to "take any military measures which may impede the navigation" of that strait, she binds herself in effect not to construct fortifications on either coast. But the Strait of La Perouse is 25 miles across, and consequently the Power in possession of its northern and southern shores has no right to take such military measures as would obstruct its free passage; that is to say, no right under existing international law. "Military measures" in this context would of course include the laying of mines. International law, however, is pretty sure to be soon altered in this respect. The obsolete estimate of an old smooth-bore cannon's range will cease to be the boundary of territorial authority. In that event the Strait of La Perouse might cease to be an open passage and Japan might have the right to close it by means of mines. It is against such a conjuncture that the 9th Article of the Treaty provides. So, at least, we understand the explanation printed by the *Asahi Shinbun*, but we confess to some remaining obscurity.

Our readers are aware that some surprise has been expressed inasmuch as the Peace Treaty contains no direct reference to a Changchun-Kirin line, though the Prime Minister was understood to have stated that if such a line were built, it had been agreed that the concession should go to Japan. We

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were present when the Prime Minister made the statement, and we noted distinctly that he referred to the minutes of the proceedings, not to the Treaty itself. That is the explanation now offered. Indeed it is plain that such a matter could scarcely have been embodied in the Treaty.

ADMIRAL TOGO AND THE FLEET.

On the 13th instant Admiral Togo's flagship, the *Shikishima*, entered Ise Bay, accompanied by the *Fuji* and the *Asahi*, and anchored 4 miles from the shore. The great commander and his officers and men received a splendid reception. Admiral Togo, in replying to an address of welcome from the Governor and the officials who proceeded on board, said that the successes won by the Navy had been due to providential assistance in the first place, and in the second to the valour and ability of the officers and men under his command. It grieved him excessively to hear people speak of "Togo," "Togo," as though the credit rested with him.

On the afternoon of the same day Admiral Kamimura's squadron arrived, the *Izumo* flying the Admiral's pennant. Ise is said to have presented a scene of the greatest excitement and animation. It was arranged that on the 16th the officers of the two squadrons should be entertained in the public park and that presents of fish and wine should be sent to the men.

Admiral Togo's visit to Ise is understood to have been prompted by a desire to worship at the Shrines of Ise as the first act of triumph. It is pointed out that this is in accord with the opening words of the Admiral's report when announcing the victory in the Sea of Japan (*Tenryu to shinto ni yotte*: By the help of heaven and providence), and with the exordium of the Emperor's message to the Fleet (*Nanjinra no churetsu ni yotte soso no shinrei ni kotoaru zo uru zo yorokobu*: It pleases Me that by your loyalty and valour I am enabled to stand up before the spirits of my ancestors). At the Ise shrines the spirits of the Imperial Ancestors are worshipped, and there the Admiral and his officers bow their heads in thankfulness for the victories heaven vouchsafed to their country's arms. One can well imagine that to a quiet, self-effacing man like Togo, when on his way to worship at the shrines, there must have been something incongruous and painful in the intrusion of any public homage to his own prowess.

The expectation is that the Admiral will leave Ise on the 17th and reach Yokosuka on the 18th or 19th. He will assemble his ships in Tokyo Bay on the 22nd, and the grand review will take place on the 23rd, or on the 25th should the weather on the former day be unpropitious. Tsurumi Bay will be, it is said, the central point of the review, and the northern and southern limits will be Kawasaki and Kanagawa respectively. The expectation is that the captured vessels will form part of the assemblage and that some 200 ships in all will parade. After the ceremony the organization of the united fleet (*Rengo Kantai*) will be dissolved, and the squadrons will return to their respective duties.

A ceremony of unexampled magnitude—unexampled so far as Japan is concerned—will be organized by way of triumphal reception to the Navy. The 23rd is confidently spoken of in some quarters as the fixed date, but concerning that it is not yet possible to speak certainly. Nothing is known except that the authorities have very liberal ideas on the subject. Only in the case of the

Navy is such a demonstration possible. The troops must return piecemeal to their respective divisional head-quarters. Even the Guards and the First Division, which belong to Tokyo and which might be supposed to be available as the joint recipients of an ovation, will arrive in the capital not only separately from the divisional point of view, but also in fragmentary sections of divisions. There may be something in the nature of a grand review and a fete after these troops have all assembled in the capital, but there can not be any demonstration on account of the Army as a whole. It is much to be regretted, and the only hope is that the localities constituting the head-quarters of the several divisions will spare no pains to show the nation's appreciation of the splendid services rendered by these gallant men. The Navy, however, can come in its entirety to Tokyo Bay, and there will thus be a possibility of organizing a really effective demonstration. Yokohama will probably be the best place for observing the movements of the ships. The report that the Emperor would embark on the *Asahi* for that purpose is now contradicted, and it is said that His Majesty will make use of the steam-yacht *Hatsukase*, presented to him some years ago by the Mitsubishi Firm. She is now being prepared at Yokosuka, and will presently be sent round to Yokohama where His Majesty is to embark.

Preparations are in progress to erect a triumphal arch opposite the Shimbashi station. The dimensions of the structure are given as 60 feet high to the highest point of the crest, 58 feet wide and 20 feet deep. The work has been undertaken by the *Shintizu-gunji* at a price of 4,000 yen.

Admiral Kataoka's Squadron has left Awamori for Ise and Admiral Dewa's Squadron reached the latter place on the 14th. Thus in a very short time the whole of the ships which have been engaged in the war will be assembled in Ise Bay. There are four squadrons, commanded in their numerical order by Admiral Togo, Vice-Admiral Kamimura, Vice-Admiral Kataoka and Vice-Admiral Dewa. It is stated that Admiral Kataoka will call at Kobe en route for the rendezvous.

It is stated that permission to witness the impending naval review from boats will be granted to all relatives of those killed in the fighting at sea, within limits of age from 10 to 60 years. The permission will apply to the families of men killed in the China-Japan war also. But it can not be extended to the families of soldiers also, as the number would then become quite unmanageable. All persons having the necessary qualification and desiring to attend, must be at the appointed places before the Emperor reaches Yokohama, and it may well be expected that the crowding and inconvenience will be very great. Tokyo newspapers remark that there might be some sense in viewing the affair from the sea if no other place were available, but the fact is that a much better sight can be obtained from the shore without any confusion or danger. The best positions will be elevated points from the neighbourhood of Honmoku to Tsurumi, but in truth any vantage ground along the coast will serve.

It is stated that the naval review will be conducted in all respects as though the ships were actually in action, the idea being that His Majesty the Emperor will inspect the vessels on the supposition of their victorious return from the war. There will be no pro-

sion of special viands, those present by invitation being furnished merely with *nigiri meshi*. Admiral Togo will arrive in Tokyo Bay on the 21st or 22nd, but as he has to proceed to the Palace to report to the Emperor, it will be impossible for him to make any circuit of the streets in accordance with the desire of the citizens. On the day after the review, however,—namely, the 21st—he will visit the capital, accompanied by all the commanding officers of squadrons and ships. He will then make whatever progress through the streets the citizens may desire.

Admiral Togo and his staff arrived at Yamada on the 17th instant, and in accordance with Imperial instructions these officers together with two thousand seamen from the Fleet, proceeded to the Shrines of Ise on the 18th instant and worshipped there. At Yamada they had a most enthusiastic reception.

ENGLISH OPINION ON THE RIOTS.

The Times, writing editorially when the first news of the riots reached it, said:—

We greatly regret to record that the rioting which began in Tokio on Tuesday continued intermittently during the next forty-eight hours, and yesterday the Japanese Government felt compelled to place the capital under martial law. There is a bitter irony in the contrast between the splendid self-possession manifested by the Japanese through eighteen months of strenuous warfare and the unreasoning turbulence of the demonstrations against an unpopular peace. Even if we are to assume that these lamentable exhibitions of ungovernable passion are due to a total misapprehension of the terms upon which peace has been concluded, it is none the less a deep disappointment to all admirers of Japan that the popular displeasure should have been manifested in a fashion which must inevitably detract from the reputation for dignified self-restraint to which she has won so good a title. The terms of peace have not yet been officially published in Tokio, and it is more than probable that the general public very imperfectly realize the extent to which Japan has succeeded in asserting all the principles, and securing all the objects, for which she originally went to war. It is certain that they can have very little appreciation of the moral advantages which accrue to Japan in consequence of the magnanimous and statesmanlike decision of her Government to refrain from prosecuting a war in which she had every prospect of continuous military success. They are too near the centre to be able to see things in their proper focus, and imaginary blemishes in the treaty bulk more largely in their vision than the solid advantages which result from its timely conclusion. * * * Happily, it seems that the rioting has been confined to irresponsible persons, and that men of weight, such as the Marquis Saionji, the leader of the principal political party, and the heads of the business community, are adopting a moderate attitude towards the peace terms. They have the wisdom to see that, if Japan surrenders some of her hopes, she obtains counterbalancing advantages of immediate importance, and that it is better to devote the energy of the nation to the development of its industries, rather than to an attempt to wring from Russia the cost of the war. For the credit of Japan, it is to be hoped that every effort will be made to inspire the mass of the people with similar ideas. The repetition of scenes such as those which have been enacted in Tokio during the last three days will do an amount of harm out of all proportion to their actual importance. Japan has numberless enemies, who will rejoice to see her deliver herself into their hands, and will preach everywhere that the true inwardness of the Japanese character has at last been disclosed. She has made a triumphant entry among the nations, but the ground beneath her is slippery, and she must take heed to her going.

The Times certainly can not be accused of writing in an unfriendly spirit. Its warning expresses the sentiment animating the best and most moderate classes of Englishmen. Some of the Tokyo newspapers may well lay to heart the words of the great London journal, for it altogether beyond doubt that had the leading organs of public opinion in the metropolis treated this question with anything like wisdom and insight, rioting would never have taken place.

IMPERIAL AND OTHER MESSAGES ON THE PEACE.

The following Imperial message was issued to the nation on Monday:—

We have always deemed it a fundamental principle of Our international policy to maintain peace in the East and to assure the security of Our Empire, and the promotion of these high objects has therefore been Our constant aim. But last year for reasons dictated by the necessities of self-preservation We were unfortunately forced into hostilities with Russia. Since the war began Our Army and Navy have made adequate provision for home defence and for military preparations within the Empire itself and have withstood hardships of all kinds in their campaigns abroad, and have thus achieved glorious success. Our civil officials have in concord with Our Diet diligently performed their duties in furtherance of Our will. All measures for the prosecution of the war and for the administration of domestic and foreign affairs have been properly taken as the exigencies of the situation demanded. Our people, frugal and prudent, have cheerfully borne the heavy burden of national expenditure and have generously contributed to the war funds, thus assisting, as with one will, in advancing the prestige and maintaining the dignity of the State. The result is due in large measure to the Benign Spirits of Our Ancestors, as well as to the devotion to duty of our civil and military officials and the self-denying patriotism of all Our people. After twenty months of war the position of the Empire has been strengthened, and the interests of the country have been advanced, and inasmuch as We have never wavered in Our desire for the maintenance of peace, it is contrary to Our will that hostilities should be protracted and Our people should be unnecessarily subjected to the horrors of war.

When the President of the United States, in the interests of peace and humanity, suggested that the Governments of Japan and Russia should arrange terms of peace, fully appreciating his kindness and good will, We accepted his suggestion and at the proper moment appointed Plenipotentiaries to confer with those of Russia. The Plenipotentiaries of the two countries having met and conferred frequently, the Russian Plenipotentiaries have agreed to the proposals of Our Plenipotentiaries which were essential having in view the objects of the war and the maintenance of peace in the East, thus manifesting the sincerity of their desire for peace. We have examined the terms agreed to by the Plenipotentiaries, and having found them to be in entire conformity with Our will We have accepted and ratified them. Peace and glory having thus been secured We are happy to invoke the blessing of the Benign Spirits of Our Ancestors and to be able to bequeath the fruits of these great deeds to Our posterity. It is Our earnest desire to share the glory with Our people and long to enjoy the blessings of peace with all nations. Russia is again the friend of Japan and we sincerely desire that the relations of good neighbourhood now reestablished shall become both intimate and cordial.

In this age when there is no delay in the World's progress there should be no cessation of effort to improve the administration of the Nation's affairs, both internal and external. While military efficiency should be maintained in full vigour even in time of peace, earnest endeavour should be made to attain success in peaceful pursuits, so that,

in equal measure with the power, the prosperity of the country may be maintained and its permanent progress insured. We strongly admonish Our subjects against manifestations of vain-glorious pride, and command them to attend to their lawful avocations and to do all that lies in their power to strengthen the Empire.

On the 16th instant at 4.30 p.m. the Emperor received Baron Komura and addressed to him the following Message:—

"In accordance with the suggestion of the President of the United States, I appointed you Plenipotentiary and directed you to proceed to America there to meet the Envoys of Russia and undertake the duty of concluding peace. In careful conformity with the task and with due regard for the situation, you arranged terms that conform with My wishes, thus well maintaining the strong position of the Empire and accomplishing the objects of the war. I earnestly appreciate your labours and strongly approve them."

His Majesty also addressed the following message to the Army and Navy:—

"I address the well-loved troops of the Empire's Army and Navy:

"I formerly communicated to you the five precepts that constitute the morale of a warrior, and at the conclusion of the War of 1894-5, being deeply solicitous about the future, I again issued to you certain instructions.

During the past ten years My Army and Navy, in conformity with the progress of the times, made large advances, and from the commencement of the war which unhappily broke out with Russia last year, you discharged your duties with unanimity and zeal; your plans were excellent, you seized opportunity with skill; you won unprecedented victories on sea and on shore; you extended the prestige of the Empire throughout the world, and you thus satisfied My desires.

By your loyalty, faithfulness and valour I have achieved the purposes of the war, and have been enabled to discharge the duties devolving on Me towards the Divine Ancestors and towards my people. I rejoice that such has been the case, but I deeply grieve for those whose who fell in battle, who perished of disease, and who were disabled by wounds.

I have now made peace with Russia. But in proportion as the fame of My troops has added to the honour of the Empire your duties have grown heavier, and the future welfare of the country will depend largely on your exertions. Remember My desire, and whether you remain with the colours or return to your native places, never lose sight of My instructions, and keeping before you the duties that devolve on you as your Sovereign's right arm, strive ever harder to be worthy of your country."

The following is the Rescript of Ratification:—

I, Mutsuhito, who by the grace of Heaven and in the perpetual succession of the Imperial Line, sit upon the Throne of Japan, hereby declare:—

Having carefully examined the various clauses of the Peace Treaty signed on the 5th day of the 9th month of the 38th year of Meiji at Portsmouth in the United States by the Plenipotentiaries of this Empire and those of Russia, I find them in full accord with My wishes and in no respect defective. Therefore I ratify the said Treaty.

(Signed)

At the Palace in Tokyo on the 14th day of the 10th month of the 38th year of Meiji, being the 2565th year from the coronation of Jimmu Tenna.

It is the custom in this country to compose Imperial Rescripts in language so classical that only to accomplished scholars is their full import clear. That is essentially true of the gracious expression of approval and exhortation which the Sovereign has conveyed to the Army and Navy. An interpreter is required between the Throne and the soldiers and sailors. General Tera-

uchi, Minister of War, has consequently addressed the Army in the following sense:—

"The war you have just fought has no precedent for magnitude in the history of our country. In spite of the enemy's great superiority of force you, never fought without winning, and the splendid results you have achieved, though primarily due to the virtues of the Imperial Commander-in-Chief, owe much to the loyalty, bravery and ability of officers, non-commissioned officers and men. His Majesty, persuaded that to continue the fight for a longer period would not be for the benefit of the State, has sheathed the sword in the interests of humanity and civilization, and the moment has come for the army to return triumphant from its protracted and severe labours in the field.

"His Majesty, of his great Benevolence, is deeply grieved on account of those that fell in the war, and has issued orders that, in accordance with law, the families of those that have died or been maimed should be succoured and that steps should be taken to investigate the cases of the survivors who distinguished themselves.

"Making war and concluding peace are among the prerogatives of the Crown, and it is for soldiers simply to comply with His Majesty's instructions. Anything like discussion, however slight, as to the propriety or impropriety of peace or war would be entirely inconsistent with the position of a soldier and could not be tolerated for a moment by discipline. There are, it is true, certain persons who harbour discontent about the present peace, but military men who have the honour to be known as the Sovereign's right arm will firmly hold to their duty, never lending an ear to such discussions. The war is now over. The fame of our troops is noised abroad throughout the world. Those of you who remain with the colours will discharge your functions with greater diligence than ever; those who are released and who return to their homes will be modest, and by strenuously prosecuting their various tasks will take care that the fame they have won is not impaired. Valiant and loyal in the field, they will be sincere and diligent as private citizens. Nay more, as the country's fortunes develop, the future may bring vicissitudes calling once more for the active service of those now released. Therefore it is for them to habitually guard their character as soldiers, so that at the first call of their country they may be ready to range themselves under her standards, and to fight for her safety."

The Minister of State for Home Affairs issued on the 16th instant a proclamation to cities, prefectures and the Hokkaido Government. The gist of the document is as follows:—

"The war having now come to an end I desire earnestly to call the attention of the various local officials in important positions to the following:—

(1) Peace has been restored and none can have failed to be moved by perusal of the Emperor's Rescript. Now is the time to place the State on an everlastingly solid basis and to enhance the glory of the Empire.

(2) The position of the Empire imposes on it the great duty of preserving the peace of the Far East. A new Anglo-Japanese Alliance has been formed, and the methods, words and conduct of the Empire will attract correspondingly increased attention from the Powers. We have again become one of Russia's friends. There has ceased to be any reason why we should treat her differently from another country. It is therefore to be hoped that the people in your various jurisdictions will be restrained from any uncivilized words or acts. Special care should be taken in the treatment of any matters relating to religion.

(3) Peace having now been restored, it is inevitable that temporary distress should overtake many of those who in the demand for materials of war found a means of subsistence. All thought must be taken to provide means for succouring such persons and for making due adjustments in the economic situation.

(3) At the beginning of the war the industrial associations in the various localities reduced their enterprises and the completion of many adminis-

trative tasks was postponed in order to lighten the burdens of the people. This point now demands special attention in order that effort and expenditure already made may not be wholly lost. Nevertheless there can be no rash pursuit of a positive policy in advancing the national fortunes. Adjustment and enterprise must be mutually considered and solidity aimed at no less than development.

(4) The war has animated the nation. It has become possible to inaugurate useful works of production, of education, of industry and of economy which would be difficult in ordinary times. That is a matter for sincere congratulation. To begin is, however, easy whereas to achieve is difficult. The restoration of peace may possibly induce a spirit of inactivity. Therefore no effort must be spared to rouse the sentiment of perseverance, so that what was undertaken during the war may be completed during peace, to the benefit of the Empire's future.

(5) In spite of the heavy drafts made by the war on the youth of the country, there has been no diminution of production. This is because the old folks, the women and the children all coöperated to fill the vacancies. Efforts should be made to develop and maintain this fine habit. The business men in the localities ought to take by the hand the young men returning from the war, ought to find work for them, and to employ for purposes of peaceful development the high qualities shown by these men in the field, so as long to conserve the fame of their deeds.

(6) The families of soldiers killed in battle and those maimed by wounds should be objects of general succour and should be treated with all benevolence in return for the sacrifices they have made.

(7) Special care should be taken in the sanitation of places where the troops land.

In a word the spirit of the people, which has been so splendidly displayed in time of war, should now be turned to peaceful purposes; high and low alike should seek to assist the national policy of progress and to enrich the country, thus responding to the gracious intentions of the Sovereign."

Baron Kiyoura has also addressed the Shinto Officials in the following sense:—

"Throughout the war you have well performed your religious duties and the results of your sincere efforts have been signal. It is to be hoped that you will continue to bear in mind his Majesty's intentions and will seek to educate the best qualities of the nation."

Addressing the Shinto officials and prelates of Buddhist sects together, the Minister says:—

"The thorough discharge of their duties by all dignitaries of the two religions has contributed not a little to the victories won in the war. Now that the responsibilities of the nation have become heavier than ever, those concerned in religious instruction should take thought for the fortunes of the State and should so direct the people's minds as to respond to the Sovereign's purpose. The import of the constitution must always be kept in mind, namely, that men's minds should be freed from all apprehension as to freedom of conscience. This is the cardinal duty of religious teachers, and prelates having authority should instruct and guide their subordinates in that sense."

The Emperor has issued a rescript thanking the officials at Port Arthur and praising their ability in raising the Russian warships and adding them to the strength of the Japanese Navy.

ARRIVAL OF BARON KOMURA.

Baron Komura, with most of the staff of the Japanese Plenipotentiary Mission, arrived in Yokohama on Monday, Oct. 16th, by the steamer *Empress of India*, which left Vancouver on the 2nd. The *Empress* was signalled at Inuboye about 3 a.m. and was therefore due in Yokohama between 11 and 12 but the thick weather retarded her and it was not till some time later that she arrived

at the Quarantine ship. There a wait took place, and about one o'clock she got up her anchor and proceeded to work her way in very misty weather (rain had begun to fall) towards her moorings. On board there were Barons Komura and Kaneko, with the staff of the former, consisting of Messrs. Sato and K. Honda, and among the others present were Mr. Hamada, of the *Kokumin Shimbun*.

When the *Empress* was sighted a party of officials consisting of Baron Kioura, Minister for Agriculture, and Commerce, Baron Oura, Minister for Communications, Mr. Kubo, Minister for Education, Mr. Hadano, Minister for Justice, Mr. Chiada, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Yamaza, Director of the Bureau of Political Affairs, Mr. Adachi, Mr. Ochiai, and Mr. Nabeshima, Secretaries of the Foreign Department; Major Tachibana, Messrs. Denison and Stevens, of the Foreign Department, with Governor Sufu, Mayor Ichihara, Mr. Watanabe, President, and Mr. Kobayashi, Chief Public Procurator, of the Yokohama District Court, and as representing Yokohama merchants, Messrs. K. Otani, and Kurusu, left the Hatoba, Mr. K. Hashimoto, Director of the Yokohama Customs, being also present.

The police arrangements, which were of an elaborate description, were under the charge of Mr. H. Yuasa, Superintendent of the Harbour, and reflected great credit upon him. Mr. Ikariyama, of the Kagacho Police, was also present.

At one o'clock the *Empress* swung off from her anchorage at the Quarantine ship and as she came in flying appropriate British flags at her fore and mizzen, with the Japanese national flag at the main, the Japanese flagship *Yusei* and the British flagship *Diadem* fired 19 guns each.

Arrived at her moorings the *Empress* quickly unloaded her passengers and shortly before two o'clock Baron Komura landed at the Detached Palace in Bente, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Inouye, *Aide-de-Camp* to the Emperor, and there he was received by Marquis Ito, and various officials of the Imperial Household. His staff meanwhile landed at the Hatoba and proceeded direct to the railway station. Baron Komura rejoined his party at the station and they proceeded to Tokyo by 3 p.m. train. The streets through which they passed were heavily guarded by police and no decorations were shown.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has an article on the return of Baron Komura. The tone suggests that our contemporary is somewhat embarrassed between the obligation of consistency and the duty of recognising that even the most vehement opponents of the peace-terms can not lay the blame chiefly on Baron Komura's head. He had to obey orders from Tokyo, and there is every reason to think that individually he did the best possible for his country. The *Fiji* even suggests that his illness was due to excessive mental trouble in connexion with the negotiations. It declines, however, to absolve him of responsibility, inasmuch as he could have resigned had he felt that the terms were too onerous and too injurious to his country's interests.

From such writing we infer that the *Fiji Shimpō* actually suspects the Japanese statesmen of having failed to foresee and provide for the contingency which ultimately confronted their Plenipotentiaries at Portsmouth. Is it possible that our astute contemporary labours under such a misapprehension? The probability that Russia would resist the payment of an indemnity

was palpable long before the Envoys set out. It had been loudly proclaimed by responsible Russians again and again, and we may confidently affirm that not one thinking man expected this particular demand to be settled without desperate trouble, and not one in a hundred expected that it would be settled in Japan's favour. It may therefore be taken for certain that before Baron Komura left Tokyo, the contingency of Russia preferring to fight on rather than to pay an indemnity had been fully considered by all the Empire's leading statesmen in conclave, and the course to be adopted by Japan in that event had been decided. Baron Komura must have known exactly how to proceed, in a general sense, and must have anticipated the actual result as one of the most probable outcomes of the conference. We do not imagine that there will be found on his part the slightest desire to shirk his responsibilities or to assume the attitude of having struggled against his instructions. He doubtless has the confidence of his opinion that the course taken was essentially and unquestionably the best for Japan under the circumstances, and if the Japanese nation is not yet sufficiently clear-headed to appreciate the fact, Baron Komura can afford to await its enlightenment.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* has an article on the same subject. It insists that Baron Komura comes home entirely successful. He has achieved all the cardinal objects of the conference. It is true that the claims for an indemnity and for the whole of Saghalien were abandoned, but these did not constitute essential parts of the peace programme from Japan's point of view. They had great importance doubtless in Russian eyes, but to the Japanese nation they did not compare with the objects for which the war was fought. Those objects have been fully obtained, largely through the skilful diplomacy and unbending resolution of Baron Komura, whose impaired health did not weaken his determination to serve his country on this arduous occasion. Petty causes of friction and small differences of opinion ought to be laid aside at such a juncture, and the nation should frankly welcome its Plenipotentiary. The *Kokumin* believes that even those who at one time professed to be disappointed, are now rejoicing secretly that peace has been concluded.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS.

The orders for commencing the withdrawal of the troops from Manchuria are said to have been issued on the 14th instant and will take effect from the 16th. The organization of the railway guards in the proportion of 15 men to each kilometer will be effected during the course of the withdrawal, and this corps will be placed under the command of General Haraguchi, who has just returned from Saghalien.

It is expected that the Russian prisoners will begin to be sent home before the close of this month, but there is nothing yet known as to the actual preparations or the order of procedure. It is thought, however, that the first embarkation will be at Kobe. Orders have been issued, it is alleged, to treat the prisoners with the utmost possible consideration so that they may enjoy every convenience connected with their coming departure. They are said to be very busy purchasing souvenirs and getting their baggage ready.

THE PEACE TREATY AND THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The publication of the Peace Treaty has not silenced its most inveterate opponent, the *Jiji Shimpō*. As to the grand concessions our contemporary sees no use in repeating its protests, but in the details of the terms it finds much to condemn. Thus the second Article, while recognising Japan's paramount position in Korea, binds both of the contracting parties to abstain from taking "on the Russo-Korean frontier any military measures which may menace the security of Russian or Korean territory." The *Jiji* reads this as a veto against the construction of any defensive works whatever, and asks why, in the name of common sense, such a restraint should be imposed upon Japan in the face of a Power whose aggressions were the sole cause of the war. But is that a correct interpretation? Defensive works on the frontier of an empire certainly do not necessarily menace the security of the neighbouring Power. And under any circumstances surely the best way to preserve tranquillity along the frontier would be that both sides should refrain from any military preparations there? Our contemporary is also much dissatisfied with the length of the period, 18 months, allowed for the withdrawal of the Russian armies from Manchuria. These armies may be said to have been sent out from Russia in 18 months, and the task of dispatching an army to the field with all its equipment is much more arduous than the task of withdrawing it when peace is restored. Nine months would have sufficed, in the *Jiji*'s opinion. So long as Russian troops remain in Manchuria Japanese troops also must remain there. The *Jiji* further expresses itself perplexed about the 9th Article of the Treaty. The contracting parties agree not to construct on Saghalien or the adjacent islands any fortifications or other similar military works. That is plain enough. But they "also respectively engage not to take any military measures which may impede the free navigation of the straits of La Perouse and Tartary." What "measures," our contemporary asks, are here referred to. Undoubtedly the provision is perplexing. So soon as the construction of fortifications on Saghalien and the adjacent islands is vetoed, no method remains for obstructing the straits except by means of mines, or by the construction of works on the mainland. Would Vezo be regarded as an island adjacent to Saghalien for the purposes of this Treaty, and if not so regarded, would its fortification be forbidden as a "measure impeding the free navigation of the Strait of La Perouse"? We too (*Japan Mail*) are puzzled to interpret this clause.

It will be observed that this detailed criticism is of a most trivial nature. Nothing of the kind would have been heard had the Treaty provided for re-imbursement of Japan's outlays and for the cession of the whole of Saghalien. These remain the true *fontes et origines mali*. The Emperor, however, has now declared himself unequivocally satisfied, and much as we respect the *Jiji Shimpō*, we are bound to say that its persistent complaints are assuming the complexion of sheer obstinacy.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* finds that the Treaty loses rather than gains on perusal. Our contemporary criticises the document article by article. Taking the 2nd article, which pledges Russia not to interfere with or obstruct any measures of guidance, protection and control which Japan may find it necessary to take in Korea, the *Nichi Nichi*

finds in the explicit character of these expressions a reservation of which Russia may at any moment take inconvenient diplomatic advantage. The criticism is not very explicitly worded but it evidently means that Japan is bound to stop short of reducing Korea to the position of a dependency. As to that, the verdict must be that no language which did not clearly indicate such a step could be framed so as not to exclude it by implication. Looking carefully at the Treaty, we find that the very next clause of the 2nd article provides for the treating of Russian subjects in Korea exactly as the subjects or citizens of other Powers are treated. From whom is that promise exacted? From Japan. Does it not then follow by construction that Russia recognises Japan's right to regulate the treatment extended within Korea's borders to subjects and citizens of foreign Powers?

The *Nichi Nichi* objects also very strongly to the veto against military measures on the Russo-Korean frontier, but here its arguments are identical with those of the *Jiji*.

Articles 3 and 4 meet with our contemporary's approval, but it condemns the provision in Art. 5 which requires that China's consent must be obtained for the transfer of the Liaotung lease and the assignment of the public works and properties within that district. China's assent would have been obtained as a matter of course, but the inclusion of such a provision in the body of the Treaty confers on Peking an inconvenient power of veto.

The acquisition of the railway south of Chang-chun is very satisfactory, but since Japan does not obtain the section northward to Harbin, the *Nichi Nichi* wants to know how it will be possible for Japan to assure herself that Russia observes the engagement not to exploit her Manchurian lines for strategical purposes.

In connexion with this article much surprise is expressed at the discovery that not a word is said about a future railway from Changchun to Kirin. The Prime Minister was understood to have announced distinctly to the meeting of journalists summoned last month, that such a concession had been made by Russia. But it does not figure in the Treaty. We can only conclude that some special arrangement was made on the basis of the military line which Russia is understood to have run between the two places. But the matter demands explanation.

Another question put by the *Nichi Nichi* is, "What measures are contemplated for enforcing the provision that Russia shall not exploit her Manchuria railway for strategic purposes?" But surely that is hypercritical? Treaties seldom embody provision of machinery for their own enforcement.

It need hardly be stated that the article relating to Saghalien meets with undiluted condemnation from the *Nichi Nichi*. In addition to its previous contention that the restoration of territory already occupied is more humiliating than to dispense with an indemnity, our contemporary utterly condemns the restrictions as to defensive works, and declares that the presence of these in the Treaty is distinctly at variance with the Prime Minister's declaration that only freedom of navigation in the Straits was guaranteed.

The *Nichi Nichi* further regrets that some provision was not inserted with reference to the use of Northern Saghalien by Russia as a convict station. The article relating to fishing privileges is condemned on the ground that it contains a proviso which can be employed to

destroy its validity, the proviso that the engagement shall not affect rights already belonging to Russian or foreign subjects in these regions. Is it not easy for Russia to find here a loop-hole for completely evading her promise? Besides, there is nothing said about stations on shore, though such are essential to the successful enjoyment of fishing privileges. The plain course would have been to provide that Japanese subjects should be placed on precisely the same footing as Russian subjects, but that was not done. Concerning the term fixed for the withdrawal of the troops from Manchuria, the *Nichi Nichi* shares the *Jiji*'s opinion that such a term is dangerously long, and it asks how Russia is to be practically limited to railway guards in the ratio of 15 per kilometer. We suggest to the *Nichi Nichi* that Russia may possibly ask the same question about Japan's railway guards, and that no treaty was ever made which did not rely more or less on the good faith of the contracting parties.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* (business organ) finds no comfort in the Treaty, and declares that the exultation of the Russians is justified.

Thus far no other journals have spoken, but it can scarcely be doubted that they will take the same tone as the *Jiji* and the *Nichi Nichi*.

The *Kokumin* has a long and illuminating article on the subject of the Peace Treaty. We have not space to reproduce it in anything like its original dimensions, but we may note a few points in the argument. Dealing with Korea, the prime cause of the war, our contemporary insists that Russia has been completely effaced there, and that Japan's supremacy has received unequivocal recognition. Nothing could prove the fact more unequivocally than the second clause of the 2nd Article where Russia is obliged to sue her adversary for the sake of securing equal treatment for her subjects in Korea. There can be no mistake about the import of that clause. Again, in Manchuria, Russia has had to abandon all her work and all her pretensions in Japan's favour. There is no occasion to recapitulate. As to the objections that China's consent has to be obtained, the *Kokumin* recalls the fact that Manchuria is Chinese territory and that to obtain her consent to any arrangement relating to it is only natural. Besides, considering that Japan has recovered Manchuria for China, there is not the least probability of the latter proving recalcitrant. Commenting on the restriction as to the employment of the railway for military purposes, it is pointed out that whereas Japan has no occasion to put her part of the line to such uses, Russia is thereby precluded from transporting troops to and from Vladivostock, her sole remaining fortress in the Far East, and if she desires to have a railway for such a purpose, she must proceed to build another line within her own territory. Dealing with the engagement not to fortify Saghalien or the neighbouring islands, the *Kokumin* makes light of it, chiefly on the ground that such fortifications would not be built in any case since they would have no uses. We may mention here that with reference to the mutual pledge not to construct defensive works along the Russo-Korean frontier, our contemporary argues against the extreme unwisdom, alike from an economical and a practical point of view, of Japan and Russia engaging in a competitive programme of fort-building in those remote regions such as Germany and France has pursued in Alsace-Lorraine. The com-

plaint that the re-imbursement of expenses was completely abandoned is not just, since Russia has engaged to pay the expenses of the maintenance of her prisoners in Japan; and with regard to Saghalien it is to be noticed that if Japan has restored the northern half, she has received instead valuable rights of fishery.

Other journals discuss the Treaty in adverse terms, but in no case is their argument so exhaustive as those of the *Jiji* and the *Nichi Nichi*, which have already been epitomized in these columns.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, alluding to the rumours that Baron Komura was constrained by orders with which he did not agree, calls upon him to explain the facts so that the nation may be able to distinguish where the responsibility rests. Our contemporary does not appear to believe these rumours, since had Baron Komura been thus over-ruled, it would have been his duty to resign immediately after the signature of the Treaty. He has now associated himself with the result. Possibly it may be his intention to resign after all his reports have been presented, but at any rate he owes it to the nation to elucidate the situation. The *Nippon*, alluding to the same subject, assumes that Baron Komura was obliged by orders from Tokyo to take a course opposed to his own judgment, and while acknowledging that to resign at once would have been injurious to Japan's interests, urges him to resign now in his own interests.

The *Yomiuri Shinbun* severely condemns the instructions issued by the various Ministers of State, but it is very plain that whatever course the Cabinet has taken would have been equally condemned by this journal. The fact is that we have returned to the era of political party strife. Relieved from foreign pressure the old animosities have broken out and every journalistic criticism is tinged with partizanship.

THE TSAR'S APPRECIATION OF M. WITTE.

According to a telegram received at the Foreign Office in Tokyo the Tsar addressed the following message signed by his own hand, to M. Witte on the 8th instant:—"The pacific development of Russia being my earnest hope, I endorsed the suggestion of the President of the United States with reference to the meeting of plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan with the object of determining whether a stop could be put to the horrors of the long war which had cost the two countries such heavy sacrifices. I therefore appointed you, gave you the qualifications of senior plenipotentiary, ordered you to proceed to America and entrusted you with powers to open peace negotiations at once should Japan's proposals prove acceptable. You completed the discussion of the preliminary terms and proceeded to the making of the treaty, in which transactions you well carried out my wishes and discharged your duty faultlessly. You also maintained your propositions ably and, without departing from the attitude suited to a plenipotentiary, proclaimed the impossibility of acceding to any conditions such as would be in conflict with the conditions existing in Russia or injurious to her essential interests, while at the same time you gave assent, so far as justice required, to the results accruing from the enemy's victories, and, making suitable concessions, achieved the contemplated object. In obedience with my instructions you refused to make any re-imbursement whatever of war-costs, and you agreed to the ren-"

tion of the southern part only of Saghalien, which island, until 1875, had been a Japanese possession. Thus you achieved the work of restoring peace in the Far East in the interests of all concerned. I applaud your ability and your statesmanlike achievement, and by way of reward for your distinguished services to your country, I confer on you the title of a Count of the Russian Empire."

There is no undue boasting in this document nor any repetition of the foolish claims said to have been asserted by the Tsar with reference to the peace terms and Japan's submission to his "will." But in one part of the message His Majesty is unfortunate, namely, in his reference to Saghalien. He says plainly and unequivocally that although the island belonged to Japan up to 1875, only the southern half of it has now been restored to her. If Karafuto was really a part of the Japanese Empire in 1875, what conceivable excuse can be found for the Russian ambassador's contention at that time that no such title existed, or for the Russian Government's occupation of the island? It appears that the Tsar, for the sake of magnifying the achievements of his Plenipotentiaries at the Conference, has not hesitated to blacken the reputation of his predecessors.

THE KANEKO STORY.

We begin to understand why the story of the Ito-Kaneko influence was so confidently received in America when we read a long article in the *Boston Evening Transcript* of Sept. 11th. The article is signed "A Japanese student," and there are internal evidences that it was not written by an Anglo-Saxon. The following are the portions bearing on the matter in question:—

The real source of trouble lies farther back. The old Marquis Ito is it. There are a few other statesmen who have influence with the emperor and who have probably shared the same opinion with Ito in regard to the settlement of peace. But nobody approaches Ito in influence. This is not strange. There is no doubt that he has done more for the country than anybody else alive. His service was rendered entirely while the nation was in its infancy and weak. It is natural that such a man should have influence and power. But the very fact that he has done so much for the nation when it was in infancy unfits him for the proper appreciation of the strength and peculiar needs of the nation at present, when it is in a full-grown manhood. He is too timid. He is subject to the white phobia. And this is natural. He suffered too much from the Western nations in the past. He is afraid to fight and is apt to give in when fighting only can save the national honour. Before the war was declared against Russia he opposed it with all his might. He was the only and a very strong obstacle to the course of the war. This was known generally. He was threatened with assassination on many occasions and at last he yielded to the pressure of popular sentiment and war was declared. Now this same Marquis Ito, it is supposed, compelled Baron Komura to conclude peace on terms that are proving so unsatisfactory to the people. How the thing was done is reported as follows:

When President Roosevelt invited both Russia and Japan to negotiate for peace, and the invitation was accepted, Premier Katsura went to the emperor and suggested Marquis Ito as the chief envoy. Katsura did this purposely. He knew that the negotiation would either result in failure or in peace, with terms unsatisfactory to the people of Japan. In either case the chief envoy must become the centre of criticism. Now Ito is personally opposed to the present Government, and his failure would strengthen the position of the Katsura Government, both before the emperor and in the eyes of the people. Ito has still his ambitions. So he was inclined to accept the offer made by the emperor to serve as the chief envoy, as suggested by Katsura. Ito spoke of his inclination to accept to Mr. Ooka, one of his men, who is the editor of the one of metropolitan newspapers. The next morning this paper was out with portraits of Ito and Komura as chief and junior envoys to the peace conference. In the afternoon of the same day, Ito received three letters from different parts of Tokyo, threatening him

with assassination, should he accept the emperor's offer. This was due to the people's general conviction that Ito would conclude peace at any price, and that the terms he would be able to make would be entirely unsatisfactory. At the same time Mr. Kato and Baron Ito, both Marquis Ito's men, went to him and told him how he was falling into the trap set by Katsura, and that both his own personal interest, as well as that of his party demanded that he should decline to serve on the mission. Thus this peculiar combination of circumstances induced Ito to decline, and Baron Komura was chosen instead as the chief envoy.

Now Baron Komura is an unusually strong man. He is a man of independent character and is free from the partisan influence. When he entered the present cabinet he did so on the condition that his policy in the foreign department should remain independent of the policies in other departments of the Government. He does not like to be hampered by the influences of party politics and of the elder statesmen. Being responsible for the diplomacy leading up to the war and for the diplomacy during the war, he was naturally the man to be chosen for the peace negotiations. Baron Komura accepted the offer, not unaware of the many difficulties in the way, but inspired by the sense of patriotism and by the sense of responsibility, with the condition that he should be given a free hand in the negotiation within a certain limit.

To understand how this was done, if it was really done, we must know the relation of Kaneko to Ito. The former is a trusted servant of the latter. That is the reason why Kaneko is sent here. His position is due to Ito's influence. Kaneko is making reports directly to Ito, it is reported, on the public sentiment of this country, especially of opinions of men like Roosevelt and others of importance. Ito's judgment is based upon Kaneko's reports and what Ito says goes very far with the emperor. Thus the reader can see how it may be possible for Kaneko and Roosevelt to make an arrangement between themselves without any sanction from the Tokio Government or Komura, and control the Mikado through Ito, thus upsetting the plan of Komura.

Thus Ito's personal relation with the emperor and with Kaneko, who was in touch with Roosevelt, it is supposed, was responsible for the peace settlement. This is the real source of trouble, and explains why Ito may be stoned, and how America comes to be misunderstood by the populace.

Such an analysis could not have been penned by any one conversant with the methods of diplomacy or disposed to think seriously. Neither should it have any weight with a clear-sighted publicist like the editor of the *Boston Journal*, and we are surprised to find him endorse it as "throwing a good deal of light on the intricacies of Japanese politics." The negotiation of a treaty in the sequel of a war of enormous magnitude is not such a haphazard business as "A Japanese Student" appears to imagine. The Plenipotentiaries do not enter the conference unprepared with any plan for dealing with contingencies which are practically certain to arise. According to the writer in the *Boston Evening Transcript* one is to believe that the possibility of Russia refusing to pay an indemnity and refusing to surrender the whole of Saghalien had not been foreseen by the Japanese Government from the outset, nor had Baron Komura been instructed as to the attitude he should assume in that event. But of course all that is out of the question. Baron Komura before he left Tokyo must have understood perfectly well that in all human probability Russia would prove obdurate on these two points, and must have been fully prepared as to his own course. The Kaneko-Ito tale is a pure figment of some one's imagination, and the credence attached to it for a moment was due to the relations known to exist between the two statesmen.

An interesting display of old Japanese pictures—including specimens from the brushes of Utamaru, Hiroshige, Hokusai and other well-known artists—can now be seen at the rooms of Mr. Kobayashi, Sancho, Houcho, Yokohama. There are on view some very good works of the old masters, which will well bear the inspection of foreigners.

KOREA.

Friday, October 13.

The insurrection continues. Seoul reports that on the 10th an outbreak occurred at Chung-ju and all the machinery of communications was destroyed. Pak Wi-do and two or three other leaders of the disturbance have been apprehended, but this does not seem to have produced any sensible effect.

The Korean newspapers are arguing that Korea is not under any obligation to recognise the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance. Threatening letters have been sent to the Japanese Legation and to the Japanese journals as well as to the Korean Ministers. The *Jiji Shimpō* says that this disturbance is fomented by men who seek, not their country's good, but personal notoriety.

It is stated that the Japanese Minister has intimated to the Korean Government that concessions for railway building in certain districts if made to Korean subjects, can not be recognised, as the latter have neither capital nor experience to utilize such grants. This is evidently the old story. To avoid having railways built at all the Korean Authorities profess to have given the concessions to their own people. They are not altogether undeserving of sympathy.

Saturday, October 14.

News has reached Seoul to the effect that the insurrection in Chhungchhyong-do continues to gain head. Two Japanese postmen have been assassinated and the telegraph line has been destroyed. The Japanese authorities have consequently ordered that the letter-carriers shall hereafter be escorted by gendarmes.

From next month the Korean Customs will pass under the management of Mr. Megata. It must be confessed that the British Government has shown much complaisance in the matter of Mr. McLeavy Brown. He had become one of the traditional representatives of British interests in the Far East, and though it was certainly an anomaly that he, a foreigner, should have virtually autocratic control of one of the most important sources of Korean revenue, the wholesome results of his control so far as concerned Korea's interests was universally recognised, and it is certain that he would never have been removed from his post had not Japan desired to take into her own hands the regulation and reform of Korean finance. Personally Mr. McLeavy Brown has nothing to complain of. He is a man of such mature years that the idea of rest must have presented itself pleasantly to his mind, and the liberal treatment he has received will enable him to realize that idea very effectually.

The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes a telegram from Seoul saying that there are signs of the restoration of tranquillity, the provincial rioters having partly dispersed. A sentiment of apprehension and umbrage about Japanese designs still exists in certain quarters, and letters of lamentation or menace are received by Japanese and Korean officials but the climax of the agitation is supposed to have passed.

The *Jiji Shimpō* has a leading article on the subject. It attaches little substantial importance to these plots; they have no strength of endurance or influence. The really important feature is that the Emperor is confidently reported to have issued secret instructions forbidding the employment of any strong measures or even of ordinarily efficient measures against the Hwanghai-do and Chhungchhyong-do insurgents. In short His Majesty

may be said to have fomented the trouble, and since its spirit was anti-Japanese he is placed in an exceedingly equivocal position. The Emperor knows the Japanese and is known by them. They do not imagine for a moment that he would adopt such a course of his own unprompted initiative. There can be no doubt that he acted at the suggestion of his *entourage*, in which there have long been included several men of the bigoted conservative type. Their advice is always given secretly against progress and against the Japanese, and so long as they remain near the Throne and are enabled to influence the Sovereign's actions, it will be impossible to accomplish anything really solid in the way of improvement. The *Jiji* urges, therefore, the drastic removal of these old-fashioned courtiers. Possibly such a step would be hard for the Emperor to bear since these persons have long enjoyed his confidence and even friendship, but sentimental considerations of that nature must yield to the pressing necessities of the time. The *Yomiuri Shimbun* writes much in the same strain. It declares that a strong anti-Japanese feeling has been fomented by the agitators. The results are, on the one hand, provincial disturbances, and on the other persistent obstruction at the hands of the central Government officials, who, among other evidences of ill-will, recently granted to a bogus Korean company a concession for building a railway south of the Han river, which line should manifestly form a branch of the Seoul-Fusan road. There is not the smallest prospect of the work being seriously undertaken by the native company, but the disposal of the concession puts a solid obstacle in Japan's way. It was against this that Mr. Hayashi recently protested. The *Yomiuri* thinks that something more emphatic than mere protest is needed, or the situation will become such as to injure Japan's prestige and her prospects in the peninsula.

Sunday, October 15.

On the 13th instant the Korean Government, through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is said to have replied to the communication of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Treaty by the Japanese Legation. The gist of the reply was that the relations between Japan and Korea were already definitely fixed by recently concluded conventions, and the Government failed to see that this new Treaty should affect them. Nevertheless they observed that the Treaty contained a clause inconsistent with the conventionally fixed nature of those relations. This reply is interpreted as preliminary to the resistance which Korea may be expected to offer to the changes plainly contemplated by the terms of the Alliance.

Mr. Hayashi, in an interview reported by telephone from Osaka to the *Jiji*, makes light of the present disturbances in Korea. The rioters will disperse at the first symptom of vigorous steps to deal with them. The trouble is that they hide in the hills so long as there is any danger of pursuit, and the people, fearing the consequences, will not betray them. As to the relations between Korea and Japan, Mr. Hayashi considers that the course has been made quite clear by recent international documents. He denies, however, that there has been any withdrawal of Foreign Representatives from Seoul, though he admits that their presence there is quite superfluous; in fact he compares them to flowers set in vases. Mr. Hayashi speaks of the editor of the *Korea Daily News* and his writings. He describes the editor himself

in appreciative terms, but attaches little importance to his writings so far as concerns their power to stay the course of events. Concerning Li Yong-ik's visit to France, it may have some connexion with Russia, but Mr. Hayashi does not think that the latter will post any Representative in Seoul after the restoration of peace. Korea is now virtually a Japanese dependency, and it would be false statesmanship to allow useless forms to interfere with the realization of the fact.

Korea and Manchuria offer numerous opportunities for profitable enterprises, but the Japanese seemed disposed to fold their hands idly and suffer these opportunities to elude them.

Monday, October 16.

Korea is evidently in a very unsettled state. Recent statements as to the rioting having subsided, are not borne out by the latest news, which indicates that at Chihung-ju and five other places in that region bodies of insurgents, varying from 50 to 200 in number, are raiding the country. A serious feature of the affair is that Chhin Sang-hieun, formerly Prime Minister, is said to be inciting this disturbance and to be acting at the instance of the Emperor. It is observable that the Court is constantly reported to be implicated in the intrigues and disturbances that torment the Korean nation. This tends to confirm the frequent assertion that much of the peninsula's unrest is due to the machinations of the corrupt officials who form the Emperor's immediate *entourage*.

Wednesday, October 18.

It is rumoured that the son of the late Prime Minister Chhin is acting as chief instigator and leader of the insurgents and that vehement efforts are being made to obtain the cooperation of Chhin himself. The so-called "righteous troops" are discrediting themselves by wholesale pilfering. Meanwhile the Cabinet is said to be again disturbed. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pak, on receipt of a copy of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, replied that it had nothing to do with Korea, and in framing that answer he is reported to have been guided by the Emperor's instructions, who told the ministry that it would be as much as their own heads were worth did they in any way give their consent to the terms of the Alliance. Altogether the state of affairs seems to be very unquiet.

Thursday, October 19.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has a telegram from Seoul which throws very clear light on the attitude which the Korean Government intends to assume towards the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The telegram embodies the gist of a despatch said to have been sent by the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs to the British Representative in Seoul. His Excellency says plainly that the 3rd article of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is manifestly at variance with the Anglo-Korean treaty of amity and commerce, since the article evidently disregards the independence of Korea. The Minister asks whether the principle is to be adopted that merely because a country is small it must forfeit its independence. There are other small states in the world besides Korea. Does England intend to admit that they also may be made objects of aggression on account of their size? It appears to the writer of the despatch that England's action in this matter is lacking in the spirit of friendship and he asks for an explanation. The *Nichi Nichi*, publishing a similar tele-

gram, describes the language used by the Korean Minister towards the British Representative as inquisitorial. In the same journal we find it stated, however, that some of the Korean Ministers are beginning to have an intelligent perception of the situation. They have been warned from Japanese sources that their country can only be injured by undue agitation or anti-Japanese intrigues at this juncture, and they are said to have given advice to the Throne in the same sense.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has a very strong article upon this question. Its gist is that the Japanese authorities must resolutely pursue their policy in Korea, looking neither to the left nor to the right but going straight ahead. What that policy is may be inferred from our contemporary's assertions that Korea has now been recognised internationally as a Japanese protectorate and that any temporizing with the situation will only have the effect of complicating it.

No thoughtful person, it seems to us, can deny the justice of the *Fiji*'s remarks. The better nature of civilized men necessarily revolts against every spectacle of seeming aggression; every interference with the independence of a small state. Doubtless to that instinct may be ascribed the campaign carried on by some local journalists in connexion with Korea; a campaign which would have more chance of doing good and would involve less risk of causing mischief were it purged of the extravagant abuse indulged in by some of its leaders. But, after all, when this problem is considered in its ultimate form, what is found to be at stake is something very much larger than the independence of Korea, namely, the security of Japan. Were there in Korea's modern history the smallest evidence that she can be trusted not to abuse her independence to the detriment of her neighbour, Japan might be justified in leaving her to her own devices. But if history teaches anything it is that an entirely independent Korea would be a seed-plot of international complications, would prove quite fatal to the maintenance of peace in the Far East, and would constitute a perpetual danger to Japan. We say nothing of the Korean people from Japan's point of view. It may be that, as a correspondent has just alleged, they desire nothing better than to be left wallowing in the mud of unprogressiveness and corruption. But if altruistic considerations for the welfare of a nation have little influence on the political counsels of Powers directly concerned, such considerations constitute the sole title to interference by third parties, and it is therefore pertinent to ask whether any pretence can be advanced that the Korean nation's welfare would be best consulted by leaving it as it is. That question deserves to be carefully pondered by the stalwart foreign champions of the little Empire's independence. With Japan, however, charity begins at home. It is as certain as anything human can be certain that unless she asserts her protectorate over Korea in a resolute and practical manner, she will lay up for herself a multitude of future troubles. Two wars have already been fought on Korea's account. We can not think that sentimental arguments about national status are sufficient to compensate for the risk of a third war. No one can doubt what England, or France, or America or Germany would do in presence of the same conditions, and we trust that Japan will do it, careless of the clamour of irresponsible emotionalists.

The leader of the disturbance in Chhang-

chhyong-dō is reported to have been apprehended, and there is a prospect of quiet being restored in that quarter.

The transfer of the Korean Customs to Japan's control is to take place on the 5th of November. Mr. McLeavy Brown was to give a farewell entertainment to his friends at Chemulpo on the 19th.

In the *Fiji Shimpō* it is stated that some complications are caused in connexion with concessions obtained by Messrs. Collbran and Bostwick. These concessions relate to water-works and mining. They are said to be of a vague character and to have been secured by vague means. The concessionaires have approached English capitalists, and the latter have sent out experts to make investigations *in loco*, with the result that the British Representative is considerably embarrassed.

The *Varyag* has made a trial trip at Chemulpo and her machinery having been found to work satisfactorily, she will soon set out on her voyage to Japan.

WEDDING IN TOKYO.

On the 14th instant the marriage of Miss Yei Theodora Ozaki and Mr. Ozaki Yukio, Mayor of Tokyo, was celebrated at St. Andrew's Church in the capital in the presence of a very large assemblage of friends, both foreign and Japanese. A novel feature of the ceremonial was a guard of honour—30 blue-jackets, 20 marines and 2 officers—sent by Admiral Noel as a token of respect towards Tokyo city. The men were drawn upon on either side of the approach from the gate of the enclosure to the door of the sacred edifice. Much taste had been shown in the decoration of the latter, but the space available did not nearly suffice to accommodate the numerous friends who attended. At 2.30 p.m. the bridal procession entered the Church headed by the bridegroom and bride after whom came the best man, Mr. Ozaki, brother of the bridegroom, and seven bridesmaids, Miss Denning, Miss B. Ozaki, Miss Blanche Brinkley, Miss Gubbins, Miss J. Ozaki, and the Misses Miller, and the page, Master Schaeffer. We shall not attempt to describe the toilettes of the bride and bridesmaids, further than to say that they seemed at once chaste and pretty. The service was performed by the Rev. A. E. Webb, the benediction pronounced by the Right Rev. Bishop Awdry and the bride given away by her father, Baron Ozaki. When the strains of the wedding march made themselves audible at the conclusion of the ceremony, the guard of honour outside gave three ringing British cheers. Thereafter the whole party repaired to the Nobles Club, the whole of which had been thrown open for the occasion. During the collation His Excellency Baron d'Anethan made the following speech:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—I have been asked to propose the health of the Bride and Bridegroom; and I am much gratified to have the honor of fulfilling that very pleasant duty, as I know that I am expressing truly and sincerely the feelings of the numerous friends gathered together on this auspicious occasion, in wishing every happiness and prosperity to Mr. and Mrs. Ozaki.

The bride is an old friend of ours, of us all! We have admired her in many ways; for her literary talents, social charm and gracefulness. All those qualities will fit her most admirably to the new part she has to play in the future. Among the numerous duties of the distinguished Mayor of Tokio he has had often—and will have now more than ever, as the friendly relations of Japan with the other countries of the world are daily increasing—to act as host at many official and social functions.

We shall look forward to see his charming and accomplished wife assist him in those receptions that always leave such a lasting and pleasant impression

on the Foreigners who have the opportunity of partaking of the kind hospitality of the Municipality of Tokyo.

We wish the bride and the bridegroom long, successful and prosperous lives in the prominent position it will be their fate henceforth to hold in the capital of Japan. Above all, however, ladies and gentlemen, above all we pray each may be that mutual help to the other which is so necessary in the difficult path of life which when pursued in solitude is oft-times so very hard to accomplish, but which in the company of, and aided by the help of, a loving and sympathetic companion is rendered happy and easy, full of joys and blessings!

Ladies and gentlemen, we raise our glasses to the health, happiness and prosperity of Mr. and Mrs. Ozaki.

Mr. Ozaki Yukio in reply expressed, on behalf of his bride and himself, a lively sense of the honour done to them by the gathering of so many distinguished personages at this celebration. The marriage had been arranged many months ago but they had thought that so long as the war lasted the time would not be auspicious, and even now he felt it somewhat incongruous that such a ceremony should take place while the city of which he had the honour to be mayor was still under martial law. It had not been his intention or his expectation that the event should assume any considerable dimensions, but the friends of his wife and of himself had proved more numerous and more enthusiastic than he could have ventured to hope, and thus the original programme, comparatively quite unostentatious, had finally grown into a demonstration which embarrassed him by its magnitude. His Excellency Baron d'Anethan, in a most sympathetic and gracious speech, had alluded to the part Mrs. Ozaki would be called upon to take at social functions connected with his office as Mayor, but he did not look forward to that honour, as a quiet unostentatious life was better suited to his means and his inclinations. He hoped, however, that the many friends who had shown such kindly interest on this occasion, would continue to give to his wife and himself the advantage of their valuable intercourse and the pleasure of their society, and he begged again to thank them all most heartily for their warm-hearted interest and genial participation.

THE LATE MR. GEORGE PHILIP.

Many foreign residents in this country will learn with melancholy interest and the deepest regret of the death of Mr. George Philip, formerly of Yokohama. Mr. Philip, who was a native of Inverurie, Scotland, came to Japan in 1886 as an assistant in the firm of Strachan & Co. and after some years' stay in Kobe was removed to Yokohama where he remained up to the time of his departure for home some two years ago. He made himself very popular all round, and took a special interest in racing, being a member of the Nippon Race Club and more than once a starter at the meetings. He was also a prominent member of the local St. Andrews' Society. A most genial and kindly gentleman, Mr. Philip was greatly esteemed by all who met him, and his decease at the age of 42 years will be lamented by a large section of the foreign community.

A telegram was recently received at the well-known Buddhist temple Yenaku in Kamakura, saying that Mr. Ujemura, one of the priests of the temple, who is a Lieutenant of the reserve, was attacked by a crowd of Hungtutze while scouting at a certain point in Manchuria and killed. He belonged to the force under Lieut-Colonel Hanada.

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MR. BRYAN.

The great Democratic leader, Mr. Bryan, arrived in Japan by the *Manchuria* on Saturday. He will spend about a fortnight in this country, and will then proceed to the Philippines, the Straits Settlements and India. Interviewed by a representative of the *Jiji Shimpō*, he said that he had come to Japan convinced that much was to be learned in a country which had just achieved such successes in war. He declined to speak of Japanese politics.

The Association of American friends entertained Mr. Bryan at the Maple Club on the afternoon of the 17th instant. Viscount Nagaoka presided and proposed the health of the President of the United States. Mr. Bryan replied by proposing that of the Emperor of Japan. He quoted the Bible saying "better is he that ruleth his temper than he that taketh a city," and declared that to the Emperor of Japan might justly be ascribed both of the qualities indicated by this scripture. Baron Kaneko spoke at some length. He declared himself very reluctant to address the meeting in the presence of such a renowned orator as Mr. Bryan, whose gift of eloquence was universally famous. Speaking of his own reception in the United States he said that its cordiality, a cordiality equally marked wherever he went, was due simply to the fact of his being a Japanese, and was thus another mark of the friendship felt by the Great Republic towards this country. American possessions extended from the northern seas to California, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines; Japan's stretched from Formosa to Saghalien. The two Powers between them dominated the Pacific, and so long as the Pacific itself lasted so long would the relations between the two be pacific. The Anglo-Japanese alliance was written on parchment; the Anglo-American-Japanese alliance was written on the hearts of the three peoples. He proposed the health of their illustrious guest.

Mr. Bryan, having remarked how little Baron Kaneko's eloquence was consistent with his depreciatory exordium, reciprocated the wish that the friendship between America and Japan might be as deep and enduring as the ocean which washed their shores. He himself had no knowledge of Japan but he remembered that many years ago a Japanese gentleman, moved by some speech of his, had come two thousand miles to visit him, an honour which he had appreciated most sincerely. Then for the first time he had learned something about this country now so illustrious. It had long been his hope to see national ideals raised to a higher level and to bring about the time when the reign of justice would replace that of the sword, and men would settle all their disputes by friendly arbitration rather than by killing one another. The peace recently concluded between Japan and Russia at the instance of a third Power had materially contributed to that result. There was no instance in history of any country having made such progress and in so short time as Japan had made. The name of *Meiji* had well been chosen by the Mikado for this wonderful era, and His Majesty must feel that the spirits of his ancestors were gratified by the choice. The object of his (Mr. Bryan's) travels was uniquely to collect information, and he found that he had much to learn in Japan.

The party broke up at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Bryan visited Waseda University on

Wednesday and had a splendid reception. He spoke before an assemblage of over 3,000 students upon the position which oratory filled in the world and upon the ideals which young men should place before them on entering life.

CHINA.

There is a rising in Shantung, but whether it bears a political character or is merely an affair of brigandage we can not discern. Several hundreds of rioters, all armed with foreign rifles, are said to have established a reign of terror at Kwangchin, and as their hostility to foreigners is marked, the German Representative has applied to the Imperial Government to adopt vigorous measures for quelling them.

It is said that Viceroy Yuan's political power is greater than even that of Viceroy Li was at the time of the latter's greatest popularity. The Viceroy's relatives and friends occupy all the important posts in Peking, and there is now talk of placing Shantung, Honan and Hupeh under his jurisdiction.

Chang Kun, Governor of Illi, is endeavouring to arrange for stationing General Ma's forces in Illi as a measure of protection.

Rumours continue to arrive of Russian settlers reaching Illi and of demands for railway and mining concessions. The Chinese Government, sufficiently experienced as to the significance of these preliminaries, has warned the Governor of Illi against granting anything which can be withheld. There is no legitimate objection to Russian enterprise in the hands of private Russian subjects, but Russia has established for herself such an aggressive reputation that every movement of her people is viewed askance. Men find it hard to believe in any *bonâ-fide* exercise of private Russian enterprise.

Naturally the persistent rumour as to Russia's intention of stationing 300,000 troops on the Chinese frontier has caused much uneasiness in Peking. Steps are being taken to discover whether the St. Petersburg Government has any such purpose, and unless satisfactory assurances to the contrary are obtained a very strong protest will be lodged. We have already pointed out the extremely improbable character of the rumour. Russia has no arrangements for stationing an immense army of three hundred thousand men on the immediate north of Harbin, and the cost of such a measure would be enormous. These considerations have now been explained to the *Yomiuri* by an official, and one imagines that they must have occurred to the Chinese Government also. Russia may draft a part of her huge Far-Eastern Army into the Siberian and Amur forces, but as to stationing three hundred thousand men north of Harbin, the idea seems chimerical.

The great military manoeuvres alluded to more than once during the past two months, are to take place, it is said, from the 23rd to the 26th instant in the Ho-hsien district of Pechili. Viceroy Yuan will be present.

A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpō* from Peking indicates a very alarming state of affairs in the Chinese capital. It states that a movement to overthrow the Tsing Dynasty of Tartars is on foot and is gaining ground with astonishing rapidity. From the evening of the 15th the gates of the Legation enclosures were shut and all Chinese attempting to pass were subjected to strict examination. This telegram comes *via*

Shanghai and is attributed to a German source in the last resort. It does not command credence.

A censor has memorialized the Throne urging that a Viceroy be appointed in Manchuria and that Governors be appointed in the three provinces. He also urges that a Manchurian army should be formed on the model of Viceroy Yuan's North-China force, and that the Hungtusz be invited to join. The memorial further includes suggestions as to the establishment of a bank, the issue of paper money and the organization of a coast-wise carrying service.

STUPENDOUS LYING.

The *Manila American* continues its wonderful series of falsehoods. Whether there exist any other American journal that can be mentioned in the same breath with this newspaper of the Philippines for colossal lying we do not know, but it is scarcely possible to believe that the *Manila* sheet stands in a class entirely to itself, especially as it professes to obtain all its telegraphic news from San Francisco, which statement can scarcely be a pure fiction. At all events the romances appearing in two recent numbers of the *American* are worth quoting:—

San Francisco, September 13.

Five hundred and fifty nine lives were lost and two hundred more were injured, many of them fatally on the Japanese battleship *Mikasa* which was destroyed to-day. The government has officially announced that the disaster was due to improper electric wiring, which started a slight blaze in the forward quarters of the marines. Before the fire could be checked, it reached the magazines, two of which exploded simultaneously and instantly the huge battleship was a mass of twisted and torn steel and iron. She sank within two minutes from the time the explosion occurred.

One significant feature of the press cablegrams received from Japan regarding the disaster is that no mention is made of where the *Mikasa* was stationed when she was destroyed.

The Japanese Government has persistently denied, that there have been riots in any city other than Tokio, and there is a growing impression that the ship was destroyed by the rioting element, and that to admit this, or tell the name of the place where the accident occurred would be an admission that riots have occurred in other places than Tokio.

San Francisco, September 13th.

A cablegram has been received from Tsingtau, China, saying that the rioting in Tokio has gotten beyond control of the military authorities, and that thousands of soldiers have refused to attack the rioters. The despatch says also, that a report has been received there to the effect that Baron Komura's family have been assassinated, and his Tokio residence burned. All attempts to get the Tokio correspondents to confirm or contradict the Tsingtau despatch have been fruitless. In fact, except the statements of number of dead and injured on the *Mikasa* nothing has been received from the Tokio correspondents today. This points to an exceedingly strict censorship. There is a steamship line between Kobe and Tsingtau, and the information which comes over the cable from the Chinese city, was carried there by German passengers.

San Francisco, September 15.

Lloyd C. Griscom, the American Minister to Japan, has made a formal demand upon the Government to guarantee protection to Secretary of War Taft and the members of the congressional party who are accompanying him. The party is due to arrive at Yokohama, to-morrow, the 16th. The leaders of the rioting element have announced by placards posted throughout Japan, that they mean to wreak their vengeance on the distinguished Americans for the wrong that has been done Japan in the peace negotiations just ended, which wrong they say is due to President Roosevelt's interference in the war.

The Government has made no reply to Minister Griscom's note.

San Francisco, September 15.

Rioters have burned the town of Kanagawa, the first station on the railway between Yokohama and Tokyo, and yesterday did many thousands of dollars worth of damage in Yokohama. The offices of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamship company were surrounded by the rioters who threw stones

through the windows and defied the officials to leave the building. They destroyed a large amount of army stores in the railway freight houses near the steamship company's offices. The mob marched down the water front and made a demonstration in front of the Club Hotel, the new building of the Standard Oil Company and the Grand Hotel. At the latter place the fire hose was turned on them, which only tended to further incense the rioters. They rushed into the hotel in large numbers and completely wrecked the office and bar. The prompt arrival of a troop of cavalry drove them away. The rioting continues, and the foreign consuls have called upon the Government to guarantee their subjects and their property protection. The places attacked on the water front belong to Americans.

The mobs are still active in Tokyo and the Government has made little headway in checking the lawlessness.

As though this budget of unblushing lies did not suffice, there is added a long story headed "Mikado chopped off an American woman's head." If the Rev. Mr. Scherer or any other foreign critic wants genuine examples of the "deep-set dishonesty" which he calls a "cancer at the core of the Japanese nation," he had better conduct his search at home. There is no occasion to go outside America.

D.ATH OF "BALLYHOOLEY."

Mr. Robert Jasper Martin died on Sept. 12th at his residence, Rosscabill, Ross, Galway, at the age of 65. He was a member of an extremely ancient family of Galway, and is perhaps chiefly known in England as the author of the popular songs, "Ballyhooley," "Killaloo," and "Mulvaney's Dog." Mr. Martin was a prominent Conservative, and as cousin to the late Colonel Hugh Hugh M'Calmont was largely instrumental in obtaining his return as member for the Newmarket Division of Cambridgeshire while he was absent on duty with his regiment in South Africa in 1903. Old residents in the Far East will remember another member of the family, Lieut. Martin, of the Perak Rifles, who wrote excellent articles in the *Fenang Gazette* as "Ballyhooley Junior," and whose sad death some years ago was caused by a fall from his horse.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The October number of the *Kokka* has just been issued. It is, as usual, rich in beautiful and interesting illustrations and the letterpress consists of essays on "Kenzan Ogata" (unsigned), "Characteristics of Japanese Painting" (Part IV., by Seichi Taki), "Paintings of Popular Amusements" (by Hideyori Kano), "Animal and Arboreal Paintings of Mshi" (unsigned) and "On Kakemono and the Tokonoma" (unsigned). This magazine has now established its character as essential to every student of Japanese and Chinese art, quite apart from the general interest attaching to its illustrations.

Professor Shiga is reported to have discovered important kerosene deposits in Saghalien. The place is not clearly indicated but we gather that it is in the vicinity of Delpinskoi. The Professor accompanied by four Japanese, set out under the guidance of Giljaks, but the latter ultimately left him, and for 20 days the little party continued its explorations far from the haunts of any human beings, and subsisting on reindeer's flesh and berries. In the middle of a dense forest they found a lake consisting entirely of Kerosene. It appears that a relief party despatched by the Japanese Military authorities failed to find the explorers and much alarm was felt on their behalf. Professor Shiga is a well-known mineralogist and his

report—if rumour has not distorted it—may be confidently trusted. But if this lake be in the neighbourhood of Delpinskoi it lies in the northern half of the island and the Japanese will derive no advantage from it. The question of locality remains, however, to be definitely answered. We only know that the fact of the explorers' safety is said to have been ultimately reported at Delpinskoi.

The Japanese are evidently and naturally perplexed about the repeated assertions that the meeting of the Kaiser and the Tsar had the effect of strengthening the latter, and was thus directly responsible for the obduracy of St. Petersburg at the peace conference. But the *Nippon* shrewdly remarks that if credit is to be attached to the various stories emanating from the journals of continental Europe, some obviously false tales will have to be accepted, as for the example the allegations concerning the bogus Kodama representation. The plain fact is that falsehood has come to be regarded as a perfectly legitimate weapon in certain journalistic circles in the West. The only safe plan is to believe nothing.

The number of Japanese officers and soldiers now under treatment in Japan for wounds and disease is 29,626, of whom 25,947 are in hospital and 3,679 are at spas and other health resorts. At one time Tokyo alone was caring for over ten thousand patients, but it has now only 6,800. This suggests what a large decrease has taken place since the war was at its height.

In connexion with this it may be mentioned that the funds collected by the Soldiers' Relief Association total 1,693,000 yen, contributed by 1,476,189 persons.

Tokyo journals publish a table showing the comparative wealth of the richest nations. The figures given are these:—

	Millions of Yen.
U.S. of America—Total wealth.....	188,600
England—Total wealth	118,000
France	96,000
Germany	80,000
Russia	64,000

This table does not take any account of population. The figures per head show a different order:—

	Yen.
England per head of population	2,884
France	2,514
America	2,470
Austria	2,458
Denmark	2,210
Canada	1,870
Holland	1,756

As for Japan, her total wealth is estimated at 12,500 millions of yen, which, divided among her population of 46 millions, makes 272 yen per head, or just about one-tenth of the English figure. That has always been regarded as about the ratio for Japan and England.

The era of martial law has come to an end in all the districts where it was proclaimed at the outbreak of war. This does not refer to Tokyo, where martial law was inaugurated under special circumstances which are not considered to have yet disappeared. The citizens of the capital will doubtless grumble much that they should remain under this ban despite the complete restoration of peace and despite the publication of the Treaty and its ratification, but, after all, they have mainly to thank themselves for this unhappy state of affairs.

Tokyo journals state that the Japanese Authorities have it in contemplation to increase the standing army to twenty Divisions, including the Guards. It has not

hitherto been permissible to refer to the fact that since the outbreak of war—within, indeed, the past few months—four new Divisions have been added to the military force, namely, the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th. The idea now is, according to rumour, that in addition to these Divisions there should be 3 others, bringing the total number of arithmetically numbered Divisions to 19, so that with the Guards the establishment would be 20 Divisions in all. The head-quarters of the four new Divisions—from the 13th to the 16th—have not yet been fixed, and it will be necessary to build barracks. There is talk of leaving the Division in Manchuria until that is accomplished, but for economical reasons we doubt such a programme. When it is remembered that the strength of the Army at the outbreak of the war was 13 Divisions, including the Guards, it will be seen that the addition of 7 Divisions means more than doubling the force.

It is estimated that when the armies are recalled from the field and reduced to their peace-footing, something like 200,000 or 250,000 men will be suddenly thrown on the labour market. Further, in consequence of the cessation of any demand for military stores and the consequent closing of factories, a further body of about half a million will be added to the ranks of the unemployed. It was to this forecast that Baron Kioura, Minister of Home Affairs, alluded in his recent instruction to local officials. The subject is causing much anxiety, for it is plainly to be apprehended that disbanded soldiers, who have been long in the field, will have some difficulty in settling down to a peaceful life of industry, especially in the face of great difficulty in finding employment.

It is said to be calculated by the Japanese military authorities that the force to be stationed by this empire in Manchuria for the purpose of guarding the railway will total about 12,000 of all arms. The number originally estimated by irresponsible publicists was 9,500. Twelve thousand is a somewhat inconvenient force, for it exceeds the peace establishment of a Division and is less than three Brigades. Of course this number does not include any force that Japan may see fit to station in Liaotung, south of Pulan-tien. There she is free to fix any limits she pleases.

We have received an intimation from Mr. Inouye, Chief of the Kanagawa Prefectural Police, that the restrictions hitherto imposed upon the publication of news with regard to military operations have been practically removed in consequence of the restoration of peace. It is added, however, that special and detailed information with regard, for example, to the calibre and strength of artillery employed at Port Arthur and in other great actions should not at present be given to the public. The movements of divisions and the names of commanders, both naval and military, may now be freely divulged.

The Prime Minister has been released from his temporary functions as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Baron Komura has resumed his duties.

Lt.-General Oshima, of Nan-shan fame, has been promoted to be a full General, and Major-General Matsunaga Masatoshi has been appointed Lieut.-General.

The Japanese military authorities have rescinded all sentences passed upon Russian prisoners for violations of the law, since August of last year.

THE PEACE.

THE difference of longitude caused some delay in interchanging news about the ratifications the text of the Treaty was published on Monday. The *Asahi Shim-bun* makes the event a text for another article of condemnation. Commenting on the arguments of *The Times* that the fact of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance having come into existence warranted the Japanese Government in making some concessions at the conference since the Alliance insured peace, the *Asahi* admits the justice of that view so far as peace is concerned, but asks what the Alliance had to do with Japan's just claims as victor in the war? Would it not have been natural and proper that Japan should obtain her rights quite irrespectively of the Alliance which was an independent affair? She did not obtain those rights, and the people have not forgotten the failure. They want to fix its responsibility. In everything they are obliged to yield. The promised special session of the Diet has become apocryphal; the metropolis is under martial law; the nation is bid to prepare itself for large post-bellum outlays which are to be made by the statesmen whom the people have ceased to trust. It is not to be supposed that anger has disappeared because its evidences are not apparent. The nation is still as profoundly dissatisfied as ever though it has assumed a smiling face for the purpose of welcoming its British guests.

It continues to be noticeable that journals like the *Asahi*, which condemn the peace-terms, persistently refrain from saying what ought to have been done. They resolutely refuse to face the issue squarely, and to tell the public whether they would have had the country fight on for the sake of an indemnity and for the sake of the northern half of Saghalien. To fight on was the sole alternative and we must assume that the *Asahi*, the *Jiji* and their fellow-thinkers would have approved such a course. But if so they commit themselves to the further proposition that by continuing the war either an indemnity could have been obtained or some compensatory advantages could have been secured. Will they not tell us frankly to which of these forecasts they pin their faith? They talk much of Ministerial responsibility. Have they no responsibility themselves? If they devote their columns to creating popular discontent, is it not their plain duty to assign intelligible reasons for fomenting a mood so dangerous and so injurious to the nation's interests? They seem to avoid that duty carefully. They can not conscientiously pretend to think that if Russia declined to pay fifteen hundred millions of yen now, she would have been prepared to pay three thousand millions a year hence when Harbin and Vladivostock had fallen. No man with any claim to discernment entertains such a view. Is it then in the possession of Harbin and Vladivostock that our contemporaries find an equivalent for a further burden

of fifteen hundred millions of national debt and a further list of two hundred thousand casualties? We see no other conclusion, and such a conclusion need only be fairly stated to win universal opprobrium. Nevertheless these champions of the principle of responsibility think themselves justified in preaching discontent and disaffection without attempting to explain clearly what would have really resulted from adopting the programme they recommend.

ADVOCATES AND OPPONENTS OF THE ALLIANCE.

I.

NOTEWORTHY Japanese opponents of the Anglo-Japanese alliance are confined to three men, Viscount TANI, Mr. FUKAMOTO SEI, and Mr. OZAKI YUKIO. That there are no others can not, of course, be affirmed, but these three are alone prominent, and among them Mr. OZAKI YUKIO is a little doubtful. He seems to be "on the fence," and had he not previously shown himself emphatically Russo-phil, his criticisms of the alliance might be regarded as undecided. But there is not the least doubt about either Viscount TANI or Mr. FUKAMOTO, and we propose to set down here the gist of their arguments.

Viscount TANI, speaking in the *Nippon*, says:—"The Anglo-Japanese alliance has been formed. In a word I am wholly opposed to it. That is not a new attitude of mine, though I am not a Russo-phobe. My views are these, in brief. People regard Russia superficially only: they do not look deeply. The same is true as to England. The present war with Russia was a result of the first Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Russia had originally no idea of going to war with Japan. It was the alliance that drove her into opposition and made her advance in Manchuria. Then we too could not remain inactive and so the fight ensued. It is not altogether unreasonable on the part of Russian and European statesmen to say that the collision between Japan and Russia was incited by England. Nevertheless the alliance has been extended and once again the firmament of the Far East is covered with darkness. Russia, even while fighting Japan, did not for a moment abandon her railway enterprise on the north of India. There are evidences that if occasion offered she would leap upon India, butcher it and achieve her immemorial policy. In the Far East it is impossible for her to succeed on account of Japan, and therefore she doubtless feels that the only policy for her is to throw all her energies into Central Asia. That is why England has borrowed Japan's military strength. She wanted to utilize us and therefore she ogled us. We, incapable of perceiving her design, allied ourselves with her. Outwardly England's navy is the finest in the world. But that was a thing of NELSON's time. Long peace has made it inferior, perhaps, even to Russia's. As for her army, it is astoundingly weak. Her military system has reach-

ed the extreme of decadence. Being without conscription she hires her troops, and these fight for their wages as a matter of necessity. Her officers are the sons of wealthy men. They regard the service as a kind of pastime, and are without education or zeal. Her establishment is paltry and in time of war she has no means of expanding it. To take such an England to our arms is like committing suicide for love of a niggardly but rich beldame. Besides England is ungenerous. She condoned the disgraceful doings of the Baltic Squadron at Hull for a million yen and she subsequently allowed the ships to pass the Canal. Had she really sympathised with Japan she would never have given them passage. (To refuse the right of way would have been a declaration of war. This demonstrates the character of Viscount TANI's information.—ED. / M.). Fortunately the Squadron was destroyed in the Sea of Japan. But how would it have been had the positions been reversed? Again in the war between Russia and Turkey when OSMAN PASHA surrendered at Plevna, England looked on idly, and when the peace conference met she cunningly stepped forward and by BISMARCK'S assistance got the better of Russia. But for BISMARCK Turkey would not have been saved. If hereafter war were to break out between Japan and Russia, England, according to her wont, would find some pretext for not assisting us. But if India were attacked she would at once resort to the treaty, and would appeal to our chivalry or stir us up in some other way. There are folks who allege that when Russia is threatened with the Anglo-Japanese alliance she holds her breath. But she is not such a feeble creature. Besides, her financial condition is peculiar, and she will recover from the effects of the war more rapidly than is imagined. To attempt to check her expansion by means of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is like stopping up an ant-hole. Just as the restless insects will find outlet, so she too, sooner or later, will emerge in central Asia or in India. Moreover the result of assuming this Asia-monopolizing mien will be to drive into Russia's arms the hungry-eyed Germany who finds her opportunity in the quarrels of others. France too may join the combination against us, and so the sum of the matter is that this alliance so far from securing peace, has thrown Asia into a sphere of commotion. The folks that shout for joy proclaim their own delusion."

Mr. FUKAMOTO SEI, whose essays generally see the light in the columns of the *Nippon* or the *Nippon-jin*, chooses for mouth-piece on this occasion the *Keisai Sekai*, and writes thus:—"I was not opposed to the former Anglo-Japanese alliance: I approved it. But I fail to see why it has been extended. Look back at the history of the alliance of 1902. When Marquis Iro went to St. Petersburg the world said that the purpose of his journey was to effect an *entente* with Russia, and the general feeling was that such an *entente* would be attended with good results.

Then the Foreign Office in London proposed an Anglo-Japanese alliance, which was effected on the 30th of January, 1902. This alliance was suggested by England and agreed to by Japan. Yet no sooner was it effected than Lord LANSDOWNE, announcing it in the House of Commons, said:—"Japan is on the verge of ruin. England can not witness with indifference the ruin of a friendly country. Therefore to save Japan and to preserve her we have made this alliance." (He did not say anything of the kind.—Ed. J. M.) Very kind benevolence truly! I have no desire to probe the motives of others but it seems to me that the ideas of English statesmen were something of this kind:—"Japan and Russia are drawing together. Should they become allies, England will not be able to raise a finger in the Far East. The best plan will be to anticipate Russia, ally ourselves with Japan and have her for our good friend in the Far East." Was not that their thought? Then having made the alliance Lord LANSDOWNE described it as above. The Japanese are simple folk. In the face of such obvious inferences they nevertheless accepted the proposition gladly. The alliance thus formed was expected to preserve the *status quo* and peace in the Far East. Would not the same alliance have sufficed for the same purpose to-day? What necessity was there to expand it? Are we to understand that unless it were expanded Japan could not be saved from her evil plight? I fear that England's proposal for extension was not prompted by any such benevolence. (The idea of extension was first mooted by a Japanese journal.—Ed. J. M.) It was because she saw that she herself was threatened by serious danger from another quarter. Prudent men do not allow themselves to be egged on to their own destruction. * * * After the defeat she has suffered at Japan's hands twenty years must elapse before Russia can again think of facing us at sea. On land she is far away from us. * * * History shows that when Austria was beaten by Prussia, revenge was freely talked of, and so it was when France suffered defeat at Germany's hands. More than 30 years have passed since then, yet now when the Morocco question offered to France an excellent opportunity for revenge, she herself drew back. Thus it is that those who have been badly hurt do not readily find themselves in a position to retaliate. Even Russia has men that see. Having been so sorely wounded by Japan they know that something must be done to restore their country's prestige; that by lying idle she will not recover her face. It is a case of the proverb "Pay off your Yedo feud at Nagasaki." If Russia once sends an army to India, the place is lost to England. It is the general feeling among the Russians that England led Japan into this war. Therefore their anger is against England, not against Japan. * * * Even while this great war was being waged, they completed the rail-

way communicating with Persia and largely extended two lines in the direction of Afghanistan. Dreading that Russia should make peace with Japan and strike at Northern India, England, on the very day after the news of the destruction of the Baltic Squadron reached London, proposed to extend the alliance. * * * This public opinion in England fully approved, but the strange thing is that the Japanese Government and many Japanese politicians approved it also. Such folly is incalculable. What they say is that though England remained neutral throughout the war, she extended the fullest sympathy to Japan, and thus our great victory was largely due to her kindness. Therefore we should be morally wrong if we did not repay her benevolence. But was it not the main purpose of the war to preserve China's integrity and was not that the object of the alliance? England should thank Japan or account of the war, and if the matter is to be reduced to one of accounts, Japan would still have a large sum in change to receive from England. * * * In speaking thus I wish it to be understood that I strongly advocate the continuance of the old alliance. * * * The fact is that England seeks to be doubly feasted. She expects us to serve two courses of viands, but we think one enough."

It will probably occur to our readers that Mr. FUKUMOTO SEI is neither very well informed nor a very deep thinker. His allegation that England proposed an extension of the alliance on the very day after receiving news of the annihilation of the Baltic Squadron, deserves to be bracketed with his extremely misleading version of Lord LANSDOWNE's statement in the House of Commons. Our readers, however, will probably find interest in these expressions of opinion by the only two Japanese publicists that have hitherto condemned the alliance openly and unequivocally.

WAS THE TSAR DISAPPOINTED?

ONE of the very best informed English publicists, writing on the 16th of September from London, says:—"Peace has come after all. I confess the result has taken me by surprise but I believe the Japanese were right to come to terms. It is an interesting fact that the TSAR did not want peace—for I am convinced that it is a fact. One is disposed to blame the Japanese for bringing forward their claim for an indemnity since they could not be certain of enforcing it, but if they had not brought it forward there would most probably have been no peace. The TSAR only gave way on the other points because he was convinced that the Japanese would stand out for an indemnity, and negotiations would therefore be ultimately broken off on a point which would have given him the best tactical position for defence in the eyes of the world. It seems inconceivable that he should have wanted the war to continue, but it is so, partly because he feared the result of peace

on the internal situation and partly because he had deluded himself into the notion that the tide was on the point of turning in Manchuria."

If this analysis be correct, and for our own part we are altogether disposed to endorse it, a great deal is accounted for. Thus the theory that the TSAR derived his obstinacy from advice given by the KAISER on board the *Hohenzollern* loses all credibility. The Russian ruler was in no need of having his vertebrae stiffened. He was already determined to fight, and since the least favourable version of the KAISER's councils is that his German MAJESTY recommended peace but not cession of territory or reimbursement of expenses, we are forced to the conclusion that Emperor WILLIAM did not go even so far as to endorse the views of the TSAR himself since a renewal of the war was the latter's frank desire. In answer to those who originally suggested that the position of the Japanese would have been much finer had they not asked for an indemnity at all, we ourselves pointed out the very considerations advanced by the above correspondent, namely, that had not the indemnity rock been lying ahead all the while, the Japanese would never have obtained the concessions which they did actually obtain. For supposing the TSAR to have been really desirous of peace, the prospect of the indemnity dilemma must naturally have disposed him to be yielding on other points; and supposing him to have desired war, the indemnity must have presented itself to him as an invulnerable citadel in which he could take safe refuge even after surrendering all the outworks. His programme, then, had two aims only, namely, to win a position in the world's esteem, and to silence the peace party at home. The former purpose he looked to achieve by conceding so much as to convince the nations of his sincerity; the latter, by breaking off the negotiations on a plea which the Russian nation must perforce endorse. But what a boomerang the scheme proved! For after His MAJESTY had made all the concessions necessary to save his fall in the eyes of the world, after he had given to Japan in Manchuria, in Korea, in Saghalien and in the northern seas a great deal more than he would have given had he expected his gifts to materialize, the Japanese suddenly and unexpectedly fixed him to his promises by cutting away the last pretext for repudiating them. Thus in the end the peace which his MAJESTY did not wish for became an accomplished fact, and that too on terms to which he would never have agreed had he looked to be held to them.

We strongly commend this view of the situation to our Tokyo contemporaries. In our opinion, as we have more than once stated, the greatest concession made by Russia was in consenting to peace on any terms. That a Power with such a military reputation should sheathe the sword in the immediate sequel of a series of signal defeats unredeemed by so much as one victory, signified assuredly a greater moral wrench than any

terms arranged in the conference chamber. The Tsar never intended to subject himself to that sharp pain. He expected to be saved from it by Japan's refusal to abandon the indemnity demand. Thus he would have emerged from the conference a peace-lover in the eyes of the nations, a much injured monarch in the eyes of his own people. But the Japanese were too much for him in diplomacy as in war. They pledged him to various promises which he never looked to fulfil, and then they suddenly cut down his bridge of retreat. We must, however, pay His Majesty the tribute of admitting that he has taken his discomfiture with dignity.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

■ discussing the connection of Morality with Imperialism before the Ethical Society of the Imperial University a few months ago Mr. K. Ukita made the following remarks:—Among the defects of our morality is a certain formality which has the effect of limiting moral actions to certain fixed occasions or of rendering them obligatory to certain persons only. Where the outward conditions favour certain conduct, there Japanese act up to the standard expected of them. But when removed from the restraint imposed by others and left free to act as they please many Japanese are not to be trusted to do the right thing. Compare Japanese in Korea with Japanese in America and in Japan. In the United States there are many people who wish to get rid of the Japanese and hence the latter are most careful in their dealings with Americans there. But in Korea the Japanese are the dominant race and hence their behaviour is frequently arbitrary and violent. In educating it is necessary to draw attention to this weakness in our ethical system.

Another defect in our morality is its association with classes. Our community is divided up into superiors and inferiors and our moral teaching is mostly concerned with specifying the duties of the latter to the former. If the relationship of people to each other be neither that of a child to a parent, servant to a master, younger brother to elder brother, or subject to his sovereign, but only that of one member of the community to the others, our minds are without any fixed moral principles to guide them. When people are on an equality impoliteness becomes very easy to us and there is a distinct tendency among us to treat the lower orders rudely (*Dōto no hito no aida wa holondo reigi mo nai to in yōna fū ni nari yasui. Jibun yori shita no mono ni iai shite wa naosara shitsurei ni naru kei-ko ga aru*). We perhaps err in the direction of paying too much respect to persons above us in rank, but certainly we do not sufficiently honour our equals nor show due appreciation of the many excellent qualities of the poorer classes, neither do we respect women. We should like to see the Japanese language recast on a principle of equality between classes. The notion of things being lowered to some people and raised to others derogatory and smacks too much of a regime that has passed away. . . . Our morality is too much confined to warriors and officials and too much limited to stated occasions. It lacks universal and varied applicability. Its sphere of action needs extension.

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The following items of information are taken from the Roman Catholic organ, the *Koye*. According to the most recent statistics the number of temples, churches and priests, &c., in Tōkyō is as below:—Shintō temples, 279; Shintō priests, 105; Buddhist temples, 1,349; Buddhist priests, 1,188; Christian Churches 173; pastors, &c., 357. Shintō temples are most numerous in the Nihonbashi district, there being 31 there, and the fewest in Yotsuya and Kōjinmachi districts, there being only 5 in each of these. In Asakusa there are 397 Buddhist temples, in Shitaya, 201. In

Nihonbashi-ku there are only 2, and in Kanda there are none. Among Buddhist sects the Jōdo Shū is by far the most popular, it having 383 temples.

The following statistics relate to the Baptist Mission in Japan: Organized Churches, 38; Church members 2,312; persons baptized last year, 249; Sunday Schools, 95; scholars, 4,208; money subscribed by Japanese during the year 4,367 yen 56 sen, being an average of 1 yen 89 sen per convert; 1 Divinity School; students, 22; attendants at the Tōkyō Gakuin, 52; Girls' Schools, 2; pupils 136; Kindergarten Schools, 3; children attending, 177.

The Eastern and Western Hongwanji have agreed to work together and to assist each other in future. Notices of this new move have been sent to all the subordinate temples connected with the two great mother temples.

A new edition of Mr. R. T. Joly's *Shūkyō Kaitei* is announced. It is a catechism which deals with all the principal doctrines taught by the Roman Catholic Church. It has already had a very large circulation. The price is 50 sen per copy.

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The two great questions of the day in the Protestant Christian Churches are the independence and self-support of the churches and union among the sects, says the *Kirisutokyo Sekai*. This Congregational organ, in No. 1,140, discusses these important subjects at some length. We give the gist of the article below.

The independence and self-support of Japanese Churches is no new topic, but the war has brought to the nation a new self-consciousness, and Christians are now beginning to regard this subject as of greater moment than they have been wont to do. When it was brought up at the Annual Conference of the Nihon Kirisuto Kyokai (Presbyterian) last year it was evident that opinion was divided on the subject. The *Fukūin Shimpō* is on the side of the progressives, and according to it there is nothing whatever anti-foreign in the movement started by certain leading members of the Japanese Presbyterian Church. But everybody must perceive that though not anti-foreign the question will affect foreign missionaries very seriously, as if it be decided to accept no more help from foreign Mission Boards the relation of foreign missionaries to native churches will be entirely changed. On the proposed attitude of the independent Churches to foreign Missionary Societies the *Fukūin Shimpō* tells us nothing. The wave of feeling that is passing over the Protestant Churches in reference to this question has reached the Episcopalians, according to Mr. Hayakawa Kishiro, who writes in the *Kirisutokyo Shūhō* (Christian Weekly News) in the following terms:—Though our Episcopal Churches are united and though various measures for the organization of self-supporting bodies have been adopted, yet the fact remains that we have as yet no Japanese bishop. The Japanese Episcopal Church without a Japanese bishop cannot be said to be a properly organized body. All races are alike before God, but it would seem that a difference is made in as far as we Japanese are concerned in our Episcopal Church. And coming to finance, how many churches are there in our mission that are thoroughly independent and self-supporting? I only know of five in the whole country. Take our Dendōkyoku, a body that represents the whole of our 10,000 odd Christians. Is it not constantly dependent on the help of our foreign brethren?

The Methodist organ, the *Gakyo*, in a recent issue writes thus on the organization and self-support of churches, observes the *Kirisutokyo Sekai*. According to our view since religion is greater than the State and greater than any nation there is nothing to be ashamed of in our receiving pecuniary aid from foreigners but when the question is considered in connection with the development of the Churches, it at once becomes plain that independence and self-support are essential. While in the receipt of pecuniary aid from foreigners the power wielded by church officers is necessarily very limited. If there be no desire for independence in a church, then it

is in an unsatisfactory state. This feeling has been intensified by the new experiences of the nation during the past 18 months.

The Kumiai Churches have for a long time past discussed and taken practical steps for attaining independence and there are several foreign missionaries who have earnestly supported the movement. On June 15th last there appeared in the *Kirisutokyo Sekai* an important article entitled *Mission to Senkyōshi Mondai no Kaiketsu* (Missionary Societies and the Solution of the Missionary Question), which owing to absence from home and delay in receiving the copy of the paper containing the article we have not yet reproduced in these columns. We find that the article has attracted considerable attention, expressing as it seems to do the views of certain leading members of the Japanese Congregational Church. A reply to it from Dr. Atkinson of Kobe appeared in the *Kirisutokyo Sekai* of July 6th. We now proceed to give the substance of the original article and the reply: The question of the future of missions and the relation of missionaries to native churches is second to none in importance, and thoughtful men in Europe and America are giving much attention to it. The Missionary Societies are finding it hard to maintain themselves on the old lines, but very few of them have devised new progressive schemes for the future*. It would seem that our Kumiai Church has arrived at a state in which it is in a position to solve the problem of the relation of missionaries and missions to native Churches. As far as our work is concerned during the past 20 years the connection of the missionaries with it has been very slight, consisting chiefly of the running of mission schools (*Saikin jū nen kan no Kumiai Kyōkai rekishi ni oite Mission Kwankei no gakkō jigyo no hoka ni Sen Kyōshi ga nashitaru tokoro wa hatashite ikubaku arya?*). Does the work done warrant the heavy expenditure involved? This is a question which the American Board and the missionaries now working in various parts of the country ought to seriously consider. The first thing that we desire to respectfully lay before the American Board of Foreign Missions is our ability as a Church to take over the work now being paid for by that Board. The cost of maintaining the preaching stations now under the charge of missionaries does not exceed some seven or eight thousand yen. To say that the 12,000 Christians belonging to our body could not provide this money at such a time as the present, when the whole nation is bent on new progress and development, would betray ignorance of the spirit of our Christians. Since this can be done, in our opinion, steps should be taken to acquaint the American Board of Foreign Missions with the fact, and to ask them to withdraw and take measures for the disposal of the missionaries now in the field. Now to the missionaries in the field we would say, dissolve your present organization and join the native church as co-workers with our native pastors on equal terms. Thus will you succeed in making converts rapidly. Should it be found that our Japanese Missionary Society is not in a pecuniary position to pay the missionaries adequate salaries, then there would be no objection to their being supported by foreign boards while working in connection with our native church. We have been informed that as one of the results of this war certain business houses have decided that it will be to their interest to employ Japanese agents in China and Korea for transactions with the Chinese in preference to Europeans or Americans. That business men should move in this direction ahead of missionary societies is something of which we are ashamed. It is our earnest hope that the American Board of Foreign Missions will have the honour of inaugurating the movement we have recommended.

Here is the gist of Dr. Atkinson's comments on the above article:—We have the warmest sympathy with the desire of the Kumiai Kyōkai to become entirely independent. But we think that the

* *Komuchi no tokoro nite wa O-Bei izure no Dendō Kaisha mo kwako no shisetsu wo iji suru ni kyū-kyū (漢字) to shite, shōrai no keiyō ni tsuite shimpoteki taido wo yu suru mono hanahada mare nari.*

scheme proposed in the article published in the *Kirisutokyo Sekai* on June 15th is quite impracticable. Moreover, the writer of that article has misunderstood the views of the American Board of Foreign Missions and the missionaries on the question at issue. I have no authority to represent the missionaries, much less the American Board. What I say I say as a private individual. Though doubtless eventually the Japanese Church will take over the work of the missionaries labouring in Japan, it seems to me that things have by no means reached this point as yet. When the native Churches are in a position to take charge of the whole work without foreign assistance some of the missionaries will go home, others will proceed to new fields of foreign labour and some may join the native churches. When that time comes the connexion of the American Board and its missionaries with the work will by no means have ceased, since they have from the first looked forward to this time. But it seems to me that the question of the proper time to effect this change and the means of bringing it about require careful consideration. I feel that the time is past for missionaries to take the lead in evangelistic work. Up to a few years ago, though not a good preacher, I used to go off on preaching tours, and because it was comparatively rare to hear a foreigner speaking Japanese many people would assemble. But at the present time there are so many good preachers among the Japanese that our help is not needed. There are two or three missionaries who may be pronounced powerful preachers, but they are an exception to the rule. Then so many of us are too old to compete with energetic young men. Doctors Greene, Davis, De Forrest and myself are all over 60 years of age.

To tell the missionaries of the American Board that they should join the Japanese Church and work under it is to suggest an impracticable course. These missionaries as private individuals might do this, but since they are in the service of the Board they cannot do so without getting rid of their responsibilities to it. Even were the proposed step possible it would not be likely to answer. If the Board and the Kumiai Churches are to separate, the Board had best carry on its work on its own distinct lines.

There is no objection whatever to individual missionaries joining native churches as Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett have done in Tottori. Such a step does not involve the dissolution of the missionary body by any means, since this exists for many other purposes. There is no reason why a man should not belong to various bodies in order to attain different objects. The organization of the Congregational Churches is very simple both here and in America, and as long as a Church is independent it cannot be interfered with by other Churches. Each Church governs itself. Therefore to me it seems that the connection of the foreign missionary with native churches as far as our body is concerned can present no serious difficulties. We missionaries desire to live on the friendliest terms with native workers. We can each work in our own way with the same end in view. We can unite as did the allied forces that marched to relieve Peking; each section of the Church pursuing its own methods and living at peace with fellow-workers.

We note in the report of the Annual Conference of Missionaries and Workers held by the American Board Mission in May an item which is worth recording here for comparison with the views championed in the article published by the *Kirisutokyo Sekai* on June 15th. It is stated that the condition of the Kumiai Kyokai finances is such that unless the American Board is prepared next year to increase their grant-in-aid to an amount unknown in recent years the evangelistic work of the mission will have to be decreased by 7 per cent. It was hence agreed that an earnest application for a substantial increase be made to the Board.

In the *Kirisutokyo Sekai* we find an article entitled *Heimin Dōtoku*, written by Mr. Hino, in which he argues that high class morality is essentially plebeian; that is, according to it

actions must be the same whatever the rank of the persons performing them. Mr. Hino thinks that the traditional morality of this country is essentially aristocratic. Two kinds of aristocracy were recognized by it (1) An intellectual aristocracy; (2) An æsthetic aristocracy. The importance attached to knowledge and to intellectual development by the Confucian teaching accepted and followed by the Japanese is well known to everybody. That notable opening passage of the *Daigaku* traces the origin of all virtue to knowledge of one's own mind and the external world. In this respect, according to Mr. Hino, the doctrine of Confucius agreed with that of Socrates. He thinks that Buddhism assigns an equally important place to the intellect in its moral and religious teaching. To him it seems that Christianity is opposed to this view. There is perhaps no denying that Japanese and Chinese morality attaches undue importance to rank and authority, that the doctrine of the equality of all men is utterly ignored by it. But as to Buddhism many people would hesitate to say that its teaching is in favour of the moral superiority of the intellectual. Mr. Hino's essay is unfinished.

The *Kirisutokyo Sekai* has certainly much improved of late. It publishes many more suggestive and thoughtful articles than it used to do. One that appeared recently calls attention to the simplicity of Eastern Civilisation when compared with Western. It reveals itself, says the writer, in architecture, in the arrangement of the streets, in family and social customs; while Oriental civilisation is uniform, Occidental civilisation is multiform. Go where one will in Europe one is struck by the diverse elements that in the course of ages have been combined. The writer includes America in his comparison, but new countries like America display little variety compared to that to be seen in the historical cities of the West. The writer of the article entitled *Tōyō Bummie no Tanchō* (異調), to which we are alluding, is of opinion that the development of the original Japanese was arrested midway by the introduction of the stereotyped Chinese system to which the Japanese have adhered with scrupulous punctiliousness. But during the past 30 years a new current has set in and now Japan must undertake the task of moving her neighbours out of the political, educational and social ruts to which they have kept for ages.

The publication of Vol. I. of an Exposition of the Synoptic Gospels by Dr. Learned of Kyōto has been announced. The title it bears is *Shin Yaku Seisho Kyō Kwan* (其觀) *Kōkai*. It is over 800 pages in length. The work consists of a number of lectures delivered at the Dōshisha Divinity School by Dr. Learned, which were taken down by Mr. K. Ōmiya. The price of the work is 1 yen 80 sen. The style of the book is said to be very simple, being that known as *Gembun Itchi*. The wide reputation of the author and the success of his former work called *Shinyaku Seisho Chūsaku*, should insure a large sale for the *Kyōkwan Fukuin Kōkai*.

The *Fukuin Shimpō* discusses in a very clear and uncompromising manner the allusions to supernatural power found in Admiral Tōgō's despatches. The view of the *Fukuin Shimpō* differs entirely from that expressed by a writer in the *Gokyō*, quoted in a former Summary. In conversation with Japanese on this subject we have observed that there is a wide difference of opinion as to the sense in which the allusions to the help of Heaven, the Gods and ancestral spirits are to be understood. The general opinion seems to be that they were dictated by modesty of a high order and displayed that self-depreciation which has ever characterized really great men. But the *Fukuin Shimpō* asks, what is the religious value of the references in question to a Christian? The answer is that they only show how far Japan is from what Christians believe to be the truth in reference to the Supreme Being. Had Admiral Tōgō only used the term *Tenryū*, and *Shinryō**

* God's help, or the gods' help, most probably the latter interpretation is the correct one.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

says the *Fukuin Shimpō*, some people might have argued that this was his way of referring to the one Supreme Being, but he also speaks of the protection of the Ancestral Spirits (*Rekidai Shinrei no Kago*); so it is plain that he refers to those gods in the existence of which the Japanese have a shadowy belief. Though then Tōgō may be said to have drawn people's attention to religion by his allusions to supernatural power, he has also shown in a most distinct manner how mistaken are the notions entertained by the nation on this subject, says the *Fukuin Shimpō*. The official naval reports are therefore a kind of spiritual warning to the nation of its erroneous views and a stimulus to greater efforts on behalf of Christianity. (*Kaku no gotoku kangeru to kano hōkoku wa onozukara waga kokumin no reiteki Ryujō wo bakuro sechimete, sukoshi mo Kakusu tokoro nashi de aru. Shitagatte Nihon-kai Shōri no Sempō* (war reports) *Kokumin ni taishite, reiteki no Keikai lomo mi-nasare, Kirisutokyo ni nukatte wa demoto no Shōri de aru.*) The mixing up of polytheistic and monotheistic notions in the minds of certain persons is as eccentric and laughable as was the dress of our troops at the beginning of the Meiji era, when the upper part of the body was clad in the old native warrior's style and the lower in foreign style. Monotheism and polytheism cannot both be true.

A newspaper called the *Jindō* (Humanity) has just been started. It is published on the 15th of each month and discusses charities, social topics, religion and ethics. Dr. Miyagi and Mr. Otsuka Koichirō contribute articles to the second number of the paper. It sells at 4 sen a copy.

Mr. Ebina Danjō's article on the present state of the Dōshisha and the fate of the school, epitomized in a former Summary, has attracted much attention. These are some, says Dr. Takagi in the *Gokyō*, who argue that if the Dōshisha is no longer needed on account of the changed condition of education generally, none of the mission schools are needed. Dr. Takagi in No. 730 of the *Gokyō* discusses the whole question of mission schools at some length in a very impartial manner. He says that no fair-minded person can refuse to admit that up until perhaps 6 or 7 years ago the Mission Schools did an enormous amount of good educational work. But in recent years, he adds, their influence has been on the decline. Some of them, it is said, are only just holding on and some have been given up. (*Izure mo wazuka ni sonza iro maitau suru bakari nite, naka niwa sude ni sono sonzai saye ushinaweru mono ari to iu*). Dr. Takagi advocates their continuance. He thinks that the need for them is as great now as it ever was from a missionary point of view. He does not attach much importance to a large attendance at such schools. The world is not saved by numbers, but by character, by strong personality in a few individuals. If these schools can turn out young men and young women of a type that is superior to anything found elsewhere then at all costs they should be maintained. What Dr. Takagi finds fault with in the conduct of these schools is the manner in which some of them have altered their strictly Christian character for the sake of obtaining official patronage from the Mombushō. This Dr. Takagi compares to Esau's sale of his birthright. To Dr. Ebina's assertion that the fate of the Dōshisha was sealed by the death of Dr. Nijima Dr. Takagi takes exception. The fate of the institution was, according to Dr. Takagi, sealed by the action of Mr. Yokoi Tokio, the President of the School at the time of Dr. Nijima's death, when he acted in opposition to the principles and spirit of the institution for the sake of pleasing the Department of Education. The mission of the Dōshisha failed in fulfilment on account of the neglect of the successors of Dr. Nijima. It was not the falling off in the attendance that killed the institution, but the perversion of the principles on which it was founded. And what applies to the Dōshisha applies to other Christian schools. If they have failed from a Missionary

standpoint, they have failed because they have been secularized, in some way or other. They have themselves only to thank for the failure. Mr. Ebina's argument that Mission schools should be discontinued because they are poorly attended is not one that we can endorse for one moment, says the editor of the *Gokyo*. The source of the trouble in the *Yoshisha* is deeper than Mr. Ebina seems to imagine. It originated in the development of rationalistic views of a pronounced type in the minds of some of the managers of the institution.

The *Gokyo* states that the circulation of the paper is gradually increasing. In the month of January alone there was an increase of 150 copies.

* * *

In an article on *Peace and International Morality* the *Seikyō Shimpō* (Greek Church) makes the following observations:—Neither what is called an "armed peace" nor a diplomatic peace can be considered reliable. It is when nations thoroughly respect each other's moral standards that lasting peace between them is guaranteed. The discrepancy that exists between the moral principles scrupulously observed by individuals in their dealings with each other and those habitually followed by diplomats when representing their respective countries in the council chambers of the world is a very serious one. Because of it the relations of states to each other are perpetually in danger of becoming quite hostile. It seems to be taken for granted that in international conferences moral considerations count for nothing and each party contends for its own national interests only. We do not mean to say that no etiquette or general politeness is observed when diplomats meet to discuss great international questions, but the fact remains that no moral considerations carry weight in the settlement of these questions. A diplomat as a private individual may possess and observe high moral principles, but he has to ignore them totally in the council chamber. It is true to say that at the basis of diplomacy there is no morality whatever. (*Kore wa matiatu Gwaiko no Konkei ni dogi wo ohasu, Kokusai Kwankai wa mudotoku Kwankai no Kwannen yori Kitaru Kekka wa nari*.) Agreements are perpetually drawn up so as to facilitate evasion by one party or the other in case evasion is desired. Though one party may perfectly understand the meaning which certain language conveys to the other party when the treaty or agreement is drawn up attempts are perpetually made to interpret it in an entirely opposite sense at a later date when national interests may be furthered by adoption of this course. As long as diplomacy and international law remain as they are now without anything to back them but the convenience of the nations using them, the peace of the world can never be assured. Till nations treat each other more after the fashion of private individuals in their daily social intercourse with each other not all the treaties in existence will keep nations from flying at each other's throats. Harmony in society is not maintained by written rules but by right feelings. If nations respected each other's rights and considered each other's interests to the extent that individuals do wars would be of rare occurrence.

THE SAN-YO-DORI.

In that pretty bit of woods which extends down from the knoll where the Venerable Archdeacon Shaw used to take his summer home at Karuizawa, and which lends its shadow to the laughing limpid stream from the slopes above, may be seen or heard, year by year, a pair of interesting birds which the Japanese call *San-yō-dori*, or *San-kō-chō*. Neither bird is ever found alone, and no third bird appears in their company, "Two is company and three is a crowd" being evidently their first article of faith. The note, or call, is peculiar. One of the pair, which in the verses below appears as the male bird, voices all his sentiments in the phrase "*Tsuki-tsuki*," and the mate always replies "*Hoshi-hoshi*." The Japanese name the birds *San-yō-dori*, or *San-kō-chō*, probably because even in the broad light of day, the sun overhead, the

one is constantly referring to the moon and the other to the stars. Miriam suggests that the third light, in the presence of which they converse of moon and star, is a more romantic glory than that of the sun, even that which never shone on sea or shore until Amor and Anabel walked together in the Garden of God, and hears in their gentle note words of softer meaning, "*Suki-zuki, Hoshi-hoshi*," words resonant of liking and longing, sweet with the fondness and affection that are the charm of "Love's young dream."

Miriam Loquens.

In the Plain of Karuizawa,
Fast beside that baby *kawa*
Singing smiling down the village
Twixt the homesteads and the tillage,
In that shady hillside *mori*
Dwell the gentle *San-yō-dori*.

List, I pray, their simple story.
One, a fine and gallant duke he,
Hath no word but "*Tsuki-tsuki*;"
While the duchess, singing low she
Gives him answer, "*Hoshi-hoshi*."

Mate and mate and they two only,
Never theirs a moment lonely,—
Can it be that each is jealous,
She of maids and he of fellows?—
Each with other aye conversing,
Some fond thought their bills rehearsing,
To the murmur of the brook he
Whistles blithely, "*Tsuki-tsuki*,"
To the winds that come and go she
Chirps beside him, "*Hoshi-hoshi*."

And the Japanese translating—
From of old the legend dating—
Say they sing the moon and starlight,
He the near and she the far light.
So they name them *San-yō-dori*,
Birds that see the triple glory.
Though the sunbeams gild their nook he
Hymns the moonshine, "*Tsuki-tsuki*,"
And beneath the noonday glow she
Lauds the starlight, "*Hoshi-hoshi*."

Thus Nippon's folk-lore pedantic
But our western ears romantic
Deeper meaning may discover,
Converse sweet of Maid and Lover.
And we think we hear him saying,
Through the sun-flecked shadow straying,
Or where waves the plumed *susuki*,
"Much I love thee, *suki-zuki*,"
Whispers by the silver flow she,
"Well I love thee, *hoshi-hoshi*."

Thus it is with man and maiden
When the heart of youth is laden
With love's thoughts and fancies golden.
Thus it was from ages olden.

As they roam thro' wood and meadow,
As they dream in shine and shadow,
Thinking thoughts beyond a book, he
Cries, "What moonlight! *Tsuki-tsuki*!"
And with soul responsive, "Oh," she
Sighs, "What starlight! *Hoshi-hoshi*!"

But he sees no moon in heaven;
From her face his glow is given.
And her only stars are gleaming
Close beside her tresses streaming.
Talk of moon hath meaning tender;
Word of star a softer splendor.
Shy his lips, but with his look he
Says, "I love thee, *suki-zuki*,"
Shy her heart, but well they know she
Means, "I love thee, *hoshi-hoshi*."

Well I mind that happy June time,
It was just the full-of-moon time.
In the eastern sky Orion
Glowed, methought, like gate of Zion;
And the moon, in his sweet notion,
Silver ship on azure ocean.

While my hand in his he took he
Said, "What moonlight! *Tsuki-tsuki*!"
I with pulses wild as *soshi*
Sighed, "What starlight! *Hoshi-hoshi*!"

From those high-hung orbs descending
Drooped his gaze, our glances blending;
Whispered he, as soft as twilight,
"In your eyes I find my sky-light,
In your face my moonlight holy,"—

Drooped my head to posture lowly,
Blanched my cheek to winter's *yuki*—
"Moll, I love you, *suki-zuki*,"
Low I faltered, "This is *s'koshi*
Sudden, Jack—well, *hoshi-hoshi*."

All the fields seemed attar scented,
Moonbeams danced like things demented.
All the woods broke out in singing,
Heaven was full of joy-bells ringing.
From the mystic stellar spaces
Fell a wind upon our faces.

"Eden's gale and Heaven's chinook!" he
Cried and kissed me, "*Suki-zuki*!"
Sweet to learn when Love is *kyōshi*!
Blushed my answer, "*Hoshi-hoshi*!"

In that Land of fairer River
Where they walk in light forever,
Moon is not, nor planet glowing,
Fairer shen those shores are showing.
But what saint or angel chideh
If within the heart abideth,
Beauty of that night when "Look!" he
Said, "What moonlight! *Tsuki-tsuki*!"
Glory of that sky when "Oh!" she
Said, "What starlight! *Hoshi-hoshi*!"

Know they there no love's young dreaming,
Deeper joy in Heaven is streaming.
Life's best bliss is but as sorrow
To the rapture of that morrow.
But can one be quite forgetting,
Till the eternal day is setting,
If such could be, with what look he
Said "I love you, *Suki-zuki*?"
With what shining eyes aglow she
Shyly faltered, "*Hoshi-hoshi*?"

True and faithful *San-yō-dori*!
In my heart I'll store thy story.
For earth's daily toil and burden
Here shall be my ample guerdon.
All the tides of life's Atlantic
Shall not quench my love romantic.
Long as blows the *Yama-buki*
Shall I hear that *Tsuki-tsuki*,
Till shall set my life's last *toshi*
I shall murmur *Hoshi-hoshi*.

L'Envoi.

O ye men so slow to marry,
Shame upon your *okotari*!
Here are these nice girls unmated,
(Blessings unappropriated.)
From of old the wild birds cooing
Teaches man the art of wooing.
Some night by that baby brooky
Can't you just say *Suki-zuki*?
In my woman's heart I know she
'll say you fair with *Hoshi-hoshi*.

S. L. L. YENDYS.

[Read at a recent concert at Karuizawa.]

THE LATE MR. D. L. SMITH.

The late Mr. David Laurence Smith, who died at the General Hospital, Yokohama, on Saturday, at the age of 57, was a native of Cornish, New Hampshire, U.S.A., and in the homeland was a prominent Mason, and a Knight Templar. Mr. Smith was a Grand Army Veteran. He came to Japan seven years ago.

The funeral service for Mr. D. L. Smith was held in Union Church, Yokohama, on Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. E. S. Booth officiating. The pall-bearers were Mr. T. Herlihy, Mr. D. H. Blake, Mr. Chandler Gibbons, Capt. Ekstrand and Mr. J. Rosenthal. The widow was supported into the Church by Mr. E. W. Frazar, while Mr. N. F. Smith, President of American Asiatic Society, attended in an official capacity. There were also present many members of the Masonic fraternity, though deceased had never affiliated with any of the local lodges, and several ladies. Mr. W. K. E. Vincent presided at the organ and played the customary music. One of the two hymns sung was "Nearer my God to Thee"—a favourite of the deceased's. The cremated remains will be sent to the United States for burial.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society was held in Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening, with Mr. A. Bellamy Brown, President, in the chair. There was a fair attendance.

The minutes of the previous annual general meeting having been taken as read,

The PRESIDENT said:—There is little to add to the report drawn up by our Secretary, for he has covered the whole field of the Society's activities. The meetings last season were all well attended, especially so on the occasion of Mr. George's Kennan's talk and the Christmas Meeting, and the list of addresses, lectures and illustrated papers set forth in the report tells its own story of the wide range of subjects which claimed our attention from October to April. The musical portion of the programmes certainly showed no falling off in variety and interest and we had the pleasure of welcoming several newcomers in the course of the season. The Society continues to grow, but I am sorry to say that the Committee do not find their task of arranging programmes any lighter in consequence. When the Society was started each member joined with the idea of contributing his or her quota to the general entertainment, and this feeling of mutual obligation remained a strong feature for many years. But it has weakened with the growth of membership, as perhaps was only natural, and the entertainment of members on both the literary and musical sides has been left to a very small minority. This is not quite as it should be. In a community such as this, thrown entirely upon its own resources for intellectual, musical and literary stimulus, it behoves all who have been blessed with gifts and opportunities in either of those lines to help forward any organization which tends to benefit all who do not wish to sink into a condition of mental torpor or drift into an intellectual backwater where currents from the more vigorous life and stimulating thought of the outer world seldom or never penetrate. I fear we are too apt, amid the easy circumstances of our lives in Japan, to forget the injunction, "as freely as ye have received so freely give." I am sorry the essay competition failed to attract, but it was late in the season ere the idea was broached and this, together with the subjects first suggested, accounts perhaps for its failure. Undaunted by their chilling experience I understand the ladies and gentlemen who first took the matter in hand are ready, in the event of their re-election on the committee, to take it up again and if possible will endeavour to push the competition to a successful issue. I should have liked to have seen more entries for the musical competition. The underlying idea of this examination can no longer be viewed, even by the most conservative, with distrust on account of untried novelty, while the lines upon which the two examinations have been conducted should inspire confidence as to the thoroughness and impartiality of the examiners. The competition, as now divided into four divisions, allows of any persons musically inclined, from nine years old and upward, to set up before themselves a definite standard of achievement similar in many respects to those which prevail in the home lands. Not all can hope to win first honours, but surely it is good to strive to see how close one can get to winning them. I am sorry to say that many in this community do not view the matter in that light. They must be first or else they prefer to stand aside altogether. That is scarcely a healthy mental attitude to assume in any walk or aspect of life. I noticed recently with some surprise that the Committee of the Literary Society have been charged with planning the programmes too exclusively for the delectation of the infant mind. Of course everyone is entitled to his or her opinion, and it is well that free expression should be given to all sincere opinion, for it is only by such straws that the Committee can gauge the direction of the critical wind and set its course along the channels the majority of the Society wish to navigate. Speaking recently with a very old resident of Yokohama who has known the Society from its inception, I caught a glimpse of the other side of the shield. Looking back over the twenty years

of the Society's existence and recalling to memory the days of long ago, he said he had come to the conclusion that the standard of musical, intellectual and literary taste in this community was higher now than when he first knew it. How much of stimulating influence the Yokohama Literary Society has contributed to the bringing about of this happier condition of affairs, it is not for me as its President to even as much as guess at. But I think I may venture to assert that the Society need not be ashamed of its work in the past, nor with such a record behind it need it fear to face the future with assured confidence. It is now entering upon its 21st season with all the fervour of vigorous manhood and if its new committee shoulder their responsibilities as wholeheartedly and as broad minded as did the Committees of by-gone years, then the Society has a long career of varied usefulness before it. A word before I sit down as to the accounts. I wish to congratulate Mr. Frank Booth on his balance sheet. He deals with but 71 sen less than did his predecessor in office, the gross figures for the previous year being yen 1,537.94 and for last year yen 1,537.23—that is surely a bit of close finance. Our balance at the bank is yen 476.55. With these remarks I now move that the Secretary's Report and the Treasurer's accounts be adopted.

Mr. Nicolle seconded and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The next business being the election of Officers and Committee Rev. E. S. Booth proposed and Mr. P. L. Smith seconded that Mr. Brown be re-elected President. Carried.

Mr. Brown said that he accepted the office for the fourth time with reluctance. He had hoped that the Society would have relieved him this year and put another and abler man in the place, but great and unexpected pressure had been brought to bear from several quarters and he had consented to take the office for another season. He thanked them for the honour they had paid him in thus re-electing him and hoped that they would be as forbearing towards his shortcomings in the future as they had been in the past. He anticipated plenty of work, but that he did not mind. At any rate he would proceed, as in previous years, "clad in the armour of a good intent."

The President proposed that Mr. W. K. E. Vincent be re-elected Vice-President; Mr. F. S. Booth be re-elected Treasurer; and Mr. Jesse Gray be elected Honorary Secretary in the place of Mr. R. Wallace, who to the regret of all concerned in the welfare of the Society retired owing to pressure of business. The nomination was seconded and carried unanimously.

For the Literary Committee Dr. Dearing and Mr. W. S. Argent were proposed and duly re-elected.

For the Musical Committee the following were elected: Miss Hall, Miss Blundell, Mrs. MacBeth, Messrs. C. H. Thorn, B. C. Foster and R. Wallace. Mr. W. K. Vincent proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring and other members of Committee, which was carried.

It was decided to continue the Musical Competition for another year, and to hold an Essay Competition on lines to be drawn up by a sub-committee.

The PRESIDENT said that the Season would start on October 27, when he hoped that a distinguished public man now on his way from the United States on a tour of the world would be induced to address the Society; failing this gentleman, he himself would give a lecture on Maori Myths of the Creation, to be followed by some pictures of New Zealand; Mr. W. Karl Vincent had promised a paper on the Passion Play of Ober Ammergau; Mr. Satchell and Mr. Cyril Allen offered papers on literary subjects; Mr. Chas. Thorn would speak on some Humours of American Journalism; Mr. Somerton was arranging for an evening with "Maritana," for which Mr. Quinton had promised an introduction and notes; Mrs. P. S. Hubbard had discovered another of her husband's interesting letters, a letter dealing with events during the Satsuma rebellion of which he was an eye-witness, and for this Mr. W. B. Mason was writing an introduction and contributing some personal recollections

of the same stirring time; Mr. Karl Lewis would give some personal reminiscences and stories of the hot spring district of New Zealand, which he visited while touring the North Island from Auckland to Napier; Mr. E. B. Clarke would contribute a paper on "Genzai Murai"; while other papers and addresses were being sought, particulars of which would appear in due season.

Some new members having been nominated, a vote of thanks to the Chair brought the business proceedings to a close, and the following musical programme was discussed:—

PART II.

Pianoforte Duet: "The Caliph of Bagdad".....*Boieldieu*.
Miss Elsie Blundell and Miss Muriel Cain.

Songs.....(a) "The Rose".....*Noel Johnson*.
(b) "The River".....*Miss Lloyd Thomas*.

Violin Solo....."Cavatina".....*Raff*
Master W. Bischof.

LADIES' INTERNATIONAL READING ROOM.

A fete was held in the Public Hall on Tuesday afternoon and evening in aid of the funds of the Ladies' International Reading Room, and was fairly well attended. In addition to a variety programme several side-shows were introduced for the amusement of the children. Thus there was a fishpond, in charge of Miss Gladys Howard, Miss Frazar and Miss Copmann; an Aunt Sally run by Miss Sharp, Miss B. Sharp, Miss Waddilove and Miss Talbot; a Candy Stall attended by the Misses Merriman, Miss James, Miss Hilaire Moss, and the Misses Lloyd Thomas, all in costume of a Dutch vogue. Tea was dispensed by Mrs. E. S. Booth, Mrs. E. J. Moss, Mrs. N. W. McIvor, and Mrs. Post, assisted by the Misses Miller (2) and the Misses Cary Hall (3). Mrs. John Lincoln Dearing presided at the receipt of custom and was kept very busily employed. The following was the programme:—

Horn-pipe Dance:

Miss Marjorie Abel and Master Carlyle McIvor.
Bijou Orchestra.

Selection—"Jolly Pickaninnies".....*Merten*.
Musical Sketch,
"E Can't take a roise out of oi."
"My word 'ow she could eat."
Mr. G. Gustavus Brady.

Song and Dance,
"Keep off the Grass"
Solo—Miss Lloyd Thomas. Chorus—Misses Muriel Thomas, Hilaire Moss, Dorothy James, May Merriman and Carol Merriman.

Bijou Orchestra.

Selection—"I've got a Feeling for You".....*Horton*.
(In the afternoon, it might be mentioned, the Grand Hotel Band played instead of the Bijou Orchestra.)

One-Act Comedietta:

"The Little Sentinel," by Thomas J. Williams.
Characters.

Capt. Courtington.....*Mr. K. Dodds*.
Mr. Coaxer.....*Mr. H. M. Arnold*.
Sim (a young farmer).....*Mr. C. F. Stephens*.
Letty (a young widow engaged
to May's brother Frank).....*Miss Rogers*.
May—"The Little Sentinel".....*Miss Dinsdale*.

This went very merrily and evoked rounds of applause both afternoon and evening.

SASEHO PRIZE COURT.

On Oct. 18th, a decision was delivered by the Saseho Prize Court as to the German steamer *Lydia*, confiscating the hull and cargo. This steamer was captured on Aug. 13th in the neighbourhood of Okinawa prefecture (Luchu islands) on her way to Petropavlovsk with iron materials, oil, salt, etc.

On the same day the Court concluded the examination of the French steamer *Quandnam* (1,431 gross tons). The decision in this case however, is postponed till Nov. 15th at the request of the vessel's owner. The ship was captured on May 16th, before the battle of the Japan Sea, in the neighbourhood of the Pescadores, Formosa, by the converted cruiser *Bingo Maru*. The charge is that the French steamer was reconnoitring the Japanese naval movements on behalf of the Russians.

THE INTERPORT FESTIVAL.

KOBE BEATS YOKOHAMA AT BASEBALL.

The series of interport baseball matches between Yokohama and Kobe began in 1896 and up till this year Kobe has won 5 and Yokohama 4 of the events. On Friday when the teams met for the tenth year in succession the climatic conditions were perfect, and the Yokohama Cricket-ground has seldom been seen to better advantage. Betting from the outset was heavily in favour of the visitors and as the record below shows, the prophets were for once in a way quite in the right. The game began at half-past two and lasted till three minutes to four and in that time the K.C.C. piled up fourteen runs and the home nine made four. Three was the favourite number. Kobe began with three in the first inning and Yokohama responded with three in the second. After this Kobe made 3 runs apiece in three consecutive innings, and then the over-worked numeral was given a rest. The play of the visitors, though by no means faultless, was much stronger all round than the home team's, their pitcher being decidedly the better man, while we have seen Yokohama do better work during practice games than they showed on Friday, Mollison being far and away their surest fielder.

There was a considerable attendance, a large number of ladies being present, while the bright red uniforms of two members of His Majesty's Royal Marines lent a splash of colour amid the summery frocks which the warm weather allowed to be worn. The band of the U. S. S. *Wisconsin* was in attendance and played an excellent selection of music. After the game tea was served in the Pavilion, Mrs. D. H. Blake and Mrs. W. L. Merriman presiding. The teams lined up as follows:—

Kobe.	Yokohama.
F. E. Barto	B. D. H. Blake.
A. J. Chalfant	B. W. L. Merriman, Capt.
A. T. Hellyer	B. J. M. Mollison.
L. B. Dickie	S. S. C. W. Atkinson.
G. Stephens	P. F. G. Correa.
G. S. Watrous (Capt.) ..	C. C. H. Thorn.
L. E. McChesney	L. F. D. Weed.
J. Kuhn	C. F. P. E. Jenks.
H. M. Nock	R. F. Gonzales.

Kobe won the toss and sent Yokohama in to bat at half-past two o'clock. Thorn, after hitting a foul, put up the next ball which Hellyer, stepping in from third base, held. Atkinson died at first and Blake followed suit, his liner to second not coming off.

Kobe began with Chalfant getting down to first off a hit to the centre field, and a passed ball allowed him to reach second. Dickie got round to second base on a passed ball, and Chalfant reached third, but Hellyer succumbed, putting up a fly to Mollison. McChesney got down to first on a ball which was rather clumsily fielded, and Chalfant got home, followed by Dickie. Barto and Watrous reached first safely, but McChesney was forced off at the plate, on a hit by Stephens. All bases were filled when Nock went in to bat; a passed ball took him to first and Barto got home. Then Nock was forced off first and the side retired.

Y. C. and A. C.	0
K. C. C.	3

Jenks was forced off at first, but Merriman reached the base safely and a hit by Mollison to the right field, which Barto missed, took him to second. He sneaked down to third, and then a hit by Gonzales brought in Merriman and Mollison, Barto perpetrating his second error. A wild pitch from Stephens enabled Gonzales to reach the plate. Then Correa, being missed in the right field, got down to second but Thorn putting up a fly the side retired.

Chalfant was smartly put out at first by a bit of pretty play between Atkinson and Blake, while Dickie was struck out by pitcher. Hellyer took the base on balls, and McChesney died at first.

Y. C. and A. C.	3
K. C. C.	3

Atkinson began with a foul fly, which Hellyer missed, but next ball he was put out at first. Then Blake with a hit to the left field got to first, only to be put out at second by a hit from Weed.

Weed being put out at the same base the side were out.

Barto never got to first but a high throw from Mollison to first base allowed Watrous to reach second, and Stephens took him to third. Nock's fly was missed by pitcher, but Stephens not leaving first the batter was put out. Kuhn took the base on balls, and then Chalfant, with a hit to the right field, brought in two men—Stephens and Nock—and Kuhn moved on to third. A hit by Dickie brought Kuhn home. Hellyer succumbed to a fly and the side retired with three more to their credit.

Y. C. and A. C.	3
K. C. C.	6

Jenks failed to reach first, but Merriman got there safely. Then Mollison put up a fly to the right field which was not refused by Nock, and Gonzales retiring at first, found Merriman left at second, with no addition to the score.

McChesney opened with a hot one which Atkinson stopped smartly, but the batter reached first. Barto went out on strikes, bringing Watrous to bat. He made a sacrifice hit, allowing McChesney to reach the home-plate; then Stephens got down to first and Nock went to bat. A wild throw by the pitcher took Stephens to second, while Nock got to first on balls. A loose ball from pitcher brought Stephens home. Then Thorn, not seeing Nock advancing from third, threw down to first in an attempt to put out Kuhn at that bag. The field yelled but the next moment Kuhn leaving his base was put out at first by Blake and the side were out:—

Y. C. and A. C.	3
K. C. C.	9

Correa reached second and then a bunt enabled Thorn to reach first and brought Correa to third. Atkinson took first on balls. A hit by Blake to the centre field brought in Correa, but Thorn attempting too much was forced off at the plate. Weed went out on strikes, and Jenks followed suit.

A safe hit to centre field took Chalfant to first, while Merriman fumbling a ball, Dickie reached first safely. Hellyer brought home Chalfant, while McChesney brought in Dickie. The errors in the field were very plentiful. Barto got down to first with a hit to centre field, and Hellyer came home, but McChesney was put out at first. Watrous made his base, but Stephens was caught by Weed, and Nock was put out at first.

Y. C. and A. C.	4
K. C. C.	12

Merriman reached first on balls, but Mollison succumbed to a fly, held by Barto. Gonzales went out at first, and then Merriman being forced off second, the side retired again for nothing.

Kuhn got down to first but was forced off second; Chalfant failed to reach first, while Dickie went under at the same place, Gonzales fielding smartly.

Y. C. and A. C.	4
K. C. C.	12

Beginning the seventh inning for Yokohama, Thorn died at first, while Atkinson sent up a fly to centre field which Kuhn held; Blake failing to reach first the side retired.

Hellyer, first missed by Thorn at the Ladies' tent, was held next ball by Mollison at 3rd; then McChesney was held by Blake at 1st; while pitcher put out Barto.

Y. C. and A. C.	4
K. C. C.	12

Weed began by putting up a fly for Barto at first, but Jenks reached the base safely on a hit past short-stop. Merriman took the base on balls. A hit by Mollison forced Merriman off second, but Jenks reached third. Gonzales went to bat and was badly hit on the head with the ball, but he pluckily recovered and went on playing, only to be forced off first from a bunt, Stephens fielding very smartly.

Watrous reached first, but Stephens put up a fly for Atkinson, which was not declined. Then Nock took the base on balls, while a passed ball sent both men a base further on their journey. A bunt by Kuhn took him down safely to first and all bases were full. Chalfant was held by Jenks in the centre field, and then the pitcher

presented Dickie with the base and Watrous walked home. Nock came in from a hit by Hellyer, but McChesney going out at first, nothing more was scored.

Y. C. and A. C.	4
K. C. C.	14

Correa opened the ninth and last inning at six minutes to four. He failed to reach first, and Thorn met with a similar fate. Atkinson going out on strikes the game concluded, leaving Kobe the victors by ten runs.

Score by innings.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Y. C. and A. C.	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0=4
K. C. C.	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	2	0=14

Scorer, Mr. E. Mendelson, Umpires, Messrs. G. Chipman (Kobe), and Mihara (Nobles' School).

KOBE WINS THE BASEBALL MATCH.

The Interport week closed on Saturday when Kobe won the second of the baseball matches by the extraordinary score of 20 runs to 3. The game on the whole was disappointing, though individual men saved it from being altogether a case of "bumble-puppy," and perhaps the least said is criticism about it the better. There were fewer errors than in the first game, Yokohama perpetrating 9 against 13 in the previous match, while Kobe had only 2 errors against 5 the day before. The game was down on the programme to start at 10 o'clock sharp but in accordance with time-honoured Far Eastern sporting traditions it was exactly 10.38 a.m. when Stephens tossed the opening ball of the match. Hoary convention was no doubt honoured, but the patience of spectators who had turned up early in the desperate hope of the game starting on time, was solely taxed.

Thorn, bunting a ball, was put out at first, but Atkinson with a safe liner, got down at his ease. Blake put up a fly, which Kuhn held in the centre field, and Atkinson gradually worked round to third. Weed was presented with his base, but Jenks failing to reach first, the side retired.

Chalfant opened for Kobe with a fly which dropped into Merriman's hands at second, while Dickie died at first, and Hellyer shared a similar fate.

Y. C. and A. C.	0
K. C. C.	0

Merriman went out at first; Mollison fanned out while Gonzales popped one straight at Dickie, which retired the side.

A miss by Atkinson enabled McChesney to reach first, but he was forced off second in attempting a steal. Barto after sending several fouls to the left field, was missed by Merriman and got down to first. A hit past centre field by Watrous took him to first, but Barto was forced off second. Then Stephens went to first and Watrous moved to third. A bunch of errors followed a hit by Nock to the right field and two men ran home—Watrous and Stephens. Kuhn died at first and the side retired.

Y. C. and A. C.	0
K. C. C.	2

Correa and Thorn failed to reach first, but Nock missing Atkinson in the right field this batter got his base. Blake put up a fly, which McChesney held in the centre field, and again Yokohama wrote down nought on the score.

A pretty hit to the centre field took Chalfant to first, while Dickie gained the bag with a liner through short-stop. Then Hellyer brought in Chalfant and Dickie and made a home run for himself with a hit which carried the ball right down the right field almost to the fence. The spectators cheered wildly. McChesney rapped out a safe one for first, he stole second and third, and then a wild throw from catcher enabled him to reach the home plate. Barto made first, and reached second, but Watrous was caught by Atkinson and Stephens was forced off. Barto got home but Kuhn failed to reach first.

Y. C. and A. C.	0
K. C. C.	7

The next inning was very short, neither Weed, Jenks nor Merriman getting down to the first bag. Chalfant took the base on balls, but Dickie died at first. A fly from Hellyer was missed by Merriman, but Mollison put Chalfant out at third. Then McChesney being caught in the right field by Gonzales, Hellyer lost his run.

Y. C. and A. C.	0
K. C. C.	7

Mollison's hit failed to secure him the base; Gonzales was struck out, and Correa never got halfway to first.

Barto made a safe hit and reached his bag; Watrous also got to first, and Stephens followed suit. All bases were now filled. Nock fanned out, and then Kuhn having the base presented him by pitcher Barto walked home.

A bad throw by pitcher to catcher enabled Watrous to reach the home plate, and Dickie brought home Stephens, but Chalfant was forced off second. Hellyer was held by Merriman and the side retired with three more to their credit.

Y. C. and A. C. 0
K. C. C. 10

Thorn got down to first, and Atkinson took him to second, while he stole third. Then Blake sending a fly to the centre field was put out, but Thorn watching the fielding of the ball got home—the first run. Another was soon made. Weed reached first safely while an overthrow and a bad throw in by pitcher enabled Atkinson to get home. Jenks fanned out! and Merriman died at first.

McChesney was smartly put out at first by Merriman, but the stop was costly to the fielder, who dislocated the little finger of his right hand. He had to retire and C. N. Thompson was called in to fill the vacancy. He went to right field, Atkinson to second and Jenks to short stop. Barto bunting to third was put out by smart play by Mollison and Blake, but Watrous made first. Then Stephens with a fly to the centre field, which was missed, brought in Watrous and reached third himself. Nock with his usual luck had the base presented, and Kuhn had a similar gift from the pitcher. A hit by Chalfant to the right field brought in Stephens. Nock and Kuhn but Dickie being put out at first Chalfant lost his run.

Y. C. and A. C. 2
K. C. C. 14

Mollison reached first, Gonzales took him to second and Correa to third; and bases were filled. Then Thorn expired at first. Mollison was forced off at the home plate, while Atkinson failed to reach first, and the side retired without scoring.

Hellyer got down to first and McChesney took him to second on safe hits. Barto brought Hellyer home with a hot one to the left field. After this Mollison put McChesney out at third, while Watrous was forced off at second.

Y. C. and A. C. 2
K. C. C. 15

Atkinson's fly to the right garden was accepted by Nock, Blake was held by McChesney in the left field, and Weed was caught by Kuhn in the centre.

Nock with a fly to the centre reached first, while a bunt by Kuhn secured him his bag. Chalfant brought home Nock with a liner which slid past three fielders in succession. Dickie took the base on balls. Then Hellyer brought in Kuhn and Chalfant, but McChesney succumbed at first. Barto took the base on balls, but Watrous was put out at first and the side stood down.

Y. C. and A. C. 2
K. C. C. 20

Jenks began the ninth inning with a base on balls. Thompson went out and Jenks got down to second; then Thompson went out at first and Jenks moved round to third; after which Mollison brought him home with a three-base hit. Gonzales fanned out, while Correa dying at first the game concluded just as the clocks were striking twelve, noon.

ANALYSIS OF SCORE.

	1st game										2nd game									
	Y. C. AND A. C.										K. C. C.									
	A	R	R	S	H	P	O	A	E		A	R	R	S	H	P	O	A	E	
Thorn	5	0	1	3	1	2				4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Atkinson	1	0	0	1	5	4				4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Blake	4	0	0	12	1	0				4	0	0	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Weed	4	0	0	3	0	1				3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Jenks	4	0	1	0	0	0				3	1	0	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Merriman	2	1	2	2	5	1				4	0	0	7	4	3					
Mollison	4	1	0	2	1	1				4	0	2	2	1	0					
Gonzales	4	1	0	0	0	0				4	0	1	1	0	0					
Correa	4	1	1	1	4	4				4	0	0	1	5	2					
Totals	35	4	7	24	17	13				34	3	7	24	18	9					

	Y. C. AND A. C.										K. C. C.									
	A	R	R	S	H	P	O	A	E		A	R	R	S	H	P	O	A	E	
Chalfant	6	2	2	3	1	0				5	2	3	1	2	1					
Dickie	5	2	1	0	4	0				5	2	1	3	1	0					
Hellyer	5	1	1	1	0	0				6	1	3	0	0	0					
McChesney	6	1	1	0	0	0				6	1	2	2	0	0					
Barto	5	1	1	12	2	2				6	2	3	13	2	0					
Watrous	4	2	2	8	1	0				5	3	2	5	3	1					
Stephens	5	2	1	1	12	2				5	3	2	0	12	0					
Nock	2	2	0	1	0	1				4	2	1	1	0	0					
Kuhn	4	1	3	1	1	0				3	2	1	2	0	0					
Totals	42	14	12	27	21	5				45	20	18	27	20	2					

(Scorer, Mr. H. Mendelson. Umpires, Mr. G. Chipman and Mr. Shijio (Imperial University).)

The teams sat down to lunch under the presidency of Mr. D. H. Blake, Mr. W. L. Merriman being in the vice-chair. There was no speech-making, the oratorical fountains being kept sealed till evening. The menu cards bore these mottoes:—"A fool and his diamond are soon parted"; "Aim at a base and you may put out a star"; "There's many a slip

twixt the bat and the base"; "He who runs may read—and write for the papers."

THE RECORD.

Date.	Where Played	Won By.
1896.—Kobe.	Kobe.	Kobe.
1897.—Yokohama.	Yokohama.	Yokohama.
1898.—Kobe.	Yokohama.	Yokohama.
1899.—Yokohama.	Yokohama.	Yokohama.
1900.—Kobe.	Kobe.	Kobe.
1901.—Yokohama.	Yokohama.	Yokohama.
1902.—Kobe.	Kobe.	Kobe.
1903.—Yokohama.	Kobe.	Kobe.
1904.—Kobe.	Kobe.	Kobe.
1905.—Yokohama.	Kobe.	Kobe.
Kobe	Won 6.....	Lost 4.
Yokohama	4.....	6

"WISCONSIN" V. WASEDA.

In the afternoon the ground was thronged by a deeply interested crowd, who gathered to see a match between the crack team from the U.S.S. Wisconsin and the Waseda University. Unfortunately Waseda was not able to put its proper team into the field and had to play three lads from the Yokohama Commercial School. As a consequence the sailors had it all their own way until the fifth innings, after which careful pitching and smarter in-field play kept them down. The score reads:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
U.S.S. "Wisconsin"	1	5	1	6	1	0	0	1	—	15
Waseda University	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—	4

THE BASEBALL DINNER.

The baseball dinner was given at the Yokohama United Club on Saturday evening, some 46 foreigners gathered under the presidency of Mr. D. H. Blake. The Vice-chairs were filled by Mr. L. S. Hudson and Mr. Chandler Gibbens. This dinner must be written down as one of the happiest functions of the week. From the very beginning matters went along with a hearty swing. The usual toasts were proposed and responded to, all the speeches being distinguished for brevity and most of them illuminated with good stories. In the course of the evening the Chairman presented to Mr. W. L. Merriman the handsome silver cup presented by Mr. de Cuers de Cogolin to the best batter in the Yokohama team—a most popular win. Songs were contributed during the evening by Mr. G. G. Brady, Mr. A. E. Cooper, and Mr. L. S. Hudson.

ANNUAL MISSION MEETING.

The West Japan Presbyterian Mission convened for its twenty first annual meeting at Arima, Thursday, October 5th, and was in session five days. Rev. D. A. Murray, D.D., of Osaka, the retiring moderator, preached a very practical opening sermon from the text, "Ye know not what ye ask," Matt. 20:22. Rev. A. V. Bryan, of Matsuyama, was elected moderator for the ensuing year. The station and personal reports indicated a prosperous state of the work, although the number of baptisms, due undoubtedly to war conditions, was less than for a year or two past. Many members of the Mission reported very interesting work in the hospitals and for the soldiers passing to and fro. Perhaps the most interesting work in this line was that of Rev. J. G. Dunlop, of Fukui, who spent some months in Manchuria as a Y. M. C. A. secretary.

The action of the Council of Cooperating Missions in regard to the scope and method of cooperation, although it provoked some discussion, chiefly in regard to the wording, was finally almost unanimously approved without change of any kind. On Sabbath afternoon, a meeting of prayer for the Synod of the *Nihon Kirisuto Kyokwai*, which was soon to convene, was led by Rev. Dr. Langsdorf, of Hiroshima. The great burden of prayer was for harmony and unity, so that nothing might stand in the way of the advancement of the church and the spread of the gospel. In connection with the Council, it should be noted that Mrs. R. P. Gorbold, of Kyoto, was elected sub-editor of the Council *News* to take the place of Miss Bigelow, who had resigned.

As usual, the location committee had the most serious time, but finally their report was adopted, which located Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Ayres temporarily at Kyoto, Rev. and Mrs. R. P. Gorbold permanently in the same station to ultimately take up a new work among students, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. Y. Jones at Shimonoseki, Miss M. B. M. Cooper temporarily at Kyoto, Miss Janet

M. Johnstone, our new missionary, at Kanazawa, and Miss Lucy I. Mayo at Yamaguchi.

The interesting announcement was made that money had been secured for chapels at Kure and Matsuyama. The first was the gift of the First Church of Williamsport, Pa. The second was the gift of Rev. Dr. Atterbury, of New York City. A promoting committee was appointed to take steps for the celebration of our twenty-fifth anniversary as a separate mission. This celebration is to occur in 1909. Our Mission historian, Rev. G. W. Fulton, of Kanazawa, is preparing a history of the Mission, which will probably be ready in time for the celebration. One item, which will be of interest to some, is the amendment of the rules giving the ladies henceforth full voting powers. Two conference papers, one on "Normal Methods Applied to Teachers' meetings," presented by Miss L. R. Luther, of Kanazawa, and a second on "How to Promote Bible Study among Japanese Christians," by Rev. G. W. Fulton, were very interesting and helpful. The Sabbath sermon, by Rev. R. P. Gorbold, on "The Love of God," John 3:16, was a fresh presentation of that theme.

The wedding of Miss A. L. Foster and Rev. Dr. D. A. Murray, at Kyoto, which immediately followed the annual meeting, was attended by all the members of the Mission present at Arima.

The Mission is to try a new experiment next year by convening Dec. 30th, and thus try to save the fine Fall days for the direct work of evangelization.

YACHTING.

Six yachts started in the race for the 39 Raters and Cruising Class at 1.45 p.m. on Saturday. The wind was very light, from S. E., and before the leading yacht had got half way round the course, the wind failed almost entirely, and did not come up again until after 5 o'clock. *Mary*, *Maid Marion*, *Nina* and *Asagao* completed the course, but the last named was not officially timed, as she was a long way behind her handicap.

	Finish.	Handicap.	Corrected.
<i>Mary</i>	5.43.30	Scratch	5.43.30
<i>Maid Marion</i>	5.52.40	20 mins	5.32.40
<i>Wanderer</i>	Did not start		
<i>Nina</i>	6.11.30	35 mins	5.36.30
<i>Surprise</i>	Gave up		
<i>Asagao</i>	After 6.35, not timed		
<i>Kathleen</i>	Gave up		

The 21 Raters all gave up without getting round the Mandarin Bluff—Tachibana course. None of the "Lark" Class started.

THE SANYO RAILWAY.

The directors of the Sanyo Railway Co. met on Oct. 13th in Osaka. They investigated the accounts for the first half of their financial year, which are to be submitted to the shareholders at a general meeting to be held on Oct. 28th in Kobe. The net profits of the period amounted to yen 1,927,161.054, to which a balance of yen 674,140.429, brought forward from the previous account, was added, making a total of yen 2,601,301.483. From this sum, the following allotments are to be made:—

	Yen.
Reserve	96,400.000
Bonus to employees	12,500.000
Dividends (yen 2 per old share and yen 95% per new share; namely at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum)	1,224,970.000
Special dividends (yen 50 per old share and yen 23.9; namely at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum)	306,190.000
Balance, carried to next account	961,241.483

MR. BATCHELOR'S AINU APPEAL.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of the following on behalf of the appeal made by the Rev. J. Batchelor for the relief of certain Ainu of Yezo:—

	Yen.
Miss S. Ballard	5
Three Little Britons	4
Rev. H. S. Jeffreys	5
Mrs. C. Young	10
Mrs. E. B. S. Edwards	5
Mrs. L. Pollard	5

Original from

TRAINING NOTES.

As the Autumn Meeting of the N. R. C. will be held next month a few notes on the training of the horses may be of interest to some of our readers.

Of the older horses, Hitachi is again in training and shows no sign of the lameness which prevented her competing in the spring. Last Saturday afternoon she was in good form and covered a mile in one minute fifty-five seconds. Kachidoki appears to be well and sound as usual, but is not yet having fast work. May-mie is being hustled along in a manner which must surprise her and covered a mile in 1.56 last Saturday afternoon. Capricieuse is looking in poor condition, but she can go fast for a short distance. Violet has not been on the course lately and doubtless continues to be difficult to train. Olgon gallops strong and fast and may prove a surprise at the meeting. Suma is in excellent condition and is having a quieter training than usual, not being galloped every morning in all weathers. Daylight seems to go well, but is on the fine side.

Of the Spring Griffins seven have put in an appearance again, but three of these stand out ahead of their class—Flash appears to be a little tender on a fore leg, which must be a source of anxiety to her trainer, but the mare travels at a great pace when extended. Hyacinth, renamed Patricia, is a beautiful mare, but requires careful training as she is small in the barrel and therefore cannot afford to lose flesh without the risk of becoming stale.

Dekimas is still anxious to rush round the course, but by skilful riding is compelled to go at a moderate pace and is therefore in splendid condition.

The New Subscription Australian mares, as your readers have been previously informed, are a disappointing lot. A racehorse should be sound in wind and limb, but this batch contains several that make considerable noise when put into a canter and some of the others will certainly not face the starter with any hope of being placed by the judge. Lola is considered by the early morning critics to be the best of the lot, Star and Yahagi travel fast; Dekimasho looks as if she can gallop, but up to the present is not being subjected to the punishing work considered by some trainers so good for griffins. With the exception of Akatsuki and Bess the remainder will have to improve considerably before being worth buying in the Lotteries.

Of the Old China Ponies May-King shows great improvement, but he is an old pony and may not recover his early form. Wakashima will have to improve if he is to beat Coot, who appears to thrive on hard work. C. O. D. is in nice condition and appears to be a handful for his rider. Mark, after a summer at Dzushi, is having a careful preparation on the roads. May-out goes in a promising manner, Bamboo is apparently off colour, last Saturday he did not beat Petit Canard over the three-quarter mile, perhaps his rider did not try. The Miller looks well and is going strong. Gulyasch, it is rumoured, is seriously ill, this is very unfortunate for his owner; the pony looked like a good purchase.

The New China Griffins gave general satisfaction on arrival, but now, all the ponies having been galloped, it is apparent that some will not be of much use for racing and three or four are several pounds ahead of the others. Perhaps at the moment Voltigeur is the best over a mile and Finasseur over five-eighths. Haruna should be a good pony over a short distance. Daijobu might prove to be good: he is credited with being fast. A very good pony is Æolus and perhaps Toyo may have one or two in his stable which he will produce later on.

Of the three lately Imported China Ponies The Spirit is promising but intermediate and the ones belonging to Captain Leader are not so good.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. G. Syme Thomson, on behalf of Messrs. Dodwell & Company, Ltd., has handed the sum of *yen* 500 to the Naval Department to be applied to the relief of the survivors by the *Mikasa* disaster.

The death is announced of Baron Inverclyde, Chairman of the Cunard Steamship Co.

Rear-Admiral Nashiba and Captain Nakajima arrived at Kure on Oct. 18th from Dairen.

Surgeon-General Sato left Hiroshima on Oct. 18th for Manchuria to inspect sanitary arrangements.

According to a Hongkong native paper the importation of opium into Australia has been prohibited.

The Yokohama branch of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank will be opened for business on November 1st.

The *Nagasaki Press* reports the death of Mr. E. W. H. Smith, one of the oldest foreign residents of Nagasaki.

Mr. Vaughan Morgan, the proprietor of "Who's Who," has been elected the new Lord Mayor of London.

Rear Admiral Wharton (retired) has died at Capetown. Deceased was one of the British Association members.

Mr. M. Shimidzu, a member of the Lower House, died on Oct. 18th from apoplexy on his way from the Atsuta Shrine to Nagoya.

Mr. W. J. Kenny, British Consul-General at Manila, and dean of the consular corps there, has left the Philippines homeward bound on leave.

The draft of the budget for the next year has already been submitted to the Cabinet. The discussion of the accounts will be commenced on Oct. 20th.

Shooting in the Interport Rifle match by the Hongkong team resulted this year in scores of 304 at 200 yards; 319 at 500 yards; and 3000 at 60 yards. Total 923.

According to latest reports from New York, the Columbia University, on Sept. 27th, conferred the degree of Doctor of Law on Count Witte and Baron Komura.

Colonel K. Oi, a military attaché of the Japanese Legation in Berlin was appointed on Oct. 18th a commissioner to receive the Japanese prisoners from Russia.

It is reported by a Shanghai telegram that the negotiations between Germany and China for revising the commercial convention will be concluded at the end of this month.

At 9.09 a.m. on Oct. 19th, a rather severe of earthquake shock was felt in Yokohama. The duration was one minute and thirteen seconds, the direction being S.S.W. and N.N.E.

Captain Tyrwhitt has been appointed Commodore of the *Renown*, which takes the Prince and Princess of Wales to India, and the Reverend Mr. Tyrwhitt has been appointed Chaplain.

It is said by the Japanese newspapers that Major-General Dessino, the Russian agent at Shanghai, has been appointed by his Government as a commissioner to take delivery of the prisoners in Japan.

During September the export of tea to America totalled 84,620 *kin* to San Francisco, 1,487,998 *kin* to New York, 751,744 *kin* to Canada, 1910,442 *kin* to Chicago and 76,156 *kin* to the Pacific coast.

According to M. Pokotiloff who called at Nagasaki on Oct. 8th on his way to Peking, says a correspondent of the *Asahi*, the Russian Government will establish consulates at Dairen, Mukden and Liaoyang.

Baron Komura sent a telegram on Oct. 18th to President Roosevelt thanking him for kindness shown in that country. Subsequently the President by telegram congratulated the Baron on his safe arrival in Japan.

The Ministers for the Army and Navy issued a notification on Oct. 18th to the Commanders-in-

Chief of various Divisions and the superintendents of prisoners' detention houses that the Russians must be treated with respect according to their ranks.

The *Jiji* reports that a certain Army Division now organized has been ordered to Korea, Liaotung and Manchuria. A telegram from Hiroshima to the same paper says that the 13th Division left there on Oct. 18th for the front. This Division was not known before the war.

A freight train collided on the night of Oct. 17th at Kodzu with an empty passenger train with the result that five carriages of the latter were overturned and its locomotive was damaged. Fortunately no person was injured. The cause is reported to be the negligence of a pointsman.

On the morning of Oct. 17th, four workmen who were engaged on the British steamer *Indra-sanha* in the Yokohama Dock, fell from a scaffold about twenty feet in height owing to the breaking of a rope. They sustained severe injuries. They were removed to the Juzen Hospital on Noge Hill.

Vice-Admiral Samejima, Commander of the Saseho Naval Station, is expected to arrive today, Oct., 20th, in Tokyo, to meet Admiral Togo who will arrive before noon the same day at Yokosuka from Ise bay. Vice-Admiral Arima, Commander of the Kure Naval Station, left on the night of Oct. 18th for Tokyo.

Mr Wm. J. Bryan, the celebrated American orator and statesman, will speak on Sunday, the twenty-second, at five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Young Men's Christian Association, Kanda. Admission will be by tickets which may be obtained free before the date at either the Y.M.C.A. or the Matsumoto Organ Co., 3 Ginza, Shichome.

The Japanese Consul at Yingkow wired on Oct. 14th to the Foreign Office that a case of plague had appeared on the 11th and proved fatal. The victim was a Japanese woman. Communications between that place and the rest of Manchuria was interrupted, and the transportation of merchandise by the River Liao was prohibited.

Commissioner Railton of the International Headquarters of the Salvation Army, who is at present visiting Japan on a tour of inspection, has conducted a number of large and successful meetings in Tokyo and the Provinces. He is to take the morning service at the Union Church and the evening service at the Van Schaick Hall on Sunday next the 22nd inst; and will also conduct the 10th Anniversary of the Salvation Army work in Japan on Saturday the 28th at the Central Tabernacle, Hongo, Tokyo.

A Saseho telegram says that the German steamers *M. Sturze* (1,582 tons) and *Hans Wagner* (1,596 tons), which were captured on Oct. 10th in the neighbourhood of Cholyong, Korea, and Mishima respectively, have been brought to Saseho. They carry iron material and food stuffs for Vladivostok. An Otaru telegram reports that the American steamer *Centennial* (2,200 tons), which was captured by the converted cruiser *Yawata* in Soya Strait, left on October 14th for Yokosuka in order to undergo examination. After arrival the crew, consisting of thirty-eight in all, will be released in Yokohama.

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan on the one part, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias on the other part, animated by the desire to restore the blessings of peace to Their countries and peoples, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Peace, and have, for this purpose, named Their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say;

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan: His Excellency Baron Komura Jutarō, Jusammī, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, His Minister for Foreign Affairs, and His Excellency M. Takahira Kogorō, Jusammī, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias

His Excellency M. Serge Witte, His Secretary of State and President of the Committee of Ministers of the Empire of Russia, and

His Excellency Baron Roman Rosen, Master of the Imperial Court of Russia and His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America;

Who, after having exchanged their full powers which were found to be in good and due form, have concluded the following Articles:

Art. I.—There shall henceforth be peace and amity between Their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of all the Russias and between Their respective States and subjects.

Art. II.—The Imperial Russian Government, acknowledging that Japan possesses in Corea paramount political, military and economical interests, engage neither to obstruct nor interfere with the measures of guidance, protection and control which the Imperial Government of Japan may find it necessary to take in Corea.

It is understood that Russian subjects in Corea shall be treated exactly in the same manner as the subjects or citizens of other foreign Powers, that is to say, they shall be placed on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

It is also agreed that, in order to avoid all cause of misunderstanding, the two High Contracting Parties will abstain, on the Russo-Corean frontier, from taking any military measure which may menace the security of Russian or Corean territory.

Art. III.—Japan and Russia mutually engage:

1. To evacuate completely and simultaneously Manchuria except the territory affected by the lease of the Liao-tung Peninsula, in conformity with the provisions of additional Article I annexed to this Treaty; and

2. To restore entirely and completely to the exclusive administration of China all portions of Manchuria now in the occupation or under the control of the Japanese or Russian troops, with the exception of the territory above mentioned.

The Imperial Government of Russia declare that they have not in Manchuria any territorial advantages or preferential or exclusive concessions in impairment of Chinese sovereignty or inconsistent with the principle of equal opportunity.

Art. IV.—Japan and Russia reciprocally engage not to obstruct any general measures common to all countries, which China may take for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria.

Art. V.—The Imperial Russian Government transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan, with the consent of the Government of China, the lease of Port Arthur, Talien and adjacent territory and territorial waters and all rights, privileges and concessions connected with or forming part of such lease and they also transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan all public works and properties in the territory affected by the above mentioned lease.

The two High Contracting Parties mutually engage to obtain the consent of the Chinese Government mentioned in the foregoing stipulation.

The Imperial Government of Japan on their part undertake that the proprietary rights of Russian subjects in the territory above referred to shall be perfectly respected.

Art. VI.—The Imperial Russian Government engage to transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan, without compensation and with the consent of the Chinese Government, the railway between Chang-chun (Kuan-cheng-si) and Port Arthur and all its branches, together with all rights, privileges and properties appertaining thereto in that region, as well as coal mines in the said region belonging to or worked for the benefit of the railway.

The two High Contracting Parties mutually engage to obtain the consent of the Government of China mentioned in the foregoing stipulation.

Art. VII.—Japan and Russia engage to exploit their respective railways in Manchuria exclusively for commercial and industrial purposes and in no wise for strategic purposes.

It is understood that that restriction does not apply to the railway in the territory affected by the lease of the Liao-tung Peninsula.

Art. VIII.—The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia, with a view to promote and facilitate intercourse and traffic, will, as soon as possible, conclude a separate convention for the regulation of their connecting railway service in Manchuria.

Art. IX.—The Imperial Russian Government cede to the Imperial Government of Japan in perpetuity and full sovereignty, the southern portion of the Island of Saghalien and all islands adjacent thereto, and all public works and properties thereon. The fiftieth degree of north latitude is adopted as the northern boundary of the ceded territory. The exact alignment of such territory shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of additional Article II. annexed to this Treaty.

Japan and Russia mutually agree not to construct in their respective possessions on the Island of Saghalien or the adjacent islands, any fortifications or

other similar military works. They also respectively engage not to take any military measures which may impede the free navigation of the Straits of La Perouse and Tartary.

Art. X.—It is reserved to the Russian subjects inhabitants of the territory ceded to Japan, to sell their real property and retire to their country; but, if they prefer to remain in the ceded territory, they will be maintained and protected in the full exercise of their industries and rights of property, on condition of submitting to Japanese laws and jurisdiction. Japan shall have full liberty to withdraw the right of residence in, or to deport from, such territory, any inhabitants who labour under political or administrative disability. She engages, however, that the proprietary rights of such inhabitants shall be fully respected.

Art. XI.—Russia engages to arrange with Japan for granting to Japanese subjects rights of fishery along the coasts of the Russian possessions in the Japan, Okhotsk and Behring Seas.

It is agreed that the foregoing engagement shall not affect rights already belonging to Russian or foreign subjects in those regions.

Art. XII.—The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and Russia having been annulled by the war, the Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia engage to adopt as the basis of their commercial relations, pending the conclusion of a new treaty of commerce and navigation on the basis of the Treaty which was in force previous to the present war, the system of reciprocal treatment on the footing of the most favoured nation, in which are included import and export duties, customs formalities, transit and tonnage dues, and the admission and treatment of the agents, subjects and vessels of one country in the territories of the other.

Art. XIII.—As soon as possible after the present Treaty comes into force, all prisoners of war shall be reciprocally restored. The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia shall each appoint a special Commissioner to take charge of prisoners. All prisoners in the hands of one Government shall be delivered to and received by the Commissioner of the other Government or by his duly authorized representative, in such convenient numbers and at such convenient ports of the delivering State as such delivering State shall notify in advance to the Commissioner of the receiving State.

The Governments of Japan and Russia shall present to each other, as soon as possible after the delivery of prisoners has been completed, a statement of the direct expenditures respectively incurred by them for the care and maintenance of prisoners from date of capture or surrender up to the time of death or delivery. Russia engages to repay to Japan, as soon as possible after the exchange of the statements as above provided, the difference between the actual amount so expended by Japan and the actual amount similarly disbursed by Russia.

Art. XIV.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by Their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of all the Russias. Such ratification shall, with as little delay as possible and in any case not later than fifty days from the date of the signature of the Treaty, be announced to the Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia respectively through the French Minister in Tokyo and the Ambassador of the United States in Saint-Petersburg and from the date of the later of such announcements this Treaty shall in all its parts come into full force.

The formal exchange of the ratifications shall take place at Washington as soon as possible.

Art. XV.—The present Treaty shall be signed in duplicate in both the English and French languages. The texts are in absolute conformity, but in case of discrepancy in interpretation, the French text shall prevail.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed their seals to the present Treaty of Peace.

Done at Portsmouth (New Hampshire) this fifth day of the ninth month of the thirty-eighth year of Meiji, corresponding to the twenty-third day of August (fifth September) one thousand nine hundred and five.

(Signed) SERGE WITTE.
(Signed) ROSEN.
(Signed) JUTARO KOMURA.
(Signed) K. TAKAHIRA.

In conformity with the provisions of Articles III and IX of the Treaty of Peace between Japan and Russia of this date, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have concluded the following additional Article:

I. to Article III.—The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia mutually engage to commence the withdrawal of their military forces from the territory of Manchuria simultaneously and immediately after the Treaty of Peace comes into operation, and within a period of eighteen months from that date, the Armies of the two countries shall be completely withdrawn from Manchuria except from the leased territory of the Liao-tung Peninsula.

The forces of the two countries occupying the front positions shall be first withdrawn,

The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right to maintain guards to protect their respective railway lines in Manchuria. The number of such guards shall not exceed fifteen per kilometre and within that maximum number, the Commanders of the Japanese and Russian Armies shall, by common accord, fix the number of such guards to be employed, as small as possible having in view the actual requirements.

The Commanders of the Japanese and Russian forces in Manchuria shall agree upon the details of the evacuation in conformity with the above principles, and shall take by common accord the measures necessary to carry out the evacuation as soon as possible and in any case not later than the period of eighteen months.

II. to Art. IX.—As soon as possible after the present Treaty comes into force, a Commission of Delimitation, composed of an equal number of members to be appointed respectively by the two High Contracting Parties, shall on the spot, mark in a permanent manner the exact boundary between the Japanese and Russian possessions on the Island of Saghalien. The Commission shall be bound, so far as topographical considerations permit, to follow the fiftieth parallel of north latitude as the boundary line, and in case any deflections from that line at any points are found to be necessary, compensation will be made by correlative deflections at other points. It shall also be the duty of the said Commission to prepare a list and description of the adjacent islands included in the cession and finally the Commission shall prepare and sign maps showing the boundaries of the ceded territory. The work of the Commission shall be subject to the approval of the High Contracting Parties.

The foregoing additional Articles are to be considered as ratified with the ratification of the Treaty of Peace to which they are annexed.

Portsmouth, the 5th day, 9th month, 38th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 23rd August, 1905.

(Signed) SERGE WITTE. (Signed) J. KOMURA.
(Signed) ROSEN. (Signed) K. TAKAHIRA.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In the *Japan Weekly Mail* of Aug. 10th, on page 201, is given the text of the legal decision in the case of Jean Lemarchal vs. Ryu-jo-Ken, with the reasons therefor. When I read it, it struck me as a particularly interesting and important case, and I fully expected that it would attract a great deal of public notice. As nothing has appeared in regard to it since that time, I begin to think I must have misunderstood the matter. If I may, I will briefly state my queries and if it is not asking too much I should be glad to have you point out in what respects I am wrong.

The details that appear in the article are scanty, but they seem to show that a lot of ground at 185 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, was held under right of perpetual lease by the Catholic Mission, not directly, but in the name of Jean N. Guerin. Previous to Aug. 2nd, 1899, (shortly after the new treaties went into effect) the Mission seems to have held it directly. Technically this land was sold by the Catholic Mission to Jean N. Guerin on Aug. 2, 1899, although in reality all parties conceded that it remained mission property. But a bona fide transfer seems to be that of Oct. 6, 1904, to Jean Lemarchal.

In the meantime, by some process not explained, a Chinese, Ryu-jo-ken, obtained occupancy of the land, and erected on it buildings of considerable value. For the sake of disposing this intruder suit was brought by the registered owners of the lease, but the suit was dismissed, on the ground that the Catholic Mission was not a juridical person under Japanese law, and could not perform the legal act of transferring property rights.

The points where I am unable to follow the reasoning of the court, probably through lack of experience in such matters, are as follows:—

(1) The court seems to concede to the Catholic Mission the right to hold the perpetual lease, but denies its competence to transfer the same. The words of the court are as follows:—"It is quite proper to recognize that during 1903 the person entitled to the right of perpetual lease in question was La Mission Catholique de Japon. The said mission cannot be admitted as having a personality under the Japanese law. This being so, it of course could not have transferred the right held by it."

This seems very puzzling. How can a body legally competent to hold a property right be incompetent to transfer it?

(2) The court declares that there are no special provisions in the Franco-Japanese treaty which recognize the Mission as a juridical person. I have not examined the treaty in question, but the manifest

Original from

intention of every one of the treaties which went into effect in 1899 is to guarantee to all the property holders an undisturbed continuance of their rights. As it is unquestionable that previous to 1899 they enjoyed the right to transfer the perpetual leases, does not this imply their right to do so subsequently, and to be recognized as a juridical person to whatever extent may be necessary? If there are no laws to give effect to this guarantee, does not an obligation rest upon the Japanese Government to provide such laws?

There is considerable property held by foreign missionary bodies under the perpetual lease arrangement. If this decision correctly represents the law this property is all in danger. To be sure, so long as the mission holds, and occupies it, no question is likely to arise, but often it is desirable to let such land or buildings. In such a case a defaulting tenant could not only not be sued, but could not even be evicted. He would become *de facto* owner by the simple process of refusing to pay rent and refusing to get out.

This danger applies equally to such leases as are held openly in the name of a mission and to such as are held in the names of individuals, so long as it is admitted that they hold it in trust.

It may be said that the remedy is simple. Let the missions organize under Japanese law and have the property transferred to such new juridical person. But although this can be done by surrendering the lease and making a new registration, it seems in the first place unfair to force the owners of such leases to this course, when their rights were understood to be fully safe-guarded by treaty. Besides this, it is extremely expensive. I had recently occasion to inquire what would be the cost of transferring a piece of property of 3,500 *tsubo*, and was informed by the court that the fee would be six thousand *yen*!

If I have misunderstood the bearing of this decision, I shall be glad to be set right. If I interpret it correctly, I wish to call the attention of all mission property holders to the serious nature of the situation thus created.

Very sincerely yours,

ALBERTUS PIETERS.

STUDYING THE CHINESE CHARACTERS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—There have lately appeared in the columns of the *Mail*, two letters on the subject of "Studying the Chinese Characters." In the first letter "A Missionary" has very generously explained for the benefit of fellow students the excellent method which he has followed in his study of the Japanese script. I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my hearty thanks to "A Missionary" for his valuable suggestions.

With regard to the second letter signed "Henry Scott Jefferys" I must confess to being considerably at a loss. He says first of all that "the study of the Chinese characters is almost if not quite as useless as card-playing or chess." "For after all" he continues "what is the market price for such knowledge?" "We must compete with Orientals, etc." He then goes on to advocate some method of acquiring a knowledge of Chinese characters, incidentally as it were by studying or using the "gospels" in English and Japanese. He also states that he was able to spell his way through much of a classical Chinese new testament, by which one would infer either that he had himself previously studied the Chinese characters, or else that by reading the gospels he acquired his knowledge in some occult or "Pentecostal" manner.

To put it in another way, one might as well say to a Japanese that it is no use to take the trouble to learn the alphabet in English. It would be much better to take a copy of the New Testament and start to read it for the benefit of all and sundry, without bothering about the A. B. C. "For after all he would have to compete with" *Occidentals* "who have inherited abilities for untold generations, and who have daily and hourly practical use with eye and hand for what they know."

"What is the market price for such knowledge?" And what—one may also ask—is the market price for gospel knowledge?

As to whether or not it is worth while for missionaries or other foreigners in Japan to attempt to master the Japanese script (which the early Jesuit missionaries stated—and which later students have perhaps also felt inclined to believe—was unquestionably an invention of the devil)—that is another question altogether.

If it is not worth while, then neither the "card method" nor the "gospel method" is worth considering. If it is worth while, then there can be no doubt in the mind of anyone who has tried both, that the method followed by "A Missionary" is the best if not the only effective one. Of course, and by all means, while studying the characters it is well to read as much as one can find time in. If one can kill two birds with the same stone and teach and learn at the same time, so much the better.

In conclusion I would say that as a student of Japanese who has tried many ways, I would advise beginners to follow the method so clearly explained by "A Missionary" with one exception that it would be better for them also to learn to write. And while learning the characters in this systematic manner to also read whatever they can—Gospels, newspapers, street signs, "extras," advertisements, articles of clothing, cotton handkerchiefs, door-plates, bottles, pill-boxes,—everything!

Yours respectfully,

A MAN IN THE STREET.

October, 7th, 1905.

THE PEACE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The following enthusiastic message from my brother is, I think, interesting as showing the sentiments aroused in the mind of a Londoner on hearing of the terms of Peace:

"Sincere congratulations to your noble country. Japan, though non-Christian, has afforded the most wonderful exposition of the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount that the world has known. She has been great in her victories, greater in her forbearing peace."

I am, your obedient servant,

C. H. B. W.

Osaka, October 13th, 1905.

BRITISH SAILORS AT KOBE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The British sailor is proverbially a thirsty being, and the naval authorities find it necessary to take strict measures to restrain his propensities. He is allowed to take no liquor with him on board ship, and sailors returning from shore leave are searched by marines lest they should smuggle in some liquor; but these same marines are on shore often the worst offenders. In Kobe it was said, "the men in red coats were the worst." When beer and *sake* flow like water, as they did in Kobe when the sailors were entertained by the city, it is no wonder that it was estimated that half of the men were in a state of intoxication. One intoxicated man yelling, "Banzai! Banzai!" or "I want a place to *slope*," naturally attracts more attention than half a dozen sober ones walking or riding with their student guides; but, allowing for all exaggeration, there were a great many men who were more or less intoxicated. Moreover, it is said that the conduct of those who were served with champagne, and entertained by *geisha*, was not above reproach.

No city in England would provide free liquor for seamen of any country, and no city there would provide students to act as guides for foreign sailors as the city of Kobe did, and as Yokohama and Tokyo doubtless did. The students and the sober sailors in Kobe derived pleasure and profit from one another; but many students were, like the sober sailors, disgusted with the ways of the intoxicated men, and were crying out against the mistaken kindness of the city authorities. If the people of Tokyo want to bring punishment on the policemen, and to add to the demoralization of the students, they can best do so by providing a practically unlimited amount of liquor for their sailor guests. For the sake of the students and the young people, and for the sake of the true pleasure of the guests, one who is interested in students would plead that only such refreshments be given as will harm no one, and of which all the guests can partake alike. To limit the amount of liquor is possible only by putting the limit at zero; and, though to do so may be a departure from an old custom that has already lived too long, it is to be hoped that the change will be justified by the peculiar relation which our students have to the guests; not to speak of other equally good reasons. From sober men the students will learn much of value; and if all the men were sober, this pleasant intercourse would do much to cement the alliance we are celebrating.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

A TEACHER OF JAPANESE STUDENTS.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON IN TOKYO.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The recent visit of the officers and men of the British Squadron in Tokyo was a significant event in many respects, especially because it emphasized the new Anglo-Japanese Alliance and expressed in sociability and sentiment what the treaty put down in formal black and white. But the visit was marred by events which made the cheeks of many blush for the good name of Great Britain and of Anglo-Saxons. It is most unfortunate that so many beer-halls had such prominent and alluring booths; that dancing-girls were added to the ordinary attractions of such places; and that courtesans were allowed publicly to promenade with British officers and sailors. It is a sad commentary on the reputation of the visitors that such accompaniments were deemed necessary by the Japanese for the entertainment of their guests. It would not have been strange if such things had been privately sought out by those whose tastes lie in these directions; but it was shameful to have such things publicly and officially provided. It was sadly ludicrous that a hospital tent with its corps of nurses was utilized for the care of intoxicated men; and that the coolies and nurses had to be often despatched to the beer halls with litters to carry off the dead drunk men. It was a disgrace to Japan to offer such means of entertainment; but to indulge in such drunkenness and debauchery was a greater disgrace to Great Britain's Christian civilization.

Those who have the moral interests of Great Britain, Japan and the United States at heart deeply regret that an important historical event like that should have been marred by such disgraceful scenes.

Respectfully yours,

ERNEST W. CLEMENT.

Tokyo, October 15.

[*Geisha* are not courtesans.—ED. J.M.]

TOKYO'S WELCOME.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—It has been pathetic during the last few days to see the way in which the humblest Japanese house has tried to join in the welcome to the British sailors, but the Tokyo Municipality disgraced itself when it showed such want of resources as to have to call in *geisha*. The name of Japan is too much connected with *geisha* already; surely it was unnecessary to parade *geisha* in the Hibiya Park.

The Japanese mean well but it has been but a poor token of friendship for the British Navy to call in *geisha* to make the bluejackets play the fool.

If any further festivities are contemplated I would suggest that sailors always enjoy the company of children. If the Hibiya Park was filled with gaily dressed Japanese children accompanied by their mothers, and the sailors invited to amuse them, I feel sure both children and sailors could amuse themselves without the help of the *geisha* of the Municipality. The English residents might also be invited to help to make the thing go.

A FRIEND TO THE SAILORS.

Tokyo, October 16th, 1905.

CYPHER TELEGRAMS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Will you kindly allow space in your paper for the following announcement.

I have the honor of informing the public that the 5th ordinance promulgated by the Department of Communications in February last year has been abrogated, in consequence of which cypher telegrams are no longer in need of being inspected when dispatched abroad.

I am, yours respectfully, Y. ODANI.

Superintendent, Telegraph Department.

Imperial Post Office, Yokohama.

Yokohama, October 17th 1905.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE IN KOREA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Many foreigners writing and speaking of Japan's position in Korea have proceeded on the assumption that Japan is striving to absorb the peninsula, or to goad the natives into retaliating, so that they may have an excuse for sending an army here and so seize the country outright. May there not, however, be another theory at least just as probable, one which suits the facts much better, and one more in accord with the record Japan has made for herself since she threw off her old aloofness and entered the comity of the nations? The theory is that Japan does not wish to seize or absorb Korea, that she is not striving to take away her independence, but only wishes to make sure that no other Power obtains a stronger foothold than herself in this country, and also aims at reforming the administration, not by upsetting and displacing the native government, but through that government, and so by degrees to build up a firm and stable rule in Korea which will bring to her in time the same measure of the benefits of Western civilization which Japan is conscious of enjoying herself. This is the theory; let us consider the circumstances of the country and especially of the doings of the Japanese in relation to it.

Everyone knows the paramount importance which Japan attaches to the maintenance of Korea as an independent buffer State, or, if she cannot stand upright by herself, ruling with vigour and sincerity in internal unity, and resisting the intrusion and ag-

gression of other nations for possible belligerent purposes then Japan feels, as she has always felt, that she must hold the first place in Korea, and that to do so is absolutely necessary for the continuance of her own national existence. The Korean Government is very corrupt; among the epithets used to express the degree the most common is "the Augean Stables." No other is strong enough, perhaps, and none can deny that as matters are at present the Koreans are powerless, to prevent in any way foreign intrusion and aggression, so Japan means to be first. Granted that, however, what is to be her attitude towards this country? The Koreans themselves only long to be left alone; they are quite content with things as they are, and have always been, so that to purge the country of its corruption, where it permeates the whole mass of the nation through and through, to change this whole tendency without destroying the present government, is very difficult, for it is always more easy to pull down a house when its foundations are rotten, than to leave the house intact and yet repair it thoroughly. It would be easy for Japan to take Korea altogether, to sweep away the local government, and to rule herself, more especially now that she has driven Russia back, and England has given her a free hand, and promised support, so that no other Power is likely to interfere, but we do not believe that Japan does want Korea as a dependency to herself, she only intends that Korea remains quite independent of any other country.

Now let us consider the charges brought against the Japanese Government in particular cases, and first the taking over of tracts of land for military purposes. It will be remembered that in February, 1904, just after the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, when, though Japan had won a preliminary success there was no special reason why Korea should allow herself to make an agreement against her will, and unfavourable to her own interests, she made a treaty with Japan, according to Article 3 of which she agreed to give to Japan certain lands for military purposes, such, that is, as Japan should afterwards require for quartering troops, on which to build barracks, store houses, etc., and for drill. In June, 1904, the land which would probably be wanted was decided on, and the people living there were warned not to buy or sell any of the houses or other property as the land would probably be required by the Japanese, and in June 1905, three tracts were definitely agreed on, one outside the South Gate of Seoul, one at Pyongyang, and the third at Wiju. Doubts have publicly been cast on Japan's sincerity in this matter, it being questioned whether these places are for military needs at all; and it is contended that the amount of land is too great (three miles square), but it must be remembered that the number of troops in each depot will be large, and also that if all this land is not required the surplus will be returned, and the present holders not be caused to move at all. Japan wisely, it seems, named an amount which would be ample for her needs and if less is afterwards required no harm is done, but if little had been taken at first and more found necessary later much loss would be caused, for the price of the land would at once rise as soon as it became known that a large body of troops was to be stationed there. It is also asked why the particular tract outside the South Gate was chosen, but anyone looking at the situation should be able to answer that question, for one cannot help being struck by its suitability as a military base. It fronts on the river, up which small boats can come from Chemulpo, it touches the railway, and it lies well outside the city. On the other hand that particular tract is the market garden for Seoul, which makes the inconvenience of having it taken very great, and it is a pity that those who live there should have to seek dwellings elsewhere; but when does any nation allow the convenience of individuals, even its own citizens, to stand in the way of any public improvement or necessity, especially where military matters are concerned. The Japanese authorities have tried to cause the people as little trouble as possible under the circumstances, for in June when the lands were taken the Japanese gave the Korean Government yen 200,000 to be used as compensation and as it was feared that the native officials might detain some of it in passing, the money was deposited in a bank at interest, to be paid out by the Japanese directly to the people to be compensated, and the Government department concerned was asked to inform its nationals that the land was now required, and that they would have to move gradually as need arose, and that compensation would be paid. Through some mistake the people were informed that they must all move at once, and that the money would be paid afterwards, but the householders, distrusting the Government from past experience, fearing that the amount of compensation would be too small (as indeed it seems to be), and feeling that if they moved before the money was paid the hope of receiving any at all would be very remote, asked for the settlement of their claims first. When told that the amount could only be adjudged gradually and the claims paid one at a time, a mob went to

the Home Office to protest, and when the people assumed a threatening attitude the officials were frightened (the Minister had already made himself scarce) and called in the Japanese gendarmes, who dispersed the crowd. Afterwards it was explained that it was not necessary for all to move together (a thing which should have been done at the beginning) but only those who lived on the line of a roadway, which has to be constructed first, and the others would only have to move by degrees as the land was needed for the buildings, and some might not be turned off at all—it depended on the military outlook in the future and the number of troops which Japan deems it necessary to station in Korea. In regard to the amount of compensation, it was the first intention to pay a certain sum to each property-holder but on second consideration such an arbitrary and secret method of settling the matter off hand appeared unwise so a commission of Japanese and Korean officials (three Japanese and two Koreans we understand) has been appointed to consider each case and the amount of compensation to be paid, and the adjudgment and payment of claims is now proceeding regularly. It might, however, have been wise, and made for the removal of much ill-feeling had Japan invited an unbiased foreign member, English or American, to sit on the commission, and also it may not be out of place here to mention the British plan which is followed in India in the case of all forced sales, viz:—the amount of compensation is decided by the commission, to this to per cent., in added, and the whole sum paid to the property holder. In Korea's case the same system might be adopted without prejudice to Japan and with greater justice to those who are deprived of their homes, for however fair the commission may be in estimating the actual value of houses, land, standing crops and graves (all of which have to be taken into account) still there must be a certain loss and great inconvenience in having to move and find a new dwelling place elsewhere, and the 10 per cent., extra might reasonably be allowed to cover that. The houses in the part concerned are all similar in construction, and the amount allowed for them is yen 17.00 a *kang* (8 feet square) for tiled, and yen 10.00 a *kang* for thatched houses (fields, crops, and graves have to be considered separately, of course) and the owners are permitted to remove or sell the materials of which the houses are made (which do not depreciate with use as is the case in foreign or Japanese buildings), so though the inconvenience of moving is great, and the loss from having to seek a new holding elsewhere is considerable, still the amount paid seems to be just about the actual value. But it must also be borne in mind that the stationing of a large body of troops in any district will at once benefit the people living in the neighbourhood by giving work, and becoming a market for farm produce of all kinds, just as the settlement of foreigners at such places as Chemulpo has become a material benefit to the natives,—indeed it is often the sole reason of the existing native town, and China and Japan supply instances of the same thing. Of course one can hardly expect the Koreans to realize this economic point yet; they are apt to be like the people of some places in Japan, and even in England, perhaps also the older districts of America, who opposed the introduction of the railway, did not want it to pass through their town, and so came near to ruining themselves by causing the line to be laid at a distance.

Another matter which has caused ill-feeling, criticism, and distrust is the local currency. In old days the coinage was in the hands of the Home Office, and the officials thought they could make great gains by issuing, *ad lib.* 5 sen nickel coins at 1 sen each, and so flooded the country with a currency far beyond its needs (and this process was, of course, nobly assisted by counterfeiters, many of them Japanese). As these nickels were a standard coin and not merely subsidiary they depreciated badly, so the Japanese, knowing that a stable monetary system is a prime necessity in any country, resolved to call in the old nickels, and to replace them with a new nickel, silver, and paper currency which is to be subsidiary, and have a proper gold reserve behind it. Accordingly in June notice was given that the old nickels were to be replaced and would be exchanged on a fixed date in August at 2 to 1. Many merchants seeing a capital opportunity of making money bought up the old nickels at less than 2 to 1, and stored them away. Then when the date for uttering the new coinage arrived it was found that it was not ready, so notice had to be given that only a limited amount could be exchanged at a time, and consequently as so much of the old coinage was shut up and the new not at once available, the money market was very tight for some time, and the distress caused considerable trouble. One may, possibly, criticize the financial adviser for an error in judgement which an official should not make, but that is all. Japan will, we may be sure, do her best to prevent the counterfeiting of Korean money, but a certain amount is sure to go on as is the case in all countries.

Another trouble which caused a little difficulty was the salaries of native teachers. Hitherto these officials of the Department of Education have been receiving 30 Korean dollars a month, which is equal to yen 15.90, the same sum as the officials of the other departments, and lately in pursuance of a regular policy, the officials in the various departments have had their salaries doubled, i.e., they now receive yen 30 a month instead of yen 15 as heretofore. The teachers, however, have only been advanced to yen 20, a substantial increase of 25 per cent., but not being so much as the increases in the other departments, the teachers feel aggrieved, and instead of complaining that the increase does not satisfy them, they proclaim openly that their pay has been actually reduced, and the students and common people, not knowing anything about the real facts, put it all down to another case of Japanese oppression. The reason for this difference in increase is not made public, but school-teaching is not considered such a responsible office as other government employment in most countries, and teachers consequently receive lower salaries as a rule, and it is probably this fact which supplies the explanation of the difference in increase in the present case.

Foreigners in Japan and Korea, hearing the tales current concerning Japanese wrongdoing in the peninsula, often explain the matter by saying that the majority of Japanese here are drawn from the lowest classes or are mere adventurers who never had a settled occupation at home and have come to Korea to live by unlawful acts of intimidation and so on, and before coming here the writer, who has lived some years in Japan, fully expected to find lawlessness as rampant as it was in California and Australia during the great gold rushes, or something of that kind. On arrival, accordingly, one was rather surprised to find the same politeness and courtesy which one who can speak the language will usually meet with in Japan, and one could not help being struck by the manifest desire of the Japanese officials and merchants, to help Korea, and this not in interviews of inquiry but altogether in friendly chats. Also after hearing everyone talking of the Korean dislike of, and contempt for, the Japanese, one could hardly help wondering at the friendly relations which do exist between the two peoples when brought into connection with one another. No one denies the many cases of bullying, brutality, and brigandage which are being continually perpetrated, least of all the Japanese officials themselves who deplore the fact very much and wish to stop it, but at present what can they do? Let the immigration of Japanese be restricted so as to exclude all undesirable characters, some people suggest. And as a matter of fact that has been done, and is done, men not being allowed to sail from Moji for Korea unless they have a certain sum of money with them, and many have been turned back, so that some Japanese newspapers have complained of the apparent injustice. A man may have a fair amount of money in his possession and yet he is coming to take up a good position and say turn out a scallawag afterwards, so that remedy is not fully efficacious to do away with the trouble. A second proposal is to forbid the Japanese to travel or live in the interior, but that they be restricted to the treaty ports, but as all other foreigners enjoy the right of free travel and residence in Korea of which they avail themselves, how can one expect Japan to forbid her own people to enjoy the same privileges as the people of other countries only because a certain number of them abuse those privileges, a fault which other peoples do at times also. Beside this a very large number of coolies had to be brought from Japan for railway construction and other works, and many of these were rough, lawless men, as is the case the world over. A manifest need is the establishment of law courts throughout the country where a Korean complainant can obtain an immediate hearing, without the loss of time involved in going the long distance to present his case before the consular court in the nearest treaty port, a thing which is usually impossible. The Japanese are now engaged in forming such courts, a thing which has hitherto been delayed partly by the war and partly also by the obstruction of the native government, which complained that such courts would be an undue interference with Korea's autonomy. Still another objection of a somewhat similar kind is that there are too few Japanese police to look after the Japanese, but in every country it is impossible to prevent all breaches of the law, and if a man intends to commit a crime, or to ill-treat anyone he is very careful to do it when no policeman is about. If foreigners who see or hear of injustice or crime being done by Japanese against Koreans will only represent the facts to the Japanese authorities the latter, we are sure, will be very grateful, and will punish the offenders as they deserve. It is needless to add that it is necessary to make very sure of the facts in any complaint, for a Korean's story can seldom be trusted, and in Korean courts the witnesses even are often (if not usually) beaten as a preliminary to examination so as to insure their tel-

ling the truth, and the tales which missionaries and other old residents recount of the stories which two Koreans will tell of the same event, or which one man will tell to two different persons, show how utterly impossible it is for a foreigner to learn the truth of a matter from what he may be told by Koreans. Many complaints are made by the natives that the Japanese seize their houses and lands by force and turn the rightful owner out. Ordinarily land is very cheap here, and any foreigner can buy it readily enough in all parts of the country, so knowing by experience the effect of a railway or other public work on the price of land in the vicinity, the Japanese buy up ground about the stations, in open ports, about proposed barracks, etc., at a very low rate and when the price rises rapidly the original owner feels aggrieved and thinks he has been improperly done out of his inheritance. Or a man is hard up, a continual thing in all eastern countries; he borrows money on a mortgage from a Japanese, and when it is foreclosed he is surprised and shocked at such an unheard-of thing. There are also cases in which the Japanese force the Koreans to borrow money or to sell houses and land against their will which can only be prevented by some backbone on their part and a complaint to the Japanese police. The badness of the native law is also responsible for much of the trouble, for registration of land is not required by law, the only thing needful is to hold the title deeds. This state of affairs is probably due to the habitual squeezing on the part of officials — that men when buying or selling land took to simply exchanging the deeds for the cash and saving the squeeze. Now a bad Korean in need of money will forge a deed with seals attached and take it to a Japanese and sell it to him. It seems all right and the price asked is paid over, then the new owner goes to take possession and finds some one else in the house. Now comes in the further wrong, for the Japanese unwilling to lose his money asks to be shown the true deeds, the real owner brings them out and the Japanese grabs them and then his title becomes beyond dispute for there is no registration office to which the dispute can be referred. The only satisfactory means of altering this state of affairs is to have properly constituted registry offices where all land and buildings must be entered, and no title be right unless on file there. Where a mortgage has been given or money actually passed it is very difficult to prove intimidation, for a man might sell, or mortgage freely, and yet swear afterwards that he had been forced to do so. Generally speaking these troubles are probably due to the introduction of new business methods and to inexperience in the use of the products of western civilization, as against a lack of both, causes which have wrought sorrow and stirred up strife all over the world, rather than a question of Japanese *vs.* Korean, or of armed robbery against an inoffensive people. One cannot help deploring the fact that such things happen, and denouncing them when they do occur, but it is not right or just to condemn the Japanese *in toto* because such things are so common in a country whose whole system is a direct incentive to such acts.

As a rule the Japanese in Korea are merchants, artisans, and coolies, and their settlements are largely self-centred, and self-supporting, trading chiefly among themselves, and buying such things as rice, vegetables, etc., from the natives. If one examines the business done by the merchants of different countries, French, German, English, American, Chinese, and Japanese, it will be noticed that all do the bulk of their trade with the natives of the country in which they live, that is their only object is being there, but the Japanese trade is confined almost exclusively to their own people, and they are very unsuccessful in selling to others. This is probably due to difficulty of adaptation in Japanese character, the same charge which is often brought against the English, and they do not produce for the market but rather make things for themselves, and if others care to buy they can, and if not so much the worse for them. A Japanese generally makes a poor salesman. He is apt to show no desire to sell, no alacrity to exhibit what he has in stock, and towards those who cannot speak his language his manner is unintentionally rude and brusque, in this presenting a great contrast to the ordinary Chinese who is always polite and obliging, accommodating himself readily to the foreign customer. Another difficulty is that they only carry Japanese-made goods, cheap but shoddy, and often unsuited to the needs of foreigners. It is, of course, right and necessary to carry Japanese wares and to bring them before the notice of intending purchasers, but at the same time if the Japanese want trade they must handle foreign goods in addition to their own, as the Chinese do so successfully.

All this has no exclusive bearing on the question of the Japanese in Korea, but there are two cases in point here which illustrate that unadaptability, and while matters of little or no importance in themselves, yet give more offence to others than things of far more real import. The first difficulty is that of the standard of time. As Korea lies to the west of Japan there is a difference between Tokyo and Seoul time

of 30 minutes and the Japanese in this country keep Tokyo time instead of conforming to the correct hour. On the railways, and in all offices, Tokyo time is the standard, and the difference causes great inconvenience. Japan says, and we believe her, that she does not intend nor wish to annex Korea, but this question of time is calculated to cast suspicion on her good intentions, "for if," say the discontented, "she is not going to seize the country, why do the Japanese act as if the land were already theirs by bringing in a foreign standard of time?" "Give and take" is the rule in all successful intercourse so let Japan give up this point which is of absolutely no importance to her and only gives needless offence to natives and foreigners. In America as one travels east or west the time is altered at certain places, the standard is not fixed for the whole country, and there is a total difference of about 4 hours as between New York and Frisco, yet it causes no special inconvenience, even though all one country, whereas Japan and Korea are two. The second point is the naming of the railway stations, which are now only written in the Chinese character, with the Japanese pronunciation in *kana* underneath, just as in Japan itself, while the Korean reading is posted on a very small tablet in a place where it can scarcely be seen. Even in Japan, however, the names of all stations are written in Roman letters below the Japanese, and surely it is only right to inscribe the native reading of the Chinese character in a place as conspicuous as the Japanese reading, and to fail to do so is a seeming, yet needless, insult to the Korean people. The Japanese wonder why their good intentions are suspected, and it is largely on account of just such petty acts as these which continually arouse ill-feeling in the minds of all, and which a little consideration and sympathy for others would easily do away with. Japan is on top in Korea but let her not make the fact too evident by such things as these.

The ill-will which the Koreans have always entertained towards Japan makes the position of the latter in the peninsula much more difficult than it might otherwise be, though in any case it would be hard enough. Korea only longs to be left alone, like all backward nations, but the western peoples come for trade and mining concessions, or for more warlike purposes, and as Japan has always regarded Korea's independence of other countries, or failing that her own paramount influence, as of the first importance to her national life, poor Korea cannot be granted her wish to continue in the old paths; she must wake, or be awakened, and that is a painful process. No new birth of any kind is easy and pleasant, whether physical, moral, or spiritual, in an individual or a nation, and when the subject resists the rousing influence the trouble becomes acute. This is one great trouble in Korea, where Western merchants come and say, "Wake up, buy our goods; they will be a great help and comfort to you," and missionaries even are apt to do this too. Japan also cries, "Wake up, come, follow our example," and unhappy Korea groans and answers, "Leave me alone; I don't want your up-to-date things. I am quite content without railways, I have no use for rifles, and modern warfare, nor do I desire new business methods; if a letter takes a fortnight to reach its destination what does it matter," and so on. It is an old story and a sad one.

Another frequent criticism, different from the former, is that Japan has not done any reforming yet, that she has been at work in the peninsula for years, always saying that she is trying to improve things and nothing results. If Japan is sincere why does she not do away with the present corrupt government and set up a new Korean rule which would be pure, instead of dallying with the corrupt time-servers which she now uses? The premiss at the beginning of this letter that Japan is trying to effect reform through the native administration, while leaving it intact so far as possible, explains this apparent inconsistency, but there is another reason also which may explain it further. The upper classes hate the Japanese, and will not have anything to do with them; largely because they think that the Japanese look down on them, so they withdraw themselves from all intercourse with the islanders, and how are the latter to know whom to trust, and who is likely to help? They can only use what material comes to hand and do their best with that, gradually proving it and sorting out the bad. This attitude of superiority which the Koreans resent is often a mere mannerism and not intentional, but even if it were, have the Japanese no reason to be proud? Let the Koreans win for themselves a name for something good, good work, honesty, and sincerity, and then they can claim the fellowship of the nations, and equal treatment from others. It is said too that even if a strong official arose in Korea and worked for reform, the Japanese would not give him a free hand. That is true. Korea has had her chance and failed; the time has passed, as it always does, and now a man must prove himself under the Japanese, and this will be done by humbly accepting the inevitable and working well. The Koreans will bow to the course of events, but unless they work as well Korea can only

become more and more a subject race. All reforms are slow, even in Japan's case. Though she seemed to burst upon the world with a sudden bound from feudalism and seclusion into the full flow of modern life, still the forces of reform had been working unseen and unsuspected for a hundred years or so, and it was the advent of Perry's fleet from America at the psychological moment that decided the course that the new life should take. In Korea to-day there seems to be no symptom of any new life and if the Japanese will not allow a native reformer a free hand such a course is at least no worse than the old way of doing, when a man who seemed likely to give trouble to the powers that be was decapitated. Japan won't do that anyway.

As was said above, the Japanese have no gift of conciliation; the officials are very careless of the feelings of their own people. Foreigners, however, receive more consideration and politeness at the hands of officialdom than an ordinary Japanese, as anyone will realize who will take the trouble to go to a government office and watch. The Japanese are conscious of this lack of tact, and really desire to be on good terms with foreigners, and if the latter hold aloof from Japan, look askance at all her actions, distrust all her efforts towards better things, or worse still, impute false motives, criticizing her in every way, the only effect will be to cause Japan to stop trying to obtain our trust and friendship. Confidence begets confidence, the sense of responsibility rouses ability to bear that responsibility, and foreigners in Japan, still more those in Korea, can do very much to help both nations to understand each other. But a more important duty for us is to key Japan up to do her utmost increasingly to aid Korea. England has held out the right hand of fellowship, and her trust will not be thrown away, we are sure. Japan's expressed aim in Korea is to purify the government (with a selfish object if you will, *i.e.* to protect herself), to have officials appointed to office without bribery, and to pay them a decent salary so that a man may live on his salary without squeezing, but in a country where poor relatives, retainers, etc., without limit have to be supported, the question as to what constitutes a fair salary admits of endless disputes. The Japanese have laid themselves open to criticism by paying their officials in Korea high salaries out of all proportion to what the man would receive in the same position in Japan, though, of course, as the cost of living is greater for a Japanese here than in his own country he is entitled to a sufficient increase to cover the extra cost, but not any more. If the salaries were paid out of the Japanese exchequer there would be no cause for complaint on this point, but as officials in the employ of their own government, who presumably lose nothing in advancement by coming here they should get no higher pay than they would in Japan, save that to defray the somewhat increased cost of living.

The Korean system of appointment to office is to make it a matter of trade, and as men buy their billets they feel they must reimburse themselves by squeezing, so a commission has to be paid on all sorts of transactions, parties to a lawsuit are played off against each other, and so on. The native official class, finding themselves cut off from this unlawful source of income, resent it and not being able to understand why anyone should come to Korea to try help her, they think that every one, especially the Japanese, are here only to make what they can out of the country. Among the Japanese officials, doubtless, there are men who receive bribes, and do other malpractices, but Japan's policy in Korea is that outlined above. She has made many blunders, perhaps, for which she may be justly blamed, but we are sure she is trying to do her best, and foreigners can help both countries by kindness, by trying to understand and explain to the Koreans the sincerity of Japan's motives (however much they may deplore the poorness of some of the implements used), and also by honest criticism in a friendly spirit where it is really deserved. On the other hand, as Japan has the whip hand to inflame Korean discontent and opposition Japan can only make matters worse. As, however, the lawlessness and corruption among the Japanese is admittedly very great, often incited by Koreans who use the Japanese to obtain private ends against their fellows, the authorities should make it their business to investigate complaints and to punish the offenders severely. The difficulty of obtaining evidence is tremendous, but until some examples have been made the evils will continue, and Japan should use these acts as a means of shewing that she really intends to put down lawlessness and corruption in Korea. The Japanese advisers should also be instructed to treat the native officials with politeness, consideration, and deference on all occasions, and to try to fall in with Korean notions of etiquette. It is wonderful how much a little politeness avails in any intercourse between a foreigner and a Japanese. We hope the Japanese will think of this when dealing with Koreans and strive in all matters to observe in its fullness the rule of Confucius, "do not do to others what you would not have them do to you" ("Onore no hossezaru tokoro wo tani hodokosu nakari") if

they do not try to observe the higher precept "Do to others what you would have them do to you." The Japanese dislike to be treated impolitely, let them not treat others impolitely, or better still, be polite. Yours, etc.,

Seoul, Korea.

OBSERVER.

MR. CLEMENT AND THE ENGLISH SAILORS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—As an Englishman I cannot allow the letter of the Rev. E. W. Clement to go unanswered. All Britishers are profoundly grateful to the Japanese for the reception accorded to Admiral Noel's fleet and it is much to be regretted that such bigoted utterances as Mr. Clement's should pass as representing the general opinion. The amusements provided for the sailors in Yokohama and Tokyo were naturally supposed to be typical of the country, and the fun put up by the geisha and wrestlers was certainly more welcome to them than any entertainment Mr. Clement would have allowed them. At all large open air meetings now-a-days an ambulance tent is considered necessary, and it is most ungenerous of him to suggest that this was provided for drunken sailors. I would suggest to him that the carriage of the British sailors has been throughout this visit and always is more gentlemanly and far less ostentatious than that of their American cousins. A trip round the fleet on Sunday while morning service was being held on all the ships would have convinced him that the British Government provide all the necessary spiritual education, and that the only thing left for him to do was to see that his own house was properly swept and garnished.

Thanking you for inserting this, I am, yours obediently,

L. WILSON.

CHINESE CHARACTERS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In response to the cordial communication of your correspondent "The Man in the Street," I beg leave to state through the columns of your journal that we are in substantial agreement with the "Missionary" that the game of Chinese Characters is quite as amusing as chess. I shall be pleased to play with either of them either game any Monday after office hours. The object of my former note is clearly stated in the concluding paragraph. Thanking you for all favours in the three states of existence, I am as ever, Your servant,

HENRY SCOTT JEFFERYS.

Mission of the Holy Comforter.

Tokyo, October 17th, 1905.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

London, October 11.

The *Times* correspondent in Paris says he has reason to believe that an Anglo-Russian rapprochement is being strongly advocated by France and is being favourably considered by Russia. Further, he says there is no likelihood of a Russo-German alliance, which is strenuously opposed in Russia.

INSURANCE REVELATIONS.

In the course of the insurance investigation in New York, the President of the New York Mutual stated that his salary was £30,000 sterling. He gave explanations showing that large sums were drawn from the company by a member of his family who had business connections with it.

Mr. Olyphant, Chairman of the Expenditure Committee of the Mutual, stated that the company maintained a confidential fund for legal expenses, of which the total amounts were known only to the trustees.

Mr. Gillette, Vice-President, testified that the solicitor for the company could get £5,000 whenever he pleased without disclosing the destination of the money. He recited various amounts that the company had contributed to the Republican campaign funds. It subscribed £8,000 in 1904.

THE "MATIN'S" DISCLOSURES.

London, October 13.

M. Delcasse, in an interview accorded a

representative of the *Echo de Paris*, disclaimed the *Matin's* revelations. Asked if the revelations were imaginary he smiled and begged the interviewer not to ask him any more questions.

THE "MATIN'S" DISCLOSURES.

London, October 13.

The French Socialist, M. Jaures, in an article contributed to *l'Humanité*, declares it was known immediately after the Kaiser's visit to Tangier, that M. Delcasse informed the French Cabinet that Great Britain had offered assistance to France in the event of a conflict with Germany, and that Great Britain was prepared, even by a written treaty, to engage in assisting France by mobilizing her fleet and landing one hundred thousand men in Germany. The only detail whereof M. Jaures is ignorant is whether or not Schleswig-Holstein was Great Britain's objective.

The inspired German Press treats the *Matin's* revelations most seriously and displays great irritation at the hostile disposition imputed to Great Britain by the *Matin*.

It is reported that the matter has formed the subject of informal diplomatic discussion between Britain and Germany.

Later.

It is understood at Berlin that Great Britain has informally assured Germany of the baselessness of the *Matin's* disclosures. But the tone of the German semi-official Press indicates that Germany is not satisfied with this assurance and wishes for an official repudiation. French and English opinion, however, generally regards this request as unreasonable.

London, October 14.

The British Government does not intend to make any statement regarding the *Matin's* revelations, but Reuter's Agency is enabled to state authoritatively that the Government has informed Germany that France never asked and Great Britain never offered assistance. The question never arose.

JAPAN AND CANADA.

Earl Grey, the Governor-General of Canada, speaking at Winnipeg, counselled closer trade relations between Japan and Canada.

DEATH OF SIR HENRY IRVING.

London, October 15.

Sir Henry Irving, the distinguished English actor, died suddenly of syncope at Bradford, after performing at the theatre there. He was 67 years of age.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON IN JAPAN.

The *Daily Telegraph* in an article says:—We are happy to think that the visit of the British Squadron to Japan is helping the Japanese to forget their disappointment over the peace treaty. The Anglo-Japanese alliance is an alliance of the two peoples as well as an alliance of the two governments.

THE TREATY OF PEACE RATIFIED.

The ratifications of the Russo-Japanese treaty were exchanged in Washington today and the news was announced in New York.

London, October 15.

News has been received from Washington that the Tsar and the Mikado yesterday signed duplicate copies of the peace treaty.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The Hon. Luke E. Wright, Governor-General of the Philippines, retires from the Philippine Government on the 1st of December. It is understood that he is dissatisfied with the conditions prevailing there.

A BIG LIBERAL VICTORY.

Andrews, Liberal, has been elected for the Barkston Ash division of Yorkshire by a vote of 4,376, defeating Lane-Fox, the Conservative, who received 4,141. The vacancy was caused by the death of Col. Sir Robert Gunter, Conservative, who was returned unopposed at the last election.

NORWAY.

Norway will proceed shortly to the election of a King. Prince Charles of Denmark is still spoken of as a likely candidate.

THE "MATIN'S" MISCHIEF-MAKING.

London, October 16.

The *Norddeutsche Zeitung*, confirming Reuter's announcement of the 14th October, says that Great Britain's communication was spontaneous and confidential and it was received in Germany in the same loyal spirit wherein it was made. The *Matin's* assertions never occasioned any Anglo-German diplomatic incident.

The foregoing statement is semi-official and is regarded in Berlin as closing the matter.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE.

London, October 17.

The correspondent of the *Echo de Paris* in Berlin learns from a semi-official source that Lord Lansdowne told Germany in June that though no Anglo-French alliance had been concluded or promised, England would take France's side if war broke out through Germany's fault.

THE LATE SIR HENRY IRVING.

Sir Henry Irving's death has evoked innumerable tributes, including messages from King Edward and President Roosevelt. There is a strong movement in favour of burying the distinguished actor in Westminster Abbey.

THE PEACE TREATY.

Later.

Reuter publishes the text of the treaty of peace between Japan and Russia and confirms the statements published in the English newspapers on the 6th September.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

The *Times*, summing up the situation, says that it does not pretend to know how France came to understand, as with good reasons she did understand, that in the event of an unprovoked attack arising out of the Anglo-French agreement, we should support her. It goes on to say, what grounds has Germany, who disowns all dreams of aggression against anybody, to complain thereof, inasmuch as our support would only have been given in case of unprovoked aggression.

DISGRACE OF GRAND DUKE CYRIL.

Grand Duke Cyril of Russia has been dismissed from the Army and deprived of all honours and excluded from Russia for marrying the divorced Grand Duchess of Hesse.

CAPTAIN ASAOKA FETED.

London, October 17.

Captain Asaoka, I.J.N., chief-constructor of the battleships *Kashima* and *Katori*, which are on the point of completion, was entertained yesterday at a farewell dinner, whereat he was presented with a silver loving cup mounted on an oak stand made from the timbers of Nelson's old flagship *Victory*. Sir Phillip Watts, Sir Albert Burston, Sir William White, and the chiefs of the great ship-building yards were present.

THE DEARTH OF CAVALRY OFFICERS.

Owing to vacancies among the officers of

the British cavalry, the Army Council are prepared to receive temporarily applications for commissions on probation from gentlemen without preliminary training at the military college.

IRVING AND THE ABBEY.

The Dean of Westminster has consented to the interment of the late Sir Henry Irving within the Abbey. It is expected that the funeral, which will take place on Friday, will be a great public ceremony.

FRANCE AND VENEZUELA.

London, October 18.

A French squadron has left Cherbourg for Venezuelan waters.

MOROCCO BANDITS CAPTURE BRITISH OFFICERS.

Capt. Crowther and Lieut. Hatton, of the Royal Marines, have been captured by Anghera bandits between Tetuan and Tangier, when returning from a stranded repair ship for assistance.

(NOTE.—Capt. Crowther was attached as Intelligence officer to H. M. S. *Cormorant* at Gibraltar, and Lieut. Hatton was attached to H. M. S. *Victorious*, when the last Navy List was issued.)

HUNGARY.

Baron Fejervary has been reappointed Hungarian Premier, which implies a renewal of the acute conflict between the Crown and the parliamentary majority.

PARISIAN COUNCILLORS IN LONDON.

King Edward has received the Paris Municipal Commissioners at Buckingham Palace.

CAPTURED BRITISH OFFICERS.

London, October 19.

The *Daily Mail's* Madrid correspondent says that the Moors, fearing an attack by a British torpedo-boat destroyer, released Captain Crowther and Lieutenant Hatton, who have arrived at Ceuta.

The Moors fired on H.M.S. *Cherwell*, near Ceuta, bullets piercing her funnel.

SIR HENRY IRVING.

The remains of the late Sir Henry Irving are to be cremated.

OPENING OF KINGSWAY AND ALDWYCH.

Their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra have opened the Kingsway and Aldwych, London. The weather was beautiful.

The Paris Municipal Councillors occupied front seats at the ceremony and their Majesties shook hands with their President.

Three addresses were presented, including one from the Poplar unemployed, but no deputation was received by the King from the unemployed.

THE RED EARL.

Earl Spencer, who has been seriously ill, is now out of danger.

(Received by the Naval Department 13th inst. a.m. from the officer commanding the Kataoka Northern Squadron.)

SEIZURE OF ANOTHER STEAMER.

The American steamer *Centennial* (3,075 tons) was seized by a Japanese war-ship in Soya Strait on the 12th instant when en route for Vladivostok.

(Received at the Naval Department; 17th inst. p.m.)

THE "POBIEA" RAISED.

Admiral Shibayama, commanding at Port Arthur, reports that at 4 a.m. on the 17th the operation of pumping out the battle-ship *Pobieda* (12,674 tons) commenced, and the ship was floated at 9.30 p.m. without accident.

[Admiral Togo's report dated the 18th of last December, said that the *Pobieda* was at a point 220 metres North East $\frac{1}{4}$ East of Tiger's Tail Promontory, her head pointing N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., with a list of 20° to starboard. At high water the stern deck on the starboard side was under water and the ship seemed to be resting on the bottom. No other of the sunken ships had such a list so that the floating of the *Pobieda* must have been the most difficult work of all. The four battle-ships have now been floated in the following order:—

Peresviet 29th June, 1905.
Albion 2 July, 1905.
Rekhan 22nd Sept., 1905.
Pobieda 17th Oct., 1905.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.) KOREAN PORTS OPENED.

On the 12th instant the free passage of natives and foreigners between Genzan and Sanjin was permitted.

BRITISH FEELING.

The news of the welcome given in Tokyo to the officers and men of the British squadron caused much satisfaction in London. All the newspapers express sentiments of profound satisfaction.

ENGLISH LIBERALS AND THE ALLIANCE.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at the Liberal Federation which was opened at Manchester on the 13th instant, said:—"I believe that the Liberal Party as a body approve alike the provisions and the spirit of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the Anglo-French entente. The foreign policy of the Liberals will be carried out in accordance with the spirit of these two conventions."

ENGLAND, FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says:—"We place entire confidence in the news conveyed by Reuter's telegram that England has informed Germany that she made no offer of assistance to France, or that France sought assistance, or that England tendered it. The British Government of its own motion communicated the above to Germany, and Germany, on her side, received the communication in the same spirit of confidence. Of course the communication being regarded as private, its publication is not possible, but we venture to assert positively that it is an error to allege that the German Government sought explanations from England and France on this subject. The event will not have the slightest influence on the relations of Germany, England and France."

PEST.

Chefoo, October 17.

Pest having broken out at Yingkow the Taotai of Chefoo announced on the 16th instant that medical inspection would be carried out in the case of all ships which had entered the former port.

(From the Japanese Consul at Yingkow, 16th inst.)

Pest broke out at this place on the 12th instant. Two Japanese subjects and one Chinaman have died of the disease. There are now no cases.

STRENGTH OF TIMBER.

Experts have written on Japanese woods, but we do not recollect that any one has dealt with them from the point of view which informs the article that we reproduce below. One point that impresses itself on the amateur is the variation in the rings which all woods display. Could one only know the year in

which a tree is cut it should be possible to trace back the seasons through its rings. Thus,—so it appears to the amateur—a lean season would be indicated by a thin space between rings and a full season by thick spaces. Yet again the full growths might have been caused by thinning out of neighbouring trees, which had previously hampered healthy maturity by blocking out sun and air. The subject is quite interesting, and we reprint the *Engineer's* comments, though they do not seem to go far enough:—

An interesting discussion of a report on "Wooden Bridges and Trestles" has been published in the July bulletin of the American Railway Engineering and Maintenance-of-Way Association, on some tests recently made in order to ascertain what effect closeness of grain has on the strength of timber; or, in other words, how far the strength is influenced by the number of annular rings per inch in the cross-section of the tree. The subject is an important one, inasmuch as, if one tree has twice the number of these rings per inch that another tree of the same kind has, the former will take twice as long as the latter to grow to an equal size. Now if the quicker-grown timber is deficient in strength as compared with the slower grown, the use of the stronger timber is often necessary in spite of its additional cost. If, however, the strengths of the slow and the quick-growing woods are not very different, the former and cheaper may with advantage be employed. There being little reliable information on the subject, the tests we have referred to were made. The timber selected was of American growth, and of the kind generally used for bridgefloor stringers and for similar purposes. This fact makes the tests not quite so valuable to English engineers as they would be, had the timber commonly employed in this country been tested. For all that, the results are interesting; and it is to be hoped that other experimenters may be induced to carry out further investigations in the same direction, with other kinds of timber. The woods used in the present case were the long-leaved pine, the Douglas fir, and the Loblolly pine. The number of rings per inch in the first two woods, measured radially from the centre, one ring representing the light spring growth and the heavy summer growth of the year, varies considerably. In longleaved pine of merchantable quality it was found that the number of rings might vary from 10 to 30 per inch, and in the Douglas fir from 4 to 30 per inch; while in the quick-growing Loblolly pine any number of rings, from 2½ to 15 per inch, were found. It appears that the best conditions of strength lay somewhere between the rapid and the very slow growth; and, in the case of the Douglas fir, the maximum strength was at a growth corresponding to about 21 rings per inch, as determined on small sticks of about 8 in. by 6 in. section. This strength belonged to wood cut from the region of the cross-section of a large tree, about two-thirds of the distance between the heart and the circumference. In the case of large sticks, however, of say, 16 in. by 8 in. cross-section, it was not so easy to isolate the factor of rapidity of growth, because the latter condition usually involves the presence of knots which render the stick deficient in strength. In small pieces carefully selected, the maximum strength in cross-bending and in compression parallel to the fibre was found to correspond to a rate of growth represented by 21 rings per inch. In growths faster than this, the strength decreased much more rapidly from the maximum than it did in sticks of slower growth. The results seem to show that, for the smaller sizes of timber used in framed structures, close-grained timber should be specified, and ten rings or more per inch should be required. With 16 in. by 8 in. timber, the tests so far made show that there is very little increase in strength in the close-grained timber over that with wider rings; which would indicate that, in large timbers, free from loose knots and other defects, slow growth does not increase the efficiency to a marked degree, whereas it greatly increases the cost of the timber.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dakota, British tank steamer, 2,593, Ross, 13th Oct.—Kobe, General.—Carnes & Co.
Evandale, British steamer, 2,458, J. Buyers, 13th Oct.—Rangoon via Hongkong, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Cambyses, British steamer, 2,045, F. T. W. Simmons, 13th Oct.—Java via Kobe, Sugar.—M. Raspe & Co.
Alacrity, British despatch vessel, 1,700, Com. R. M. Harbord, 13th Oct.—Wei-hai-wei.
Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 13th Oct.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Segovia, German steamer, 3,996, Schoenfeldt, 13th Oct.,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 8th Oct., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Dardanus, British steamer, 2,992, Melhench, 13th Oct.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Nimantia, German steamer, 3,806, Feldtmann, 14th Oct.,—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Manchuria, American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 13th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 27th Sept., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Hebe, Norwegian steamer, 1,403, S. Pederson, 14th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—To Order.

Wray Castle, British steamer, 2,717, Watson, 15th Oct.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Judramsha, British steamer, 3,367, L. C. Craven, 15th Oct.,—Moji, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Monarch, British steamer, 4,776, Williams, 15th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Taiyuan, British steamer, 1,459, L. Dawson, 16th Oct.,—Australia and Manila via Hongkong, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Flintshire, British steamer, 2,476, Cundy, 15th Oct.,—London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Bemorlich, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 16th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, and Kobe, 14th Oct., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mongolia, American steamer, 7,850, W. P. S. Porter, 16th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 15th Oct., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 16th Oct.,—Vancouver, B.C., 2nd Oct., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Sunda, British steamer, 2,987, H. S. Brandshaw, 16th Oct.,—London via ports, and Kobe, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Macduff, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 17th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Torbryan, British steamer, 363, Street, 17th Oct.,—Swansea, Ballast.—Sale and Frazar Ltd.

Kanji Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,041, M. Honda, 16th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 16th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Maclean, British steamer, 4,277, G. W. Long, 18th Oct.,—Puget Sound ports, Tacoma, 1st Oct., Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Oro, British steamer, 2,147, W. Ransome Coleman, 18th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Woodford, British steamer, 1,860, Jas. Seddon, 18th Oct.,—Otaru, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Keemun, British steamer, 4,897, R. Conradi, 18th Oct.,—Puget Sound ports, via Murooran, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Pek, Norwegian steamer, 747, J. Lorentzen, 18th Oct.,—Taku and Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Senegambia, German steamer, 2,657, Peter, 19th Oct.,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 15th Oct., General.—C. Illies & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Dukwich, British steamer, 2,111, F. Dudley, 13th Oct.,—Otaru, General.—Yamashita.

Richmond, British steamer, 2,059, F. T. Nicolle, 13th Oct.,—Murooran, General.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 13th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Kanji Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,041, M. Honda, 13th Oct.,—Yokkaichi via Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ganges, British steamer, 2,721, W. Sibbald, 13th Oct.,—Murooran, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Nicamedia, German steamer, 2,808, Wagenmann, 13th Oct.,—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Fido, Norwegian steamer, 890, Larsen, 13th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Sagami Maru, Japanese steamer, 902, C. A. Lee, 14th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Dakota, American steamer, 13,305, E. Francke, 14th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

Zielen, German steamer, 5,052, F. von Binzer, 14th Oct.,—Breiten and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Borussia, German steamer, 4,500, Th. Hahn, 14th Oct.,—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Tyr, Norwegian steamer, 1,417, Danielsen, 15th Oct.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Valetta, British steamer, 1,937, J. McMorran, 15th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kil'urn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Temple, 15th

Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bouvenne, British steamer, 2,505, R. Kralbe, 16th Oct.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Carnes & Co.

Hebe, Norwegian steamer, 1,403, S. Peterson, 16th Oct.,—Hakodate, Coal.—Yamagata-ya.

Wray Castle, British steamer, 2,717, Watson, 16th Oct.,—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Dakota, British tank steamer, 2,593, Ross, 16th Oct.,—San Francisco, General.—Carnes & Co.

Bedouin, British steamer, 2,245, Sandow, 16th Oct.,—Moji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 16th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Dardanus, British steamer, 2,992, Jas. Melhench, 17th Oct.,—Batavia, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Typanas, Dutch steamer, 2,475, P. Zwart, 17th Oct.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Kaiping, British steamer, 2,400, McFarlane, 17th Oct.,—Kobe General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 17th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Canbyes, British steamer, 2,045, F. T. W. Simmons, 18th Oct.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—M. Raspe & Co.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, W. P. S. Porter, 18th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Kanji Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,041, M. Honda, 18th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Eidsvold, Norwegian steamer, 2,292, H. Trovik, 18th Oct.,—Vladivostok, Wheat and Oats.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Manchuria, American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 19th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Flintshire, British steamer, 2,476, Cundy, 19th Oct.,—Moji and Uruga, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Macduff, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 19th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kamakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 843, S. Atsumi, 19th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Manchuria*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. W. O. Ashley, Judge J. D. Bicknell and wife, Mr. L. A. Biggar and wife; Mr. David Bachman, Mr. C. Baer, Mrs. J. F. Beck, Mr. John C. Bloesser, Mr. Colin M. Boyd and wife, Mr. Chas. H. Brock, Jr., Mr. Geo. Brown and wife, Col. W. J. Bryan and wife, Miss Grace Bryan, Mr. W. J. Bryan, Jr., Mr. Calvert Brewer and wife, Mr. A. S. Close, Mr. I. W. Copelin, Mr. A. J. Cochran, Miss Stella Fisher, Mr. E. Gaunt and wife, Miss Maggie Heller, Mr. L. D. Hillis, Miss S. D. Huntington, Miss S. D. Henschel, Mr. F. W. Home and wife, Mr. Chas. F. Hazeltine, Mr. J. H. Hill and wife, Mr. C. K. Hoffmann, Mrs. C. A. Hoxett, Mr. Chas. Huber and wife, Master Theo. Hostetter, Miss Greta Hostetter, Mr. S. Isaacs, wife and son, Mr. William B. Jones, Miss Jennie Kuiper, Mr. A. E. Kaerer, Mr. Henry S. Kerr and wife, Mrs. Henry S. Kerr and maid, Master Frank S. Kerr, Mr. Truman S. Lewis and wife, Mr. H. B. Lechler and wife, Mr. John H. Martin, Lieut. H. Miyakawa, Mr. E. R. Miller and wife, Mr. I. H. Morse and wife, Mr. Henry McMillan, Mr. E. S. Murtrie, Miss Clara McMurrie, Mr. John S. Mulkman and wife, Mr. Tsuro Noda, Mr. I. Nakahara, Mr. Oscar A. Nessler, Mr. Norton C. Nicholson and wife, Mrs. Norton C. Nichol and wife, Mr. W. W. Miller, Dr. Chas. A. O'Reilly and wife, Mr. F. L. Parker, Miss M. Powell, Rev. A. K. Reischauer and wife, Mr. G. N. Spencer and wife, Mr. H. L. Spencer and wife, Mr. Frank H. Slack, Mrs. J. F. Smith, Mr. Cyril Smith, Mr. Porter E. Sargent, Miss Ruth R. Sloan, Mr. H. K. Tetsuka, Mrs. H. Taylor, Mrs. P. Umbson, Mr. W. M. Watson, Mr. J. W. Webster, Mr. T. G. Wall, Mr. C. W. Vale, and Mr. T. H. Yun, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. F. C. Briggs, Rev. L. D. Gring, Mr. A. Rock and wife, Mr. S. L. Selden and wife, Master H. Selden, Miss Florence Selden, Rev. R. A. Thomson and wife, and Mrs. Amanda Walker, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Miss H. Long, Miss J. B. Marke, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. Lorin Andrews, Miss V. Anderson, Mr. E. Bavier, Miss M. E. Bender, Rev. G. S. Brown, Miss Alice Brown, Miss Clara Collier, Miss E. R. Collins, Miss L. I. Collins, Rev. J. B. Eysione and wife, Miss M. J. Gaskins, Dr. John Goddard, wife and infant, Miss F. H. Hitchcock, Miss J. Hughes, Miss Hedges, Miss Mabel J. Little, Miss L. B. Cu, Mr. D. D. Pokotilow and wife, Mrs. D. D. Pokotilow and maid, Mr. W. H. Stranding, Mrs. J. L. Rogers and 2 children, Mr. R. W. Sexton, Mr. J. F. Seaman and wife, Miss E. M. Sites, Miss Roma Vaughn, Miss Anna M. Wells, Miss Blanche Williams, Miss Brownie Williams,

Miss Helen Witte, Rev. Geo. D. Wilder and wife, Mrs. F. D. Wilder, Miss Margaret Wilder, Mr. Theo. S. Wilder, Mr. Geo. D. Wilder, Jr., Mr. Jos. Wurzlner, and Mr. F. Zimmerman and wife, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. C. K. Ai, Mrs. K. Anderson, Mr. E. E. Baker, Mrs. Chas. R. Bagg, infant; and maid, Mr. B. Bienenfeld, Mrs. J. H. Borland, Miss F. M. Buckley, Mr. Ed. Cook, Dr. L. C. Bulkeley, Miss Anna Chapman, Mrs. C. W. Cook, Miss Kattie Cowdery, Miss Helen M. Freeman, Mr. H. I. Fisher, Mrs. Cora L. Harris, Mr. Geo. F. Kendall, Miss Marion Kendall, Mrs. C. E. Kempf, Mr. Chas. W. Lewis, Mrs. W. J. Moses, Miss L. Moses, Mr. Frank Oldt, Mrs. M. E. O'Brien, Mr. William Patton, Mr. J. S. Park, Mrs. S. Jike, Mr. W. F. Roddy and wife, Mr. H. B. Rowell, Mrs. M. L. Stewart and wife, Mr. Sydney Spooner and wife, Mr. Mark Scott, Miss E. M. White, Mrs. J. Watts, Mrs. Jean M. Vallette, Mrs. C. W. Vanoe, Mr. J. F. Witner, Mrs. Mary W. Wright and Mrs. T. J. Wright, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, from Hongkong, via ports:—Mr. H. J. Peace and servant, Mr. H. Grimble, Mrs. Grimble and son, Mr. E. J. Shipman, Mr. D. W. Lyon, Mr. E. L. Bissett, Mr. Reuter, Mrs. Reuter, Mr. Meyer, Mrs. Bentlick infant and servant, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. S. P. Gladstone, Mr. R. E. Abenheim, Mr. W. Gray, Mr. A. D. Fassett, Mr. R. M. Varnum, Mrs. R. M. Varnum, Mr. R. J. Kirby, Mr. H. G. White, Mr. A. J. McGlew, Mr. T. Tedzuka and servant, Mr. E. S. Sullivan, Mrs. Sullivan, and Mr. J. Kutsuna. For San Francisco:—Capt. H. Crichton, Mrs. Crichton, Mr. C. H. Smith, Mrs. C. H. Smith, Mr. F. A. Seymour, Mrs. Seymour, Mr. G. Duval, Mr. J. S. Day, Mrs. Day, Mr. Wm. Lake, Mrs. S. Howard, Rev. M. P. Bentley, Mrs. Bentley, Miss Bentley, Master Bentley, Mr. G. L. Dobson, Mrs. Dobson, Master Dobson, Capt. Marikosme, Mr. B. Smith, Mrs. J. C. Epperley, Mrs. Fresnan, Mr. Kirchoff, Mr. R. J. McCord, Mr. M. Schwertzer, Mr. A. M. Schwertzer, Mrs. A. P. Roach and son, Mr. Ed. Poor, Mrs. Poor, Miss Abenheim, Mr. C. S. Coy, Mrs. Coy, Mr. A. W. Crombie, and Mrs. Crombie, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. S. Andrews, Miss A. Andrews, Mrs. G. Alexander, Mr. S. S. Benjamin, Mrs. Benjamin, 2 children, nurse and governess, Mr. M. Brandt, Mr. H. Brasse, Mr. F. M. Brockman, Mr. F. S. Brockman, Mrs. Brockman, Master A. C. Brockman, Master E. Brockman, Master W. Brockman, Mrs. R. E. Brockman, Mr. A. J. H. Carill, Mr. S. T. W. Clark, Mrs. Collis, Miss U. Collis, Miss M. Collis, Miss H. Connell, Mr. T. Craven, Miss E. R. Early, Miss M. J. Early, Dr. J. G. Ferguson, Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. J. Foster, Mr. C. E. Geddes, Mrs. M. A. Gillett, Miss S. Gillett, Mr. K. Hamada, Mr. S. Hancock, Mr. A. Hollinworth, Mr. K. Honda, Mr. R. Huga, Col. Hughes, Mrs. W. N. Hunt, Miss W. Hunt, Mr. Jack Mrs. L. Kadoorie, 2 children and nurse, Baron Kaneko, Miss Kinney, Baron Komura, Mr. K. Konishi, Miss L. Lake, Mr. Lee, Miss Luetchford, Miss A. Luechford, Mr. H. Long, Mr. Thos. Lowes, Miss M. Lytle, Mr. R. Molyneux, Mr. A. W. Nicol, Mr. P. Nutter, Mrs. Nutter, Mr. L. P. Owen, Mrs. Owen, Mr. E. L. Palmer, Miss Pinkerton, Mr. F. W. Reed, Mr. R. Compton, Miss Carman, Mrs. Reed, Mr. J. Rittershausen, Mr. Sakai, Mr. A. Sato, Madame K. Skotowe, Mr. V. Sockl, Mr. A. D. Sowerby, Mr. H. Suzuki, Mr. V. Uno, Mr. A. W. Williams, Mrs. Williams, Miss Williams, Mr. M. Wolff, and Mr. W. J. Warmley, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, for San Francisco:—Brig. Gen. H. T. Allen, P.C., Mr. W. H. Anderson, Mr. Geo. Armstrong, Mrs. H. F. Arthur, Mr. F. E. Barr, Miss Mabel Boardman, Mr. W. H. Brilby, Mr. Thos. Cary, Dr. D. W. Collins, Miss Collins, Capt. S. Crosby, Miss Mignon Critten, Mr. Wilhelm Dominick, Miss Elversen, Mr. F. E. Fernald, Mrs. C. M. Fickert, Mr. J. Fitzsimons, Mr. A. J. Fray and servant, Mr. F. H. Gillett, Mr. Robert C. Gillis, Hon. E. Godchaux, Mrs. E. Godchaux, Mr. Robert Goelet and wife, Mr. Robert Goelet and maid, Mr. Van Gordon, Mrs. Van Gordon, Mr. W. M. Gracey, Mrs. W. M. Gracey and infant, Mr. E. R. Graham, Mrs. Griggs and daughter, Mr. R. E. Haas, Mr. J. H. Hamilton, Mr. E. H. Harriman and wife, Mrs. E. H. Harriman and 3 maids, Master Roland Harriman, Miss Mary Harriman, Miss Cornelia Harriman, Miss Carol Harriman, Mr. Wm. Haywood, Mrs. Wm. Haywood, Master Wilson Haywood, Mrs. Doris Haywood, Mr. T. W. Hellyer, Rev. W. W. Hicks, Mrs. W. W. Hicks and son, Mr. K. Hoeffer, Miss M. A. Holbrook, Mr. W. P. Hubbard, Capt. Johannessen, Mr. S. Kawashima, Mrs. W. S. Keyes, Miss M. H. Kindly, Mr. C. H. Lavers, Hon. N. Longworth, Mr. A. Lutich, Dr. G. Lyle and servant, Mr. J. C. McKnight and servant, Miss Amy McMillan and maid, Miss Woo Ming Yit, Mr. K. Mogi, Mr. T. Mochida, Mr. S. Nakayama, Mr. S. T. Nakayama, Senator F. G. Newlands, Mrs. F. G. Newlands, Mr. Fredrick Palmer, Mrs. Frederick Palmer, Mr. F. W. Playfair, Mrs. F. W. Playfair, Miss R. Playfair, Miss E. J.

Robinson, Miss Alice Roosevelt and maid, Mr. W. R. Sands, Mr. J. G. Schmidlapp, Miss Charlotte Schmidlapp, Mr. R. P. Schwerin and servant, Mr. M. Shiraiishi, Mr. Tong Sung, Mr. J. Takito and servant, Mrs. J. Takito, Dr. Howard Taylor, Mrs. Howard Taylor, Mrs. H. Toland and nurse, Senator F. E. Warren and son, Mr. H. W. Wheeler, Mrs. H. W. Wheeler, Mr. W. Wilson, and Mrs. K. Yamashiro, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Zieten* for Europe via ports:—Miss Helm, Mr. M. J. Shea, Mr. F. E. White, Mr. H. F. Teverson, Mr. J. M. Maitland, Mr. G. Thomas, Mr. M. Bartsch, Capt. Moreira Guimarães, Mr. Sterling, Mr. Jacob, Mrs. Gardner Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Kennan, Mr. H. J. Sharp, Mrs. M. C. Brooks, Mrs. Farrington, Mr. Woods, Lord Robert Cecil, Lady Robert Cecil, Miss Dickinson, Consul General and Mrs. Anjel C. Espejo, Mrs. Pischke, Mr. E. R. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. John Meier, Mr. J. C. Underwood, Mr. Hartland and attendant, Mrs. and Miss Hartland, Mr. and Mrs. Max Rabe, Mr. K. Ju, Mr. Henrico Canale, Mr. R. S. Chan, Mr. G. Cheung, Mr. S. Tsuda, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss A. Chack and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. B. Tidy, Mrs. Scaife, Mr. T. Uyeda, Mr. K. Yamanouchi, Mr. Y. Muramatsu, Mr. M. Asanuma, Mr. N. Okano, Mr. Y. Iwamoto, Mr. A. B. Bohle, Mr. A. B. Bohle, Mr. A. B. Zinow, Mr. S. Usami, Mr. Wong, Mrs. Wong, Mr. F. Look, Mr. Chan, Mr. Pon, Mr. Numata and Mr. P. Timin in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, Mr. H. K. Hemans, Mr. M. Ferrand, Mrs. A. R. Parker, Mr. J. Longstaffe, Mr. J. Arnold, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Lt. Pope, Lt. Shuydes, Mr. F. Harry, Mr. de Gast, Mr. Louis Tartas, Mr. A. J. Cholfault, Mr. J. Williams, Mrs. R. W. Borthwick, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Pike, Rev. Jno. Lake, Miss Hubbard, Miss Whitehead, Mr. C. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Goodnow, Mr. Greenless, Mr. Bridgewater, Dr. and Mrs. Carrie, Mr. W. W. Brackman, Mr. Barta, Mr. S. P. Gladstone, Mr. R. N. Gladstone, Mr. D. W. Lyon, and Mr. G. C. Fletcher, in cabin; Mr. Chang Ka Moo, in intermediate; 2 Japanese, and 2 Chinese, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Miss Abenheimo, Miss Alexander, Mr. E. R. Barry, Mr. Max Bartsch, Rev. W. P. Bentley, Mrs. W. P. Bentley, Miss Bentley, Miss Bentley, Master Bentley, Mrs. E. A. Billings, Mrs. W. E. Burdick, Mrs. E. T. Butts, Mr. C. S. Coy, Mrs. C. S. Coy, Capt. H. Crichton, Mr. A. W. Crombie, Mrs. A. W. Crombie, Mr. J. S. Day, Mrs. J. S. Day, Mr. G. L. Dobson, Mrs. G. L. Dobson, Master Dobson, Mr. G. Dural, Mrs. J. C. Epperley, Mr. D. Farley, Mrs. Fresnan, Mr. A. H. George, Mr. W. J. Hanon, Mrs. S. Howard, Mrs. J. C. Huggins, Mr. T. Inai, Archdeacon Jefferies, Mr. C. J. Jury, Mr. Wm. Kake, Mr. Kirchoff, Maj. I. E. Kuhn, Chev. G. Lino, Mrs. G. Lino, Mr. S. Lowengart, Mr. J. P. Lowrie, Mrs. J. P. Lowrie, Mr. T. Machida, Capt. Maix, U.S.M.C., Mr. D. G. May, Mr. D. McClure, Mr. R. J. McCord, Mr. K. Ter Meer, Miss E. Mendelsohn, Mr. J. A. Newman, Mr. R. Oberwiner, Mr. A. K. Osawa, Mrs. W. H. Picking, Mr. E. Poor, Mrs. E. Poor, Mr. D. Rudersma, Mr. H. P. Roach, Mrs. H. P. Roach and son, Mr. A. M. Schweitzer, Mr. M. Schweitzer, Mr. F. A. Seymour, Mrs. F. A. Seymour, Mrs. A. B. Shea, Miss M. R. Shea, Mr. M. Shibata, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. C. H. Smith, Mrs. C. H. Smith, Mrs. S. Tamaoki, Mr. S. Takasu, Mr. H. H. B. Walker, and Mr. E. W. Wrede, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Manchuria*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. C. E. Ai, Mrs. K. Anderson, Miss V. Anderson, Mr. Lorin Andrews, Mrs. Chas. R. Bagg, infant and amah, Mr. E. E. Baker, Mr. E. Bavier, Miss M. E. Bender, Mr. Bernald Bienenfeld, Mrs. J. H. Borland, Mr. F. C. Briggs, Rev. C. S. Brown, Miss Alice Brown, Miss E. M. Buckley, Dr. L. C. Buckley, Miss Anna Chapman, Mrs. C. W. Cook, Mr. Edward Cook, Miss Clara Collier, Miss E. K. Collins, Miss L. I. Collins, Miss Katie Cowdrey, Rev. J. B. Eyestone, Mrs. J. B. Eyestone, Mr. H. L. Fisher, Miss Helen M. Freeman, Miss M. J. Gaskins, Dr. John Goddard, Mrs. John Goddard and infant, Rev. A. D. Gring, Mrs. Cora L. Harris, Miss Hedges, Miss F. H. Hitchcock, Miss J. Hughes, Mrs. C. E. Kempff, Mr. Geo. F. Kendall, Miss Marion Kendall, Mr. Chas. W. Lewis, Miss Li Cu, Miss Mabel J. Little, Miss H. Long, Miss J. B. Marker, Mrs. M. J. Moses, Miss L. Moses, Mrs. M. E. O'Brien, Mr. Frank Old, Mr. William Patton, Mr. J. S. Park, Mrs. S. Pike, Mr. D. D. Pokotilow and valet, Mrs. D. D. Pokotilow and maid, Mr. A. Rock, Mrs. A. Rock, Mr. W. F. Roddy, Mrs. W. F. Roddy, Mrs. J. L. Rogers and 2 children, Mr. H. B. Rowell, Mr. Mark Scott, Mr. J. F. Seaman, Mrs. J. F. Seaman, Mr. S. L. Selden, Mrs. S. L. Selden, Master L. Selden, Miss Florence Seaman, Mr. R. W. Seaton, Miss E. M. Sites, Mr. Sydney Spencer, Mrs. Sydney Spencer, Mr. M. L. Stewart, Mrs. M. L. Stewart, Mr. W. H. Stranding, Rev. R. A. Thomson, Mrs. R. A. Thomson, Mrs. Jean M. Valletts, Miss Roma

Vaugh, Mrs. Amanda Walker, Mrs. J. Watts, Miss Anna M. Wells, Miss E. M. White, Mr. Geo. D. Wilder, Mrs. Geo. D. Wilder, Mrs. F. D. Wilder, Miss Margaret Wilder, Miss Ursula Wilder, Mr. Theo. S. Wilder, Jr., Miss Blanche Williams, Miss Brownie Williams, Mr. J. F. Winner, Miss Hellen Witte, Mrs. Mary W. Wright, Mrs. T. J. Wright, Mr. F. Zimmerman, Mrs. F. Zimmerman, Mr. R. E. Abenheim, Mr. R. G. Bell, Mr. Brockelbank, Mrs. Brockelbank, Miss Brockelbank, Mr. J. D. Bucknell, Mrs. J. D. Bucknell, Capt. J. H. Gordon Casserley, Mr. J. M. Cochran, Mr. H. S. Comstock, Mrs. H. S. Comstock, Lient. T. M. Coughlan, Mr. D. Drobjee, Mr. M. H. Frank, Mrs. R. L. Frances, Mr. B. C. Howard, Mrs. P. Johnson, Mr. J. Lyons, Mr. Geo. Mooser and servant, Mr. A. McWillie, Mr. J. R. Morse and servant, Mr. A. Rabbitt, Mrs. H. L. Reed, Mr. J. L. Rodgers, Miss E. Russell, Mrs. Seymour, Mr. E. W. Tilden, Mr. D. L. Wilson, Mr. N. Yamada, Mr. A. W. Murphy, and Mr. J. R. Patterson, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer

Caledonia:—	RAW.			WASTE.			
	Marseilles	Lyons	Milan	Marseilles	Italy	Tyrene	Russia
Sieber & Co.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber, Wolf & Co.	167	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co.	70	4	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co.	10*	—	—	—	—	—	—
P. Douville	31	22*	—	—	—	—	—
P. Douville	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewett and Bent	10	45	20	—	—	—	—
F. Strahler & Co.	34	4	—	—	—	—	—
Bavler & Co.	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co.	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlowitz & Co.	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
	395	271	20	—	16	—	—

* Tamaito.

Silk shippers by steamship *Minnesota*, for Seattle, Wash., 7th Oct.:

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.	65
F. Strahler & Co.	60
Jewett and Bent	46
L. Mottet	25
China and Japan Trading Co.	20
Boyer, Mazet, Guille & Co.	10
Kito Gomei Kaisha	242
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	164
Doshin Kaisha	14
Total	646

Per British steamer *Pera*, for London via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 16 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 270 bales.Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Zieten*:

	RAW.			WASTE.			
	Genoa	Lyons	Milan	Genoa	Lyons	Marseilles	Tyrene
Sieber & Co.	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co.	15	20	38	—	—	—	—
Boyer, Mayet Guille	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.	128	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber, Wolf & Co.	192	14	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	107	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewett & Bent	19	—	28	—	—	—	—
L. Mottet	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pollak Bros.	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Total	527	66	38	76	—	81	—

Silk shippers per *Mongolia*, for San Francisco, 18th Oct.:

	Bales.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	101
Sieber, Wolf & Co.	101
Bavler & Co.	70
F. Strahler & Co.	57
China and Japan Trading Co.	55
Vivanti Bros.	20
Jewett & Bent	11
Kito Gomei Kaisha	217
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	60
Doshin Kaisha	21
Total	718

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date.
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru 1	F. Oct. 20
Hongkong	B. T.	Pleiades	F. Oct. 20
Europe	N. L. D.	Prinzess Alice 2	Sa. Oct. 21
Europe	M. M.	Salazie 3	W. Oct. 25
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Th. Oct. 26
Hongkong	P. M.	China 4	F. Oct. 27
America	P. M.	Korea 5	Sa. Oct. 28
Tacoma	B. T.	Tremont 6	Sa. Oct. 28
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Tartar 7	Sa. Nov. 4
America	O. & O.	Coptic	M. Nov. 6
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric	F. Nov. 10
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	F. Nov. 10
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	M. Nov. 13
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	M. Nov. 13

- 1 Left Seattle on the 4th inst.
- 2 Left Nagasaki on the 17th inst.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 16th inst.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 17th inst.
- 5 Left San Francisco on the 12th inst.
- 6 Left Seattle on the 10th inst.
- 7 Left Vancouver on the 16th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date.
Europe	M. M.	Oceanien	Sa. Oct. 21
Tacoma	B. T.	Pleiades	Sa. Oct. 21
Europe	P. & O.	Socotra	Tu. Oct. 24
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Benvorlich	W. Oct. 25
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	F. Oct. 27
Europe	N. L. D.	Prinzess Alice	Sa. Oct. 28
Portland	P. & A.	Numania	Sa. Oct. 28
America	P. M.	China	Sa. Oct. 28
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	M. Oct. 30
Hongkong	B. T.	Tremont	M. Oct. 30
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa. Nov. 4
Hongkong	P. & A.	Atargonia	Tu. Nov. 7
Hongkong	O. & O.	Coptic	W. Nov. 8
America	O. & O.	Doric	Sa. Nov. 11
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Nov. 11
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	Tu. Nov. 11
Seattle	G. N.	Dakota	Th. Nov. 16
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	M. Nov. 13
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	America Maru	W. Nov. 15

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL"]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, October 20.

There is very little market for anything in this branch, dullness characterizing all sections.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } { 50 yds. 36 in. }	0.10 to 0.16
Grey Shirting—8½ lb. 38½ yds. 36 inches	4.00 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38½ yds. 45 inches	4.50 to 5.45
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	2.85 to 4.25
Cotton Italians and Satteens	0.20 to 0.40

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	0.50 to 0.65
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine, Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet 3 lb 5 lb per lb	70 to 80
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.20 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.86
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.85
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON VARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 32, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles	200 to 202½
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	350.00 to 370.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	430.00 to 460.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	34.00 to 36.00
Indian Branch	25.50 to 26.00
Chinese	24.00 to 26.50

METALS.

There has been a little more animation in the Metal Market.

		PER PIVOT.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	...	V. 3.60 to 4.10
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate...	...	4.35 to 4.65
do Sheet...	...	4.70 to 6.95
do Hoop (3/4" to 1 1/4")	...	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanized Iron Sheets No. 30 G...	...	10.00 to 11.20
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments...	...	6.80 to 7.00
Tin States, golbs. I.C.W.	...	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	...	2.00

KEROSENE.

The Kerosene Market remains firm.

American	...	\$3.49
Russian	...	3.31
Langkat	...	3.28

SUGAR.

Very little doing in this market.

		PER PIVOT.
Brown Takao	...	V. 9.20 to 9.60
Brown Manila	...	9.80 to 10.80
Brown Daitong	...	7.60 to 8.00
Brown Canton	...	10.00 to 12.10
White Java and P'nang	...	12.70 to 13.70
White Refined	...	14.70 to 17.00

INDIGO.

Hardly anything doing; prices are purely nominal.

Java, Medium to best	...	195.00 to 245.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	...	150.00 to 200.00
Madras (Kupah), Medium to best	...	90.00 to 120.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best	...	—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Prices are again lower, and during the week some purchases have been made as the market declined. Whether we are yet at the bottom it is hard to tell. Stock is heavy and sellers will probably have to give way still further. Reports from consuming markets are not of the best and future prospects seem very uncertain.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	...	1,070 to 1,080
Filatures—Extra, Fine	...	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	...	1,010 to 1,020
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	...	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	...	990 to 1,000
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine	...	1,040 to 1,050
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse	...	950 to 960
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	...	990 to 1,000
Common—Coarse	...	—
Re-reels—Extra	...	1,020 to 1,030
Re-reels—No. 1	...	1,000 to 1,010
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2	...	975 to 980
Re-reels—No. 2	...	950 to 960
Kakadas—Extra	...	990 to 1,000
Kakadas—No. 1	...	940 to 950
Kakadas—No. 1 1/2	...	920 to 930
Kakadas—No. 2	...	910 to 915
Kakadas—No. 2 1/2	...	880 to 890

WASTE SILK.

Buying in general on the basis of quotations, and this market looks to be in a very much more healthy condition than the Raw Silk market. Stocks in this branch are also ample, but apparently more saleable than those in the sister market.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	...	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good	...	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	...	155 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	...	145 to 150
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	...	135 to 140
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	...	100 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	...	90 to 95
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	...	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	...	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	...	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	...	95 to 100
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	...	90 to 95 1/2
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	...	125 to 130
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	...	110 to 115
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	...	95 to 100
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	...	45 to 50
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	...	35 to 40

TEA.

No market.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	...	—
Choice	...	—
Finest	...	—
Fine	...	—
Good Medium	...	—
Medium	...	—
Good Common	...	—
Common	...	—

WILD WITH ECZEMA

And Other Itching, Burning, Scaly Eruptions with Loss of Hair.

Speedy Cure Treatment.

Bathe the affected parts with Hot Water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take Cuticura Resolvent Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, pimply humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, and chafings, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalded head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum, — all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. Such are the CUTICURA remedies, the purest, sweetest, most speedy and economical curatives for the skin, scalp, and blood ever compounded. Mothers are their warmest friends.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations of women, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many, sensitive, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odorless, economical substitute for the coldest, bruted liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: S. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 2-28, Chancery Lane, London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Foreign Agents Everywhere.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, October 19.

London silver and China sterling quotations are unchanged and local rates remain steady.

London Bank T.T.	...	2/4 3/4
— Bills on Demand	...	2/4 3/4
— 4 months' sight	...	2/4 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight	...	2/6 1/2
— 6 months' sight	...	2/6 1/2 @ 2/7
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	...	255 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight	...	260
— 6 months' sight	...	261
Hongkong—Bank sight	...	per \$100. 96 3/4 *
— Private to day's sight	...	94 3/4 *
Shanghai—Bank sight	...	74 1/2
— Private to day's sight	...	76 1/2
India—Bank sight	...	151
— Private 30 days' sight	...	153
America—Bank sight	...	49 3/4
— Private 30 days' sight	...	49 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight	...	50 3/4
Germany—Bank sight	...	207 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight	...	212
See Siles. (London)	...	28 1/4

* Nominal.

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, October 20, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Yen.	per cent.	Yen.
Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue	100	5	93.50
Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue	100	5	92.50
Exchequer Bonds 3rd Issue	100	5	92.40
Exchequer Bonds 4th Issue	100	6	98.20
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 5th Issue	70	—	76.90
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	89.10
War Bonds (Ginji)	100	5	89.00
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100	5	86.40
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	85.50
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	96.00

Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	8	95.00
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	94.50
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	94.50
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd	100	6	86.00
Sanyo Railway	50	10	72.00
Kyushu Railway	50	8	62.00
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	12.5	93.70
Soba Railway	50	8.50	63.80
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	11	73.20
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	11.04	72.80
Tokyo Street Railway new	25	11.04	37.80
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	3.5	56.40
Tokyo Electric Railway, new	30	3.5	34.40
Yokohama Electric Railway	40	—	62.50
Odawara Electric Car	50	3	23.30
Keihin Electric Railway	50	8	72.00
Keihin Electric Railway, new	12.50	8	31.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	15	38.00
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	18.10
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	23.50
Kanagafuchi Spinning	50	16	93.00
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	15	81.00
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning	50	10	77.50
Yokohama Dock	33	12	51.50
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	88.50
Yokohama Electric Light, new	12.50	—	35.50
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	76.80
Tokyo Electric Light, new	12.50	12	46.00
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	89.00
Kobe Electric Light	50	15.6	81.20
Tokyo Gas	50	15	91.00
Tokyo Gas, new	25	15	39.50
Osaka Gas new	25	—	43.50
Tokyo Rope Manufacture	50	20	103.50
Tokyo Rope, new	43.50	20	93.50
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refinery	50	20	110.70
Nippon Sugar Refined new	12.50	20	57.00
Nippon (Osaka) Sugar Refinery	45	20	98.00
Nippon Beer Brewery (Yehisu)	50	20	121.00
Nippon Beer Brewery, new	25	20	63.00
Japan Beer Brewery (Kirin)	50	—	95.00
Osaka (Asahi) Beer Brewery	50	9	59.50
Marusan Beer Brewery	50	—	10.50
Y'hama Chujo Godown	50	15	68.70
Yokohama Roki Godown	20	13	30.70

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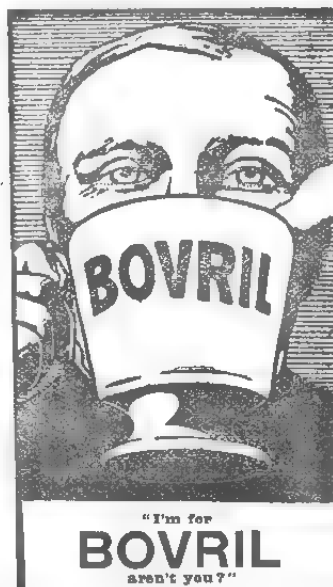
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VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

- For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "TAKESHIMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
- For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 21st, the "TYDEUS."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Oct. 21st, at 7 a.m., the "OCEANIAN."—M. M. S.S. Co.
- For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 21st, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Oct. 24th, at Daylight, the "SOCOTRA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.
- For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Oct. 24th, at Daylight, the "MACHAON."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Oct. 24th, the "EMPIRE."—Cornes & Co.
- For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Oct. 25th, at 2 p.m., the "BENVOLICH."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Oct. 25th, at Daylight, the "SERBIA."—C. Illies & Co.
- For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 27th, at Noon, the "EMPRESS OF CHINA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.
- For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Oct. 28th, at 3 p.m., the "CHINA."—P. M. S.S. Co.
- For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Oct. 28th, at 9 a.m., the "PRINCESS ALICE."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
- For PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 28th, the "NUMANTIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Oct. 30th, the "KOREA."—P. M. S.S. Co.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about Oct. 30th, the "TRIMONT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- For SYDNEY, via Hongkong and New Guinea, Nov. 1st, the "PRINZ SIGISMUND."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Nov. 4th, the "TARTAR."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
- For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about November 4th, the "TRIESTE."—Heller Bros.
- For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Nov. 5th, the "HROGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, Nov. 6th, the "CHINGWO."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Nov. 7th, at Noon, the "BANTU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Nov. 7th, the "ARAGONIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.

(毎土曜日一發行)

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 1905.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FROST was experienced at Nikko on Oct. 24th.

A TELEGRAM from Karatsu says that the price of coal has risen.

SNOW fell on the Ishizuchi range, near Matsuyama, on Oct. 20th.

THE British squadron left Yokohama for the South on Wednesday.

THE destroyer *Shiratsuyu* will shortly be launched at Nagasaki.

THE German steamer *Siberia* left Moji on Oct. 24th for Vladivostok with coal.

THE Russian officers in Japan have been permitted to resume their swords.

It is estimated that Americans who visited foreign countries this summer expended \$18,505,027.

THE Imperial Naval Review on Monday was witnessed by thousands and passed off without a hitch.

THE *Retvisan*, which was recently floated at Port Arthur, will be brought to Japan in about two weeks.

A PASSENGER train collided with a goods train at 8 p.m. on Oct. 23rd at the Wada station near Osaka. Two goods cars were destroyed. Three men were severely injured and one was killed. The

cause is reported to have been negligence on the part of a pointsman.

ADMIRAL TOGO and his officers have been the centre of all the public fêtes and rejoicings of the past week.

It is said by the *Fiji* that the headquarters of the Manchurian garrison will be established at Kinchow.

A FLOATING mine about three feet in diameter was found on Oct. 22nd off Hitaka, Sapporo, by fishermen.

THE Emperor is about to proceed to the Shrines of Ise to return thanks to the spirit of the Imperial ancestors.

TRAFFIC on the section between Lungsan and Pyou-yan on the Seoul-Wijn Railway will be opened on Nov. 1st.

A PORTION of the garrison in Korea, the second reserve of the 2nd and 11th divisions, will arrive at Moji on Oct. 26th.

FOUR captured guns were brought on Oct. 20th from the front to Tokyo. They were removed to the Army Department.

THE Washington Department of Agriculture intends issuing in November a cotton report, probably early in the month.

A SHOCK of earthquake was felt in Yokohama at 12.47 p.m. on Oct. 24th. The duration was 3 minutes and thirty seconds.

FOUR sailors belonging to the *Kasuga Maru* were killed in Yokohama Creek on Sunday through the explosion of a launch boiler.

A TOTTORI telegram says that 820 reserve officers who were called up after the outbreak of war were released on Oct. 22nd.

AN AWOMORI telegram says that the delivery of North Saghalien to the Russian Commissioners will take place within a few days.

THE naval authorities intend to open for public view one or two of the captured warships. The ships will be brought into Yokohama harbour.

MR. HATANO, Minister for Justice, and Mr. Kubota, Minister for Education were promoted to the Junior Class of the Third Rank on Oct. 20th.

It is stated by a Shanghai telegram under date of Oct. 25th that General Kuropatkin has left Manchuria on leave. He will spend some days in Germany.

THE Japanese representative in Berlin, on Oct. 24th, received marks 43,456,250, being the third payment of the new 4½ per cent. bonds (the fourth foreign war loan).

UNDER instructions of Admiral Togo, a festival will take place on Oct. 29th in Aoyama cemetery in honour of the naval officers and men who died during the war.

THE captured Russian destroyer *Ryshitelni* has been renamed *Yamahiko*. This ship was captured at Chefoo on Aug. 11th last, the day after the battle in the Yellow Sea.

A NORWEGIAN steamer chartered by a Japanese shipping firm left Nagasaki on Oct. 20th for Vladivostok. She is the first to run on this route since the restoration of peace.

THE British warship *Hecla* and five destroyers have arrived at Kagoshima. The citizens entertained the officers and men at a garden party on Oct. 23rd. Governor Kiyooni made a speech in which he welcomed the visit of the British war-

ships and congratulated the visitors on the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty. The Commander of the *Hecla* replied.

A FOREIGN steamer chartered by a Japanese shipping firm left Nagasaki on Oct. 22nd for Vladivostok with rice, cotton, etc. The freight paid was three times the rate before the war and the marine insurance was yen 1.50 per yen 100.

THE Hamburg America line have purchased the Union Castle liner *Scot*. She will be rechristened the *Ocean* and make the express service between Naples and Alexandria in connection with the Berlin express.

M. POKOTILOFF, Russian Minister at Peking, and one of the Russian peace envoys, arrived on Oct. 23rd at Chefoo. He paid a visit to the Russian Consul. On the following day, he left for Peking to resume his duties.

MAJOR-GENERAL Taniloff and Captain Swolman of the Russian Army and Navy respectively have been appointed commissioners for taking delivery of the prisoners in Japan. They recently left Vladivostok for Nagasaki together with 15 doctors and 40 female nurses.

It is now reported that besides her valuable cargo which was insured at \$60,000, the ill-fated *Cantabria*, which was sunk in the terrible typhoon that lately devastated the Philippines, had on board 40,000 pesos partly belonging to the company and partly to a wealthy Chinaman.

THE workmen employed in the plain lacquered-ware factories in Shidaoka struck on Oct. 19th, asking their employers to increase their wages by over 16 per cent. Some of the workers in Makii (gold) lacquered-ware are endeavouring to pacify them. A telegram, however, says that the latter workmen are about to strike also.

MS. B. C. HOWARD, Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, reports the arrival of the steamship *Siberia* at San Francisco on the 23rd instant after a passage of 10 days, 10 hours and 29 minutes, which beats the best record of her sister ship, the *Korea*, of 10 days, 11 hours and 5 minutes, by just 36 minutes. The *Siberia* carried over Mr. Harriman, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and party, as well as Mr. Schwerin, Vice President and General Manager, and Miss Roosevelt, all of whom arrived well after a very pleasant voyage.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha's *Taihoku Maru* (2,800 tons), which was chartered by the Navy during the war, is now undergoing repairs at Osaka. According to a correspondent of the *Fiji*, the ship was employed in raising mines. When she was off Port Arthur, a mine exploded on board causing severe damage to the main mast and engine room. Many of the workmen were killed or injured. The repairs are expected to be concluded before the end of this month after which she will be employed on the service between Kobe and Formosa as before the war.

THREE cases of plague are reported in Kobe. Two of them are coolies who were employed for landing the cargo from the Dutch steamer *Tijpanas* which arrived there on Oct. 10th from Macassar via Hongkong, etc. The other is a female worker employed by the Kobe Cotton Spinning Co. It is said that the ship arrived at Yokohama on Oct. 13th and landed there seven thousand bags of Tonkin rice and that three thousand bags were removed to the rice warehouse at Fukagawa, Tokyo, belonging to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. Consequently, the Fukagawa police segregated the godown and are carrying out the usual disinfecting measures, thinking that the origin of the contagion in Kobe might be traced to this cargo.

ADMIRAL TOGO'S REPORT.

Admiral Togo's report to the Emperor when he was received in audience on the 22nd instant, was as follows:—

Since in February of last year the United Squadrons, in obedience to the Imperial commands, went out to battle, a year and a half has passed, and in the combats on sea and on shore the Imperial forces never once failed to win victory. Peace has now been restored, and we, Your Majesty's subjects, having concluded our service, have the honour of returning in triumph under the Imperial Flag. We are always profoundly sensible that these results are due to Your Majesty's virtues.

When first the Combined Fleet opened the combat, the plan of procedure, as directed by Your Majesty with due regard to the condition of the Army and the Navy and to the objects of the war, was to shut the enemy into the Port Arthur region and deprive him of any opportunity to proceed to the fortress of Vladivostock. Therefore attacking him forthwith at Port Arthur and Chemulpo and engaging thereafter in several offensive actions, we gradually broke his strength, and by repeated endeavours to blockade him in port as well as by the use of floating mines, we sought to circumscribe his sphere of action. A squadron was also kept constantly in the Korean Straits to obstruct their passage, and while watching the enemy in Vladivostock, to form at the same time the second line of Port Arthur's investment. During the first period of the war the enemy, taking advantage of the natural situation, steadily adopted a policy of defence, and in repeated assaults our forces were unable to assure full success. But in the middle of August his fleet emerged from Port Arthur and attempted to escape to Vladivostock, the result being a battle in the Yellow Sea and off Ulsan. Thus, without prevision on our part his strategy was broken and the purpose of our plan was in the main achieved. Thereafter the fight on land progressed, and the untiring attacks of the Army against the rear of the fortress concerting with the blockade in front, resulted in the annihilation of the main part of the enemy's fleet at the foot of the stronghold. Up to this time the operations had been necessarily of a gradual nature, achieving consecutively small results, and thus the attacks had extended over nearly ten months. That was the period involving the heaviest casualties among loyal officers and men who had devoted heart and hand to the work, and had toiled with all their ability and all their courage, and involving also no small loss of ships. But the issue of the fight was now for the first time made clear, and an earnest was given of the victory subsequently won in the Sea of Japan.

The opening of the new year saw the combat enter its second phase. Our Squadrons prepared themselves to meet the enemy's second fleet, and at the same time undertook the blockade of the Russian Maritime Province, thus cutting off his source of military supplies. A squadron was also despatched to the South Seas to threaten his line of communications. There resulted the capture of over thirty steamers in the straits of Tsushima, Tsugaru, Soya and Kunajiri. In early summer, namely the month of May, the enemy's second fleet made its appearance in our neighbouring seas, and we adopted a waiting policy, assembling our ships in the Korean Straits and holding ourselves ready to strike. Thereafter by the help of Heaven the valiant efforts of our officers and men achieved success, and a battle in the Sea of Japan swept the enemy's shadow off the sea, bringing that stage of the war to an end.

Thus in name and in reality the command of the Sea of Japan fell to Japan. The war entered its third phase and our duties became much lighter. Cooperating with the army in the attack on Saghalien, we performed our share of the duty, losing scarcely a man. We also made armed descents upon the enemy's northern shores, and continued the effective blockade of his ports until the end of the war.

Thus it may be said in sum that during the

first period of the war the United Fleet determined the situation; during the second period it achieved victory, and during the third period it gathered the results. There were degrees of urgency and of difficulty, but on the whole the war proceeded in regular sequence of offensive movements, until the issue to-day witnessed was achieved. The ships have now assembled in Tokyo Bay to celebrate the triumph. They number over 170. Some vessels were lost, but considering the additions made to our Navy in the form of captures from the enemy, our force to-day is not inferior to what it was on the eve of the war, which fact Your Majesty's servants regard as a great honour. I rejoice exceedingly that in consequence of the fine results achieved by the Army and the no small assistance we derived from its strength; in consequence of the excellent arrangements of the various naval offices, their activity and the aid rendered by all Government departments, the sea fight proceeded satisfactorily.

With the utmost reverence I present this account of the course of the war and have the honour to report the outcome of the responsibilities imposed on me by the Imperial command,

(Dated) 22nd October, 1905.

(Signed) TOGO HEIHACHIRO."

After listening to this report His Majesty addressed the following words to Admiral Togo:—

"It is universally recognised at home and abroad that the United Fleet of which you have been in chief command, well overcame all difficulties and performed unprecedented deeds.

Hearing from you the direct recital of the course of the war, Our admiration for the valour and energy of Our officers and seamen is deepened.

Be careful of your well-being."

The Emperor on this occasion wore a naval uniform for the first time.

With reference to Admiral Togo's statement that the United Fleet emerged from the combat with undiminished strength, the facts are that the war-ships which took part in the fighting numbered 76, with a total tonnage of 274,184 tons, in addition to which there were 14 auxiliary cruisers, 85 torpedo-craft, and 21 auxiliary gun-boats. Out of this total 12 vessels, representing 46,025 tons, were lost, and 14 representing 114,653 tons were captured, so that the Navy's gain in point of displacement was 68,628 tons.

The Emperor's words to Admiral Togo are certainly remarkable for brevity. From an Occidental point of view they almost err in that respect. But His Majesty had already paid full tribute to the great achievements of his brave fleet, and it is not the Imperial custom to be lavish of language. Possibly the concluding sentence of the message may sound strange in foreign ears. It is not what a European Sovereign would say under such circumstances. The meaning such a behest conveys to Japanese ears is that the Mikado declares his own solicitude for the health and strength of the officers and sea-men of his Navy, since their splendid deeds have shown them to be of such value to their country. There is a measure of gracious familiarity in the expression, and it thus gains special importance for Japanese ears.

Admiral Togo's report is marked by all the modesty habitual to him. He offers a most unequivocal tribute to the Army and acknowledges, in effect, that the successes achieved by the troops on shore contributed materially to the result on sea. He also speaks with just admiration of the admirable work of the various administrative offices which, by their foresight, energy and skill in organization did much to secure victory. On the whole the report is worthy of the gallant and self-effacing hero.

THE CROWDS AND THE TRAFFIC.

Partial figures are published indicating the immensity of the concourse of people who went out to see the Naval Review. Thus it is mentioned that at Shimbashi station the number of tickets sold between 4.30 p.m. on the 22nd and noon on the 23rd was 125,000. We can well imagine that such was the case, but without being actual eye-witnesses we could not have imagined the thoroughness of the dislocation that overtook the railway traffic. The Japanese have proved by their exploits in the war that they are highly endowed with organizing capacity, but most assuredly the traffic management on the State Railways has never suggested any such endowment. The Naval Review, it is true, was an altogether exceptional occasion; an occasion not occurring twice in the life-time of a generation. To take it as a normal test would be unfair. But the railway authorities must have known perfectly well that it would be an exceptional occasion, and they did know, for they announced beforehand that throughout the whole of the 23rd trains would be despatched from Yokohama and Tokyo respectively at intervals of 20 minutes. So defective, however, were the arrangements for carrying out that programme that when the afternoon arrived passengers found themselves compelled to wait for more than the ordinary interval of an hour, and as for the accommodation, it was quite ludicrously inadequate. At Kawasaki, for example, a densely packed crowd stood all along the platform for hour after hour vainly expecting the arrival of a train to carry them away, and it is a fact that some of them had to remain in this expectant attitude from noon until 7 p.m. Of course the rush and crush to enter a train when one arrived were something terrible. A fatal result is recorded in one case, a student of the Waseda University having been thrown down between the platform and the carriages at Tsurumi and cut to pieces by the wheels. The Railway Authorities have been under the sword of the severest public censure for the past twenty years, but they have not yet risen to the level of their responsibilities. They probably made a great struggle on the 23rd to serve the public satisfactorily, yet anything more defective than the result is scarcely imaginable.

How many hundreds of thousands viewed the spectacle from the shore, it is impossible to estimate. There seemed to be an immeasurable crowd. Every available space along the sea-coast was utilized for setting up platforms in the rough and ready way of Japan, and every one of these was packed with eager observers. So far as the necessarily limited range of one pair of eyes could carry, there was not the smallest evidence of disorder. Even at the crowded railway stations and in tramcars which appeared to be filled to three or four times the normal limits of their carrying capacity, good humour and mutual helpfulness were the universal rule. One could not but reflect what rudenesses would have been perpetrated and how heavily the atmosphere would have been loaded with anathemas under similar circumstances in Europe or America. As the Naval Authorities had predicted, the best view of the spectacle was obtainable from the vicinity of Tsurumi. At 9 p.m. nothing could exceed the brilliancy of the spectacle presented by the illuminated war-ships as seen from that region.

Original from

ADMIRAL TOGO AND ADMIRAL NOEL.

Japanese newspapers give amusing accounts of the meeting of Admiral Togo and Vice-Admiral Noel at Governor Sufu's dinner party on the 20th. The Japanese Admiral was engaged in conversation with Mr. and Mrs. George Barclay when Sir Gerard Noel arrived, and the two men at once advanced to meet each other. But Togo did full justice to his reputation for shyness and silence. The only sentence of English he appears to have perpetrated was, "I will see you again to-morrow," and the reporters say that his mien was as that of a sensitive child which suddenly finds itself in the society of grown-ups. The illusion became even more marked when Admiral Togo had to conduct Lady MacDonald to the dining room, for he appeared quite a pigmy by her side, and so far from leading her seemed to be led by her. Throughout the banquet the Admiral maintained his mood of extreme reserve, even Mrs. Barclay's brilliant conversational powers failing to strike a responsive spark. In fact his great achievements do not appear to have elated him in the smallest degree. He remains the same "Togo the silent" as ever, his mien in society not differing one whit from his mien on the quarter-deck of his flag-ship. The *Niroku Shimpō*, speaking of these things, recalls the saying of Confucius:—*Kinsli wa seiloku arite yobo gu naru ga gotoshi* (The great man possesses capacity but has the face of a fool), and recall also the fact that Saigo Takamori, whom Togo served in the latter's very early days, used to introduce him with the phrase *Kore wa Togo Heihachiro to mosu baka-mono de gozari-masu* (This is the foolish Togo Heihachiro). The same qualities of reticence and gaucherie in society were shown by Saigo himself, and the *Niroku* says that these words of Saigo's show that he instinctively recognised a brother-genius in Togo. Men of this type maintain in the presence of the greatest peril the same imperturbable mind and demeanour that mark their daily intercourse. The *Niroku* also relates that when, on the eve of the battle in the Sea of Japan, the Minister of the State for the Navy conveyed to Togo an earnest message from the Throne urging the importance of the occasion and the necessity for a supreme effort, Togo's answer was, *Yoroshiku go anshin arasraruyo ni ose agerare yo. Tatakai wa tada kisen ni sōrō. Heihachiro kanarazu kisen wo seishite goran ni ire mosu beshi* (Pray ask His Majesty to rest assured. Battle is merely a matter of opportunity. You shall see that Heihachiro will not forfeit the occasion).

The ball given in Yokohama on Friday evening (Oct. 20) in honour of Admiral and Lady Noel by H. E. Governor Sufu was a very brilliant affair. The spacious *salon* of the Oriental Palace Hotel was tastefully decorated, the inter-crossed flags of Great Britain and Japan forming a principal feature in the colour scheme. The Governor's party, which arrived about half past nine, included H. E. Governor Sufu, Madame Sufu, Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, Lady Noel, Miss Noel, Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister, and Lady MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. G. Barclay, Mr. J. Carey Hall, H. B. M.'s Consul-General, and Mrs. Hall, Mayor Ichihara and Mrs. Ichihara, the staff officers of the respective Admirals and others. Hardly had they entered the building when cheering from the Bund told of the approach of Admiral Togo. The hero of Tsushima, attired in the plainest of uniforms, had a hearty reception from

the assembled guests, and despite his efforts to efface himself as much as possible was the centre of observation until he managed to effect an escape soon after supper. The foreign commercial communities of Tokyo and Yokohama were well represented among the guests, while all the Consular corps were present. Many of the British officers wore the decorations which have been bestowed upon them by the Emperor of Japan, and naturally all the British, American and Japanese naval men were in uniform.

At supper Governor Sufu rose and said that the entertainment given that evening in honour of Admiral Noel and Lady Noel fell on the eve of the centenary of the battle of Trafalgar and he took advantage of the occasion to ask his guests to rise and drink to the memory of Nelson. The toast was received with great cheering and when it had subsided, cheers were raised for Admiral Togo. Needless to say these were given right heartily. About half past eleven Admiral Togo left the scene, and he was followed by Admiral Noel and his party. Both these gallant seamen were cheered on their departure. Dancing meanwhile was resumed and continued till a late hour.

A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT.

A correspondent of the *Petit Parisien*, by name Gaston Richard, recently sent to that journal an account of an alleged interview with President Roosevelt. He wrote over the signature "Legadère," and he attributed to the President statements about the war and about the peace conference which it would certainly have been most unwise for Mr. Roosevelt to make. Naturally this interesting interview was telegraphed to American newspapers, and the result was that the President's private secretary immediately addressed the following to Mr. Gaston Richard:—

Gaston Richard, Hotel Lafayette, New York, N. Y.:

The President directs me to say to you that the alleged interview with him published in this morning's papers is not only an absolute fabrication, wholly without basis of truth, but that your conduct in obtaining permission to see him under false pretenses is thoroughly dishonorable.

When you came to see the President you informed him that you were the grandson of Marshal Augereau; that you had been at the Battle of Mukden with the Russian army and with the Japanese army afterward; that you understood thoroughly that you could have no interview of any kind, and that you simply wished to pay respects to him. Under these circumstances the President received you and listened to your account of your experiences with the Japanese and Russians, and spoke to you also of the deeds of Marshal Augereau and of Napoleon's other generals.

The President had no conversation with you about the terms of peace, and your account of your alleged interview with him is a fabrication from beginning to end, without any foundation in fact, and both your untruthfulness and your obtaining permission to see him under false pretenses the President considers highly dishonorable.

WILLIAM LOEB, Jr., Secretary.

The *Outlook*, commenting on the above, observes that a liar is no less a liar because he prints his lie in a newspaper; on the contrary, he is probably the worst of liars since he lies for hire. "He ought to be dubbed a liar and excluded from the society of all honourable men, and a journal which wittingly and habitually lies ought to be excluded from all honourable homes." On the other hand, this habit of lying has become so habitual among journalists—vide the recent case where the Tokyo correspondent of an English journal sent home an account of the Battle of the Sea of Japan as witnessed by a bogus "corres-

pondent with the Fleet"—this habit of lying has become so habitual that people are apt to count the press as universally tarred with the brush of falsehood, thus indirectly impugning the good faith of men like Sir Donald McKenzie Wallace, Dr. Morrison and Mr. George Kennan. Unquestionably the remedy is to be found in some exercise of discrimination on the part of the public, and this brings us direct to the action of the Japanese in their treatment of newspaper correspondents. They did not manage that part of the war well, and where they erred, we venture to think, was in hesitating to discriminate. They have always hesitated to discriminate where foreigners are concerned. Probably the explanation is that early experience taught them the danger of discrimination: what they did for one, that they were immediately required to do for others, and generally their right of free selection could not be exercised in the face of diplomatic pressure. One might reasonably suppose, however, that they would have acquired by this time an effective sense of their own privileges and power, but certainly their practice during the war did not suggest that they had acquired such a sense. All the newspaper men were treated exactly alike, the ragtag and bobtail being placed on the same level with the recognised elite of the profession. It was the least troublesome method, but assuredly not the best.

BRITISH SMARINNESS.

In view of the impetus that will be given to trade in Japan now that peace has been restored, it may be well to correct the frequent and groundless accusation often made against the English manufacturer that he cannot compete with his American rival in the way of rapid delivery of machinery, this inability being ascribed to the British works not being up-to-date. A notable instance of what the British manufacturer can do occurred recently, when a large number of centrifugal pumps were required by the authorities, and the nature of the case demanded the quickest possible delivery. The pumps consisted of two 27" centrifugal salvage pumps, each driven by a 300 horse-power engine, and capable of together delivering 6,500 tons of water per hour; and four smaller sets capable collectively of delivering about 2,000 tons per hour. In addition, the authorities also ordered at the same time four 27" dock pumps, capable of delivering collectively 14,000 tons of water per hour, each pump being driven by a separate 350 horse-power electric motor, together with the necessary electrically-driven auxiliary pumps for use in connection with the same. The whole of these pumps were constructed, erected, tested, and taken to pieces, packed and placed on board the steamer in 2½ months from the date of receipt of the order. All these plants were not delivered at the same time, and one of the large salvage pumps and two dock pumps were actually shipped from England in seven weeks from the date of their being ordered. The whole of this order was executed by Messrs. W. A. Allen, Son & Co., Ltd., of Bedford, England, who are to be congratulated on being able to uphold the reputation of the British manufacturer where quick delivery is concerned. In the various other branches of engineering there are many manufacturers in England who are not behind them in this respect.

Original from

THE BUSINESS MEN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

On Saturday evening the leading Business Men of Tokyo, to the number of thirty-two, organized an entertainment at the Kabukiza Theatre in Tokyo in honour of Admiral Noel and the officers of the British Squadron. All the leading British residents of Tokyo and Yokohama were invited, as were many prominent Japanese naval and military officers. The whole of the theatre was decorated with great taste. Over the stage the word "welcome" stood out in large letters embroidered with chrysanthemums in a framing of greenery, and the ceiling and walls glowed with electric lights set in flowers and foliage. At half past 8 o'clock Sir Gerard Noel was conducted to the stage by Mr. Sonoda, who read the following address in English:—

YOUR EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—In the name of the Business Men of Tokyo we desire to express our high appreciation of the honour conferred on us by your presence here this evening.

Admiral Sir Gerard Noel and Officers of His Britannic Majesty's Navy.—You come to us representatives of the might of the world's greatest Empire, and we bid you hearty welcome, not alone for the sake of the friendship and esteem our country has always entertained towards yours, not alone for the sake of the models that England has provided for our national progress, but also because, in the union now happily effected between the two peoples, we recognize a powerful guarantee of the peace which is so dear to us. If the renewal of our intercourse with foreign nations involved us in some difficult complications and even plunged us into wars which we would fain have avoided, it has also brought us many blessings, not least among which we count the cementing of an alliance that joins your illustrious country with ours in closest amity, and establishes the two empires at guardians of the highest principles of international justice and as pillars of East-Asiatic peace. That this alliance may long continue and that its pacific purpose may be fully achieved, is our earnest prayer; and however poor and unattractive the welcome our small resources enable us to give you this evening we trust that you will not measure our sentiment by its visible expression, but that you will credit us with a full sense of the obligation we men of peaceful avocation owe to you, the completeness of whose preparations for war is the best means of averting it.

Admiral Noel and Officers we wish you personally long careers of honour and usefulness, and we repeat our hope that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance may endure until its purposes of equity and non-aggression become guiding principles of every nation's creed.

This address was received with loud applause from the audience, who, although they numbered some six hundred persons, found ample space in the large building. Sir Gerard Noel replied in a speech marked by brevity and grace. He found it unconventional, he said, to exchange his accustomed duties as Admiral for those of an orator, but happily no eloquence was needed to declare, on behalf of his officers and himself, their profound sense of the exceedingly cordial and friendly welcome given to them by the Japanese nation. From His Majesty the Emperor down to the child in the street there had been one universal and unequivocally kindly greeting, such as made it quite certain that the heart of the nation was in the alliance which this brilliant entertainment was intended to celebrate. If that alliance gratified the Japanese, he could assure them that it gratified his countrymen also, for Englishmen felt that to whatever extent Japan benefited by the alliance, Great Britain could benefit not less. It was an alliance which aimed essentially at preserving the peace of East Asia, and he sincerely trusted that it would fully achieve that great end. Again thanking his hosts for their hearty hospitality, he assured them that his officers and he would carry away a delightful recollection of this country so graceful in the arts of peace and so valiant and glorious in the field of war.

Amid loud applause which this speech evoked, Mr. Sonoda handed to the Admiral's Flag Lieutenant a box containing the Address engrossed on parchment. Thereafter the curtain fell, showing a design of the Union Jack and the Rising Sun cleverly combined, which was loudly cheered, and shortly afterwards the performance commenced. The following was the programme:

I. "RENJISHI"

This is a play representing an allegorical story of "Jakusho," a learned priest of ancient time, who went from Japan to China and finally succeeded in ascending the Holy Mountain, Tendaisan, where he saw an extraordinary vision, the "Lion Dance."

When the curtain is raised, two spirits of Butterflies come and play among flowers. On their retirement the spirits of the Red and White-headed Lions appear and perform a vigorous and lively dance.

II. "CHIYO-NO-CHIGIRI."

This dance has been specially arranged for the present occasion. The intention is to represent by music and dance the genuine sentiment of the nation in welcoming the officers and men of our ally's China Squadron. The piece suggests also happy expressions of mutual respect and goodwill on the part of the two peoples, who, having experienced the success of their first essay in friendship and alliance, now once more vow to renew these relations in perpetuity upon an even closer and more intimate basis.

III. "Dōjōji."

Kiyohime falls in love with a "Yamabushi" (wandering priest) who, wishing to get rid of her, betakes himself to the Dōjōji Temple and having the large bell brought from the tower, hides himself inside. The girl, following him, comes to a river and in the attempt to get across, becomes a serpent and coils round the bell which melts away killing the "Yamabushi" inside. Years later a new bell is made and a dedicatory service takes place. Females are forbidden to attend, but a dancing girl (the ghost of Kiyohime) comes, followed by another "shirabyoshi" who suspects the first of being an evil spirit. Not being permitted to approach the bell the two begin to perform a dance.

The curtain rises on the two shirabyoshi dancing and approaching the bell, when the genuine shirabyoshi departs and to raise the bell by force of prayer, but the attempt the ghost springs at the bell. She pulls it down and disappears inside and the priests attempt does not succeed. Ultimately a number of soldiers come and raise the bell. The ghost assumes the form of a serpent but is finally overcome by the warrior Takenuki Goro.

IV. "THE BATTLE OF YASHIMA."

The Act opens with fierce fighting on the coast of Yashima. Both sides retire. Yoshitsune chases the remnants of the Heike who are forced out to sea.

Moritsugu of the Heike approaches the shore in a boat and reviles Yoshitsune whose followers in turn rail at Moritsugu. In the meantime a brave leader, Noritsune, of the Heike, appears with a bow and arrow and aims at Yoshitsune, Tsuginobu springs forward to shield Yoshitsune and is shot. Here the stage revolves so as to present the continuation of the coast. Kikuo Maru, Noritsune's follower, lands from a boat in order to take Tsuginobu's head. Kamiji, the younger sister of Ise no Saburo of the Genji, meets him in single combat with a naginata. The stage revolves, still presenting the coast at sunset, and another fierce engagement takes place both sides finally retreating. The brave warrior Mionoya Kunitoshi of the Genji comes with a drawn sword followed by Akushichi-boyo Kagekiyo of the Heike with a big naginata who challenges Mionoya to return. They fight for some time without either getting any advantage, until finally they throw away their weapons and attack each other with naked hands, the end being that Kagekiyo gets the better of Kunitoshi.

Extraordinary care had been taken in preparing the accessories. The scenery and curtains were all specially provided for the occasion as were also the costumes of the dancing girls. Probably no more picturesque and beautiful dance has ever been witnessed in Japan than that standing second on the programme, *Chiyo-no-chigiri* (everlasting union). Thirty girls took part in the dance, and after they had moved down the *hana-michi* to the stage in two parties of 15 each, they suddenly underwent a metamorphosis and appeared in costumes bearing a design of the Japanese and British Flags. The spectacular effect of their graceful movements is indescribable, and its effect

upon the audience was testified by such a burst of applause as a Japanese dance had never previously evoked from foreign on-lookers. It remains only to say that the supper was on a most sumptuous scale, and that from first to last not the slightest hitch was experienced. The Committee of Reception consisted of Baron Shibuwa, Mr. Kondo Rempei and Mr. Sonoda Kokichi. They and the host of aide-de-camps whom they must have employed deserve unmeasured praise for the excellence of the arrangements and the beauty of the whole conceptions.

SIR GERARD NOEL AND THE BRITISH OFFICERS.

On the 21st instant Mr. and Mrs. Sonoda Kokichi gave a garden party at their residence in Tokyo to Sir Gerard Noel and the officers of the British Squadron. The weather happily proved most propitious and the large assemblage of guests seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly. They included many distinguished Japanese officers of both services and civilians as well as virtually the whole of the British residents of Tokyo and several from Yokohama, from Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald downwards. An excellent band gave selections of music and at four o'clock refreshments were served in tastefully decorated marquees. Shortly after the arrival of the Admiral and the British Minister, they were invited to repair to a salon opening on the lawn, and there Mr. Sonoda read the following address:—

Sir Gerard and Lady Noel:—

My wife and I, while expressing our profound sense of the honour and pleasure you have conferred on us by accepting our invitation to-day, have to apologise sincerely for the very humble and unattractive character of the welcome we are able to offer you. We beg you to take the will for the deed, and we assure you that were our resources at all commensurate with our sentiments you would have indeed a royal reception.

During many years of residence in England we learned to know and to love your countrymen. The memory of that happy time and of the kind hospitality we received, makes it doubly gratifying to welcome you as our guests in turn, especially since we see in you the representatives of an Alliance which our country can not too highly value. It had long been our fervent hope that Japan might some day be the England of the East, though we could not reasonably look to see such a hope fulfilled during our life-time. It has now been fulfilled, however, for by this Alliance the two countries are converted into one and we Japanese have acquired the proud privilege of regarding England as our second home.

We beg you to do us the grace of accepting this little specimen of Japanese art. It is of very trifling value, but it may perhaps serve as a slight souvenir of a visit which we would fain have rendered more agreeable to you.

Mr. Sonoda then presented to the Admiral a magnificent lacquer box on a stand of the same beautiful material, and to the officers of the Fleet one copy each of the very attractive photographic album just issued, containing views of Fujiyama by Mr. Ponting. Sir Gerard Noel, replying, offered sincere thanks in the names of Lady Noel and himself for the graceful hospitality so warmly extended to him. He spoke of the enormous changes that had taken place in Japan since his first visit to the country, and said that he and his officers could never forget the genuinely kindly welcome they had received from all classes of the nation.

The party broke up at a little after 5 o'clock, three hearty cheers having been given for the universally popular host and hostess.

Admiral Viscount Ito and Viscountess Ito entertained Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, Original from

Lady Noel and the officers of the British Squadron at dinner in the Mitsui Club on the 19th instant. After the toasts of the Emperor of Japan and the King of England had been duly honoured, Sir Claude MacDonald proposed the health of Her Majesty the Empress whose noble life, unflagging zeal on behalf of her country and wide benevolence had won the admiration and sympathy of the world. The toast was received with much enthusiasm.

Admiral Sir Gerard Noel has been decorated with the First Class of the Rising Sun, and the officers commanding ships of the Squadron as well as the Chief Engineers, seven in all, have received the Third Class of the same Order. Three other officers have been honoured with the Third Class of the Sacred Treasure, two with the Fourth Class of that order and one with the Fourth Class of the Rising Sun.

Admiral Noel's Squadron left Yokohama on the 25th and proceeded to Yokosuka where another fête awaits it. The details are published, but they are only a replica of the Tokyo doings on a smaller scale, including, of course, an inspection of the dockyards and work-shops.

The torpedo squadron in the meanwhile is receiving a hearty welcome at Kago-shima.

MILITARY TOPICS.

Some Tokyo papers allege that the tactical unit of the Japanese Army is to be changed hereafter from a Division to an Army Corps. Hitherto the Division has been regarded as an Army Corps, being organized and equipped so as to take the field independently. But hereafter two Divisions will form the unit; in other words the *shidan* system will be exchanged for the *gun* system. Further, the period of service with the colours will be changed from 3 years to 2. The *Yorodzu Choho* states that the Military Authorities contemplate a system which will enable them to put into the field a total force of 2 million men in time of war. But the *Yorodzu Choho* is an authority which requires confirmation.

The troops in north-eastern Korea began to withdraw from the field on the 20th instant and are to assemble at Gensan for embarkation on the 24th. As in the Manchurian armies, they commence their withdrawal on the 26th instant, and from the beginning of November they will begin to embark at Dalny.

It is reported that the Manchurian Guards will consist of the recently raised 14th and 16th Divisions, the former under Lieut.-General Tsuchiya and the latter under Lt.-General Yamanaka. Japan will follow Russia's lead in appointing a Viceroy of Kwantung, and General Oshima will receive the appointment.

In Korea the garrison will consist of the 13th and the 15th Divisions, under Lieut.-Generals Haraguchi and Okihara respectively, the commander-in-chief being General Hasegawa. This will release the forces now operating on the Tumen under Lt.-General Miyoshi.

To render the above arrangement clear it is necessary to observe that the Japanese Army prior to the war consisted of twelve Divisions, numbered from one to twelve, and the Guards. At a subsequent period—during the course of the present year, so far as we can judge—four new Divisions were organized, their numbers being from 13 to

16. These four new Divisions are to constitute the garrisons of Liaotung and Korea, so that the dimensions of the home army will remain unchanged.

One thing made plain by the above is that Japan intends to retain a considerable force in Korea, for the present at all events. She will not be again found as she was at the outbreak of the war with Russia, when it was a race whether the van of her forces carried over sea or the van of Mischenko's cavalry riding down from the Yalu would reach Pyong-yang first.

Another point to be noted is that this Kwantung force is independent of the railway guards contemplated by the Peace Treaty. The latter document can not impose any restrictions upon Japan as to the dimensions of her Liaotung garrison, and she has apparently determined that the garrison shall consist of two Divisions.

When we say that Japan follows Russia's lead in the matter of appointing a Viceroy the distinction must be made that General Oshima will be Viceroy merely of the Kwantung region whereas Admiral Alexieff was Viceroy of the Far East.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* says that the 14th and the 16th Divisions will be stationed in the first place within the region extending from Liaoyang to the north of Mukden. Thence these Divisions will be gradually withdrawn to the south of Pulan-tien, namely, into the Kwantung Peninsula. We presume that the withdrawal will take place *pari passu* with the Russian evacuation of northern Manchuria.

It appears that when the problem of withdrawing the troops came up for discussion in the conference chamber at Portsmouth, the Russian Plenipotentiaries were for dispensing with any time limit, and merely inserting a provision that withdrawal should be effected as quickly as possible. But that did not satisfy the Japanese. They argued that as Russia's failure to evacuate Manchuria had been one of the proximate causes of the war, any ambiguity about this point would be intolerable. They therefore proposed a period of ten months. The Russians, in reply, asked for two years. Their explanation was that whereas the troops had been sent to the field with the maximum expedition, which entailed no little hardship, no such haste would be possible when withdrawing them. Moreover, there are in Asia very few places along the line where large bodies of men can be accommodated, and it is consequently necessary to arrange that troop-trains shall pass right through to Europe. This involves much delay. In short, the conditions confronting Russia could not be mentioned in the same breath with the conditions confronting Japan. These considerations finally prevailed with the Japanese Plenipotentiaries to some extent, and they agreed that the term should be 18 months.

A large batch of returning Japanese soldiers are to reach Ujina on the 27th instant in six transports. They will be rapidly followed by others. Apparently the very first arrivals were the reliefs of the Ninth Division. They reached Ujina on the evening of the 25th. There will now be a busy time in bringing back the troops. Fortunately for Japan she can continue the operation of transport all through the winter. From the 28th instant we shall witness a busier scene on the various railways than anything observed during the course of the war, for the return of the troops will of course be a more rapid opera-

tion than their despatch to the front. The time-tables on the principal railways will necessarily undergo alterations.

It is expected that Marshal Oyama will not return until January. He is unwilling to leave the field until the bulk of the army has preceded him.

The question of the Changchun-Kirin railway is now clearly explained. It appears that the Japanese Plenipotentiaries originally demanded the cession of the whole line as far as Harbin, but the Russians strenuously objected, and after a vehement discussion M. Witte proposed to surrender the road as far north as Changchun, instead of limiting Japan's ownership to the section already in her occupation. To this the Japanese consented on condition that, by way of set-off for giving up their claim to the Changchun-Harbin section, they should receive the branch line from Changchun to Kirin. M. Witte replied that he was not fully posted about the Changchun-Kirin line. He would therefore consult St. Petersburg, and if it turned out that the line was already constructed he must decline to cede it, but if the concession alone was in Russia's possession there would be no objection to handing it over. Reference to St. Petersburg showed that the concession only was held, and that it had not yet been utilized, so the Japanese condition was accepted.

In this context the question about obtaining China's consent is also explained, though we can not see that much explanation was needed. China is nominally the Sovereign of Manchuria. No concessions granted by her to Russia in Manchuria may be transferred to a third State without the consent of the Peking Government. That consent is certainly a matter of form, but it is none the less essential in order to impart a strictly legal character to the transaction. In this instance Russia and Japan have mutually pledged themselves to seek China's acquiescence and they will approach her simultaneously. Apparently they have not done so yet, but an opportunity to take the step is expected to offer soon.

An explanation is published by the *Jiji Shimpō*, avowedly based on official statements, concerning the treaty stipulation about the free passage of Soya and Tartary Straits. It was the Russians, we read, that proposed to have unrestricted navigation of the Soya waters inserted among the conditions of the Treaty. The Japanese Plenipotentiaries did not object provided that a similar undertaking were given about the Tartary Strait, and to that M. Witte agreed. Subsequently the Russian adviser contended that in consideration of the width of Soya it must be freely navigable, without any explicit stipulation, under the provisions of international law, whereas such was not the case with regard to the Tartary Strait, and consequently Russia, did she agree to the proposed arrangement, would be surrendering an actual right for an imaginary privilege. M. Witte, however, said that as the agreement had been made it must stand. On the other hand this explanation alleges that either Power may erect fortifications on the shores of the Straits concerned, from which we assume that so long as such fortifications are not used to obstruct the passages in time of peace, the stipulations of the Treaty are held to be satisfied. And indeed that seems a rational inference, for fortifications do not interfere with the navigation of the sea they command unless they are employed for purposes of interference.

Major-General Daniloff with a staff of 30

members was expected to arrive at Moji from Nagasaki on the 25th instant. They had left Vladivostok on the 22nd, but it would seem that they were delayed en route for up to the evening of the 25th they had not reached Moji. These officers constitute the commission sent by Russia to take over the seventy-two thousand prisoners now in Japan. General Dessino is said to have been originally appointed for the duty, but he declined to serve.

The duty of transferring the northern part of Saghalien to Russia has been completed and the Japanese garrison was expected to reach Awomori on the 26th instant. After the withdrawal of the Japanese the district seems to have fallen into a state of extreme disorder, robberies, burglaries and even murders being common. The Russians have accordingly despatched a battalion of troops to garrison the place.

MR. W. J. BRYAN AND THE "SHOGI."

If Japanese newspapers were correctly informed Mr. W. J. Bryan, who by his eloquence and his personality created such a favourable impression in Tokyo, would have become the central figure in an affair calculated to effectually mar his fair fame. On the occasion of the *Shinto* ceremonial in Uyeno Park to celebrate the Empire's naval triumph, Admiral Togo occupied a war-stool (*shogi*) which had been used for a similar purpose centuries ago, and had been handed down as an heirloom in the Ogasawara family, that family alone being authorized to officiate at the ceremony. It is alleged that Mr. Bryan came up from Yokohama to attend the fete, and the idea occurred to him that it would be agreeable to sit in a chair of such good omen. No objection was raised to his doing so, though the act was not in the best taste. But—so the story runs—Mr. Bryan then signified his desire to carry away the *shogi*. To that the Japanese objected, as the stool had a certain sanctity in their eyes, and was moreover a valued heirloom of the Ogasawara family. Mr. Bryan then offered to pay any price demanded for the article, but that did not at all facilitate the transaction. The owners replied that the stool was not for sale in any case. Exactly what then happened the tale does not tell, but the reported sequel is that the Japanese handed over the stool to Mr. Bryan. This incident appears to have produced a very bad impression according to the newspapers reporting it, but we believe the whole story to be a fabrication with just the grain of truth which renders some rumours so pernicious. There was a chair in question, but it was not the Ogasawara stool, nor any stool having a sacrosanct character. It was simply a common chair, one of many ordinarily standing in the salon of the Seiyoken restaurant at Uyeno. Admiral Togo happened to occupy it during some stage of the celebration, and Mr. Bryan, attaching a value to the article for the sake of that incident in its history, desired to become its possessor. Possibly the restaurant folks who owned the chair were glad to give it gratis to the distinguished American, but however that may be, the offer of money under such circumstances loses all its offensive character and becomes a proper and comprehensible transaction. We should not allude to the matter at all had not experience taught us the danger of allowing such stories to remain uncontradicted even for a moment.

RUSSIAN VIEWS OF THE ALLIANCE.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Times*, writing under date of Sept. 4th, sends the following interesting analysis of the journalistic opinions elicited by the news of the new Anglo-Japanese Alliance:—

There is no denying the fact that Russians of all classes feel disappointed—the Chauvinists because they discover that it spoils their hopes of war with England; the Moderate party because they would have liked to form such an alliance themselves. These two points of view are expressed to-day in the *Novoe Vremya* and the *Russ* respectively. The bureaucratic organ fulminates incoherent threats against England and France, who are both somehow responsible for Russia's troubles, and darkly hints at an alliance with Germany. The organ of the Liberals, which frequently expresses the opinions of high diplomatic quarters, takes an entirely different standpoint. In the course of an article which forms one of the most interesting contributions on Russia's foreign policy that have appeared for a long time, the *Russ*, after pointing out that the renewal of the treaty had an undoubted influence in bringing about peace, says that thus England was far more instrumental in that result than another Power whose boasts are unfounded.

The *Russ* then proceeds to discuss the various phases of the new treaty as they affect Anglo-Russian relations, and first of all demolishes the foolish talk of reprisals started by the *Novoe Vremya*, taken up by the *Bourse-Gazette*, and naturally espoused by the Anglophobe *Moscow Gazette*. In order to face the coalition of Great Britain and Japan, the *Russ* points out, Russia would have to build a navy which would require not ten, but many more years. The game is not worth the candle. "Putting the screw down upon India becomes an operation both costly and futile, and it will have to be abandoned. In fact, all Asiatic enterprises, all adventures of the Bezobrazoff kind, say in Mongolia, tricks like Prince Ukhtomsky's in Tibet, thus lose their attractiveness and become more risky."

But Russia will not be the loser thereby. On the contrary, instead of blundering ingloriously about the backstairs of Asia she will resume her rightful place in Europe. Only one Power will be displeased and that is the Power which has been conniving at Russia's effacement. Slavs, French, and Austrians will all be pleased if Russia willingly helps England to maintain the equilibrium of Central Europe.

"The fears of England being set at rest regarding the *status quo* in India she will soon realize that there is no conflicting interest between her and Russia. When once we stand facing towards Europe our position will be far from onerous or isolated. On the contrary, we shall become one of the decisive factors in Europe. It is a pity that we could not conclude an alliance with Japan, as it assures to England the undisturbed domination of Southern Asia. But, although our place has been taken, there is no reason to indulge in great regrets. The Anglo-Japanese alliance guarantees us for a long time from fantastic and ruinous Asiatic adventures, and directs us to assume our rightful place in Europe, and, since it does this, may prove for us the most useful political combination of latter times."

It remains to be said that the views expressed on the subject of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty and the relations between Russia and England are undoubtedly entertained by the best and most competent minds in the country. It would be useless to contend that there is no opposition. Anglophobia, like other dark influences, dies hard. Still it must be remembered that Russia is learning new lessons with astonishing rapidity, and the lesson taught by the *Russ* must sooner or later come home.

It is plain from this correspondence that public opinion in Russia is sharply divided as to the spirit informing the alliance, though both sides agree in regarding it as an effectual check to any renewal of Russian aggressive designs in East Asia or Central Asia. There is, however, one phase of the matter which deserves more attention than it seems to be receiving, namely, that Russian policy is largely swayed by the man at the front, and that the man at the front takes very little account of ultimate ways and means, his habit being to go where personal profit and kudos are to be found with scant regard for consequences. It can not be said, therefore, that the alliance constitutes an absolute guarantee against the recrudescence of trouble, especially should either of the allies relax its preparations for war.

THE TOKYO ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

Retribution has overtaken the Tokyo Electric Railways for their extremely shortsighted policy in fixing at the outset of their career a uniform fare of 3 *sen*. The unwisdom and injustice of such a course were frequently insisted on in these columns. It was unwise because a sufficient revenue could not possibly be derived from such a charge. There is a not wholly unnatural tendency among a certain class of Japanese to think that they can do better than any other nation has done on account of the advantage they enjoy in the matter of cheap labour. But although the labour bill forms a part of the running expenses of an electric railway, it is only a part. The wear and tear of plant, the generating of power and the original outlay on material—these are items of account which are not affected by the price of labour. Instead, then, of trying hopeless and extravagant experiments, the projectors of Japanese tram-lines would have been better advised had they taken the experience of foreign countries as guide. A three-farthing's uniform fare has not been thought of as feasible by any European or American Company, and after a full trial it has now proved impossible in Japan. The records of the companies show that with such a system investors in electric railways can not look for a return of more than 5 or 6 per cent., which is quite inadequate in the case of this kind of property. There is also the manifest injustice of the method. It imposes on passengers who ride short distances only the obligation of paying for those that ride long distances, and it gives to the latter an altogether unfair advantage. To plead convenience on behalf of it is very weak, for what people want is to get the value of their money not to be "conveniently" deprived of it. There are cities in Europe where folks can ride short distances in electric trams for the sum of half-a-penny (2 *sen*) but, at the same time, suffice of the charges on these lines run up as high as fourpence (16 *sen*). That is the rational and fair system. Mr. Amenomiya is responsible for the whole of this trouble. He dragged the three-*sen* fare into a discussion where its influence was purely emotional and he thus contrived to excite a public feeling which had no basis in business economy or sober reason. It is a just retribution that the company to which he belongs should now be conspicuously embarrassed, not alone owing to the operation of the three-*sen* system, but also because, according to rumour, the system was subsequently bolstered up by a false method of keeping accounts, working expenses being transferred to the column of construction outlays, and the company being thus enabled, for a time, to pay a dividend which its real earnings did not justify. The truth has now come out, and its immediate result has been a heavy fall in the market price of the company's shares. If, however, these disclosures lead, as seems probable, to a reconsideration of the whole system, and, as seems possible, to amalgamation of the three companies, a step which by cheapening the administration might justify a lowering of fares, permanent benefit may ultimately come out of temporary disadvantage. The *Fiji Shimpo* is devoting its editorial columns to articles dealing with the whole question. Mr. Amenomiya is exhibited in very unlovely colours but so far as we can see, he deserves it all.

The *Askold* and other Russian warships were to leave Shanghai on Oct. 26th for Vladivostok.

TOGO'S TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO TOKYO.

On the 24th instant at 10.40 a.m. the Admirals arrived at Shimbashi for their triumphal entry into Tokyo. Admiral Togo had remained in Tokyo from the afternoon of the 23rd after accompanying the Emperor thither on the conclusion of the Naval Review. He nevertheless proceeded to Shimbashi so as to head the procession. Twenty-three carriages had been provided by the Municipality, but they proved insufficient and many of the naval visitors had to ride in *jirikisha*. It need scarcely be said that the entire space within and without the station was packed closely with spectators and that the air rang with shouts of *bansai* as the distinguished officers made their appearance. Mr. Ozaki, the Mayor, rode in the leading carriage, and after him came the carriage containing Admiral Togo. It was prettily decked with flowers, and the other vehicles not having any such distinguishing mark, the commander-in-chief's identity could easily be distinguished by the crowd. After Admiral Togo's carriage came those of Vice-Admirals Kataoka, Kamimura, Dewa, Uryu and Misu. Passing under the triumphal arch erected opposite the station, the procession entered the main thoroughfare of the city and followed it thenceforth direct to Ueno Park. Everywhere the streets were beautifully decorated, and on either side great assemblages of citizens had massed themselves, so that the Admirals' carriages passed constantly between two dense walls of human beings. A most interesting feature was that nearly everywhere the front rank of the crowd consisted of school children marshalled in due formation and bearing miniature flags of the Rising Sun. An idea of the perfect order preserved by the crowd may be gathered from the fact that these little lads were able to keep their places from first to last. As the procession wended its slow way an unceasing thunder of cheers marked its progress, and this ovation culminated at the entrance to Ueno Park, where some sixty thousand sight-seers had assembled in the neighbourhood of a colossal triumphal arch. At a suitable place in the Park a large dais had been erected. Thither the Admirals were led by the Mayor, to Admiral Togo being assigned a position somewhat in advance of the other officers. Here an interesting religious ceremony was performed; returning of thanks to heaven for victory won by the country's arms. This ceremony had its origin in the far-off time of Minamoto no Yoshiie (Hachiman Taro), and the records show that it was performed in the cases of the great captains, Nobunaga, Hideyoshi and Iyeyasu. Like everything pertaining to *Shinto* it was essentially simple. The principal of the officiating priests was Ogasawara Kiyomichi, representative of a family which, from early Tokugawa days, has been uniformly entrusted with the discharge of these functions. Admiral Togo, having been seated on a war-stool (*shogi*), an heirloom of the Ogasawara Family, was approached by Mr. Ogasawara, and three assistants. Mr. Ogasawara carried a pure white tray on which were placed two wooden sake-bowls, a sake-cup, a pair of chopsticks, and small quantities of *kachiguri* (boiled chestnuts chosen because of the term *kachi* which signifies to "conquer") of *uchiawabi* (*halibut*, selected because of the prefix *uchi*, to "attack") and of *kombu* (edible sea-weed, a word having the significance of "rejoicing"). Three times the cup was filled and handed to Admiral Togo, and at each draught the great crowd shouted *bansai*. Thereafter the Mayor ad-

vancing addressed Admiral Togo in words evidently chosen from the ancient vocabulary of the Empire. He said:—

When our country engaged in a struggle with its neighbour, Heaven was with us and the heart of the nation was in the contest. Nevertheless the enemy having on his side the reputation of great achievements, being in possession of powerful strong-holds, and having a vast host to rely on, we could not but entertain disquietude. You, however, led the combat, seized the opportunity, overwhelmed his powerful ships, blockaded his leviathan war-vessels, drove him into a death-trap and, striking him there with lightning rapidity, broke his courage, impaired his spirit, dislocated his plans, decided the issue of the combat, inspired our nation with confidence and achieved its hope. The enemy, now recognising his mistake, changed his commanding officer for a man who inspired his following with new courage so that they fought stoutly. Hereupon you, quietly maturing your strategy, issued forth in face of the storm and the snow, and unerringly utilizing opportunities as they arose, by a combination of prudence, thoroughness and daring, finally destroyed the enemy's Far-Eastern Fleet and compelled him to rely on his land forces only. Thereupon, employing the whole of his national resources, he assembled every available ship and sent out a great fleet to an immense distance once more to engage you. But you, with undaunted courage and in spite of the weariness of a hundred fights, recognising as the world did that the fate of the Empire was at stake, formed your own estimate in the face of the enemy's bewildering movements and perplexing manoeuvres, and then rushing upon him with the force of a whale tearing its way through a herring net, struck at him in the morning, crushed him in the evening, overthrew the mountain, lowered the lofty peak, destroyed even the dust of his might, brought lustre on the country's flag, showed the power of its ships, restored profound peace of mind to the nation and spread its prestige throughout the whole world. Such have been your noble achievements, grand and unprecedented. You have shown yourself the Empire's great instrument; you have won splendid renown at home and abroad. We, observing, can not measure our gratitude. We welcome your triumphant return. We thank you for your untiring exertions. Our expressions of applause may be weak but our spirit of approval is strong. We pray you to appreciate our sentiment.

The National Anthem was then played, and Admiral Togo rising said:—

"I thank you for your earnest welcome. On behalf of the United Fleet I offer our expression of gratitude."

The Admirals then drove back through still cheering crowds to the Naval Club in Tsukiji, where a reception in their honour was given by the Minister of State for the Navy and Admiral Viscount Ito. All the great dignitaries of State attended, and the foreign community was represented by the Corps Diplomatique. Admirals Yamamoto, Ito and Togo welcomed the guests on their arrival and very soon the spacious enclosure was filled with a brilliant assemblage. At 4 o'clock refreshments were served in a large and beautifully decorated pavilion, where the guests, numbering over a thousand, found ample accommodation and a profusion of viands. The Minister of State for the Navy proposed the Emperor's health and called for three cheers which were given with the utmost vigour. Then Admiral Noel rose and proposed the health of Admiral Togo and the Japanese Navy. He said that all had admired the splendid achievements of the brave men to whom he was now addressing himself. The British Fleet regretted that it had been unable to gather such laurels and to garner such a unique experience in naval warfare, but they hoped that their turn might come in due course. He called for three cheers for Admiral Togo, his officers and the Japanese Navy. This time a thousand voices raised the familiar shout "hurrah." Admiral Togo replied with his accustomed brevity. He thanked Admiral Noel, and in turn called upon those present to drink the health of Sir Gerard and the British Fleet, which was done with all the honours. Finally Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of

Peers, tendered the thanks and admiration of the Diet to Admiral Togo, his brother admirals, his officers and the men of the United Fleet. The party broke up shortly before 5 p.m. after a most enjoyable afternoon.

It is announced that the Emperor, for the first time in history, will invite all the officers of the Navy to luncheon in the Shiba Detached Palace on the 27th instant.

The Business Men of Tokyo are to give a congratulatory entertainment in the Hibiya Park to-day (26th).

On the 26th instant the Business Men of Tokyo organized a fete in celebration of the victorious naval war. They assembled in the space behind the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's offices to the number of several thousands, and at 12.30 a gun was fired by way of signal, whereupon the whole throng set out northward and passing through the Wadai-kura Gate, proceeded to the ground opposite the Palace Avenue and there sang the National Anthem. Subsequently they repaired to the Hibiya Park. At 3 o'clock another gun was fired to announce the opening of the ceremonial. It began with the singing of the National Anthem, and then ensued the reading of a congratulatory document, after which three cheers were given for the Emperor, three for the Navy and three for Admiral Togo. Music followed and the big assembly then partook of refreshments.

THE TSAR'S MANIFESTO.

The Tsar has shown that he can be great in misfortune. His manifesto in connexion with the publication of the peace treaty, says:—

"It has pleased Providence to inflict upon Our ancestral country a severe and painfully unfortunate blow in this terrible war wherein the illustrious army of Our Empire, obstinately confronting the forces of a valiant and powerful enemy, has given not a few examples of intrepidity. But the painful conflict is now over. Henceforth on the east of Our dominions We shall maintain and increasingly develop the path of neighbourly amity with Our friend the Empire of Japan. At this moment of announcing the restoration of tranquillity, We pray Providence to protect us in our efforts to conduct the great task of promoting the welfare of the State in co-operation with the people's delegates, and we do not doubt that Our subjects will petition heaven in the same sense."

This is at once simple and dignified. It acknowledges frankly that Russia has suffered a heavy blow, and it recognises the high qualities of the Japanese in war. Markedly is such language in contrast with the epithets applied to Japan in Russia at the commencement of the conflict.

Commenting on the above *The Times* expresses approval of the epithets applied to the Japanese army, and hopes that this ukase may be taken as evidence of the opening of a new era of peace.

The French press writes in a sympathetic and eulogistic strain of the Mikado's peace proclamation, and declares that Japan acted with conspicuous wisdom and humanity in coming to terms with Russia immediately after the conclusion of the extended alliance with England, while Russia, on her side, was well advised in making peace since she could do so without any material loss of prestige in Europe.

An armoured cruiser (13,500 tons), which is under construction at Kure Dockyard, will be launched about Dec. 23rd. *The Hochi* says that the Emperor will be present.

KOREA.

Friday, October 20.

Telegrams says that the Korean Cabinet have proposed to the Throne three "great reforms." The first is that the Court should be purged of the crowd of soothsayers, parasites and gutter politicians who have contributed so materially to the Empire's confusion. The second is that the Emperor's hours for attending to business should be from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. daily. And the third, that all officials should cut their hair short and wear foreign costume. These are called "great reforms," but we can not perceive that, with the exception of the first, they have any claim to such a title.

News has been received that the provincial rioters have been quelled. It looks as though the dimensions of the disturbance had been magnified by rumour.

A vague rumour is circulated that the strange despatch said to have been addressed to the British Representative in Seoul by the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs was instigated by the Minister of a "certain Power," and that, at the same instance, the Koreans are raising a cry that the withdrawal of the Foreign Legations would be injurious to the Empire's interests. These things are being undertaken in the absence of Mr. Hayashi, who seems to be the cat in the eyes of the Korean mice.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* has a strong article on the subject of Korea. Its argument is, in brief, that the Koreans having proved themselves unreasoning children, must be treated as children, and coerced where they can not be persuaded. If the failure made in the conference chamber at Portsmouth is to be followed by another failure in Korea, the ministry will stand arraigned on a heavy charge *vis-à-vis* the nation. That is the *Yomiuri's* view.

Saturday, October 21.

It is said to have been found out that the singularly emphatic despatches addressed by the Korean Foreign Minister to the Japanese and English Legations with regard to the Peace Treaties had not been previously submitted for the consideration and approval of the Cabinet. This omission led to a vehement discussion between the Premier and Mr. Pak, the Foreign Minister, but since the latter was in a position to show that he had been inspired by the Court, there is no probability of any disturbance of the Ministry. Altogether the impression suggested by correspondence and telegrams from Seoul is that the terms of the Treaty do not cause in Seoul as much opposition as was originally reported. Thoughtful Koreans appreciate that the situation has passed beyond redemption.

A draft of rules relating to the organization of the Ministry has been under consideration in Seoul for some time and is now said to be on the eve of being put into operation. The rules are called "private," and their provisions are not clearly stated, but rumour indicates that they aim at producing a fuller sense of responsibility and earnestness among Cabinet Ministers. Such ends are not generally achievable by means of rules.

The recently entertained intention of sending an Ambassador to Japan to carry Korea's congratulations on the restoration of peace is said to have been abandoned.

Vague news comes of the issue of an imperial rescript which indicates that the state of internal affairs has at length begun to suggest the necessity of drastic reforms. Cabinet offices are to be thrown open to men

of ability without reference to family or position, and vigorous steps are to be taken to restore peace and good order in the interior.

Mr. McLeavy Brown's farewell entertainment to his friends took place on board the *Kosai Maru*—a steamer belonging to the Red Cross Society—on the 19th instant at Chemulpo. Some 300 persons are said to have been present and the veteran official received a great send-off.

Rumour says that the Korean Government, unable to rely on its own resources for preserving order after the withdrawal of the Japanese Army, has urged the advisability of despatching as quickly as possible the Japanese garrison which is to be stationed in the peninsula.

Sunday, October 22.

A sumptuary law is said to have been issued in Korea forbidding the use of white clothing, and enacting that the colours for costumes shall be blue, black, indigo, and purple. It will mean a very great deal to the Korean people to be denied the use of the well-known white costumes, and rumour says that such a reform has long been contemplated by the Seoul Government. But after all what a reform! That the Authorities of the little Empire should be busying themselves just now with questions of costume is characteristic.

There is a rumour that some of the foreign employees in Korean schools are giving up their places and starting for home, in order to conduct some crusade at the instance of the Korean Court.

An experimental planting of cotton has been made in Chihollado. Should the enterprise prove really successful its importance to Japan would be immense as she is now importing 60 million *yen* worth of cotton annually from gold countries.

Wednesday, October 25.

It is stated that Chhin Sang-heun entered Seoul on the 19th instant, and was examined by Mr. Maruyama, Adviser to the Korean Police, on the 22nd instant at the Home Department. The general belief was that Chhin had encouraged the recent insurgents but he seems to have made it quite clear that no such charge could justly be preferred against him. Not only does he deny all association with the rioters, but also he alleges that he refused to be their leader, and that he actually instructed the Government troops to adopt strong measures against them.

Mr. Li Kwi-on, formerly secretary of Legation in London, is reported to have received a sum of 5,000 *yen* from the Emperor, for the purpose of proceeding to England in the interests of Korean independence. It is a vague story.

In a recent issue we reproduced a report that the Government of Korea had forbidden the use of white and very light blue garments and had prescribed for daily wear, whether by officials or private persons, such colours as blue, black, indigo and purple. The Japanese Consul in Seoul, telegraphing under date of the 21st instant, says that he has made inquiries into this matter, since it greatly concerns the import of piece-goods from Japan. He finds that no such veto nor any such order has been issued. What has happened is that whereas the law had hitherto prescribed the use of white or light blue, the prescription has now been withdrawn and people are free to wear what they please. This liberty will doubtless result in a demand for colours hitherto eschewed, and the Consul warns the weavers of his coun-

try to adapt themselves to the new conditions.

Thursday, October 26.

The Korean Court seems to have been much perturbed by the arrival of the first batch of the new Japanese garrison. This step is regarded as a fatal menace to the independence of the Empire. Apparently the course now being taken by the Emperor is to despatch trusted men to foreign countries for the purpose of creating an agitation against Japan's procedure. The departure of some of these envoys is spoken of as imminent, but nothing is stated as to their method of working, whether through the columns of the press or by directly approaching official centres. The Korean monarch deserves some sympathy, as all men in difficulties deserve it, but of no sovereign could it ever have been said with greater truth that he has muddled away his kingdom. If even a moiety of the tales circulated during the past twenty-five years be credible, the Emperor of Korea is one of the most incompetent rulers that ever sat on a throne. The welfare of his subjects seems to have concerned him very little at any time, and his Court has been a seed-plot of superstitious observances and political intrigue. He may be visited occasionally by good impulses, but if so it has been his perpetual misfortune never to see them become effective.

It is stated that Mr. Hagiwara, who is Chargé d'Affaires in the absence of Mr. Hayashi, has had an important meeting with the Korean Cabinet, but accounts differ as to the subject of discussion.

TOKYO AS AN AMBASSADORIAL CITY.

Japanese newspapers state that Mr. Kuri-no is to be again sent as Japanese Representative to St. Petersburg and that he will carry the new Russo-Japanese commercial treaty which will now be concluded. They further allege that Baron Rosen will return to Tokyo as Russia's Representative. The Baron is now Ambassador in Washington and it would of course be a reduction of rank for him to come to a Legation in Tokyo, but an impression prevails that the Foreign Powers will soon replace their Tokyo Legations by Embassies, so that Baron Rosen would not have to wait long before recovering his rank.

Japanese newspapers repeat that it has been virtually decided to substitute embassies for the Japanese Legations in Europe and America. That will involve a similar change on the part of the Foreign States represented at the Court of the Mikado and it may mean the withdrawal of several of the present Foreign Ministers in favour of their seniors in the service. The British community will be unanimous in wishing that Sir Claude MacDonald may not be among those to go. He is universally popular in Japan and his qualities of geniality and tact render him a particularly suitable Representative at this time of friendship and alliance between this country and Great Britain. Indeed, considering the part Sir Claude took in bringing about the alliance, it would seem only a proper recognition of his services that he should be the first British Ambassador in Japan, and it further seems that the Japanese Government might well use its influence to secure that result.

The *Yorodsu* believes that Viscount Hayashi, Minister in London, will return to Tokyo at the beginning of December.

NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Chuo Shimbun* says that the organization of the Submarine Squadron has now been completed. Our contemporary says nothing as to the number of boats forming the Squadron, but their recently conducted trials are alleged to have been very satisfactory.

The two big first-class armoured cruisers now in course of construction at Kure have made great progress. It is expected that they will soon be named, and that their names will be the *Ikoma* and the *Tsukuba*.

The interned men-of-war were all released on the 20th instant. The *Tsarevitch* and the *Oleg* are to return to Europe and the remainder will proceed to Vladivostock. The Shanghai contingent will not be able to put to sea for a few days as they have to re-embark their armaments and parts of their machinery.

Vice-Admiral Arai invited a large party of foreigners and Japanese to visit the *Varyag* (now called the *Soya*) on the 22nd instant, the vessel having been so far repaired and restored to her original condition as to justify inspection. It is understood that she will proceed to Japan under her own steam on the 4th of November.

A telegram to the *Fiji Shimpō* from Kure shows that if the Japanese could not have recourse to foreign dock yards during the war, they endeavoured to the utmost of their ability to atone for that deficiency by activity at home. Whether it is yet possible to construct battle-ships and armoured cruisers entirely in Japan, or whether much of the material has still to be obtained from abroad, need not be now discussed, for if there be still some lack of ability on the part of this empire's shipwrights, it will surely be remedied before long. The telegram referred to above says that two first-class cruisers, the *Tsukuba* and the *Ikoma*, have been for some time under construction at Kure, and that they will soon be ready to join the Navy. A battle-ship, the *Aki*, is about to be laid down there, and so is a second-class cruiser, the *Ibuki*. From the fact that these two last vessels have been named we should infer that they are already approaching completion, but the telegram describes them as to be laid down. At Yokosuka, again, the battle-ship *Satsuma* is under construction, as is a first-class armoured cruiser, the *Kurama*. From these statements it is evident, that the Naval Authorities have on their programme of increment 2 battle-ships and three armoured cruisers, to say nothing of second-class fighting material.

It is stated, apparently on good authority, that the *Rossia* and the *Gromovoi*, attended by several torpedo craft, will soon pay a visit of ceremony to Nagasaki. The exact purpose of the visit is not explained. It is spoken of as a mark of respect. At any rate, if the Russians come, it would be a good opportunity for the Japanese to demonstrate that the hatchet has been buried. It is now Japan's business, and we are sure it will be her pleasure, to cultivate friendly relations with her brave neighbour. No one can conscientiously say that the Russians were above reproach in their manner of conducting the war. On the contrary, in many instances they displayed most reprehensible indifference to the dictates of humanity and civilization, nor can it be denied that the fine conduct of the Japanese derived additional lustre by con-

trast. But all must agree that the Russians fought splendidly. Their generals may have been defective, their officers more or less incompetent, but the dogged courage shown by the rank and file in coming up to the fight again and again after crushing defeats, was a heroic spectacle. It is well to clasp hands of friendship with men who have shown themselves possessed of such grit.

There is some discussion as to the best means of paying a tribute to the blue-jackets of the victorious navy. Every one feels that they deserve as much notice and applause as the officers do, but how to entertain thirty thousand men is a problem difficult to solve. The most practical suggestion is to distribute money and leave the men to amuse themselves. It should not be difficult to raise a hundred thousand yen for such a purpose.

During 3 days commencing from to-day leave is to be given to one half of the sailors daily to go ashore, and it is believed that numbers of them will visit Yokohama and Tokyo. Hopes are expressed in official quarters that they will be well treated, and it is suggested that the railways and train companies should carry them free, while restaurants and beer-halls should be careful to charge small rates.

The five submarines which manœuvred in sight of the Emperor at the Naval Review were officered and manned by crews specially selected from those who had been concerned in the blocking operations and in the torpedo attacks at Port Arthur. Admiral Togo reported the fact to His Majesty.

It is expected that the Emperor will proceed to Kure to attend the launch of one of the two big cruisers now under construction there. The event will take place on the 23rd of December, and the second cruiser will take the water in March. These vessels have a displacement of 13,500 tons. The largest cruisers hitherto built in Japan were the *Hashidate* and the *Akitsushima*, which displace 4,277 tons.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has opened a subscription to obtain funds for entertaining the Japanese blue-jackets. Any amount from one yen upwards will be received. Several of the prominent business men of Tokyo, as Mr. Kondo Rempel and Baron Iwasaki, have signified their approval of the project. Baron Iwasaki, it is said, will contribute ten thousand yen. The Yokohama business-men are also interesting themselves. It is proposed that the money should be sent to Admiral Togo for distribution among the men, which would, in our opinion be a much better plan than to spend it upon entertainments. If any of our readers feel inclined to subscribe we shall be glad to forward the subscriptions, but perhaps the easiest plan is to send the money direct to the *Fiji Shimpō*.

Since the above was in type we learn that the Railway Bureau has decided to issue tickets at half fares to the sailors, and that Baron Iwasaki will entertain them in two batches at his Komagome Villa; the first batch on the 29th at 11 a.m., the second on the 30th instant or the 1st proximo.

THE PEACE COMMISSION AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

Letters now published from correspondents of Tokyo journals who repaired to Portsmouth at the time of the Peace Conference,

indicate that whatever may have been Count Witte's record as a diplomatist, the palm indisputably belongs to him as a manipulator of newspapers. It appears that he regarded this part of his functions in a most serious light and devoted extraordinary attention to it. The correspondents say that whenever he was not in the conference chamber the newspaper reporters could always obtain access to him, and he succeeded at once in winning their hearts. Wherein the secret of his great success lay it is hard to discover. Whether he possessed some exceptional magnetism or whether his show of kindly and patient interest won the hearts of his interviewers, it is certain that he did win their hearts. At the outset nine out of every ten correspondents were Russophobe; at the conclusion, nine out of every ten were Russo-phil. A very different account is given of the achievements of the Japanese Envoys in this field. They appear to have adhered to the traditions that governed the attitude of the Military authorities towards the newspaper men in Tokyo and Manchuria. We should hesitate to say that they were wrong, but naturally procedure so different was followed by correspondingly different results. The Russians secured, the Japanese forfeited, whatever advantages the support of the press could furnish. There is a very difficult question involved. The abuses of journalism have very nearly become such as to outweigh its uses, and it must be admitted that if to be treated suavely and considerately constitutes a sufficient reason for performing a pirouette in face of a great problem of international politics, then to cultivate the goodwill of journalists by a show of consideration and suavity becomes a diplomatist's cardinal duty. But can such a proposition be admitted?

THE "ENCYCLOPEDIA" SLANDER.

We have received from the editor of the *Japan Chronicle* a marked copy of his journal, containing a proposal that the question of the slander uttered by him against the vendors of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* should be submitted to a court of arbitration. The article is noteworthy on account of the strangely perverted morality it displays. For the writer not only thinks it expedient to assign unworthy motives to those who censure his outrages, and not only allows himself to be betrayed by excitement into violating the rudimentary principles of journalistic etiquette, but also talks of being libelled when he is himself arraigned for an unpardonable libel.

Concerning the question of a court of arbitration the proposal is altogether extravagant. The editor of the *Japan Chronicle*, by methods universally reprobated, may endeavour to reduce this matter to a personal quarrel between himself and the editor of the *Japan Mail*; but he has to be reminded that he is on his own trial before the bar of public opinion for uttering serious slanders, and that from that tribunal there can be no appeal. It has been abundantly proved that he had no warrant for his unscrupulous assault on the reputation of honest men, and if he believes, as apparently he does, that any publicist undertaking to rebut such assaults must of necessity be inspired by personal motives, he merely proves how crooked is his own sense of right and wrong. We have demonstrated the baselessness of his charges against the vendors of the *Encyclopedia*, and we are not concerned to provide any anodyne for the suffering he has brought on himself by his own misdeeds.

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MR. W. J. BRYAN AT THE UNITED STATES LEGATION.

On the evening of the 20th instant His Excellency the United States Minister and Mrs. Griscom gave a banquet in honour of Mr. W. J. Bryan at the United States Legation in Tokyo. Covers were laid for thirty-two, and among the guests were Marquis Ito, Count Okuma, Mr. Chinda, Admiral Saito and other prominent Japanese. Mr. Griscom proposed the health of the guest of the evening in the following words:—

YOUR EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It seems to me that no better introduction could be found for a man than to say that over six million people were ready to vote for him, and over thirty million people wanted him to be President of the United States. If I racked my brains for years I could probably not do better than to turn on Mr. Bryan the very graceful analogy which he used to the students of Waseda University in his speech of yesterday. Mr. Bryan said that when you first view a distant range of mountains you can only distinguish clearly two or three very great and high peaks, and so it is that the people of foreign countries, viewing the United States, can distinguish among its public men but two or three great figures. As one who has lived for some years among foreign peoples, I am perhaps particularly able to judge and I can truthfully say that of those figures in our public life best known to foreigners, that of Mr. Bryan is one of the foremost and greatest.

I welcome Mr. Bryan to Japan for several reasons, but first let me say that I have long held that the diplomatic service should be non-partisan, and on this account I am always glad to welcome a Democrat. I am happy to be able to say that no matter who the American is who comes to Japan, whether he be a rich Democrat or a poor Republican, he receives the same treatment at my hands.

Now, there can be nothing better for our international relations than to have the most intelligent and thoughtful men in our communities travel abroad and it seems to me a splendid sign of the times that such a man as Mr. Bryan should find time in his busy life to travel abroad and study and serve other countries. It is an excellent sign for the future. If Mr. Bryan had any doubts in his mind before he left America as to how we were viewed by the Japanese people, all such doubts must have long since been set at rest. Our good relations with Japan were laid on a firm foundation fifty years ago by Perry and Townsend Harris, and Mr. Bryan will find that those relations are ever the same, established on a firm, pure, gold basis, and I think that even he will admit that it is a good standard to apply to international relations. It is my function to endeavor to the best of my ability to maintain the parity, and, as we all know, it is not always an easy matter to maintain a fixed parity. In this difficult task there could be no greater help than to have a man such as Mr. Bryan come to Japan and speak to all classes of the community, and to meet people of every walk in life. He can explain to them far better than I can what is American life and American thought, and I can assure him that for this assistance I am frankly grateful.

I need not tell you of what Mr. Bryan is in America. His position is too well known. He is a man who appears to be ready to raise his ideals as high as the human mind is capable of conceiving ideals, and as a consequence he has a hold on the great American people which in many respects is unique. He is a man of many capacities and now I am going to propose his health, and you are at liberty to drink to him in any quality which you may select. You may drink to him as a statesman; you may drink to him as the leader of a great political party; you may even drink to him as a good Democrat; but for my part I drink to Bryan the man; I drink to Bryan the scholar; and I drink to Bryan the earnest friend of the American people.

This speech was received with loud applause. Mr. Bryan's reply, repeatedly interrupted by laughter and cheers, was:—

MR. MINISTER, YOUR EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I have been admonished that I would be expected to say something in acknowledging this very generous toast but I hardly know what to say. I was a cautious man before I came to Japan, but I have learned here an additional caution. I bought the three Nikko monkeys, carved in wood, and I understand that they represent a very important philosophy; *i.e.*, that the wise man sees nothing that he ought not to see; hears nothing that he ought not to hear; and says nothing that he ought not to say. I have not worried about the first two, for I have not expected to hear anything that I ought not to hear, or to see anything that I ought not to see, but I have

kept my eye on the third monkey, and have tried to be circumspect in all my ways and cautious in all my utterances, but I cannot forbear to submit a word in reply to the very kind things which have been said.

I appreciate the opportunity that our Minister has given us to meet the distinguished people who are assembled around this board. I appreciate also the dignity and ability with which he represents my country. When I go abroad and meet Republicans in the Foreign Service I am satisfied that, whatever may be the character of the Republicans left at home, the good men have been sent abroad, and I feel like suggesting that when we have any more contests they make a fair exchange and send away the ones who have been left at home and bring back those who are away. As I meet these learned, courteous and kindly Republicans, and as I receive such hospitable treatment at their hands, I feel all the old animosity disappearing and I am now, to-night, much in the attitude of a young man, of whom I heard, who courted his girl for a year before he had the courage to propose to her. He finally summoned up sufficient courage to tell her that he loved her, and asked her to marry him. Being a very frank girl, she replied, "I have loved you, Jim, for many months and have only been waiting for you to tell me so that I could tell you." Of course, Jim was delighted—so delighted that he went to the door and, looking up at the stars, exclaimed, "Oh Lord, I haint got anything against anybody." I feel that way to-night, and this is not only true in a political sense, not only true of my feelings towards Republicans, but I think that as I come into contact with the people of other nations and races, I come to feel a closer attachment to them than I could have felt had I not met them. I am more and more impressed with the broadening influence of travelling. As we visit different countries we learn that people everywhere, no matter under what form of religion they worship, are much the same. We find that the things that we hold in common are more important and more numerous than the smaller things which separate us.

I consider it a great opportunity to meet the distinguished citizens of Japan. I would be confessing my own ignorance of the world's politics if I did not know by name and by history the illustrious men of this great Island, and to-night I have the pleasure of sitting at the board with two of the men of whom I have often heard. One, Marquis Ito, sits at my right. He will go down in history as the builder of a great Constitution; his fame will increase with the ages until he shall be known throughout the world as our own great Jefferson is known because of his connection with the Declaration of Independence.

I am glad also that there is in this gathering another man, Count Okuma, distinguished in politics and in education, and who yesterday so kindly entertained me in his home and gave me the opportunity of looking into the faces of the students assembled in the school of which he is the Patron Saint.

I am glad that at this board we have these two men, the Marquis and the Count, who represent so fully the aspirations and the breath of thought in this country. I speak of these men, not that I forget the other distinguished persons present, but because these two represent the parties of which they are the acknowledged leaders. I am one of those who believe that it is necessary that there shall be conflicting parties in every great and growing nation. Show me a nation where there is no conflict of thought, and I will show you a nation that has more of death than life. The moving waters are the pure waters; the stagnant waters soon become poisonous. It is a good sign to find men contending for the principle in which they believe, and it increases my confidence in a nation when I find men of spirit who think and have the courage to speak their thoughts.

We have found many things of interest in this country, but Mrs. Bryan and I have been especially interested in what they call Korean lions. I do not know whether the other Americans have been impressed by these, but we are firmly determined to take two Korean lions home with us if we can secure a pair and put them as a guard in front of our house. Now, the Korean lions are interesting for several reasons, and one of the most important reasons is that they represent the affirmative and the negative. I noticed to-day that one of them had his mouth open, as though he was saying yes, and the other had his mouth tightly closed, as if he had just said, no. Both the affirmative and the negative are necessary. You find everywhere the radical and the conservative. Both are essential in a progressive state. The conservative is necessary to keep the radical from going too far, and the radical is necessary to make the conservative go at all. One is as necessary to the welfare of the nation as the other. There must be a party in power and there must be a party out of power, although I think that, for convenience sake, they ought to change places occasionally. When a party goes into power it is apt to be more conservative than when out of power, and when

a party goes out of power it is likely to be more radical than when in power. I might give a number of reasons for it. In the first place, responsibility tends to make a party more deliberate—it soberers. Then, too, a party that is defeated often learns from the victor how to win, and some times the successful party learns from the defeated one.

Time modifies parties and the Korean lions illustrate this also. They have come down from Babylonian times and each nation seems to have added something. So with both the conservative and the radical parties. These parties will change from time to time as they pass through various nations, and as they pass through various generations, for what is an affirmative party to-day may be a negative party of to-morrow. Having accomplished one reform it may hesitate to undertake another, and finally give way to a more courageous party.

A great American philosopher, Emerson, has said that the dreams of one generation become the accepted facts of the next. All the parties feel the influence of this contact with public opinion. I repeat that I am glad that I am permitted by the kindness of Minister Griscom to meet about this board the two leaders to whom I have referred. Each is a help to the other. Neither would be as strong without the other to stimulate him. We help each other in this way.

I have also learned to hold in high esteem His Majesty the Emperor, and I might give you two reasons for it. First, I have been drawn to him in the most tender way, by finding that when he selected a chrysanthemum to represent royalty he gave it sixteen petals, thus recognizing the familiar ratio of sixteen to one. Second, and most important, because he has had the wisdom to give to his people constitutional government and other blessings which in too many countries have been secured only by the employment of force.

I am glad that I have thus had an opportunity to meet and become acquainted with the people of this Island, and I appreciate most heartily the hospitality they have shown us. I am not vain enough to assume that it is in any large degree a personal tribute. I recognise and accept it rather as an indication of the general goodwill they entertain towards the country in which I am but an humble citizen. The sincerity of this expression of goodwill has impressed me. It has beamed forth from the eyes of students and been felt in the hand-clasp. I have beheld it everywhere, and I shall be glad to tell my people when I return home that the people of Japan reciprocate the friendly feeling that is entertained towards Japan by the people in our country. I am going to insist that more Americans come to Japan and I hope that more Japanese will visit our country. This exchange will teach us both to know each other better and I am satisfied that we will find, as we always find, that acquaintance removes to a large degree the differences between men and nations. I will promise those who hear me to-night that whenever there is a question between America and Japan I shall be a better friend of Japan's than I have been in the past, if that is possible, because I think I understand the country better than I ever could have understood it without meeting the people of Japan. I can be more proud of your history and share more fully in your anticipations of a still more glorious future.

Marquis Ito, being invited to speak, said briefly that did he possess such a knowledge of the English language as Mr. Bryan, he would get on his feet at once, but under the circumstances he begged to be excused. The party broke up at a late hour after a most delightful evening.

CHINA.

Chinese pirates are said to be very active in the waters adjacent to Chefoo, but the telegram (*Asahi*) relating to their doings speaks of an encounter between several junks and the cruiser *Tsinghao* during August, so that it is impossible to tell whether the whole thing may not be ancient history. The story told is that the cruiser, which had been sent from Taku to look after the pirates, was actually attacked by them and lost two men, her decks being literally swept by their rifle fire. They attempted to board her, in spite of her quick-firers, and were with difficulty beaten off.

A telegram from Moji says that, according to a statement made by an officer who has just returned from the front, the Russians are engaged breaking up portions of the Manchurian Railway between Sihwangniao-

tsz and Kungchuling; that is to say, a section of the line running northward from Changtu to Changchun. It is difficult to credit such exceedingly bad faith. If, after having agreed by solemn treaty, to hand over this road to the Japanese, the Russians proceed to destroy it prior to the transfer, the injury they may succeed in inflicting on the line and the loss they may cause to the Japanese will be as nothing compared with the damage done to their own reputation. The story requires confirmation before credence can be attached to it.

A telegram to the *Hochi Shimbun* from Peking says that the Emperor has again been placed in confinement by the Empress Dowager. The story is that Her Majesty returned hastily from the Summer Garden on receipt of news of the bomb outrage, and summoning the Emperor to her presence, asked him peremptorily whether he had no knowledge of the origin of the outrage. The Emperor made no reply but seemed much confused. Then, at a signal from the Empress Dowager, a party of guards appeared and led the Emperor to a hall where he has been strictly confined ever since, no one having access to him, and his food being thrust in through the solitary window. The telegram adds that His Majesty occasionally raises shrieks like those of a lunatic, and that Viceroy Yuan, on hearing the news, was profoundly affected.

It is now denied that the Emperor of China has been placed in confinement. The German Minister had audience on the 25th, and found His Majesty in excellent health. Count Hijikata, who is now visiting Peking, is to have audience on the 30th. The story was incredible on the face of it, for unless the Emperor has suddenly undergone some almost miraculous metamorphosis he is an advocate of progress, and we can not imagine him to have been directly associated with an outrage which, if it had any political meaning at all, must be regarded as a conservative demonstration. There has also been talk in Peking of a plot to secure the nomination of an heir to the Throne, but this too is described now as a canard.

Shanghai telegraphs that the Russian Government has decided to leave three army corps in Manchuria and East Siberia and to send home six. The exact composition of the three that are to remain is given, and the six that will return are indicated as the 1st, 4th, 8th, 20th, 16th and 17th. The three corps which will be left are said to have a strength of 322,000 men and from 1,200 to 1,400 guns, with a due proportion of cavalry. If the six destined for home may be assumed to have anything like similar strength, then it would follow that Russia had about a million men in the field at the time of the signing of the peace treaty. But Shanghai's story can not be accepted implicitly either as to numbers or as to facts. One may consider ■ in the last degree improbable that Russia will attempt to violate the peace treaty by retaining any large force in northern Manchuria. She will have to await the advent of spring before removing the bulk of her present army, but doubtless it was precisely on account of climatic considerations that she stipulated for a period of 18 months within which to effect the removal.

A Chinese newspaper called the *Yihwenpao* learns that in response to the request of the Taqai, of Tientsin, H.E. Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai

has sent instructions to the various officials under his jurisdiction in Chihli province to the effect that foreigners establishing hongts in non-treaty ports and cities are acting against treaty rights. The recipients of the Viceregal instructions are therefore ordered to see to it that such hongts are closed without unnecessary delay. Furthermore, that it has been observed that with the construction of railways in the interior a number of foreigners have of late been establishing hongts, etc., along certain portions of the routes of these railways, which must also be strictly looked into by the local authorities of the districts concerned. One month is given for the performance of this duty.

The *Nanfangpao* says that the Chinese Government has decided to abandon the idea of redeeming the Chinese Eastern Railway, as some foreign Powers show a tendency to intervene.

H.E. Wu Ting-fang has again memorialised the Throne on the matter of torture in judicial enquiries. The recent Imperial proclamation, he says, is not being obeyed, and he asked for another which was granted, as well as a request that certain officials be sent annually to Japan to study the judicial system there.

It is stated in mandarin circles that there is to be soon established a tenth Great Board at Peking, viz, the Haipu, or Board of Admiralty, which shall control the Peiyang, Nanyang and Kuangtung squadrons—the three grand divisions into which the future modernised Navy of China is to be divided. The order in seniority of the ten Boards will then probably be: (1), Foreign Affairs; (2), Commerce; (3), Public Safety; (4), Admiralty; (5), Civil Appointments; (6), Rites or Education; (7) War; (8) Revenue; (9) Punishments; (10) Works.

The new Commissioner to Tibet (Chang Ying-tang) has been instructed to maintain that Tibet is a subject territory and not merely a protectorate of China.

A telegram is said to have been dispatched to Japan recalling the Chinese students who have graduated in the police schools there for employment under the new Board of Constabulary.

A scheme has been submitted to the Chinese Government for the federation of the Mongolian States as a measure against foreign aggression, but no decision has yet been arrived at.

The temple of Longevity at Canton, which was recently seized by order of the Viceroy and confiscated, is now set up for sale. The proceeds will be applied to the funds for the maintenance of the educational Department of the Kwangtung Province.

Viceroy Shum requested Cheong Pat-Sez some time ago to establish water-works in Canton. Cheong has now replied that his hands are fully occupied, and that he is unable to undertake the work at present. Viceroy Shum thinks this a very important matter indeed, and that it is absolutely necessary to establish such works in Canton. He has carefully studied the matter and has come to the conclusion that a sum of 1,200,000 taels will be sufficient to carry the scheme through. He intends to obtain 300,000 taels from the Salt Comptroller, 260,000 taels from the I. M. C., and will call on the gentry to subscribe the balance.

THE "KINJO MARU" FUND.

The following is a translation of a letter from the Minister of State for War:—

TO THE EDITOR, "JAPAN MAIL"

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of a sum of 608.29 yen collected by your journal on account of the survivors of those that lost their lives at the time of the sinking of the steamer *Kinjo Maru* in the Suo Nada on the 22nd of August. I beg to express my profound appreciation of this contribution, and to assure you that care will be taken to make the sentiment of the donors known to the recipients.

(Signed) TERAUCHI SEIKI,
Minister of State for War.

Dated, 24th October, 1905.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The southern station of the Russians in Saghalien is to be Onoru, according to latest reports, and the Japanese northern station will be No. 2 Hamdasa. There has been some perplexity as to the exact locality of the 50th parallel of latitude with regard to these places, and in point of fact Hamdasa lies some 3 miles north of that line. Topographical convenience, however, indicates Hamdasa and Onoru as the best limits. Each Power will have a customs station at its respective limit. Our readers probably remember that Hamdasa (No. 2) was the point to which the Russians retired from Ruikoff and that they ultimately sent their parlementaires to Onoru and tendered their surrender to the pursuing Japanese. It is curious that this event, which may be called the closing episode of the fighting in Saghalien, should have taken place exactly where the boundaries of the two Powers are now to be fixed.

Negotiations as to the withdrawal of the Japanese from the northern half of Saghalien have been in progress, and the preliminaries were arranged a few days ago, Lieut.-Colonel Nakano acting as Japanese representative.

In addition to the sum already subscribed by the British Squadron for the sufferers by the *Mikasa* disaster, the officers and men of the *Alacrity* have contributed 104 yen.

It is stated that the Emperor has signified his intention of repairing to the Shrines at Ise to return thanks for the restoration of peace.

The Emperor received General Burnett and the military attachés of the various nationalities in audience on the 19th instant, and these officers had subsequently the honour of lunching with His Majesty.

The provision of the Law of Maritime Defense have been declared no longer operative in the various waters along the coasts of Japan.

Tokyo journals all published illustrations and articles referring to the centenary of Nelson's death on the 21st instant. The pictures are very familiar. We see again the celebrated painting of Nelson's fall on the deck of the *Victory*; we see the old ship herself in action and laid up as a memento, and we see the universally recognisable portrait of the great Admiral. In the now-curious-looking uniform of his time. Running through all the articles is the same idea, that before Nelson there was no Nelson and that since Nelson there has been only one Togo. Nelson is spoken of as the ancestor of the Japanese Navy, and it is naturally regarded as a most remarkable coincidence that the celebration of his centenary should fall on the very day preceding Togo's triumphal return to the Japanese capital. This synchronism adds greatly to the dramatic effect. Everything conspires to make Togo the hero of the war.

Mr. Bryan left Tokyo on the 23rd inst. He evidently produced a delightful impression on the Japanese. We hear nothing but warm appreciations of his personality, his eloquence and his evident sincerity as a reformer. He was kept very busy during his short residence in the Japanese capital, for every body of educationists or politicians and every intelligent person wanted to see him or to hear him. Probably he would have preferred a little leisure to look about him, but he can at all events congratulate himself on having seen more of the Japanese human being than any previous visitor ever

succeeded in seeing in the same time, and more than the vast majority have seen during decades of residence.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shinbun* says that something very like a famine will result in the Tohoku districts owing to the comparative failure of the rice crop. The prefectures most affected are given thus in the order of their suffering:—Miyagi, Fukushima, Iwate, Awamori, Yamagata and Akita. In these six extensive regions the crop is described as almost an entire failure, and relief measures are already under consideration. But evidently this account can not be at all reconciled with the official estimate recently published. It will be well to await fuller information.

A telegram from Moji to the *Asahi Shinbun* says that Tajima Kichita and his three sons left Yingkow on the 13th instant in a small vessel called the *Myojin Maru*. In Kinchow Bay they came into contact with a floating mine, and their vessel was blown to pieces. One of the young men was killed instantaneously, but the other three occupants of the vessel were picked up by a Chinese junk and carried to Chefoo, where they were handed over to the Japanese Consul. They made the voyage thence to Japan in the *Kuwata Maru*, whose crew subscribed a sum of 70 yen for their assistance.

It is alleged that the directors of the Kansei Railway Company have arranged with Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Company for a loan of 10 million yen at 4½ per cent. interest, the nett sum coming to the Company being 99 yen per bond, and the specie price of the yen being fixed at 2 shillings and a half-penny. The company contemplated raising a larger sum, but in deference to the fact that the London market is not altogether favourable at present, the ten-millions limit was adopted.

As an expression of the best American opinion we commend the following from the *Outlook* to the attention of the *Jiji Shimpō*, the *Asahi Shinbun* and the other malcontents:—

Comparing, then, the ultimatum of April with the treaty of August, it appears to us that all, and more than all, that Japan demanded she has obtained. She has proved herself as far-seeing in the council as in campaigning, and by her diplomacy has achieved results of which, happily, the blinding passions of the short-sighted mob cannot deprive her. The conditions which now exist secure her from aggression more effectually than she could have been secured by further victories over her enemy. By denying herself territorial ambitions and resolutely insisting on China's territorial integrity, she has laid the foundation for a lasting alliance with China, whose leader, in the new life on which that Empire is entering, Japan is destined to be. By not seeking to humiliate her enemy she has increased the esteem which her treatment of Russian prisoners had already won for her from Russian liberals, and so opened the way for the establishment of amicable relations which there is very good authority for thinking will result at an early date in a commercial treaty between the two empires. By the self-restraint of her statesmen she has enhanced the respect which the valor of her soldiers and sailors had won for her from European Powers; and she has secured a new treaty of alliance with Great Britain which is of infinitely greater value to her than any indemnity. With the British and Japanese fleets united on the sea, and with China organized as a military power under Japan's leadership upon the land—and this result will not be long delayed, though all Russian Oriental aspirations may not be relinquished, and why should they be?—Japan, China, and the world may rest assured that for at least the next quarter-century there will be no attempt to realize those aspirations by military aggression.

For these reasons *The Outlook* is not able to share the disappointment felt by some friends of Japan at the terms of the Russo-Japanese treaty. We believe that by her moderation Japan has achieved at Ports-

mouth and at Westminster—and the two treaties to be comprehended must be read together—a result as advantageous to herself and as beneficial to the cause of civilization as those that she has won by her valor on sea and land.

ADMIRAL TOGO AND THE BRITISH NAVY LEAGUE.

On Saturday afternoon—Trafalgar Day—a deputation from the local branch of the British Navy League waited upon Admiral Togo on board H.I.J.M.'s battleship *Shikishima* for the purpose of presenting the victor of Tsushima with an address. The deputation, which had been elected at the annual general meeting of the Yokohama branch of the British Navy League consisted of Mr. James Walter, Vice-President; Messrs. V. A. Caesar Hawkins, A. G. Morey Weale, C. K. M. Martin, F. S. James, Montague Beart, Capt. Rennie Tipple, and Mr. J. E. Beale, Hon. Sec. They proceeded in a launch kindly placed at their disposal by the harbour authorities, and were accompanied by Mr. Taniguchi, Private Secretary to H.E. Governor Suifu. The hatoba was left at 3.15 p.m. and the *Shikishima* was reached at 3.45 o'clock. After a short wait—the Admiral being busy at the moment—with a meeting of all the commanding officers of his fleet—the deputation were conducted to Admiral Togo's quarters and were introduced by Mr. Taniguchi, Admiral Togo was quite alone save for his flag-commander.

Mr. JAMES WALTER, as Vice-President, said—Your Excellency: Your graciousness in receiving this deputation of the Japan Branch of the British Navy League on this the centenary of our Trafalgar Day, will not only be warmly appreciated by members of this organization, but will strike a chord in the heart of every British subject throughout the world and will further cement our Alliance with your great country.

Mr. Walter then read the following Address:—

To
Admiral H. TOGO, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Combined Fleet.

SIR,—As Representatives of the Japan Branch of the British Navy League, we are honoured in having the privilege of bidding you welcome on your safe return to your Emperor and your home from the glorious naval victory which you, your brave officers, and men, have won in the Sea of Japan; a victory which has not been equalled since that of our gallant Admiral Lord Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar just one hundred years ago.

In the annals of naval warfare there is nothing to surpass the valour which has been shown by the personnel of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Fleet under your command and the marvellous completeness of your victory. We are proud to know that Japan is the trusted Ally of Great Britain, and we look forward in the near future to a still closer bond of friendship.

Wishing you many years of happiness in which to enjoy your triumphs.

We are, Sir, Your obedient servants,

James Walter, Vice-President,
Rennie Tipple,
F. S. James,
Montague Beart,
V. A. Caesar Hawkins,
A. G. Morey Weale,
Marshall Martin,
Jas. Ellacott Beale, Hon. Sec.

The address, which had been engrossed on vellum by Miss Clara Schwabe, had a floral border—the work of a Tokyo artist—consisting of the rose, shamrock, thistle and chrysanthemum; while medallion portraits of Nelson and Togo surrounded by the English and Japanese flags, with the dates 1805-1905, and having above sketches of the *Victory* and *Mikasa*, adorned the head of the address; at the foot were Nelson's signal, "England expects that every man will do his duty;" and Togo's signal, "The destiny of our Empire depends upon this action. You are all expected to do your utmost." This last signal appeared both in English and Japanese, and it was noticed that when Admiral Togo received the address from Mr. Walter he narrowly scrutinized this piece of Japanese calligraphy. The address was enclosed in a massive silver box which bore upon the lid in enamel the white ensign of Great Britain and the Japanese naval flag; this casket

again was enclosed in a plain white shinoki box and wrapped up in a reduced silk replica of the eight-rayed Japanese Admiral's flag.

Admiral Togo very briefly but very warmly thanked the deputation for the honour they had conferred upon him in presenting such an address. He was quite unworthy of such a gift, and he valued it very highly.

The Admiral spoke in Japanese and his remarks were interpreted by Mr. Taniguchi.

Mr. Walter then informed the Admiral that the following telegram had been despatched that day to the headquarters of the British Navy League in London:—

"Trafalgar Day,
Yokohama.

Admiral Togo graciously received deputation and address from British Navy League."

A similar message had also been dispatched through Reuter's agency, to which was added the statement that at the time the message was sent 40 men of war were in Yokohama harbour. By this means the people in England would know that day—Trafalgar Day—of Admiral Togo's kind reception of the address of the British Navy League.

Champagne was then served round, the Admiral's health was drunk, and the deputation withdrew.

We might add that the silver box was the work of Messrs. Arthur & Bond, and that replicas of the address can be obtained at the Foreign Chamber of Commerce, price 20 sen each, or six for one yen. The proceeds from the sale of the address will be devoted half to the funds of the Navy League, and half to the relief of naval sufferers by the late war.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS' ENTERTAINMENT.

The Yokohama Circle of the King's Daughters gave two very pleasant entertainments in the Public Hall on Saturday afternoon and evening respectively the programme being the same for both performances. The object of the entertainments was a most worthy one, namely to raise funds for the endowment of a bed in the Japanese Charity Hospital for Soldiers and Sailors, and although the charges for admission were on a very modest scale we should imagine a fair little sum was realised, as there was not a spare seat in the hall shortly after the curtain went up. Before this and during the interval many of the audience visited the side shows, which comprised a shooting gallery, which was in the charge of Mr. Doelitzsch, Mr. J. Abbey and Miss Wales; a "Museum of Wonders," of which the custodians were Messrs. R. Bowden and C. H. Thorn; Alliance Stall, presided over by Miss Bagnall, assisted by Miss Tripler; Candy Stall, Mrs. W. K. Wilson and Mrs. Strauss; and the Refreshment Department, which at intervals during afternoon and evening gave ample employment to a large staff of young ladies, comprising Misses V. Abbey, Howard, K. Hall, E. Hall, Manley, Mendelson, H. Moss, Miller, H. Miller, C. Merriman, Rogers, Lloyd Thomas and M. Thomas. Mrs. Manley, the Leader of the Circle, Mrs. Lowder, Vice-Leader, and Mrs. Irving Bell, Directress, were indefatigable in welcoming their guests and looking after the general arrangements, and are to be congratulated on the complete success of the entertainments. Among the performers it would be invidious to draw comparisons where all did their best, and *encores* were the order of the day and evening, but there can be little doubt that Mr. Everett's song and step dance and our local favourite, Mr. G. G. Brady's three side-splitting performances (for the audience insisted on a second *encore*) took the cake and elicited the greatest enthusiasm. After the programme, about 11 o'clock, dancing commenced in the small hall.

MR BATCHELOR'S AINU APPEAL.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of the following on behalf of the appeal made by the Rev. J. Batchelor for the relief of certain Ainu of Yezo:—

Miss S. Ballard	5
Three Little Britons	4
Rev. H. S. Jeffreys	5
Mrs. C. Young	10
Mrs. E. B. S. Edwards	5
Mrs. L. Pollard	5
Rev. C. H. B. Wood	5

THE NATION AND TOGO.

THE *Fiji Shimpō* urges that the Diet should vote a grant of money to Admiral Togo for his services. As for the objection that this would be contrary to the spirit of the *samurai* who held money in contempt, our contemporary insists that such an idea is not entirely consistent with facts, for, in point of fact, it was customary in mediæval Japan for a victorious general to make presents of a quantity of gold to his most illustrious officers. As Englishmen we naturally endorse this proposal, and we may supplement the *Fiji's* historical argument by pointing out that the whole system of military rewards in old Japan was based on the custom of making pecuniary grants in recognition of signal service. These grants did not necessarily take the form of so many coins or so much gold dust. They were usually in the shape of landed estates, measured by their rice-producing capacity. An officer or official was granted an income of so many *koku* of rice, which, in the case of any large amount, meant that he became lord of the territory where the rice was grown, and, in the case of small quantities, signified that he was paid annually out of the official granaries. The system followed in England is exactly analogous. Grants of corn-yielding estates are not made, since the Crown has no such assets at its disposal, but grants of money are voted by Parliament, with the implied condition that they are intended to support the rank which, also, has been bestowed on their recipient in recognition of his merits. The bearer of a title of nobility is merely embarrassed by the distinction unless some means of supporting its dignity are forthcoming, and therefore practical England, when a man is made a Lord, takes care that he shall have resources to live as a Lord. The same principle was recognised in Japan in the early *Meiji* years. Thus when the EMPEROR bestowed a title of nobility, HIS MAJESTY usually accompanied it by a sum of money, which was treated as entailed property and specially designed to support the recipient's rank. We do not know whether HIS MAJESTY observed this rule in every instance, or whether its operation extended only to members of the old nobility, who, though belonging to the ranks of the *kuge*, were entirely without resources to figure in the world as Princes, Marquises or Counts. We do not know, too, whether the custom was operative in all instances or whether it has now fallen into abeyance. But it is at any rate evident that if Admiral Togo is to be raised to the peerage as a Viscount or a Count, he must have an income more or less commensurate with his rank, and the Diet should not hesitate to make a suitable appropriation. The *Fiji Shimpō* suggests a million of *yen*, basing that figure on the amount granted by Parliament to Lord ROBERTS. But England is not Japan. Togo would be extremely perplexed by the receipt of such a sum as a million *yen*. We imagine indeed that his

mind will revolt against the idea of pecuniary reward in any shape or in any amount, but that is purely his own personal concern. The nation has to do its duty by him irrespective of his moral idiosyncracies.

ADVOCATES AND OPPONENTS OF THE ALLIANCE.

II.

IN a previous article we quoted at some length the arguments of Viscount TANI and Mr. FUKUMOTO SEI, who stand alone as opponents of the new Anglo-Japanese alliance. We now propose to quote some counterstatements. It should be understood, however, that no reference is here made to journalistic opinions. The newspapers, without any exception so far as we know, have approved the alliance in warm terms, and if they be regarded as representing public opinion, the latter must be considered unanimous. What we are dealing with in this article, however, are the views of distinguished individuals who have no journalistic organs. Of these the admitted spokesman is Mr. YANO FUMIO, formerly Japanese Representative in Peking. He writes in the *Senji Gwaoh*:—"The offensive and defensive alliance just concluded confers on Japan two great advantages. The first is that her navy in combination with that of England will have complete command of Far Eastern seas, so that Japan will be safe against aggression and her security will be as that of a rock. The second is that no third Power will be at all likely to stretch out a hand, and thus war will be effectually prevented. In return for these advantages Japan accepts a responsibility in the direction of India. As to the relative profit or loss accruing to Japan, I consider that there will be no loss. For nothing can compare in value with the absolute security that Japan acquires, above all when it is considered that this alliance, by averting serious complications, is more than likely to save us from any necessity of sending troops to India at all. Suppose for a moment that Russia were to attack India. Not only would she be there checked by Japan's armies, but also, from the direction of Vladivostock, Siberia would be invaded and she would thus have a foe on both sides. If we credit her with common sense, there are eight or nine chances in every ten that she will not be so foolish as to brave that danger. It behoves my countrymen to think carefully of the inestimable value attaching to the command of the sea in the Far East. Nothing can compare with it. The old alliance did not give us that command, and therefore we were obliged to spend large sums in equipping, entirely unaided, a great fleet of warships and steamers. If now, in the immediate sequel of our heavy outlays on account of the war, we had to find funds for further extensive preparations, our resources might not be equal to bearing the strain. It is thus most timely that this alliance should

have been formed, since it assures us of tranquillity for a decade and enables us to foster our national strength. It is true of things in general that haste spells failure, deliberation success. Especially true is it of finance. To acquire a complete fleet within a short space of time would over-tax the national wealth, but if the effort be spread over a period of from 5 to 10 years, we should not feel it greatly. On the other hand, had we stood alone as we were, we might have been challenged at any moment, and it is in that possibility that the value of the alliance shows itself most conspicuously. An island empire like Japan must pay special attention to maritime defences and sea-power. Compared with the cost of making adequate naval preparations that of sending troops to India can not differ greatly. Naturally there must be some fixed ratio between the strength of the forces we may send to India and the strength of the fleet our ally may employ to defend our shores. That is a matter of mutual arrangement. From every point of view the alliance is vastly to our advantage."

It will be observed that Mr. YANO's article is not directly controversial. He makes no allusion to Viscount TANI's view. But these are directly combated in the pages of the *Taiyo* by Mr. TOYABE SHUNTEI. He writes thus:—"Viscount TANI, it is to be noted, has taken the lead in proclaiming his opposition to the extension of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. But instead of discussing the facts accurately he regards them through coloured spectacles and takes a subjective view of many points. Thus he holds that the action taken by Germany, Russia and France in compelling the rendition of Liaotung was because they detected evidences of an Anglo-Japanese *entente*: the three Powers, in short, were actuated by feelings of envy. This is the very converse of the truth. It was because of Russia's pressure in the Far East subsequently to the China-Japan war that England and this country joined hands. It may be that had not Russia planned aggressions in Eastern Asia, had she been really desirous of peace and had she recognized Japan's just rights, the Anglo-Japanese alliance would never have been made. These are facts familiar to all. (Here follows a historical *resumé* which we omit). They would be palpable to Viscount TANI but for his coloured spectacles. The Viscount's habitual conviction is that Europeans and Americans hate the Japanese. In extreme cases they conjure up a Yellow Peril; under ordinary circumstances they despise the Japanese as heretics and coloured men. Russia alone, having forty different races among her subjects, has very little of this dislike for aliens. That is Viscount TANI's idea. Yet among all Europeans it is the Russians who inveigh most loudly against the Yellow Peril. By means of this bogey they have persistently sought to alienate Occidental sympathy from Japan. The Russians above all others condemn the followers of alien creeds. Look at their

terrible treatment of the Jews. On the contrary, England in her intercourse with us says nothing of alien creeds or alien races. She recognises Japan's true worth. She took the lead in making a treaty with us on lines of equality and she has actually allied herself with us. When Russia clamoured about the Yellow Peril, was it not England that declared the unsubstantial nature of such an argument? Russia fought with us because she despised us and would fain injure us. England allies herself with us because she respects us and desires to assist us. Then again Viscount TANI holds that Russia is Asiatic, England European, and from this premiss he argues that Russia attaches more importance to honour than to profit, whereas with mercantile England everything is a matter of accounts. Thus in disposition the Russians resemble the Japanese whereas the English are antipathetic, and from this Viscount TANI infers that the Russians, in spite of the issue of the war, will appreciate their own error, will sympathise with the valour shown by the Japanese and will finally direct their hostility against England, so that to extend the Anglo-Japanese alliance would be, in effect, to commit suicide in company with England. Viscount TANI has always been an opponent of war. His ideal is to have an army purely for purposes of national defence and to maintain the country's rights by means of diplomacy. He would preserve the state independent and unaided. But war can not be always avoided. If any country's independence be assailed the greatest enemy of war must admit the necessity of fighting. Such was the case in the war with Japan ten years ago and in the war with Russia to-day. Is it forgotten how, after the former war, Japan was put to shame by three countries in alliance? Why was it that on the present occasion no country ventured to stretch out an interfering hand? Simply because of our alliance with England. If then the alliance had been extended and had been from the first an offensive and defensive compact, would not war have been averted altogether? Japan must hereafter increase her fleet, but this new alliance saves her from having to perform the task hurriedly and enables her to undertake it at her leisure. The British fleet will secure our command of the sea. That is an immense advantage. In return for it we undertake to send troops to India if necessary. That is natural. Viscount TANI's theory is that Russia believing Japan to have gone to war at England's instigation, is angry with England and by operations in the direction of India will try to avenge the defeat she has suffered. So we too think. We are indeed convinced. But for that very reason it is a fair bargain that we should lend our troops to defend the Indian frontier if England lends her ships to maintain our command of the sea. It may thus be predicted that even though Russia forms such projects they will fail. Viscount TANI's ideas run contrary to the

times. Unfortunately he brings excessive solicitude to his discussion of State affairs and lacks cool judgment. When he held the portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce in the Iro Cabinet, Marquis Iro sent him abroad to inspect foreign civilization. Yet, to every one's surprise, no sooner had he returned than he attacked the policy of adopting European models and created a commotion in the Ministry, his view being that such a policy would ruin the country. Then when the programme of armament's expansion was inaugurated after the war with China, he forthwith opposed it and declared that Japan would share Italy's financial fate. So too he takes a gloomy view of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. It is his habit to be pessimistic. After this war, he says the national debt will amount to two thousand millions of yen. The interest alone will be 100 millions. But the state's income is 320 millions, so that 220 millions only will remain after paying interest on the debt, and out of that remainder a large sum must be disbursed for the support of the families of those killed or maimed in the war. Then there are the *post-bellum* enterprises. What margin remains for making profitless and injurious alliance? That is TANI's view. It means that Japan is on the verge of ruin. Surely that is the acme of pessimism? The sum of the matter is that he may be very good as an individual for ringing the tocsin of alarm in a degenerate age, but he could never be a great statesman. He is simply a political critic not a practical man of the world."

MR. TOYABE'S essay is of considerable length. Only the essential parts of it are here translated. From the discussions of these four writers our readers will be able to gather a tolerably clear idea of what the opponents and the advocates of the alliance think. The former seem to be enormously in the minority. In fact it may well be doubted whether any Cabinet ever took a step so universally acclaimed as is the conclusion of this alliance in Japan.

SOME AMERICAN VIEWS ABOUT JAPAN.

MR. W. T. STEAD who is not in any sense a lover of Japan, so far as we can ascertain, and who, consequently, is a bitter opponent of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, has collected in the *Review of Reviews* several expressions of American opinion more or less in support of his own mood. He quotes from the *Atlantic Monthly*, from the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, and from *Scribner's Magazine*. The first named periodical can not be called anti-Japanese, but its writings certainly suggest uneasy thoughts. Summing up the results of the war, it says that Russia must get out of Manchuria and stay out, and must abandon her dreams of empire upon the Pacific. "France must cast aside that secret scheme of hers—the scheme of acquiring the entire southern tier of Chinese provinces, by which she has hoped to rival Great Britain in her Indian

empire. Germany will recognise the limit to any further extension of her colony at Kiaochow. And it is not beyond the bounds of belief that Hongkong, for years the greatest smuggling depot in the world, may eventually be given back to China, from whom it was wrested at the conclusion of the first Opium War." In short this writer makes the forecast that Occidental aggressions of every kind in the Far East must cease as a result of Japan's victories. It appears to be a just forecast, but that the tenure of Hongkong will be affected is not conceivable. The writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* cannot have seen Hongkong. Indeed we gather that his information is faulty in various respects, for he speaks of Wei-hai-wei having been "seized" by England when Russia took possession of Port Arthur, which is an essentially misleading description. But as to Hongkong the idea that England should surrender this Liverpool of the Far East, this magnificent settlement which stands as an imperishable monument of British enterprise, is extravagant. Hongkong, originally obtained under the humble title of a place to careen ships, is now an essential part of the British empire, and British ships will continue to be careened there as long as that Empire lasts.

Three writers contribute articles to the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*. They are Major-General WILSON, Mr. J. H. HAMMOND and Admiral MELVILLE. The first-named writer is so wide of the mark as to allege that, according to his assured belief, Japan, before her first alliance with England, "sought a *modus vivendi* with Russia but failed; and even made proposals for a friendly alliance, but was rejected," whereupon she "turned towards Great Britain who received her with open arms." He then proceeds thus with reference to the alliance:—

This treaty was signed on January 30th, and became known to the world about March 1st following. That it broke the concert of the Powers cannot now be doubted. It changed the situation materially and made it certain that war would follow at no distant day. Indeed, it is generally believed by people who do not, in such great matters, yield to their sympathies, that but for this treaty Japan would not have begun war when she did. If this is so, it is evident that the blame, if any exists, must rest equally on Great Britain and Japan, and that in the end the consequences will probably be divided between them according to their vulnerability and the power of Russia.

This theory that the alliance was responsible for the war has been enunciated by other writers also, and is a favourite doctrine with certain journalists in the Far East. Who is in a position to assert with any confidence that Japan would have tamely endured Russian aggressions had she not been assured of having Great Britain to keep the lists? That is what it amounts to. The alliance, as originally drafted, did not promise to Japan any direct assistance whatever from Great Britain except in the event of a third Power's interference. Why then should it have encouraged her to go to war? Above all, why should it have encouraged Russia to pursue the arbitrary courses which precipitated war? That is where the logic of

Original from

these theorists seems to break down. If the alliance had any obvious tendency to incite Japan, then surely it should have tended to deter Russia, unless we assume that the latter wished to fight with the former, a proposition which shifts virtually the whole responsibility to Russia's shoulders. Moreover there is involved in this theory the postulate that Japan forced things to a hostile issue, and most assuredly no honest critic can entertain such an idea. The world agrees that Japan spared no effort to avoid an appeal to the sword, and once that is admitted every shred of reason is stripped from the pretence that Japan's mood, or any of the factors which contributed to Japan's mood, caused the war.

In the same periodical Mr. HAMMOND discusses the commercial aspect of the problem, and concludes, not only that Japan will be a strong commercial competitor of the United States, but also that unless the Pacific slope policy of excluding the coloured races be modified, serious complications must ensue between Tokyo and St. Petersburg. He further thinks that Japan will form a powerful navy and commenting on that outlook he writes:—

Their naval preparedness will require that we also shall keep powerful squadrons on the Pacific. True, the completion of the Panama Canal will make our entire navy more mobile. Still, we are now vulnerable in the Pacific at Manila and Honolulu, and strong Pacific squadrons will be our policy of insurance as the outcome of the Japanese victories. And not only must we ourselves build fresh fleets, we must cultivate the closest relations possible with that other power which has also great Pacific possessions to protect—from Tasmania and Sydney to Puget Sound; from Singapore and Hongkong to Wei-hai-wei.

The war involves then that we, and Great Britain also, must maintain formidable naval forces, with strong Pacific bases, and that the most intimate relations must characterise the diplomacy of the two great English-speaking races.

The English admiral, Chichester, said at Manila to the admiral of another fleet, "Only Admiral Dewey knows what I should do in a certain contingency." That perhaps, without any formal alliance must be the unbroken relationship between the American and British admiralties.

Could any more conclusive answer be formulated to this suggestion than the fact that immediately after Mr. HAMMOND's article was penned, the extended Anglo-Japanese alliance was formed? That the policy of exclusion pursued by America will not, if persisted in, cause any complications with Japan, only a rash man could venture to allege, but the contingency of England and the United States combining against Japan sounds ludicrously chimerical at present.

Admiral MELVILLE, writing in *Scribner's*, shows much apprehension of the gradual growth of China to formidable military dimensions under Japan's instruction and incentive, and thinks that she may then enact and enforce against American citizens the same drastic exclusion laws that America operates against the Chinese. This is an outlook which derives its colour mainly from conjecture and does not lend itself to intelligent discussion. The Chinese have already evinced a disposition to pay America in her own coin, and the tendency may grow for aught we can see to the contrary. In fact,

this problem undoubtedly constitutes the little cloud in the otherwise clear firmament of the United States' relations with the Far East. It is a cloud of America's own manufacture, and its spread, should it spread, can not be laid at the door of either Japan or China.

The last of the above group of writers is Mr. T. F. MILLARD, whose essay appears in *Scribner's*. We suspect him to be one of the disgruntled correspondents, for he speaks in a strain of undiluted prejudice. A large part of Japan's reputation is pronounced by him to be due to a carefully engineered newspaper boom. The eulogies heaped upon her and the fine characteristics ascribed to her are described as a "rubbish pile which must be cleared away before any intelligent grasp of the immediate issues of the Far-Eastern question may be had." He winds up with this declaration:—

The plain truth is the time is still far off when Japan can be dealt with except as an Oriental nation, and diplomatic intercourse or policy that does not keep this in view runs the risk of committing an error that may be very grave in its consequence.

Assuming that the epithet "Oriental" is applied mainly with reference to carelessness of truth, we should say that nothing more Oriental can be found in the Orient than Mr. MILLARD himself. Not that he willingly deceives his readers. That, perhaps, can not be laid to his charge. But certainly a man who, without any preliminary study, undertakes to vilipend a nation, is not honest and can not for a moment claim to be honest.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

The great naval review to which all classes and nationalities in this country looked forward with such pleasurable anticipation, took place on Monday strictly according to programme and now the event has passed into history. In their very nature such proceedings forbid comprehensive description; for they extend over a scale of almost stupendous magnitude. The lines of warships are prolonged, as in this case, to a distance of some five miles and the oblong space in which they lie measures over two miles across. Add to these conditions the smoke, haze that even in the most favourable weather is produced by and hangs over such a large assemblage of steam vessels, and it will be seen that the spectator who witnesses such a pageant must view by far the greater part of it in very dim perspective. If he is privileged to be a guest of the authorities then he must obey their behests, and if the vessel to which he is assigned remains at anchor during the review, plainly his knowledge of what transpires must be comparatively restricted. At the last review, which was held at Kobe, the steamer upon which the Japanese and foreign press representatives were accommodated followed the *Asama* and her escorts so that those on board had an opportunity of realizing the stately grandeur of such a spectacle. No arrangement of that kind was in force on this occasion; and the members of the Japanese and foreign press, with the very large company of members of the two Houses of the Diet who crowded the decks of the *Yawata Maru*, saw only the entrance of the *Asama* and her attendant cruisers between the line of the British ships and that headed by the *Shikishima*, and their emergence an hour later between the next lines, those headed by the *Maya* and *Chitose*. Far more fortunate were the distinguished guests on the *Manchu Maru* (the same that took a large company of legislators and others to points near Port Arthur) who consisted of State officials and members of the Diet. Following closely in the

wake of the Imperial flagship these privileged people were enabled to regale their eyes with a truly glorious scene.

The mists that had beclouded the early sunbeams were soon dispelled and when the majority of those proposing to participate in the review found themselves at the Pier there was good prospect of favourable weather. Already, by 6.30, the streets were filled with streams of sight-seers; along the Bluff northern road there was a fast thickening mass of Japanese bent on securing satisfactory positions on the high lands outside the residential section. Also flags and lanterns were being hung out and the whole city was assuming an air of unmistakable demonstration. There had been a wholesale closing of business establishments, both Japanese and foreign, and there were few premises that did not display bunting or lanterns.

On the Pier there was a scene of bustle. As the invited persons arrived they were met by naval officers and bluejackets who inspected their cards and assigned them to the various boats in which they were to be conveyed to their ship. It has to be placed to the credit of those charged with controlling and directing this large collection of guests that their arrangements proved eminently satisfactory. Even thus, however, it was long past the appointed time when a departure was made for the *Tainan* and *Yawata Maru*, and when the *Manchu Maru* and *Toyohashi* swung off from the Pier to take their settled stations. The *Asama*, meanwhile, lay at anchor just inside the harbour entrance awaiting the arrival of her Imperial Commander-in-Chief, and from all sides as it seemed to the observer steamers were converging upon the centre of interest. The warships, however, had already taken up their stations and all was well-ordered and silent in their lines. It was truly a magnificent spectacle that greeted the eyes of those in the ships situated ahead of the lines. According to the plan the various craft were disposed in a vast parallelogram, and in many lines, all lying about W. by S. and E. by N. These lay with the chief ships at the westward end of each line—or at any rate of the main lines—so that they exactly faced the harbour entrance at a distance of about 3000 yards, and thus the Imperial progress was to be made in nearly a direct line from the harbour. The most northerly line consisted of hospital ships and transports, the former (*Kobe* and *Saikō*) conspicuous by their white hulls and Red Cross funnels. How many vessels were moored in this outer line it would be impossible to say, for they stretched far away from the hospital ships in the direction of Haneda, and the farthest were mere specks on the smoky horizon. Inside this line lay the *Nikko*, *Kasuga* and *Kumano Maru*. Further in the southward, were moored the torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers in four beautifully correct lines, the most southerly group being headed by the gunboats *Chokai*, *Maya*, etc. Further south stretched the lines of larger ships, the *Shikishima* (Admiral Togo's flagship) heading one column, while the *Chitose* rode abreast of her and formed the western extremity of the other. Astern of the *Chitose* there were moored 19 cruisers and converted cruisers with, at the eastern end, the captured ships *Anegawa Maru* (formerly the *Angara*) and the *Kanzaki Maru* (formerly the *Ekaterinaslav*). The line at the head of which flew the flag of Admiral Togo consisted of the battleships, then the big cruisers, and the coast defence and other large vessels with, at the eastern end, the *Mishima* (*Senjōrin*), *Okinoshima* (*Abraxin*), *Tango* (*Poltava*), *Sagami* (*Peresviet*) and *Iki* (*Nicolaï I*) 19 ships in all. Thus, as will be seen, groups of captured ships were presented to his Majesty's inspection at the ends of the two lines furthest from the area of honour, that lying immediately contiguous to the flagship, in which the reviewing ship subsequently anchored. Beyond the main columns thus described lay the British ships, headed by the *Diadem*, and the British destroyers, and in the same line was moored the American battleship *Wisconsin*. Further towards the Yokohama shore were stationed a multitude of steamers and other craft bearing spectators, whose numbers even it would be rash to guess at, but conspicuous among sight-seeing ships was the big *Princess Alice*, which

carried a large company of foreigners. Viewed from the high lands that fringe the bay these dispositions must in the clear weather have presented a scene of thrilling panoramic splendour; seen from an adjacent vessel they irresistibly inspired a sense of tremendous force and majesty. All the ships, of course, were fully dressed with bunting and the spectacle presented to favoured beholders on shore cannot have failed to arouse admiration.

His Imperial Majesty reached Yokohama at 9.20 and his arrival was signalized by the thunder of guns from the combined fleets; so also was his embarking on the *Asama*; and at length the latter got under way about twenty minutes past ten. As she came out of the harbour entrance, the *Yayeyama*, which had been anchored where the men-of-war usually lie, got under way and led the big cruiser round the lines, the *Chihaya* and *Tatsuta* following and the *Manshu Maru* steaming astern. They passed between the *Diadem* and *Shikishima*, up the long lines of warships, they turned at the other end where the captured vessels lay and when they emerged between the *Maya* and *Chitose* a full hour had elapsed. The *Asama* then anchored in a position due west of the *Shikishima*, and the other vessels that had accompanied her took up their allotted stations near her. Afterwards His Majesty received the leading officers of the fleet on board the *Asama*, and about a o'clock returned in that vessel to the harbour, landed, and after a short rest at the Customs Building drove to the station and left for Tokyo at 3.45. The Crown Prince, who had spent the day on the *Shikishima*, left for the capital by a later train.

When the commanding officers of the Fleet assembled on board the *Asama*, to which they were summoned by signal at the conclusion of the Emperor's inspection of the lines, His Majesty addressed them as follows:—

"We have inspected the triumphant Fleet and it has pleased Us much to find the vessels in good order and the spirit of the men high. I exhort you all by the exercise of even greater earnestness to elevate the prestige of the Imperial Navy."

Admiral Togo's reply was:—

"With thankfulness we have had the great honour of Your Majesty's presence at the Review of the victorious fleet, and we are profoundly impressed by Your Majesty's gracious message. We, Your Majesty's servants, will exercise ever increasing earnestness in accordance with the Imperial Commands."

The five submarines which were anchored opposite the *Shikishima* performed a number of evolutions in the presence of His Imperial Majesty. They moved about in the neighbourhood of the *Asama*, sometimes were submerged, and doubtless conveyed to the Emperor a sense of the importance of these craft. Their movements were watched with the keenest interest by all interested in this new branch of naval offence.

The fleet was illuminated in the evening, beginning at 6 p.m., and lasting till 11 p.m., but the effect was hardly as striking from the Bund as if the ships had been closer in. On the Bluff, however, the spectacle was very grand.

In Yokohama, there were many decorations, but perhaps the most effective—being on the Bund, and so widely visible—was that displayed at No. 7, (Mr. M. Beart's). This, a design in electric lamps of the British and Japanese flags, had admiring crowds in front all the evening. The C.P.R. offices displayed Togo's famous signal in coloured lights. Honcho-dori with its numerous banks was beautifully illuminated and so were Banten-dori and Motomachi.

THE EMPEROR'S PROGRESS.

The Emperor, attired in the plainest of Naval uniforms, arrived by the 9.20 a.m. train in company with Viscount Tanaka, Minister for the Imperial Household; Marquis Tokudaiji, Grand Chamberlain; Prince Iwakura, Secretary of the Board of Chamberlains; General Baron Okazawa, Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor; Mr. Nagasaki, Grand Master of the Board

of Ceremonies; Rear-Admiral Inouye; Baron Yoneta; Dr. Oka; Mr. Niwa, Secretary of the Imperial Household; Viscount Hojo, Mr. Yoshida, Colonel Daijo, Viscount Hinonishi, Baron Sawa; and Colonel H. Saki and Captain J. Muto, of the Imperial Body Guards.

After a short stay at the hatoba His Majesty embarked on the yacht *Hatsukaze* and proceeded in her to the *Asama*.

When the Crown Prince and the Emperor arrived at the Yokohama railway station, Governor Sufu and the officials of Kanagawa and the leading merchants welcomed them. A naval band was also in attendance and played the national anthem. Two companies of bluejackets under command of Lieutenant Hirasawa composed the guard of honour at the station, while at the hatoba a company of bluejackets from Yokosuka were drawn up under command of Sub-Lieutenant Suzuki. Here another naval band was stationed, playing selections.

Prince Arisugawa and his son, and Prince Fushimi, the younger, were present on the *Shikishima*, coming to Yokohama the previous day.

Among the officers assembled at the hatoba were Lieut.-Colonel Okano, of the Imperial Headquarters; Lieut. Commander Takeuchi, of the Naval Staff Office; Pay-master-Colonel Utsunomiya, of the Army Department; Pay-master Oriso, of the converted cruiser *Taichu Maru*.

Admiral Togo landed at the hatoba at 8 a.m. and proceeded to the railway station in a carriage provided by the Kencho where he awaited the arrival of the Emperor and the Crown Prince.

The Emperor returned from the *Asama* at 2.30 p.m. landing at the English hatoba and left by the 3.45 p.m. train for Tokyo. Subsequently the Crown Prince landed at the same place and left by the 4.10 p.m. train.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

The Crown Prince arrived in Yokohama by the 8.53 a.m. train. He drove at once to the English hatoba and proceeded to the up-stair room of the Customs Luggage Examination Office on the pier. After a short rest he proceeded to the *Shikishima*.

The Crown Prince took part in the Review as a Naval captain and acted as a member of Admiral Togo's staff. It was observed that, at the time of returning to the ships from the railway station where Admiral Togo and a number of officers had assembled to receive the Emperor, His Imperial Highness refused to enter a carriage, though pressed by Admiral Togo to do so. He declared himself to be present merely as a Captain in the Navy who served under Admiral Togo's orders, and he persisted in his resolve to mount a *jinrikisha* after Admiral Togo had seated himself in a similar humble vehicle. On the occasion of the Emperor's return after the Review, the Prince still retained his character of Captain, and again rode in a *jinrikisha*. Of course this was not the first time that His Imperial Highness had ridden in a *jinrikisha*. He had often done so when making trips in the country. But it certainly was the first instance of anything of the kind at a grand State ceremonial.

FROM THE "PRINCESS ALICE."

Residents of Yokohama were indebted to the enterprise and public spirit of the local agents of the North German Lloyd for enabling many of them to obtain a close view of the greatest naval display that Japan has ever witnessed. Fortunately the fine European liner *Princess Alice* had arrived in port in time to enable the Company to open her to the community for a day's excursion to the scene of the review and as soon as official permission had been obtained notice was published by Messrs. Ahrens & Co. and tickets issued for the accommodation of 400 or more passengers, and such was the demand that many applications had to be refused.

All arrangements were admirably carried out. Four steam-launches, including the big Canadian Pacific tender, had been provided to carry the numerous passengers, amongst whom was a considerable sprinkling of ladies, from the French hatoba to the steamer, between 7 and 7.45 a.m., and at 8 o'clock punctually the *Princess*

Alice hove up her anchor and left her moorings to take up the position assigned to her, a couple of cables' length astern of H. B. M. cruiser *Andromeda*, next the flagship of the British squadron, H.M.S. *Diadem*, the first of the British line, outside the line of the Japanese battle-ships, and just beyond the British torpedo-boat destroyer squadron. From the three upper decks of the fine liner a capital view was obtained of the whole field, though, owing to the somewhat grey and over-clouded skies, the smaller vessels forming the most inshore line could not be distinctly defined. Before 9 a.m. the *Princess Alice* had taken up her position and her passengers spread themselves around the upper decks to view the lay of the vast concourse of war craft which stretched away to the east and south east of her position. Being at the angle of the field, the symmetry of the regular lines could not be seen to full advantage, but the length of the lines of British and American vessels and of the Japanese battleships could be definitely made out. After a wait of about half an hour, the first salute from all the saluting ships of the assembled fleet boomed forth and the whole field of operations was temporarily enshrouded in smoke. This cannonade announced the arrival of His Majesty the Emperor in Yokohama, and shortly after, the British despatch vessel *Alacrity*, which had been at her anchor within the Breakwater when the *Princess* left, came up and took up a position to the west of and in line with the *Diadem*. At about half past ten the armoured cruiser *Asama*, looking clean and trim as a new pin, though of course rather dull in her leaden war paint, with the Emperor on board, was seen approaching. She was preceded by the cruiser *Yayeyama* and immediately followed by the *Chihaya*, while the *Manshu* and *Tatsuta* brought up the rear. At a signal from the respective flagships all the crews were piped to quarters and lined the rails of each ship, and another imperial salute of 21 guns was fired, the *Alacrity* this time joining in. As the *Asama* entered the channel between the British and the Japanese battleship lines the crews of each vessel as she was passed gave three hearty cheers and banzai whilst the Band of the *Princess Alice* also played the Japanese anthem. So the Imperial naval cortege continued its course between the quadruple lines of battleships and cruisers and gradually disappeared from our view, until near noon, when the *Asama* took up a position in line with and on the left of the line of battleships. From 12 to 1 p.m. visits were paid by the respective Admirals and officers from the flagships *Shikishima* and *Diadem*, on board the *Asama*, while in the interim the excursionists on board the *Princess Alice*, who had by this time worked up a very healthy appetite, did ample justice to a most excellent tiffin, washed down by welcome draughts of capital beer—or any other liquor or wine desired. The capacious first saloon of the *Princess* was filled to overflowing from 1.30 to 1 o'clock by successive parties of lunchers who were not only well supplied with good things, but were also most excellently served by the well trained staff of stewards. The comfortable smoking room was also made good use of and proved a boon to many who got somewhat weary of the long wait until the *Asama* again got under way to return to Yokohama with His Majesty on board. After the Emperor had landed the *Princess Alice* again weighed anchor and steamed slowly along the line of British cruisers and the American battleship *Winconsin*, which was saluted with the inspiring strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" by our band, and beyond to the end of the line of Japanese battleships, passing in order the *Azuma*, *Kasuga*, *Nishin*, *Iwakushima*, *Hashidate*, *Fuso*, *Chinyen*, *Minoshima*, and the four converted Russian vessels, *Okinoshima*, *Tango*, *Sagami*,—which still showed the shot holes in her funnels—and the *Iki*. As we passed the crews could be seen at work fixing and testing the electric lights in lines and figures for the night illumination. Then, turning round, the *Princess* returned to port on the same line. Passing the *Winconsin*, the latter's band returned the *Princess Alice*'s compliment by playing "Auld Lang Syne," and the *Princess* paid the British cruisers the high compliment of play-

ing and repeating "God Save the King" as she passed each separate cruiser. Before 6 o'clock all the excursionists were once more landed on the English hatoba, after a most enjoyable outing, and a fair sight of the greatest pacific naval display which the Far East has yet afforded.

FROM THE BLUFF.

When all is said and done those fortunate folks who were able to witness the review from private gardens on the Bluff immediately facing the Bay had the best view of the proceedings. Here the complete panorama stretching from the hatoba, where the Emperor embarked, round to the headland of Juniten, and embracing in its arc the whole of the harbour and anchorage, was in full view. By nine o'clock the early morning mists had cleared away, and moderately good eyesight enabled one to pick up the U. S. S. *Wisconsin* at the end of the line of British ships, and the smaller craft among the Japanese flotilla, while to any one possessing a slight knowledge of ships it was possible to distinguish all the inshore vessels without recourse to glasses and binoculars. The writer, standing in the garden of No. 119-B. Bluff, had the pleasure of seeing the Emperor put off from the hatoba in his yacht and draw alongside the *Asama*. Immediately upon His Majesty reaching the big armoured cruiser all her flags were hauled down and then, a moment after, the Imperial standard was hoisted at the main-truck and the thunder of the guns announced that the review had begun. The passage of the *Asama* up and down the long lines of warships was followed with ease and so well steered was she, as well as the pilot ship and the three vessels which had the privilege of steaming behind her, that a perfect line was kept, each ship shutting out the other from the observer's line of vision. The imperial progress coming to an end, the *Asama* anchored and then the bay was dotted with the picket-boats conveying the commanders and high officers of the assembled fleet to the Emperor's flagship. It was a pretty sight and the most animated and interesting of the day's proceedings. The Bluff roads, needless to relate, were thronged from an early hour with thousands of would-be sightseers, and from every possible spot facing the sea the spectators gathered, not in tens, but in hundreds; but as is usual in Japan, the utmost decorum prevailed, only the most boyish spirits among them raising cries of *bansai* every now and again.

AT KANAGAWA AND ELSEWHERE.

Several hundred thousand persons, including members of the Red Cross Society, Kanagawa Branch, and a great number of ladies belonging to the Aikoku Fujin-kai, assembled at the heights overlooking Kanagawa in the early morning, but most people returned to Yokohama, the view being obstructed by a heavy fog. At Moto Benten hundreds of people put to sea in sampans and in accordance with the naval regulations they had to leave for their places at an unearthly hour. Many good people from the country districts, failing to obtain sleeping accommodation in the town, spent Sunday night roaming the streets, and so great was the demand for refreshments, liquid and solid, that the big restaurants in Isezakicho, Motomachi, etc., were absolutely cleaned bare before noon.

The following is a list of the Japanese warships which took part in the review:

Tonnage.	Commander.
*Shikishima 15,088	Captain S. Yoshimatsu
Fuji 12,649	" Matsumoto
*Asahi 15,443	" T. Nomoto
Idzumi 9,600	" Ijichi
Tokiwa 9,855	" Imai
*Iwate 9,906	" Kawashima
*Yakumo 9,800	" A. Matsumoto
Adzuma 9,456	" Ide
Kasuga 7,700	" Kato
*Nishin 7,700	" Takeuchi
Itsukushima 4,278	" Tsuchiya
*Hashidate 4,278	" Fukui
Fuso 3,777	" Nagai
Chinyen 7,335	" Mori
Mishima 4,960	" Wada
(Seniavin)	

Okinoshima 4,126	Captain Kamaya
(Appraxin)	
Tango 10,960	" Yamanaka
Poltava 12,674	" Nishiyama
(Peresviet)	
Iki 9,594	" Kajikawa
(Nicholai I)	

SECOND LINE.

*Chitose 4,836	Captain Takagi
Kasagi 4,978	" Arima
Oiowa 3,048	" Kohama
Nittaka 3,420	" Shoji
Naniwa 3,709	" Sento
Takachiho 3,709	" Nishi
Akashi 2,807	" Ushiki
Tsushima 3,420	" Nishiyama
Suma 2,800	" Yokouchi
	Prince
Chiyoda 2,439	" Higashi Fushimi
Idzumi 2,967	" Ishida
Akitsu-shima 3,172	" Mameda
Takao 1,778	Commander Yamamoto
Tsukushi 1,380	" Tsuchiyama
Iwaki 622	" Hideshima
Nippon Maru 6,168	Capt. Narikawa
Hongkong Maru 6,169	" Arikawa
Anegawa Maru —	" Ishibashi
(Angura)	
Karasaki Maru 5,627	" Ishii
(Ekatehnoslav)	

THIRD LINE.

Maya 622	Comm. Fujita
Chokai 622	" Mori
Akagi 622	" Hakui
Uji 622	" Kaneko
*Fubuki 400	Lieut. Comm. Higashijima
Ariake 400	" Tanaka
Arare 400	" Watanabe
Harusame 381	Lieut. Comm. Shono
Asagiri 381	Lieut. Iida
Murasame 381	Lieut. Comm. Kobayashi
Shirakumo 373	" Kamada
Asashimo 373	" Boppu
Oboro 311	" Fujiwara
Akebono 311	" Yamauchi
Ikadazuchi 311	Comm. Saito
Inadazuma 311	Lieut. Wada
Kamikaze —	Lieut. Comm. Yokoo
Hatsushimo —	" Ibihara
Ushio —	" Masuda
Yayoi —	" Tsuji
Nenohi —	
Kisaragi —	Lieut. S. Yokoo
Satsuki 350	Lieut. Comm. Midzushima
(Biedovi)	
Yamahiko —	
(Ryeshitelni)	
Matsui Maru —	Comm. Inchi
(Sungari)	

FOURTH LINE.

Shinonome 270	Lieut. Comm. Morimoto
Usukumo 279	" Mori
Kasumi 364	" Shiraiishi
Sazanami 279	" Kuwashima
Murakumo 279	" S. Mori
Yukiri 279	" Tashiro
Kagero 279	" Yoshikawa
Aotaka —	
Kari —	
Tsubame —	
Hato —	
Chidori —	
Kasagi —	
Manazuru —	
Hayabusa —	
Shigi —	
Kari —	
Kiji —	
Hibari —	
Sagi —	
Udura —	
Kuina —	

FIFTH LINE.

Torpedo boats, No. 38, 45, 46, 37, 29, 30, 21, 24, 71, 70, 68, 41, 43, 40, 39, 73, 72, 75, 74, 33, 32, 31, 36, 61, Shirataka, 66, 64, 63, 62, 65, 47, 44, 49 in this order.

SIXTH LINE.

Torpedo-boats, Nos. 54, 20, 55, 15, Kotaka, 5, 56, 57, 58, 59, 8, 7, 10, 9, 52, 50, Fukuryo, 25, 26, 27, 11, 13, 12, 14, 19, 17, 18, 6 in this order.

The transports and hospital ships were in the following order:—

Kobe Maru, Saikyo Maru, Kokura Maru, Matsuyama Maru, Fukuoka Maru, Yamaguchi Maru, Hiroshima Maru, Nikko Maru, Kwanto Maru, (formerly the Manchuria, which is different from the other Manchuria renamed Manshu Maru) and Tategami Maru. There were also the Kasuga Maru, and Kumano Maru.

(Note.—The ships with star (*) are flag ships.)

CRICKET.

THE FLEET V. Y.C. AND A.C.

This match, which had to be postponed last week owing to unfavourable weather, was played on Tuesday and proved a most interesting and closely contested game. They commenced shortly after 10 a.m., the home team going first to the wicket, with Dr. Emerson and Strome as their representatives. The pitch was rather dead and the scoring was slow at first, but later as Kilby, Smith, Dixon and Mollison got into the twenties and when the innings closed the side had put together a total of 135 runs. The visitors opened their innings with Lieut. Papage and Midshipman Combs, and the former played the finest innings of the whole game, and only at last fell by playing a ball from Emerson into Brady's hands after making 68 for his side. Engineer Lieut. De Paris was the only other heavy scorer for the Fleet, adding 38 to the score. At 20 minutes to five the last man went in and the score stood at 130, six only being wanted to win. The last player rose to the occasion and was loudly cheered as he made a fine cut to the boundary, while three or four singles soon followed and the game was secured. The margin was not large, however, as the last wicket fell for 140 runs. The scores were as follow:—

Y. C. AND A. C.

Dr. Emerson, b. Lapage.....	0
O. Strome, c. Maryat b. Benn.....	11
H. Kilby, c. Parker b. De Paris.....	21
Spencer Smith, c. Robertson, b. Maryat.....	28
I. T. Dixon, So. Waller b. Benn.....	20
E. W. Maitland, c. Benbow, b. Lapage.....	7
E. A. Lambert, b. De Paris.....	0
J. H. Mollison, c. Benbow, b. Waller.....	23
G. G. Brady, not out.....	3
C. M. Duff, lb.w. b. Lapage.....	4
H. H. Samuel, b. Lapage.....	0
Extras.....	18

Total..... 135

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

THE FLEET.

	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.
Lt. Lapage.....	109	18	5
Robertson.....	20	13	0
De Paris.....	60	20	2
Benn.....	30	31	1
Maryat.....	18	6	1

THE FLEET.

Lieut. Lapage, c. Brady, b. Emerson.....	68
Mr. Combs, b. Emerson.....	0
Mr. C. A. Parker, b. Emerson.....	2
Lt. Benbow, b. Emerson.....	6
Mr. Robertson, c. Strome, b. Emerson.....	0
Eng. Lt. De Paris, c. Strome, b. Dixon.....	38
Mr. Long, c. Lambert b. Emerson.....	6
Lt. Maryat, b. Dixon.....	0
Mr. Allen, c. S. Smith, b. Emerson.....	4
Mr. Benn, b. Dixon.....	2
Lt. Waller, R.M. not out.....	6
Extras.....	8

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Y.C. & A.C.

	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.
Emerson.....	108	62	7
Dixon.....	82	25	3
Mollison.....	24	19	0
Smith.....	10	15	0
Kilby.....	12	11	0

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE CREEK.

A very sad accident happened in the Creek at Yokohama on Sunday, involving it is feared the loss of four lives. A launch belonging to the converted cruiser *Kasuga Maru*, with a crew of five men on board, ran into the Creek about 5 a.m. to replenish the water in the boiler. Unfortunately the water had been allowed to run down too low and when the cold fresh water was turned on from a water-boat the boiler exploded. Two of the sailors were killed outright, two others are reported missing, while the fifth man escaped slightly injured.

The last of the missing bodies was found in the Creek on Tuesday, thus bringing the tale of loss by Sunday's tragedy to four, as predicted at the time. The injured man is progressing.

COMMEMORATIVE SERVICE AT CHRIST CHURCH.

In the presence of a large assemblage a service commemorative of Nelson's victory at Trafalgar in 1805—of which the centenary has now occurred—and also signaling the peace which has just been proclaimed, took place in Christ Church, Yokohama, on Sunday. The Church, which was crowded, was decorated in a simple manner, the Union Jack and evergreens being prominent.

About a hundred men, bluejackets and marines and officers from the British Squadron attended, the whole, in the absence of Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, being commanded by Captain Savory, Flag Captain. The service was the usual morning prayer, special parts being introduced to mark the occasion. Hymns 166, 298, 165 and 379, were sung (the first-named, the Old Hundred, opening the service) as also Psalms 29 and 147, Mrs. Field playing the organ with great effect.

In the course of the sermon, Rev. W. P. G. Field said:—The object of their presence that morning was to consecrate before God those mingled feelings of satisfaction, relief, and joy which, he supposed, had been stirring in the hearts of every one there. One thing was certain that the rejoicing that had found outward expression in the festivities of the last ten days ought to find religious expression in some service of thanksgiving to Him Who is the real author and giver of all good things. As to the feelings that prompted such a thanksgiving: there was first a thrill of satisfaction and legitimate pride which must pass through the heart of every Englishman here when he realized that just one hundred years ago the previous day was fought that glorious battle which delivered their country from the overhanging menace of a threatened invasion, when the consummate genius of one of the very greatest military commanders in the annals of the world's history stood almost within sight of our shores ready to swoop down upon our island home so soon as that narrow strip of ocean, England's most ancient ally and protection, offered safe passage for his flotilla convoy. And if for a moment their joy in contemplating that victory should be clouded by the thought of what it cost, yet they must reflect that having passed through all the perils of his strenuous life the hero died at last in the hour of England's deliverance, leaving to his countrymen a name which will be a perpetual inspiration to deeds of lofty courage so long as England remains a nation. He welcomed the representatives of the British squadron also, for their presence demanded its share in the thanksgiving of the day. It might be asked, he said, why combine two such totally different subjects in one thanksgiving service as the Commemoration of Trafalgar and the conclusion of peace between two countries neither of which had anything to do with that great victory? It might be sufficient to answer that of course every nation of the earth had ample cause for thanksgiving when He who alone made wars to cease throughout the earth restored to the world at large the priceless blessing of peace. But apart from such generalisation had their American kinsmen no special cause for rejoicing, after they had for weeks been watching so anxiously for a result in accordance with the efforts of their illustrious President? And apart from the material interests secured by her ally surely Britain had cause for thanksgiving in her relief from the of general war, and for her being to-day united in bonds of friendship more close than for generations with her neighbour in Europe. They also rejoiced that with the conclusion of this war a new people entered into the comity of nations, on an equal footing with the highest, and they had cause for rejoicing in the conclusion of the second Anglo-Japanese Alliance. And now, he concluded, Japan has made good her title, and simultaneously we are united with her in a yet closer alliance. Hand in hand we face the future. For better, for worse, during the next ten years at least our destinies are in this quarter of the globe inextricably interwoven. Let us not forget, then, in our thanksgiving for the past to pray for the future also that God will bless

this alliance to our mutual benefit. Let us pray above all that this agreement which will ostensibly take effect in case of war only, will prove itself to be the effectual guarantee of a lasting peace so that every nation affected thereby may be enabled to carry out its own pacific ideals and that all by the harmony of their united working may help to fulfil God's purpose for the world.

GARDEN PARTY TO ADMIRAL TOGO IN YOKOHAMA.

It was very unfortunate that the garden party given at the cricket ground by the Yokohama citizens on the afternoon of Oct. 25 in honour of Admiral Togo and his officers, was marred by rain. The morning opened with gloomy promises, but the rain held off until just before the festivities commenced. At 1 p.m. a naval band and two city bands began the proceedings by playing various selections and the usual day fire-works were discharged. Admiral Togo and the other commanders and officers arrived from Tokyo by the 1.09 p.m. train. Governor Sufu, Mayor Ichihara, Mr. K. Hashimoto, Director of the Yokohama Customs, Mr. Watanabe, President of the Yokohama District Court, and other officials of the local government offices, leading traders, etc., welcomed them at the platform. The Admiral drove slowly through Honcho-dori and Sakai-cho in a flower-bedecked carriage, similar to the one he used in Tokyo the day before. The streets were lined with crowds and never have we heard lustier *bansai* than those raised as Togo made his way through the dense masses of Yokohama citizens and school-children. Some two hundred Japanese naval officers landed between 1 and 1.30 p.m. at the English hatoba proceeded to the cricket ground. Representatives of various public bodies, including the Shohei-gikwai, the branch of the Ladies Patriotic Society, and the Red Cross Society welcomed the sailors with shouts of *bansai*. Admiral Togo and his commanders were conducted to the up-stair rooms of the pavilion of the cricket ground where they spent some minutes. The officers were led to a pavilion, which had been specially provided for the occasion, on the right of the elaborately decorated grounds, and here Mayor Ichihara read an address, in the following terms:—

The negotiations by which the Emperor tried to conclude the dispute were ruptured at a critical time and our combined squadron had to assume the offensive. At the outset of the war, we attacked the valiant enemy at Chemulpo and at Port Arthur causing him considerable loss at which he was greatly discouraged, and final victory was fostered by these engagements. Subsequently our great commander performed great feats at the blockade and kept the Russians cooped up in Port Arthur until it fell. Nevertheless, the Russians made a wonderful attempt to further attack Japan by organizing another fleet consisting of a more powerful force than the Japanese. It proceeded from the western hemisphere to the Far East in a most splendid manner under a highly respected commander. Meanwhile the eyes of the world were attracted to the new Russian naval force and anxiety was entertained as to the Japanese success. Admiral Togo and his staff, foreseeing the enemy's strategy, drew up a plan to welcome him. We at home quietly awaited the result. The enemy were certainly entrapped and annihilated in the Sea of Japan. The success achieved astonished all the world. This great victory made our country safe from invasion and dissipated all our fears. On the other hand, the squadrons rendered valuable assistance to the investing army under General Nogi, which caused the Russians in Port Arthur to surrender. Further the squadrons gave splendid help in the transportation of the Manchurian Armies. Their merits do not end with these achievements. The trade between Europe and America and Japan has been surely fostered. The citizens of Yokohama recollecting the great achievement of our squadrons can not find proper words to thank Admiral Togo and his distinguished officers and men. The Mayor added that he was representing the citizens who profoundly appreciated the merits of the fleet and wished to thank the great commander and his staff and welcome them in their triumph.

The Mayor further said that Yokohama citizens had intended to entertain all the bluejackets, but this intention was cancelled after receiving an

intimation from the Chief of the Naval Staff. Therefore citizens decided to present thirty thousand towels to them instead.

At the conclusion of the address, the Mayor led off three *bansai* for the combined squadron and three for Admiral Togo.

Admiral Togo briefly replied. He said:—

I, Togo, representing the united squadron thank the citizens for the enthusiastic welcome given them this day. I also thank the citizens for their presents to my men.

Thereafter refreshments were served. Among those present were: Admiral Togo, Vice-Admirals Kataoka, Kamimura, Dewa, Uryu, and Mitsu, Rear-Admirals Togo, Yamada, Taketomi, Nakao, Kokura, Shimamura, Inouye and Kato, Surgeon-Admiral Yamamoto, Engineer-Admiral Yamaki, and their staff officers, together with some thousand other officers, including the Commanders and Vice-Commanders of the various ships, Admiral Viscount Ito, Chief of the Naval Staff Office; General Viscount Sakuma, Commander of the Tokyo Defence; General Baron Iseji, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Body Guards at home; Vice Admiral Ijima, Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff Office; Major-General Nagaoka, Vice-Chief of the Army Staff Office.

The Committee of Entertainment had provided several dances by *geisha*, acrobatic performances and *No* dances. Among the *No* dances were the *Ninin-hakama*, *Bo-shibari*, *Utsuozaru roku-jiso*, which are allegorical and satirical skits upon military morals in ancient times. Rain was coming down heavily by half past two and the proceedings naturally lost much of their savour. Admiral Togo and his staff left at 3.45 p.m.

At 5 p.m. the Admirals, their staff officers and others proceeded to the official residence of Governor Sufu. There they were entertained to dinner at 6.30 p.m., at which some leading foreign residents were also present.

After the dispersal of the garden party, a large lantern procession, consisting of about five thousand men under the leadership of Mr. Asada, ex-member of the Upper House, paraded the town. A little before 6 p.m., the President gave the following speech:—

We, Yokohama citizens, repeat our congratulations to the navy on its successes, which have saved our country. Now we organize a procession which is the final word of thanks to the navy.

Subsequently the procession started and proceeded through Nippon-odori. In front of the Kencho and the British and American Consulates, the crowd tendered hearty *bansai*, after which they advanced by the Bund to Motomachi and then passed along several other streets. During the evening many fire-works were discharged.

THE L. I. R. R. FETE.

The accounts of the recent fete promoted by the Ladies International Reading Room have now been made up and show a profit of yen 332.57.

The details are as follow:—

RECEIPTS.	Yen.
Sale of tickets	278.50
Door receipts	706.50
Candy and ice-cream-soda stall	105.32
Refreshments	78.50
Fish Pond	26.86
Donated in lieu of refreshments	14.00
Games	9.42
Total	619.09
EXPENDITURE.	
Hire of Public Hall	69.00
Costumes and decorating	52.00
Candy and lemons	41.60
Advertising and Printing	29.44
Band—afternoon	27.00
Bijou—evening	10.00
Hire of Piano	15.00
Candy boxes and bags	15.77
Refreshment Committee	9.55
Soda water	2.10
Balance, net proceeds	286.52
Balance, net proceeds	332.57
	619.09

REOPENING OF VAN SCHAICK HALL.

Van Schaick Hall, which has been in the builders' hands all the summer, was formally reopened on Tuesday evening with a concert and variety entertainment, the proceeds of which are to be divided between the enlargement fund and the Men's Reading Room. Although a considerable amount of work has yet to be done, sufficient is finished to enable one to gather a good idea of the improvements. To begin with, the building has been extended to the roadway, with the result that the seating accommodation is nearly doubled; the old inconvenient side-staircase, with its twists and turns, has been done away with, while a spacious lobby replaces the cramped hallway of former years. Vehicles can now drive right up to the entrance and this allows their occupants to alight under shelter. Entering the wide double-doors one passes into the lobby, from which two flights of broad steps lead straight to a wide landing. Two shallow steps take one from the landing to the Hall itself. A third staircase, it might be mentioned, runs straight from behind the stage to the garden, thus affording an additional and easy exit in case of emergency. The stage, by-the-way, has been widened, while two cosy waiting rooms are arranged on either side, a great convenience to performers. At the back of the hall, the seats are now arranged in tiers, another improvement which will be appreciated at crowded meetings of the Literary Society, where the inconvenience of seating a large audience all on the same level has been seriously felt. Downstairs enlarged class-rooms take up much of the newly-provided space, but when the improvements are all finished it will be found that the convenience of the public in the way of cloak-rooms has not been neglected.

On Tuesday evening the Hall was well-filled. Mesdames McIvor and Skrimshire opened the proceedings with pianoforte duets, "Zigeunerleben" (*Schumann*), and *Italienische Liebenoveste* "Einzelstung" (*Hofmann*) which were warmly applauded. Dr. D. N. B. Emerson followed with "Time of the Roses," and in response to an encore sang "Molly Bawn," his fine voice demonstrating very satisfactorily the improved acoustic qualities of the Hall. A recitation by Miss Muriel Thomas, *Southey's* "The Well of St. Keyne," was given with a dramatic action that never overstepped the border of quiet restraint and was thereby doubly effective. Mr. E. Salinger's cello solo, "Kirchen Arie" (*Stradella*), was a fine piece of work and received hearty recognition. The pianoforte solo by Miss Blundell, "Le Sylphes" (*Bergmann*) won a well-deserved encore and after bowing her thanks the fair executant was induced to return to the platform and give *Mendelssohn's* well-known "Prelude," which proved a more finished performance than the opening piece. Miss Scherschewsky brought the first part to a close with two cleverly given recitations from the writings of James Whitcomb Riley—"The Preacher's Boy" and "Elizabeth Ann."

During the interval, the Rev. E. S. Booth, head of the Ferris Seminary, on whose compound the Van Schaick Hall stands, returned his thanks to the foreign community of Yokohama for the generous way in which it had responded to his appeal for funds to enable him to enlarge Van Schaick Hall. He had received yen 2,700 from the community for this object and he felt very grateful. Van Schaick Hall was built originally for use as an assembly room for the scholars of Ferris Seminary, and that would explain the reason for constructing it on its old lines. As the years went by and the public began to use it more and more, the inconveniences of exit became more and more apparent and formed the subject of much earnest thought and discussion. Eventually when the Board in America, though not able to comply with his request to enlarge the Hall, promised to put up the money for increasing the class-rooms, the Committee in charge were able to approach the public and ask them for funds to enable Van Schaick Hall to be improved. The result they saw in part that night. He hoped that Van Schaick Hall would long continue its career of usefulness and remain a centre for diffusing the best influences in the

musical, literary and intellectual life of Yokohama.

The entertainment was brought to a close by a clever exhibition of conjuring by Professor Thornichi and his talented troupe, not the least mystifying of whose performances was the Indian basket trick—a clever allusion in all verity.

THE LAW COURTS.

CLAIM FOR INSURANCE PREMIUM.

A case instituted by Mr. George R. Davis, President of the Manchester Assurance Co., Manchester, Great Britain, against Mr. H. C. Litchfield, administrator of the estate of the late Mr. N. P. Kingdon, of Messrs Kingdon, Schwabe & Co., claiming yen 17,026.35 and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. from April 1st, 1903, till the execution of judgment, came up on October 20th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Yasuda.

Plaintiff was represented by Messrs. Akiyama and Ikeda, and defendant by Mr. Sawada.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that Messrs. Kingdon, Schwabe and Co. acted as the Asiatic agents of the plaintiff firm before September, 1903, and sub-agencies were established in Calcutta, Nagasaki and Kobe. On Sept. 30th, 1902, the sub-agent of Calcutta left unpaid a balance of yen 9,108.77, out of what he had received as premiums for fire and marine insurance. He had not paid anything during the six months up to the end of March in the following year (1903) while still receiving premiums. Counsel added that the sub-agent must have paid all the premiums to the chief agents, Messrs. Kingdon, Schwabe & Co., but that firm did not make any payment to the plaintiff. The Manchester Assurance Co. stopped their business in Japan in September, 1903. The balance of premiums which had been received from the Nagasaki sub-agents, the China and Japan Trading Co., and the Kobe sub-agents, Messrs. William Kerr & Co., and which the firms had transferred to Messrs. Kingdon, Schwabe & Co., also remained unpaid, making the total now claimed. Mr. Kingdon died in Nov., 1903, and his estate is now under the administration of the defendant. The amount claimed should be paid by the defendant from the estate of the deceased.

The contention of Mr. Litchfield's Counsel was that the defendant was entrusted by the will of the late Mr. Kingdon to administer the latter's property. Mr. Kingdon was different from Messrs. Kingdon, Schwabe and Co.; though he was a partner of that firm. The insurance business was transacted by the firm but not by him as an individual. Even if the late gentleman was responsible for business carried on by his firm, Mr. Litchfield should not be sued by the plaintiff on the estate of the deceased. In accordance with Japanese law, the administrator was not obliged to defend such a case.

Plaintiff's Counsel further said that Mr. Schwabe, one of the partners of Messrs. Kingdon, Schwabe and Co., died a long time ago, and later the firm was dissolved. The business was continued by Mr. Kingdon alone though the firm name was kept as before. Therefore there was practically no difference between Messrs. Kingdon, Schwabe and Co., and the late Mr. Kingdon. Counsel added that the Japanese law had several provisions with regard to the duties of an administrator appointed to execute an estate. At this stage, Counsel produced evidence and asked the Court for leave to examine the representatives of Messrs. William Kerr and Co., of Kobe, and the China and Japan Trading Co., of Nagasaki, as witnesses, and to order Mr. Litchfield to produce the business books of the late Mr. Kingdon.

Decision was to be given afterward. The Court then rose.

CLAIM FOR PENSION.

Mr. Ryo Sakai has lodged a case in the Tokyo District Court against his elder brother, Viscount Sakai, the first son of the former feudal lord of Matsuyama, Ugo province, asking for a pension at the rate of sixty yen per month.

It is reported by Tokyo papers that the plaintiff a long time ago was disowned by his brother, the defendant, owing to his dissolute conduct.

The first hearing will take place on Oct. 25th.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGE.

A case instituted by Mr. F. Reiz against the Shimoda Construction Co. claiming yen 3,911 including yen 66 which plaintiff had paid to two painters—one yen 36 and the others, yen 30—on behalf of the defendants, came up again on Oct. 21st in the Tokyo District Court. On this occasion, the Court delivered judgment dismissing the claim of plaintiff with the exception of yen 66. The Court also ordered the plaintiff to bear the costs.

AN ARCHITECT'S CLAIM.

In the same Court, a case lodged by the Shimoda Construction Co. against Mr. F. Reiz claiming yen 1,645, was brought up on Oct. 21st when judgment was given. The Court ordered Mr. F. Reiz to pay the amount claimed and to bear the costs.

SAKAMOTO v. MENIL.

On Oct. 21st, in the Yokohama District Court, a case brought by Y. Sakamoto, a Tokyo merchant, against Mr. V. Menil claiming a thousand yen came up again before Judge Nakanishi.

Counsel asked the Court to postpone the hearing for further preparation of evidence. The Court adjourned till Oct. 25th.

NISHIKAWA v. WRIGHT.

A case lodged by K. Nishikawa, a *jirikisha* coolie, against Mr. W. N. Wright, No. 40, claiming 46.50, came up on October 24th in the Yokohama Local Court when several Japanese were examined as witnesses.

Kameya, a *jirikisha* coolie, deposed that Mr. Wright owned three dogs. One of them bit the plaintiff on May 19th while he was standing in front of Wright's Hotel. Previous to this accident some persons were bitten by plaintiff's dogs. The dogs were not always chained.

Another *jirikisha* man, Ishibashi, stated that one of two dogs belonging to the defendant bit the plaintiff in the middle of May inflicting three injuries in the waist. At the commencement of May, the witness himself was bitten by a dog belonging to the defendant. At that time, he was not injured but his kimono was damaged. Subsequently he complained to Mrs. Wright about the accident. She exclaimed *bama!*, an exclamation which the witness under the circumstances could not understand. The witness added that he never obtained a satisfactory reply from her.

Dr. Tomitsuka stated that he treated plaintiff for dog-bites, and gave a lengthy technical statement as to the nature of the injuries.

Tomatsu, a *jirikisha* coolie, said that he saw the assault. The affair took place on May 19th. Plaintiff had not attended to his work for some days.

At the request of Mr. Wright, a servant named Saito, and two *jirikisha* men were summoned as witnesses. Plaintiff's Counsel objected to Saito and he was not examined.

The two *jirikisha* men, Shibukawa and Aihara, acknowledged that the plaintiff had been bitten by a dog belonging to the defendant, but said he attended to his work as usual.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court for leave to re-examine Tomatsu. The Court decided to do so on November 2nd.

A SUB-SERGEANT SENTENCED.

K. Wada, a sub-sergeant belonging to the 12th Army Division was recently sentenced by Court-Martial to transportation for life. The charge is reported to be that he assaulted a surgeon on Sept. 25th after a slight dispute and injured him with a sword.

The withdrawal of the Army from north Korea commenced on Oct. 20th by the *Sanuki Maru* and three other transports at Wonsan. A passenger says that the weather in North Korea has become very cold, and that in the district of Sonchong snow fell.

Original from

FOOTBALL.

The football season was formally opened in Yokohama on Saturday by a match between a team from H.M.S. *Diadem* and an eleven of the V.C. and A.C. The fine weather induced many ladies to put in an appearance and the game was watched by a larger number of spectators than usual. The visitors put up a better game than the local players, Bell, the naval centre forward, particularly winning notice, and they came out the winners by 6 goals to 2. The Navy made three goals in the first half and three in the second, Yokohama making one in the first and the other in the second. With a little practice Yokohama should work up into a fairly good team, but their halves will have to put more dash into their play. Powys, the goal-keeper, is to be complemented, on his work: but for him the score against his side would have been considerably higher.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Early on the morning of Oct. 25th, an unoccupied goods train over-turned at Shinjuku station, Tokyo, and fell over a ten foot embankment. The locomotive and five cars were smashed. An assistant engineer and two fire-men in all escaped with slight injuries. The cause of the accident was the negligence of a pointsman.

A Chinese girl 13 years old was arrested on Oct. 19th, in a bazaar in Isezaki-cho, Yokohama, on a charge of having stolen a gold finger-ring. She is the daughter of a merchant, named Liang-Ja-foo, residing at No. 149, China town. It is said by the Isezaki-cho police that the girl had committed similar thefts in shops in Bentendori and other streets.

Mr. Hubert Vos has completed a portrait of the Empress Dowager, who, says a Tientsin paper, is represented at the age of about 40 sitting in a chair, surrounded by accessories of Chinese art in a grove of bamboos; the background shows an inland sea and mountains, very much reminding one of the scenery around Ningpo. Her Majesty has a commanding appearance, full of dignity and force. The artist has been commissioned to paint a second picture in which he will represent Her Majesty as she is to-day.

The contract for three patent shipways for the new dock which Messrs. Butterfield and Swire are building at Quarry Bay, Hongkong, has been placed with Messrs. S. and H. Morton and Co., Leih. One of these shipways is to be capable of taking up vessels 400 feet long by 40 feet beam and of 2,700 tons weight. The other two are for vessels 290 feet in length and 50 feet beam and weighing 2,000 tons. All are to be driven by electric power.

The Tientsin S.V.C. had some exciting moments during the night attack on the 16th inst.; one party of volunteers, says the local paper, imitated the heroes of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" by falling into a pond. Hurrying across broken ground, they came suddenly upon what appeared simply to be a patch of black earth. They went straight into it, and before they knew what had happened, found themselves waist deep in a horrid mixture of water and farm stuff, from which they had to extricate themselves as best they could. Others were hopelessly lost in the country; one member so seriously strained himself that he had to be taken home on a stretcher.

Professor R. K. Douglas has called attention to the fact that the Russians still retain the Imperial Library of Mukden, which was seized when that town was occupied by the soldiers of the Czar during the "Boxer" outbreak. It is characteristic of Russian methods, says the *Globe*, that whereas military forces of other nationalities were not permitted to retain loot, this library, of the utmost value and importance to the reigning dynasty in China, was practically stolen. It was only for lack of means of transport that it was not carried to St. Petersburg, and it is resting at Vladivostok. Surely now that peace has been concluded the Russians should be forced to disgorge their ill-gotten literary treasures.

POEMS.

TO A FAIRE LADY.

(WITH APOLOGIES TO "A BLOT IN THE SCUTCHEON.")

There's a maiden like a lily, who is fairer than the fairest,
And her gentle heart's the gentlest; yea, and her dear face the dearest,
And her eyes are blue and laughing, like the brooklet as it passes
Joyous, neath the sun's caresses, through the long green meadow grasses;
And her hair is soft and silken, yellow, like a cornfield sleeping
In some golden haze of Autumn with the round moon slowly creeping
Up the skyline; while her voice is like the voice of hidden waters
Crooning, when the night is silent, dream-songs to the fairies' daughters;
And her ears are small and tinted, like the shells on Orient beaches
Kissed, at morning, by the sunrise, or like softly ripening peaches
On a south wall in a pleasure; and her arms are roundly moulden
Chiselled with a master's cunning of some age far off and golden;
And her cheeks are smooth and dimpled, dimpled where some fairy finger
On her birth-day just one space too lovingly and long did linger.
And I love this maiden dearly, love her for her smiles and laughter,
Love her best for something better, pray that neither now nor after
Tears may wash away their sunshine, care bedim those eyes, or sorrow
Last beyond its need, but always gladness usher in the morrow.

P.

SOLILOQUY OF A RUSSIAN ADMIRAL.

Togo or not Togo—that is the question
For if to go be not Togo, yet still
To stay may be Togo—so there's the rub.
Say, is it nobler in our hulls to take
The shells and mines of these unerring Japs,
And being rattled in the thick of fight
To add our own to help the work along,
Or show clean heels across the Chinese Sea,
To rest in peace secure, perchance to dream
Of trawlers that we think torpedo boats?
And yet to go may be Togo, alas!
His very name by losing is not lost.
His multifarious spirit walks abroad
O'er all the world-wide seas. And should we flee,
The undiscovered Togo, from whose trail
No mariner escapes, confuses the will
And makes us rather face the Japs we know
Than heedless fly to those we know not of.
'Tis thus these Japs make cowards of us all.
Could I once set a steady foot on land,
I'd hit the trail across Siberia's plain,
Where Togo's not allowed to go; and haste
To throw my sword before the mighty Czar
And hear with joy his word of punishment:
"Back to the uncles!"—be they not Japanese.

GARRET SMITH.

THE PEACE OF PORTSMOUTH.

Where on the shrines of old Japan
The shadows softly fall,
Where pious Russians kneel before
The icons on the wall,
Like incense rare upon the air
Ten million prayers arise,
To bless the land of liberty
And laud it to the skies.
The scourge of blood and flame has passed,
The storm of war is done;
Peace furls the pennon of the cross,
The banner of the sun.
The gods of trade will now rebuild
Port Arthur's battered crags,
While commerce mends with threads of gold
The tattered battle-flags.

MINNA IRVING.

TO JAPAN.

Not for the onsets of undaunted might
Made by your sons, when in their path there lay
Death sure before them, yet unflinching they
Won costly victory by fearless fight,
Is your great need; but that, repelling light
Profit or loss, you chose this better way—
Held pride in check, and, owning mercy's sway,
Raised conquest to a rarer, nobler height.
Therefore, now word goes forth that strife shall cease,
And new-made pacts of amity are knit.
When records tell the tale of your renown,
Entwining with your well-earned laurel crown,
Upon your brows posterity shall fit
The sacred olive of an honoured peace.

A. J. C.

LADIES' INTERNATIONAL READING ROOM.

The annual meeting of this Society was held on Friday at the Reading Rooms, No. 179 Bluff, Mrs Merriman presiding. There were also present Mesdames J. L. Dearing (Hon. Secretary), E. J. Moss, E. S. Booth, C. D. Moss, T. H. Tripler, C. Van Petten, Kuhn, H. J. Neville and Mess.

The following reports were presented:—

October 20th, 1905.
The Rules of this Association provide that the annual general meeting be held before the 15th of October; but in view of the fact that the present Committee had pledged themselves to raise funds by an entertainment, it was decided at the regular monthly meeting to set the date of this Annual Meeting later.

As you will hear from our Hon. Treasurer's Report the R. R. has been self-supporting for the past year, in spite of increased expenses incurred by moving to more expensive quarters and the Committee feel compensated for the time and hard work they have given and the responsibility they assumed in making the venture.

It has been the object of the Committee this past year, as heretofore, to do all in their power to meet the wishes of the subscribers and to do what in their judgment seemed best for the ultimate prosperity and popularity of the R.R., and moving to new and more convenient quarters was in direct response to complaints and to requests that we move to the ground floor.

Another serious inconvenience was the closing of our rooms on the occasion of all public functions in the Public Hall, when the rooms were needed.

We knew that a number of our old subscribers retained their membership for the sake of supporting an institution which they considered for the good of the community although they made practically no use of the rooms and also that many had resigned—the latter, I am glad to say, rejoined when we moved, and we have had an unusual number of transient members the past few months.

The subject of moving had been agitated and worn threadbare for two years but it was not until last spring, all conditions being favourable, a vote of the subscribers was taken, and resulted in a removal to our present quarters.

I know there has been in the past and, from what has lately come to our knowledge, there apparently still exists a feeling against the Ladies' International R.R. raising funds by giving an entertainment, on the plea that it is not a charitable institution, and I should like to say a word in explanation of our present position.

Since the R.R. was re-organized two years ago into an increased subscription, with the object of making it self-supporting, it has been so; but the balance at the end of the year was quite insufficient to allow the magazines, etc., to be ordered before subscriptions were collected. As the order for periodicals must go forward before the first of November it can readily be understood that the Committee were put to no little inconvenience and were obliged to collect subscriptions without delay, after they were elected.

The entertainment of last Tuesday was not given on a charitable basis except that we asked for donations of refreshments from subscribers, taking it for granted that they were interested in the success of our efforts. We endeavoured to give our patrons a good entertainment for their money, and if the spirit of the audience and the proceeds are an indication of success, we should be satisfied with the result.

Another difficulty with which we have had to contend is the need of furniture and funds to make the rooms more attractive and to put the books in good order.

Nearly all of the furniture we have now has been given or is lent. It is the desire of the Committee

that whatever amount is needed from the proceeds of last Tuesday's entertainment, be devoted to putting the rooms and books in perfect order and the balance put aside for future use.

When we decided on moving last spring it was tacitly understood that as many of the present Committee as could do so should serve another year in order to hand over the R. R. next year in perfect working order, and for that reason, with few exceptions the present Committee offer themselves for re-election.

We all regret that Mrs. Dinsdale, our Vice-President, is unable to go on another year, but take this opportunity to express our appreciation of all she did for the success of our entertainment.

I wish also, on behalf of the Committee, to record our thanks to all who in any way assisted in the programme or in any other way, for our success was a direct result of their unifying efforts.

IRENE C. MERRIMAN,
President, L. I. R. R.

LADIES:—The tenth annual meeting of the L. I. R. R. was held at the Public Hall, on Wednesday, Oct. 19th, at 2.30, Mrs. Eldridge in the chair. There were twelve ladies present. At that meeting the new Committee for the ensuing year was chosen as follows:—

President—Mrs. Merriman.
Vice-President—Mrs. Dinsdale.
Hon. Secretary—Mrs. Dearing.
Hon. Treasurer—Mrs. E. B. S. Edwards.

Directors:—Mesdames Bellows, Booth, F. J. Hall MacArthur, E. J. Moss, and the Misses Lillian Hall and May Merriman; Miss Hall resigning, her place was filled by Miss Lloyd Thomas.

During the year the Directors have lost two of their number, Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Bellows, so that part of the year's work has been carried on by a reduced Committee. Regular monthly meetings have been held on the first Wednesday of each month and the work that the Reading Room has entailed has been done cheerfully and thoroughly. The number of magazines provided has included 30 monthly periodicals and 12 weeklies, 18 of which are English and 25 American. New books have been added to the library by the kindness of several well-wishers, as the report of the Book Committee will show.

There have been 90 members during the year. There have also been 5763 visitors to the Reading Room during the twelve months, 5,779 magazines and 2,800 books have been in circulation. These statistics will show that the Library seems to be of practical use to the Yokohama community. Two Social Teas were given by the Directors to the subscribers and their friends on the afternoons of December 19th and Feb. 13th. These events more than repaid the Committee for the labour entailed by the appreciation of all who attended. We were very kindly assisted in entertaining our guests by several gentlemen of the community.

On the 16th of April the R.R. was moved from its old quarters in the Public Hall to its present home in the Retz building, 179 Bluff. This was deemed a wise step on the parts of the Directors after much deliberation, on account of petty annoyance that often arose at the Public Hall, and also an account of the long flight of stairs. The work of moving was very cheerfully undertaken by the Committee and a House-warming was given by the Directors to all subscribers and their friends on April 18th in the new rooms. It proved a very pleasant occasion and our grateful thanks are due to Miss Schereschewsky of Tokyo for making the afternoon especially enjoyable with her charming recitations. For the furnishings of the new rooms we are indebted to several friends of the Association.

This move to the Retz building brought us in several new subscribers.

You will see by the Treasurer's accounts that for another year the R. R. has been self-supporting. The extra ten yen a month for rent since moving has made our expenses a little heavier than last year, but we are proud to report even a balance of yen 54.80. It was decided that a working fund would be of great benefit to the Association and Mrs. Merriman and her Committee conceived the plan of giving a Fête for the benefit of the R.R. in order to hand over to the new Committee a surplus sum sufficient for any extras that may accrue at any time. It is our pleasure to report the Fête a grand financial success.

Respectfully submitted,
MARY HINCKLEY DEARING,
Hon. Sec.

The Book Committee beg to report the donation of 143 new books to the library. In this connection our thanks are especially due to Mr. O. A. Poole, Mrs. Walter Austin, Mrs. N. F. Smith and Rev. A. R. Morris, and to the Consul-General of Sweden and Norway.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1904, TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1905.

Dr.	Yen.
Balance brought forward.....	160.05 1/2
Subscriptions.....	832.00
Fines.....	46.40
Visiting Members.....	36.25
Sale of Catalogues.....	2.00
Sale of Magazines, etc.....	33.00
Loan of Crochery.....	4.00
Donation.....	1.00
	1,114.70 1/2

Cr.	Yen.
Librarian's and Momban's Salary.....	228.00
Rent.....	320.00
Periodicals and Newspapers.....	377.65
Stamps and Postals.....	1.71
Printing and Binding, etc.....	16.15
Gas Bill Y. 6.54; Water Tax Y. 7.48	14.02
Coal and Charcoal.....	57.31
Coolie Hire and Carpenter.....	7.01
Librarian's New Year's Present.....	3.00
Fire Insurance.....	11.75
Scavenger.....	1.75
Sundries.....	9.55
Refund subscription twice paid.....	12.00
Balance in Hand.....	54.80 1/2
	Y. 1,114.70 1/2

The meeting having proceeded to the ballot for officers the following appointments were announced by the scrutineers:—President, Mrs. Merriman, Vice-President, Mrs. Miller, Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Dearing, Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. E. B. S. Edwards, Directors, Mesdames McIvor, McArthur, Booth, Post, Coulson, C. D. Moss and E. J. Moss and Miss Thomas. Book Committee: Mesdames Booth, Post and Coulson. Magazine Committee: Miss Thomas, Supervisory Committee: Mesdames McIvor, McArthur, C. D. Moss and E. J. Moss.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TESTIMONY OF STUDENTS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—We the undersigned students of the Yokohama Commercial School, who acted as interpreters at the fête in honour of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance given on the Cricket-ground on the 11th inst., having read the letter published in your issue of the 18th dated from Kobe and signed "A teacher of Japanese Students," beg respectfully to give our experience on that occasion.

We went to the park at 2 o'clock and on arriving there, separated, and in a short time each one had introduced himself to a party of the men and remained with them the whole afternoon. Although there was abundance of beer, etc., very few, if any, of the men got more than merry. After the garden party was over some of us accompanied them to see the Cinematograph and others to see such sights as there are to be seen in and around Yokohama and we thoroughly enjoyed the afternoon and evening. We found much pleasure and improvement in the company of the Marines and Sailors and should look forward to another such glorious afternoon with joy.

Yours respectfully,

S. KANEDA.	F. KOTANI.
T. SHIMOYAMA.	K. SHONOYA.
S. TAKEUCHI.	K. ISHI.
W. YAMAMOTO.	T. MURAOKA.
Y. OKANO.	K. NOMURA.
I. KAWAI.	K. SUZUKI.
K. TAKANASHI.	T. TAKENO.
T. SOYEDA.	I. TAKAOKA.
E. FUJISHIMA.	K. ISHISAKI.
I. TAGUCHI.	Y. KOMAKI.

Yokohama, October 19th, 1905.

THE CONSTELLATION OF ORION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—May I call your attention to verse 7 of the "Tsuki-tsuki" poem you published to-day? No part of the constellation of Orion is ever visible after dark in June in the latitude of Karuizawa.

Can it be that some of the attractive statements made in the latter portion of the poem are also based on false premises? Cruel thought!

Yours faithfully,

HOPELESS BACHELOR.

Yokohama, October 24th, 1905.

APPEAL TO "BUSHIDO" FOR PEACE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I hope my Japanese cousins will not take it as an impertinence on my part if I venture with your permission, to call attention to the moral side of the

present peace question. Politicians and able editors now-a-days as a rule leave entirely out of their calculation moral causes, but in the end moral causes often blow up to the sky the best calculations of the professional politicians and able editors.

I think the Japanese nation can be justly proud of the spirit of "Bushido," or chivalry, as displayed by the Japanese officers and soldiers at the front. But now if there is one virtue more than any other, insisted upon by "Bushido," it is that of generosity towards a defeated opponent. Once when an admiral was taken prisoner by the English, the first thing the English captain did on receiving the admiral on board, was to hold out his hands and say: "Fortune of war, Sir!" In the present war, Madame Stoessel, wife of the defender of Port Arthur, has called the attention of the world to the fine delicacy of feeling of the Japanese generals, officers and soldiers in everything they did, scrupulously not to hurt the feelings of the Russians after the surrender of Port Arthur. But after such a record, I sincerely trust that my Japanese cousins will not allow it to be said that the spirit of *bushido* is gone out of the Japanese nation, at least the non-military population of Japan.

I see that Marquis Yamagata has thought it worth his while to combat the idea that he advocated peace, because the Japanese military forces might possibly be insufficient to meet the Russians without danger. I think the noble Marquis has been over-sensitive. For I venture to think that it is not disgraceful to be weak, or even to be defeated in battle as the Russians have been. In a fight either one party or the other party must lose. I do think it would be disgraceful to be ungenerous, to crow over a defeated opponent. I further hold it to be disgraceful to impute base motives. Finally I hold it would be utterly disgraceful for man to be callous to the suffering which this war entails, and not to try to do what lies in his power to put a stop to it.

In ancient feudal China the two States of Tsai (晉) and Ch'u (楚) after a long and protracted war, had determined to suspend hostilities and agreed to the exchange of prisoners. An officer of Tsai by the name of Yzu-ying (知整) on being released was asked by the prince of Ch'u if he was angry. Yzu-ying said:—"Why should I be angry?—I owe my captivity to my own incapacity." The prince then asked if he felt grateful on being released. Yzu-ying replied:—"No, the two countries having consulted their best national interests and seeking to give relief to their people (三國圖其社稷而求紓其民), have both agreed to put away anger and resentment in order to become reconciled (名微其忿以相有也). They have agreed to the exchange of prisoners as a first step towards restoring good relations (兩釋虜囚以成其好). The good relations concern the welfare of our two nations with which I have personally nothing to do, why then should I be grateful to any body?"

Now the august rulers and responsible statesmen of Japan and Russia have, in the words of the Chinese text above, consulted the best interests of their nations (二國圖其社稷) and have sought to give relief to their people (面求紓其民). That, I take it, is the Why,—the true basis of the present peace. But the question as to whether the present peace will be a lasting one or not, does not depend, in my humble opinion, upon the perfection or imperfection of the present peace terms. The stability and permanence of the present peace will entirely depend upon the fact whether it is possible for the Japanese and Russian nations, in the words of the Chinese text above, to put away altogether the spirit of anger and resentment for a thorough reconciliation (微其忿各以相有也). A signed treaty of peace is only white paper or parchment with black ink.* Without a sincere wish to be at peace on the part of the contracting parties, there can be no peace; there can be at the most only armed peace, which, in my opinion, is worse than war. In short the only hope that I can see not only for permanent peace, but even for, if not complete, at least a modified form of permanent unarmed peace in the Far East, will depend upon how far both the Japanese and Russian nations are willing or able to loyally observe not only the letter but the spirit of the present treaty of peace.

In ancient religious times when men verily believed in God, a treaty which was called a covenant was a solemn religiously sacred instrument. A nation which broke such a treaty not only incurred the enmity of man, but brought upon them the curse of God. But in these modern times of progress and enlightenment it often happens when two nations make a treaty, they are already disloyal to the spirit of the treaty from the beginning even before they sign it, inasmuch as while the preamble to the treaty says there shall be peace and amity between the two nations, the contracting parties while solemnly agreeing to this, cherish in their hearts, not peace and amity at all,

* Note.—信不由中 質無益也.

but suspicion, hatred and vengeance. Such treaties therefore are as false as dice's oaths from the beginning. There are again in modern times treaties which we Chinese call forced treaties (要盟),—such as the treaties China and, until now, Japan have made with the European Powers. As in English law, a contract which is immoral in the nature and essence of it, is null and void in law, so in a treaty by force, or made under the pressure of force majeure, there is only obligation to observe it as long as force or gun-boat is there to enforce it; there is no moral obligation to observe it. Confucius said:—In forced covenants, the gods do not interfere (要盟鬼神不答焉).

But in the present treaty of peace which the Japanese and Russian nations are about to solemnly enter into, there is no force majeure on either side. The two nations are entering into it freely and of their own accord. The treaty therefore is or ought to be of the nature of a solemn, religiously sacred instrument.

As to the terms of the Treaty the two nations should approach the consideration of these, not with the calculating spirit of peddling merchants whose sole object is to get the best price for their wares above every other consideration, but with the broad-mindedness and judgment of moral and civilised nations. While not entirely neglecting the question of material advantage or disadvantage, they should also look to the moral side of the question. If the Japanese or Russian nation find in any of the present terms of peace, anything that is unjust, immoral or iniquitous in the face of God and man, or anything calculated to injure the cause of peace, humanity or civilisation,—then in such a case, they should openly and frankly take means to repudiate it before its final ratification.

To me it seems that the most important clause in the whole treaty is the first, which says:—"Peace and amity or friendship shall be restored between the two Empires of Japan and Russia and between their people." If both the Japanese and Russian nations from the highest to the lowest, will only loyally carry out not only the letter but the spirit of this clause of the treaty, then there is every hope not only for permanent peace, but for permanent unarmied peace in the Far East. For in order to loyally carry out the spirit of this clause, every Japanese and Russian from the highest to the lowest must put away all feelings of anger, suspicion and resentment, and in its stead, cherish feelings of peace and friendship for each other. This is what their Imperial Majesties the Emperors of Japan and Russia by agreeing to this clause in the Treaty on behalf of their people, have solemnly engaged and bound themselves and their people. Any Japanese or Russian therefore who acts contrary to the spirit of this solemn engagement, is guilty of disobedience to his sovereign, disloyalty to his country and of bringing dishonour upon his nation.

I say therefore if the Japanese and Russian nations will be loyal to the spirit of this treaty, there is every hope not only for permanent peace, but for permanent unarmied peace in the Far East. In all international relations, as in the relations between man and man, there will always be differences of opinion and dispute. But now that the two nations have become better acquainted with each other, and with loyal friendship and respect for each other in their hearts, instead of anger and suspicion as formerly, the most difficult differences of opinion and disputes can be adjusted. There are in all conscience, enough of problems for the two nations to spend their energies in and even to call for mutual cooperation,—economic problems, problems of education, problems of combating the baser tendencies of their population, and, most urgently of all, the problem of relieving the distress of the people who have suffered and are suffering from the consequences of this unhappy war. Moreover I take the occasion of calling attention to the fact that the state of things in China is getting into a hopeless mess.

In conclusion I will again with all respect and submission take the liberty of reminding both the Japanese and Russian nations that it is true now as it was of old, that a nation who disloyally breaks a solemnly entered-into covenant which is now called a treaty,—a nation who does this, not only incurs the enmity of all good men, but brings upon that nation the curse of God!

I have, however, every confidence that both the Japanese and Russian nations will be as faithful in peace as they have been dauntless in war.

KU HUNG-MING.

Wuchang, September 28th, 1905.

THE NAVAL VISITORS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—As to the drinking by the men of the British Fleet when on shore leave, from my experience in other ports I would venture the opinion that they did not drink so deeply as usual for the reason that the student interpreters had a conservative influence

upon them. My own experience was that of meeting scores of jolly Jack Tars, not one of whom was the worse for liquor. Three of them I took out of a shop at the bottom of Surugadai, where they were drinking beer with an evangelical churchman, and persuaded them to follow me and listen to my explanations of the pictures on the *ikonostasis* of the Holy Orthodox Cathedral of the Resurrection.

Yours, etc.

CATHOLICUS.

A MATTER OF OPINION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—May I draw your attention to what I consider a most extravagant and monstrous statement in your able editorial under the caption, "Japanese Character," in the *Weekly Mail* of Oct. 14th? I think you did well to draw attention to the "singular tendency the critics often show, the tendency of detaching themselves completely from their own experiences in the home land." You rebuke Rev. A. B. Scherer's "dishonesty" in his book, "The Story of the Japanese People," because he has ventured "to pass judgments and pen charges without due equipment to be a judge or an accuser," and justly so. But in refuting his charges it seems to me that you have pretty nearly succeeded in getting into the same boat with the author whom you criticise. You say in reference to Scherer's charge of "abandoned impurity":—"He may frequent the society of Japanese gentlemen from year's end to year's end and he will never hear impure talk, though such may be called almost the staple of conversation among young men in the West." This charge against young men of the West was to my mind extravagant and even monstrous, and as I have always considered your editorials to show both thoughtfulness and fairness I was somewhat staggered to read this remark. Something—I called it "righteous indignation"—within me boiled. Had you concluded your sentence by adding such words as "of certain classes," or even by saying, "with whom we have had acquaintance," then no one could have called your statement in question, for there are barroom loafers, tramps, toughs of various sorts, and other classes, some of whom doubtless imagine that they are respectable and respected who do think impure thoughts and out of the fulness of their hearts their mouths speak. But is it fair, honest or just to suppose that such creatures represent "young men in the West"? I claim that it is not, and, sir, the logic of your article gives a very suggestive hint as to the kind of young men you associated with in the West—if you have any knowledge of them, as we must suppose you have, since you make a statement that could be based on knowledge only. But I would almost rather suppose that you made a thoughtless statement which you are not prepared to defend. Pray pardon me if I state in all humility that I think I can give evidence on this point, having lived in the West until 33 years of age, and having seen life among lumber-men in saw-mills; among business men as a salesman and collector; as a student in two Universities; as a sport on the football field and other athletic contests, and as a tramp for the fun of it in two continents. I have taken men as I have found them and have no reason to complain of the way I have been treated. Though sorry to have to differ from the editorial writer of *Japan Mail*, whose articles are usually marked by kindness and fairness, yet I must differ and also protest. I have met such men as you refer to—men of impure words—and all too many of them, but not so many as to lead me to suppose that "impure talk" might be "called almost the staple of conversation among young men in the West." Not by any means. Thankfully yours I sign my motto:

"Whatsoever is just, whatsoever is pure,
Cherish the thought of these things." D.

Nagano, October 23rd.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE UNITED STATES AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

London, October 20.

President Roosevelt, speaking at Richmond, said that the United States can help the nations in the vicinity of Panama by wise and generous assistance. If they decline that help it will be bad for them and ultimately bad for the United States. It would probably cause the United States to face humiliation or bloodshed.

This speech is plainly directed against Venezuela and San Domingo.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

Later.

Both houses of the Australian Parliament have passed votes in favour of Home Rule for Ireland.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have left England for India.

THE CAPTURED BRITISH OFFICERS.

The Moorish Government steamer is expected at Ceuta to-day bringing the brigands the ransom for the British officers.

THE OUTRAGE BY MOORISH BRIGANDS.

London, October 20.

A Moorish Government steamer is expected at Ceuta to-day, bringing the brigand Valiente as ransom for the captured British officers.

Later.

The British warship *Pathfinder* has left Tangier for Ceuta, in order to obtain definite information concerning the captive British officers.

PLAIN SPEAKING BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

London, October 21.

President Roosevelt, speaking at Atlanta, referred to the cynical dishonesty wherewith some great fortunes had been obtained and used in the United States. He said that debauchers of business or political life should be treated with contemptuous abhorrence.

Referring to the boycott of American goods in Chinese ports, he said that China must beware of persisting in a course whereto she could not honourably submit America. The Chinese Exclusion law did not justify the boycott. The well-being of the wage-workers of the United States required the exclusion of coolies, but the law should be operated with as little harshness as possible, while Chinese non-labourers should be encouraged to come to America.

POLICY OF BRITISH LIBERALS.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking in the City, said a Liberal government would not change any of the three cardinal points of British foreign policy, namely, friendship with the United States of North America; the alliance with Japan; and the agreement with France. It was desirable, however, to re-establish the position of Russia in the councils of Europe. Any improvement in Anglo-German relations must be conditional on fair and good Franco-German relations. The Japanese alliance was defensive, but it was not intended to be used by any party in England for the policy of an expansion of our Indian frontiers.

TOGO AND NELSON.

London, October 22.

Admiral Togo has telegraphed to the Fishmongers Company of London at a dinner on the occasion of the Nelson Centenary, expressing his ever-increasing admiration and devotion to the great admiral. This feeling, Admiral Togo added, became more intense when he recollected that the Japanese navy was built on an English model.

Later.

A immense crowd assembled for a semi-religious celebration in Trafalgar Square in memory of Nelson's death. Bishop Well-ton officiated. Rudyard Kipling's "Recessional" was recited. The crowd sang the National Anthem in a most impressive manner.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER.

London, October 22.

A piece of machinery fell on Commander

Phillips, of the British battleship *Victorious* whilst directing the salvage of the repair-ship *Assistance*, killing him on the spot.

THE CHINA COMMAND.

London, October 23.

Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur William Moore, K.C.B., C.M.G., has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Fleet on the China Station, succeeding Admiral Sir Gerard Noel. Rear-Admiral Curzeon-Howe succeeds Vice-Admiral Moore.

[NOTE.—The *Navy List* gives the following details regarding the new Commander-in-Chief:—Sir A. W. Moore, Commander of *Orion* during Egyptian war, 1881; present at the occupation of Ismailia; after that, placed in command of the Naval flotilla on the Sweet Water Canal, which was organised for transport of stores to the front, and conveyance of sick and wounded to the base; present at battle of Tel-el-Kebir; mentioned in despatches for his services in the Suez Canal operations (Egyptian Medal, Tel-el-Kebir Clasp, Khedive's Bronze Star, Medjidie 3rd Class); promoted for these services; one of the Representatives of England at the Anti-Slavery Congress assembled at Brussels, November, 1889; C.M.G., for services rendered in connection with the defences of Australasia, January, 1892; Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, 9th November, 1895. *Vide* Royal Humane Society's Medals; C.B., 22nd June, 1897, on the commemoration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee; a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, January, 1898; Commander-in-Chief, Cape Station, 11th February, 1901. In his despatch of 23rd June, 1902, Lord Kitchener wrote, "I am greatly indebted to Admiral Moore for the kind manner in which he has always endeavoured to meet the requirements of the army in the field"; K. C. B. 26th June, 1902.]

THE CAPTURED BRITISH OFFICERS.

H.M.S. *Pathfinder* has returned to Tangier with the released British officers.

PRESIDENT LOUBET.

President Loubet has gone to Madrid.

RAILWAY STRIKES IN RUSSIA.

The railway strikes are spreading throughout Russia. Moscow is practically cut off. It is stated that the strikes are the result of political manoeuvres, aiming at the eventual starving of St. Petersburg and Moscow.

THE STORM CENTRES OF EUROPE.

Le Temps, in a noteworthy article, says that in the event of war between Great Britain and Germany the policy of France would be one of armed neutrality so formidable as to prevent anyone thinking of implicating her in a quarrel wherein she was not concerned.

Later.

A leading article in the *Neue Freie Presse*, discussing a possible war between England and France against Germany has caused fresh newspaper polemics. The acerbity of these disputes has kept alive the animosities excited by the *Matin's* disclosures.

PORTE ASSUMES THE OFFENSIVE.

The Porte has assumed the offensive. It has sent to the Austrian Embassy a note objecting to the presence of international delegates at Akbad, where their intervention in the affairs of Turkey would be prejudicial to the interests of the State. The Porte therefore requests their removal.

SOCIALISTS IN POLAND.

Later.

The Socialist parties in Warsaw have issued a combined proclamation declaring that they will forcibly present the election of deputies to the National Assembly.

RUSSIAN INTERNAL POLITICS.

London, October 25.

Meetings of all classes have been held in St. Petersburg to discuss political questions. A meeting of Lithuanians has resolved to boycott (the Government) and join in the struggle, with all the progressive elements

against the bureaucracy. Similar resolutions have been adopted at other centres.

No cattle train has arrived at St. Petersburg for two days. Usually there are ten trains daily.

There is only a week's supply of meat in Moscow.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

A Washington report states that the annual Treasury report shows that the circulation has increased by eight million dollars, with prospects of a continued increase. As to the proportion between gold and national bank notes no other Government ever held so much gold as 748 millions in its Treasury.

THE GARTER FOR THE MIKADO.

Later.

King Edward has conferred the order of the Garter upon the Emperor of Japan. Prince Arthur of Connaught will take the insignia, but the date of his visit is as yet unfixed.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

President Roosevelt, speaking at Mobile, again affirmed that the Panama Canal will be constructed, despite misrepresentation (on the part of) great commercial interests. In order to protect the Canal the fleet, though not necessarily large, must be the most efficient in the world. Thus there will be no chance of humiliation at the hands of any force in the Western Hemisphere.

THE RUSSIAN FOREIGN LOAN.

London, October 26.

Numerous foreign bankers are included in the new Russian Loan. Baron Revelstoke is now in St. Petersburg arranging details of the loan, which will probably appear in November and for upwards of seventy millions sterling, divided among France, Germany, Holland, England and America.

THE RUSSIAN TROUBLES.

The railway strike in Moscow has spread in every direction, involving a dozen principal towns. In the Lodz factories 36,000 men have struck, their action having a political character, and the proclamation of martial law is imminent. In St. Petersburg a deputation of railway employees who waited on Count de Witte, declared that the only remedy for the present situation is political liberty and the convocation of a *duma* elected by direct universal suffrage. Enough blood, they added, had been shed in Manchuria and the cities of Russia.

THE TURMOIL IN RUSSIA.

Later.

St. Petersburg is completely cut off except by telegraph. The gravity of the situation is hourly asserting itself. The whole of the State and Municipal organizations are dislocated by the wide ramifications of the strike movement, which is believed to owe its origin largely to the intensity of the discontent with reference to the inadequacy of the proposed reforms.

(RECEIVED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

PEST AT YINGKOW.

Yingkow, October 21.

Since the outbreak of pest at Yingkow there have been six cases, five of which have ended fatally and one is under treatment. There is no news of any outbreak of the malady in the vicinity of Yingkow or in Manchuria. Moreover, drastic sanitary measures have been taken at Yingkow, and as there has not been any fresh case since the 18th, it would seem that the malady will not spread.

(RECEIVED BY THE "KOKUMIN SHIMBUN.")

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

San Francisco, October 24.

Diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia will be restored in December. Mr. Bakemetseff, now a diplomatic official in Bulgaria, will proceed to Tokyo as Russian Representative.

MAORI LEGENDS.

[READ BEFORE THE YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY, BY MR. A. BELLAMY BROWN, ON OCT. 27TH, 1905.]

It is not the New Zealand, "the world's wonderland, the ideal country for the tourist, the sportsman and the settler—a land of wild and romantic landscapes, of amazing thermal phenomena, elysian warm mineral baths and matchless geysers; of Alps and glaciers surpassing those of Switzerland; of grand fiefs, beautiful lakes and rivers, waterfalls and dense primeval forests"—I am quoting the New Zealand Government Tourist Department's advertisement—; a land where the latest theories of socialistic experiment are actually put into practice by a Government controlled by a labour-party seemingly run wild—it is not the New Zealand of the present day that invites your attention this evening. Rather is it a New Zealand which is rapidly fading into the limbo of forgotten things, the New Zealand of legend and folk-lore. Whence came the Maori, whom Tasman in 1642 and Captain Cook, the circumnavigator, in 1769, found inhabiting New Zealand? The question has baffled several generations of enquirers, but opinion seems to be crystallizing around the very plausible theory that they came, ages upon ages ago, from the foothills of the Himalayas, being a branch of that Dravidian race which the Aryans—the fore-fathers of most of the western European nations—displaced when they descended from the cradle of the world into the plains of Hindustan. The more adventurous of the aborigines of India, thus forced to seek homes in other lands, passed by various unknown routes to Java, only to sojourn there until such time as a wave of Malay invasion sent them adrift again upon their weary-foot wanderings. But wherever they went the Maori always retained firm hold of the tradition of their first home, the sacred Hawaiki, and this unknown land bulks largely in all their tales of the past. Mrs. Wesley Turton, writing in the last Christmas number of the *Otago Witness*, calls the ancient Maori the Brown Sea Rovers, and the appellation does not appear to be misapplied when one comes to examine their history. They wandered for untold centuries and must have roamed the whole Pacific Ocean at one time or another, passing from island group to island group in their never-ending pilgrimage, ere they finally discovered New Zealand. The Aryans swept over India more than 4,000 years ago but Maori tradition places the first landing of their forefathers on the lovely "Land of the Long White Cloud" about the year 1150 of our era. Those were the days when Frederick Barbarossa held troubled sway over the Holy Roman Empire, when Anastasius IV. was Pope in the Eternal City; when Stephen of Blois was nearing the end of his worthless reign in England; when St. Louis of France was heading one of the most luckless of Crusades. The Maori have therefore been settled in their present home only 750 years. The effect of their long years of wandering is reflected in the folk lore of the race. As Mr. Percy Smith, author of "The Home of the Maori," observes: "The love of adventure, of moving about from place to place, has always been a feature in their lives. The effect the vast number of islands in Indonesia must have had on the people was to increase their powers of navigation. In passing onward by way of New Guinea, the Solomons, and New Hebrides—the Fiji group, the idea must have forced itself into their minds that the whole Eastern world was covered with islands, and that they had only to move onward into the unknown to find more lands on which to settle. Actuated by this ruling

idea, they undertook long voyages in the assured belief of finding land. Many of their expeditions, no doubt, failed in the end they sought and disappeared for ever. We do not hear of them, it is the successful voyages of which a record has been preserved. Tradition has saved from oblivion the farewell address delivered by an aged chief, one well bowed with the weight of years and crowned with the snows of many winters, as the expedition which was to discover Aotea-roa, "the Land of the Long White Cloud," set sail from distant Rarotonga (in the Cook or Hervey Group), the last point of departure of what is known as the "pioneer fleet." He said:—"Depart in peace, and when you reach the place to which you go, do not follow after the deeds of Tu, the God of War; depart and dwell in peace with all men; leave war and strife behind you." Was he speaking satirically? The history of the Maori teems with bloody inter-tribal fights, wholesale massacres and diabolical revenges: and women were often the cause of the fiercest strife. It was summer, so the legends tell us, when the Maori reached their Ultima Thule, and full of joy they commemorated their arrival by building altars (tuaha),—one of which may still be seen on the limestone rocks at Kawhia,—on which they offered propitiatory gifts to their gods to disarm the wrath of the Spirit of the New Country, who might perchance be upset by their invasion. One of the prayers uttered by a great chief on behalf of his people, has come down on the lips of the Maori from father to son to our own day. It runs:—

"I arrive where an unknown earth is under my feet,
I arrive where a new sky is above me;
I arrive at this land;

A resting place for me.
O spirit of the earth! The stranger humbly offers
His heart as food for thee."

The Maori found the islands peopled by a gentle race whom they called the Tangata Whenua, or Maui Maori. It was a race far behind the Maori in point of knowledge of the rudiments of civilization and it was either absorbed by intermarriage or killed off by the more warlike intruders. To this aboriginal race belongs the legend by which the Maori explains how New Zealand came to find a place upon the surface of the globe. One day, they say, the great demi-god Maui-tiki-tiki-o-Taranga, went out in his canoe to fish, accompanied by his three sons. Hardly had he cast his line when he began to mutter magic incantations, and lo, he drew to the surface the islands of New Zealand. The canoe grounded on the summit of Hikurangi Mountain at the head of Waiapu valley in the North Island. Leaving his sons to take possession of the new earth, Maui "returned whence he came." In this connection it is interesting to turn to the "Kojiki"—the early annals of Japan—and read by the aid of Professor Chamberlain's translation the Japanese account of the creation of the land of the Rising Sun. The "Kojiki" begins by enumerating the names of certain deities who were born at the time when heaven and earth began—"a time when the earth, young and like unto floating oil, drifted about medusa-like." To Izanagi (the male principle) and Izanami (the female) the youngest born of these deities, was given the task of consolidating this drifting land. They were given a heavenly jewelled spear and standing upon the Floating Bridge of Heaven pushed this instrument down into the brine "and stirred till it went curdle-curdle." Then they drew up the spear and the brine dripping down from the end thereof was piled up and became the island of Ono-goro. A later legend makes the whole Japanese archipelago the offspring of Izanagi and Izanami. Before passing on I might recall to your recollection that the Babylonian Epic of the Creation, the famous poem in honour of the god Merodach, begins:—

"When the heaven above was not yet named,
Or the earth beneath had recorded a name,
In the beginning the deep was their generator,
The chaos of the sea was the mother of them all.

Again, the principal deity of the Hittites and the dwellers in Philistia, you will remember, was Dag-On, half woman half fish, typifying that

she had her birth among the mighty waters; and from these fancies of the earth's child-hood have undoubtedly descended to us the stories which deal with mermaids and mermen, Venus and Aphrodite, and the Sea King's daughter who lived under the sea. To the Maori race proper belongs much nobler, more deeply philosophical, legends of the Creation than the Maui Maori furnish. Says Mrs. Turton, in the course of her interesting narrative, "Conceiving of the lapse of countless ages before the dawn of light upon the earth, the Maori characterized this period as 'Te Kore'—literally 'nothingness' and assigned to its brooding silence countless ages. Gradually this empty silence drew towards the dawn of life and consciousness, which, descending to earth, passed through numerous stages, each occupying myriads of years before the concentration which expressed itself in the desire for existence, freedom. A very ancient mythological Maori chant embodies this as the primal impetus of "Seeking and Searching":

Darkness, darkness!
Light, light!
The seeking, the searching
In chaos.

Compare this, before passing on, with the almost parallel passage in Holy Writ:

And darkness was upon the face of the deep
And the Spirit of God moved (brooded) upon the face of the waters.

The next link in the Maori legends records the culminating throb of consciousness which resulted in the mythical marriage of Rangī (Heaven) and Pa-pa (earth). From their union, by long, slow processes, sprang the wonders of creation. For an unmeasured period the gods who were the offspring of these supreme powers, lived in utter darkness, since to separate the heavens from the earth was impossible. Finally, weary of the age-long darkness, five of the principal sons of Rangī and Papa conspired to separate their parents. After many and repeated failures Tane, the mighty and powerful, succeeded, aided not only by his brothers, but by a wonderful Karakia, or charm. It was long ere the piteous lamentations of the primal parents ceased. Farewell after farewell did Papa, the mighty mother, breathe forth, to be answered with passionate tenderness by Rangī, her faithful Lord and lover. Nor may this first parting of the Heavens and Earth ever fall into oblivion, since through all the ages does the round of the year's seasons recall it. The night dews of autumn, which lie heavy on the Earth's breast, are the tears of Rangī, still mourning his beloved; and again, when winter's icicles gleam cold and bright, men are reminded of Rangī's last farewell:

Oh, Papa, remain where you are.
But know that in winter I will sigh for you.

And of Papa's answer:

Depart, oh Rangī,
In summer I also will grieve for you.

Therefore to this day do the mists rise from the warm bosom of the earth and float upward to be drawn in by the breath of Rangī. Now, at this parting of Earth and Heaven some of the gods, their offspring, remained with their mother Earth, and of these Tane was chief. Rehua, God of Beneficence, accompanied his father Rangī to heaven, and remained there, dwelling in the tenth, or highest, heaven. Rehua, who in many of his attributes, closely resembles the Greek Zeus, was also known as the "Aged One." Despite the somewhat disquieting impression that thunder and lightning radiated from his person, Rehua was essentially a beneficent god opposed to strife and bloodshed, and by his genial influence on the hearts of men he dispersed sorrow and sadness.

Very touching is the next episode in this myth of Creation. Tane, filled with filial regret at the nakedness of his exiled father, roamed to the uttermost limits in search of coverings for him. So he brought back the various clouds of day and of sunset. Still disappointed because at night his great father gloomed cold and dark, Tane journeyed forth again and brought back the stars of night, so that now by day as well as by night Rangī was appropriately adorned. At this time only small vines and creepers grew on the earth and Tane, desiring to beautify his mother

Papa, obtained from Rehua trees and seeds of trees, all of which he planted. Tane therefore, in one of his attributes, is the God of Forests, and trees from the greatest to the least are known to the Maori as the children of Tane. Curiously enough, it is not until a later period in the nation's history, that any mention is made of other female deities, Papa, the great brown fruitful mother, represented, so far, the female principle, and in herself was all sufficient.

Mrs. Turton finds, on comparing the various tribal legends of the Maori, that despite a bewildering difference of detail, the essential facts regarding the Creation story and the doings of the children of Rangī and Papa, remain unchanged. Many points of curious analogy with biblical story present themselves as we peer into the more ancient legends. The loves of Tawhaki, the earthly denizen, and the celestial maiden Tāngō-Tāngō, embody the same idea as is expressed in Genesis VI., 2. The great flood which plays such a considerable part in all Polynesian mythology, is explained by the Maori as being caused by the persistent wrong-doing of men, who disregarded the divine laws of Tane regarding *tapu*. It was a canoe which saved the tribes from utter destruction, thereby reminding us of the Babylonian and Hebrew Stories of the Deluge. We touch Greek thought in the exploits of the demi-gods Rehua, Tane, Mani, and Tawhaki, which irresistibly recall the calm majesty of Zeus, the might of Hercules, the cunning of Prometheus, the fire-stealer, and the brilliance of Apollo. Nor does the vain Narcissus, in love with his own beauty, lack a counter-part in Maori mythology, as witness the legend of Tini-ran, who, to gratify his vanity, set apart several pools in the north island as sacred to himself so that he might admire his own reflection in their still depths. But it is around the restless and virile Tane that the primal myths of the Maori are most closely woven. His creative force, they averred, was expended impartially on small as on great things. Having adorned his father with the sacred red clouds and the glittering stars, and wrapped his mother in the gracious foliage of creeper, tree and fern, he caught the winds and prisoned them to silence their sad sighing,—but two escaped; he created the ocean, from whose depths Maui was presently to fish up Aotea-roa (N. Z.); created also the little weka, the sacred bird of Tane. But a greater ambition now filled his breast: He turned his thoughts to the creation of man. With the red soil of Hawaiki—(Adam, so the Rabbis tell us, was made from red earth)—Tane modelled a form resembling his own—(may I here recall that wondrous sentence in Genesis, "In His own image created He him") and raising it in his arms breathed upon the God Tu a mighty prayer. Tane called upon heat and light to warm the clay, saw it breathe and move, and in an ecstasy of delight at his own handiwork called the first man Tiki. But the labours of Tane on earth were not yet rounded to the perfect whole. The latest triumph of his creative power was lonely—he had no companion. No god, but only a mortal, Tiki lacked the power to surround himself with the embodiments of his fancy—people his own world. Amid the heroic strife and gigantic labours of the gods he shivered, pany, pitiful, alone. Therefore Tane resolved to create a companion for Tiki and once more took counsel with the superior gods. In the warm red earth of Hawaiki he modelled the figure of woman, himself endued her with life, named her Io-Wahine, and gave her to Tiki as companion and wife. The children of Tiki and Io-Wahine, with their descendants, have peopled the world. Tane, his labours being complete, ascended to his father Rangī and remained there. It is from the tragedy of Tane's own unhappy union that we learn of the existence of the underworld, the Po, or Hades of Maori belief. Tane had taken to wife a beautiful creation of his own named Hine-ata-uira, and while he was absent on one of his frequent consultations with the beneficent Rehua, Hine-ata-uira, falling a victim to women's besetting fault, curiosity, questioned those about her concerning her parentage. "Oh, you people," she cried, "where is my father, by whom I am?" Again and again was the question repeated ere those about her answered slowly and reluctantly. Then did Hine-

ata-uira die of grief and shame and taking her children with her fled down the broad highway of Death to the dark under-world. Thither Tane followed her. Lacking the magic lute of Orpheus, which rendered the Greek god's search for Eurydice comparatively easy, it was with difficulty that Tane passed one after another the dread guardians of Hades, until at last he reached the gloomy shade in which Hine-ata-uira had hidden herself with their children. Long and tenderly he besought her to return with him to earth. She was inflexible in her refusal and he had to return alone. Songs and chants expressing the love and grief of Tane and Hine are among the tenderest poems of the Maori. The parallel legend in Japanese Mythology tells how Izanagi followed Izanami to the underworld, whither she had gone after the birth of the God of Fire. He implores her to return and she would fain do so, but asks him to wait until she has taken counsel with the eight deities of the place. Izanagi, impatient at the long tarrying, breaks off one of the teeth of the comb in his hair, lights it and enters the portals of Death, only to find his wife a mass of putrefaction. I prefer the ending of the Maori legend.

Tane, on his return to heaven, found ample scope for his virile strength and strategy in driving therefrom, like his prototype Michael, the Archangel, the discontented and rebellious spirits who had introduced strife and discord to those calm regions. Long before Milton sang of that titanic struggle, the driving of Satan and his host from the heavenly regions, the bards of Maoriland had woven the same ideas into chants and stories. They told how battle after battle was fought, and how some of the rebel spirits, hurled from the heavens they had desecrated, fell broken and defeated to earth; while others fell lower still, to Po, the place of endless night. On earth, to avenge themselves on Tane, they incited his earthly children to strife, cruelty and bloodshed, so that birds, fish and animals preyed on one another and man slew man without remorse. Doomed to eternally exist in doubt and discontent in this world or in the under-world of darkness, all the evils that afflict men spring from the influence of these fallen spirits.

With regard to some of the religious ideas of the Maori, we find that the whole universe was divided by them into three great states of which Rangī (Heaven) represented the Spiritual; Papa (Earth), Mortality; and Te Po (Darkness), Death. In Rangī, the spiritual world, there were no less than 10 divisions, each with its presiding deity and attendant spirits. The highest heaven was known as Te Rangī-a-mai-waho, and was the abode of To, or A, the Creator. To this heaven ascended the essence of the offerings of praise and thanksgiving, and supplications for help. Here was the heavenly temple Nahe-rangi, from whence were dispersed rewards and punishments both to the spirits in the remaining heavenly regions and to dwellers on earth. Each successive region, counting downwards, was the abode of beings diminishing in perfection and excellence in proportion to their distance from the highest heaven—the source of all good.

The soul of man was believed to be a ray from the power, or *mana*, of To, which, becoming detached in the heaven of Tema-rau-tu, dwelt there for a period equalling the average earth life of man, descended through the successive heavenly regions until it reached the lowest heaven, Te Rangī-o-tane. Below the fully-developed soul, now awaiting its earthly casket, lay the vast uninhabited space containing sun, moon and stars. Across this sea of ether must each soul take its flight ere it might be shrined in the body of a mortal infant. Below the abode of man lay the region of Te Rienga, or Te Po—the world of shades,—also divided into ten—some say twenty—planes of darkness and oblivion. These regions were, as we have already noted, inhabited from heaven by Tane, and to them came the souls of some men after the death of the body on earth. Whatever might be the cause of death, it was believed that the freed spirit, assisted by certain solemn and impressive rites, set out on a journey to Muri Whenua, a point at the extreme north of N. Z. There on the edge of a precipitous bluff jutting into the sea, grew a great Pohuta-kawa tree whose

roots, thrusting over the rocks, reached the foot of the cliff. A vast cavern burrowed its gloomy depths beneath the cliff, and fronted the ocean, on whose eternal tides a mass of seaweed moved slowly, lapping the face of the rock as the surge rose and fell. Beside the gnarled tree the spirits kept their last tryst, chanting farewells to their respective tribes, in which they were joined by a chorus of dogs—? Cerberus. After a frenzied dance the human spirits, one by one, descended the overhanging roots, glided into the cave, and vanished in Te Uranga-o-te-ra, or the first region of the Shades. In this grim antechamber was a river named Karo-Karo Ponanui, where was stationed an ancient ferry woman, Rohe. Here, too, is another close analogy with the Greek myths—Rohe is the dusky counterpart of Charon who plied his grim traffic on the brooding bosom of the Styx. All those to whom Rohe granted passage, went irrevocably down the dusky way of death, but those who recovered from the coma caused by a blow, a fit, or a swoon, were supposed to have been refused a passage by the ancient ferry woman and were sent back by her to finish their life on earth. The period of existence in each plane of Te Po was considered to equal the average length of life on earth. It will thus be realised how small a portion of the soul's existence the ancient Maori conceived to be embodied in his earthly pilgrimage. Nothing can exceed the hopeless gloom with which he enshrouded this passage through the Shades. In striving to realise it, says Mrs. Turton, we cannot cease to wonder at the Maori's indifference to death and the extraordinary frivolity of the causes which incited him to suicide. As the spirit descended to one shade after another the darkness deepened, the powers of the soul deadened, until at last, reaching Toke, the lowest abyss, it assumed the shape of a worm, crawled blindly back to earth, and dying won at last long-deferred extinction. Such was the tale of the soul's life and death for the common people. Very different was the life eternal which was the heritage of the chiefs and priests. They were the descendants of those gods and goddesses, such as Tāngō-Tāngō who "saw the children of men that they were fair." The spark of divine parentage, however remote, was inextinguishable; thus the spirits of priests and chiefs alike returned to the heavens when their brief earth-life released them. Broadly speaking, the ancient Maori believed in eternal life for the souls of their nobles, the priests and chiefs, and gradual but complete annihilation for the souls of the peasants or common people. Abundant evidence of this is found in their burial rites, but time does not permit of a longer excursion in a field of research and investigation which grows more interesting the farther we penetrate.

The future of the Maori race, like all things else on this globe, "lies in the lap of the gods." Some observers declare the race is dying, fading away, though recent statistics of births and deaths do not confirm this pessimistic avowal. It was the earth hunger of the Aryans which drove the Maori forth from their prehistoric habitat; it was the earth-hunger of the modern descendants of the Aryan races which led to their rediscovery among the loveliest islands of the Pacific. That insatiable earth-hunger of the western European drove the Maori to rise in bitter rebellion against the white man fifty years ago, but peace has long since dwelt in the land. Writing in August of this year a member of the staff of the *Otago Daily Times* says:—

The power and dignity of the Maori is now as a sun that sets. A gripping hand is over all the Maoris. For Britain and for Britain's gods it holds the land, and whatever it can't assimilate it crumbles. The best of the Maoris won't mix. The race has come through storm and stress to quiet and relaxing times. Health and racial energy were of the spirit of the storm; the enervating balm is full of tubercles, heavy with the seeds of death. The history of British colonisation has been inevitably a long tale of the extirpation of the subjugated races. For these we tilt the plane of evolution, so that their progress towards the nebulous hereafter is quickened. Still swifter and swifter, as the game of civilisation goes on, the conquered peoples are toppled off into that ocean of unthinkable immensity whose depths no eye can fathom, whose mere idea no finite mind can grasp. In America the Indian races totter

drunkenly to chaos, infecund; in Tasmania the last aborigine died a quarter of a century ago, killed over soon. In New Zealand the remaining Maoris, whom we found a warrior race of infinite promise, are patronised by the globe-trotter, used for the adornment of post cards, and generally regarded as an interesting asset of the Tourist Department. It is to be feared that this fine race is surely disappearing."

Let us hope that this word painter has filled in the shadows upon his canvas a little too darkly. As he observes elsewhere in his article:—

The Maori children are a joy. They are jolly and good-natured; they seldom seem to quarrel; their spirits are exuberant, their looks almost invariably charming. They are nearly always dressed neatly and knowingly. The wee maidens are as bright as sunbeams, and the small boys seem to lack the invincible gaucherie of the average small boy of British blood. They prattle delightfully in English—the language of all the younger folk. Just a little while before his death Tairaro (who died a few months ago in the South Island) was complaining to a friend that the Maori children were ceasing to get a fitting knowledge of the Maori tongue. That fact strikes a mere outsider, who knows nothing whatever of the language, as quite regrettable. The Maori falls on the ear as a pleasant and musical speech, with the glows and dusks of primeval woods and the silvery cadence of primeval streams in it. It is full of beautifully broad, soft vowels, like the Magyar, the pointed softness of the Spanish; it has the resonant vivacity of the Neapolitan, the crisp melodiousness of the Malay, and through it all there runs the slurring charm of the unique nasal "ag." It is certainly a language to be preserved.

Such a fine race as the Maori undoubtedly are deserve a kindlier fate than that of utter extinction. I am inclined to think that, as in the case of the Canadian Indians who have found peace, justice and humane treatment within the pale of the *Pax Britannica*, so it will be with the Maori, and that for them also

A brighter light is bringing in the dawn;
A higher hope is heralding the day!

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date.
America.....	P. M.....	Korea 1	Sa. Oct. 28
Tacoma.....	B. T.....	Tremont 2	Sa. Oct. 28
Hongkong.....	B. T.....	Shawmut 3	F. Nov. 4
Europe.....	N. D. L.....	Sachsen	Sa. Nov. 4
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.....	Tartar 4	Sa. Nov. 4
America.....	O. & O.....	Coptic 5	M. Nov. 6
Europe.....	M. M.....	Tourane	W. Nov. 8
Seattle.....	N. Y. K.....	Kanagawa M. 6	F. Nov. 10
Hongkong.....	O. & O.....	Doric	F. Nov. 10
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.....	Athenian	F. Nov. 10
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.....	Em. of Japan	M. Nov. 13
America.....	T. K. K.....	America Maru	M. Nov. 13
Hongkong.....	G. N.....	Dakota	Tu. Nov. 14
Hongkong.....	P. M.....	Manchuria	F. Nov. 17
Seattle.....	G. N.....	Minnesota	M. Nov. 20
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.....	Em. of India	Th. Nov. 23

- 1 Left San Francisco on the 12th inst.
- 2 Left Seattle on the 10th inst.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 25th inst.
- 4 Left Vancouver on the 16th inst.
- 5 Left San Francisco on the 21st inst.
- 6 Left Seattle on the 24th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date.
Europe.....	N. D. L.....	Prinzess Alice	Sa. Oct. 28
America.....	P. M.....	China	Sa. Oct. 28
Hongkong.....	P. M.....	Korea	M. Oct. 30
Hongkong.....	B. T.....	Tremont	M. Oct. 30
Shanghai.....	N. Y. K.....	Anhui	W. Nov. 1
Portland.....	P. & A.....	Numantia	W. Nov. 1
Europe.....	M. M.....	Salazie	Sa. Nov. 4
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.....	Tartar	Sa. Nov. 4
Tacoma.....	B. T.....	Shawmut	Sa. Nov. 4
Europe.....	P. & O.....	Sunda	Tu. Nov. 25
Hongkong.....	P. & A.....	Arargonia	Tu. Nov. 7
Hongkong.....	O. & O.....	Coptic	W. Nov. 8
America.....	O. & O.....	Doric	Sa. Nov. 11
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.....	Athenian	Sa. Nov. 11
Seattle.....	N. Y. K.....	Iyo Maru	Tu. Nov. 11
Seattle.....	G. N.....	Dakota	Th. Nov. 16
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.....	Em. of Japan	M. Nov. 13
Hongkong.....	T. K. K.....	America Maru	W. Nov. 13
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.....	Em. of India	F. Nov. 24
Hongkong.....	P. M.....	Minnesota	Sa. Nov. 25

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Strathmore, British steamer, 2,102, King, 20th Oct.,—Rangoon, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Tydeus, British steamer, 4,800, M. H. F. Jackson, 20th Oct.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 18th Oct., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Powhatan, British steamer, 1,640, Turner, 20th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 20th Oct.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Isleworth, British steamer, 1,716, Johnson, 20th Oct.,—Mojito, Coal.—T. Inouye.
Glennah, British ship, 1,756, E. E. Robbins, 21st Oct.,—Iquique, 25th July, Nitre.—Takata & Co.
Ukani, British steamer, 3,384, J. E. T. Butler, 21st Oct.,—Rangoon via Singapore and Hongkong, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Hounslow, British steamer, 1,860, H. Adshead, 21st Oct.,—Mojito, Coal.—Tanimichi & Co.
Blackheath, British steamer, 1,719, Sherborne, 21st Oct.,—Hongkong, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Princess Alice, German steamer, 6,721, Ch. Polack, 21st Oct.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 20th Oct., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Pleiades, American steamer, 2,932, F. G. Purrington, 22nd Sept.,—Taku and Newchwang via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, T. Sakai, 21st Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, Wm. Thompson, 21st Oct.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kanjo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,041, M. Honda, 22nd Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, H. Meitzenh, 23rd Oct.,—Portland, Oregon, and Astoria, 1st Oct., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.
Tyr, Norwegian steamer, 1,417, Danielsen, 24th Oct.,—Kuchinotsu, Coal.—Drabble & Co.
Cairo, Norwegian steamer, 1,381, Hansen, 24th Oct.,—Anping, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Totoni Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,976, T. Tibballs, 24th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Skamstad, Norwegian steamer, 860, O. Hansen, 24th Oct.,—Newchwang, Bean Cake.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Salazie, French steamer, 2,089, C. Eschenauer, 25th Oct.,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 24th Oct., Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.
Benalder, British steamer, 1,959, Gay, 25th Oct.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 23rd Oct., General.—Cornes & Co.
Wonga Fell, British steamer, 2,583, Fell, 25th Oct.,—Sydney, Horses and Cattle.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Reigate, British steamer, 2,504, F. R. Ross, 25th Oct.,—Rangoon, Rice.—W. M. Strachan & Co.
Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 25th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Richmond, British steamer, 2,059, F. T. Nicolle, 25th Oct.,—Muran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Rhaelia, German steamer, 4,141, Behrens, 25th Oct.,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 21st Oct., General.—C. Illies & Co.
Goldmouth, British tank steamer, 4,863, H. Carter, 25th Oct.,—Java, Sugar.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Norona, Norwegian steamer, 963, H. Anderson, 25th Oct.,—Newchwang, General.—Yamagata-ya.
Agapanthus, British steamer, 2,866, Davis, 26th Oct.,—Rangoon via Kobe, Rice.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
Dutwich, British steamer, 2,111, F. Dudley, 26th Oct.,—Karatui, Coal.—Yamashita.
Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 26th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 25th Oct., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Hugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 26th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 25th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Iran, British steamer, 4,066, Geo. J. Perkes, 20th Oct.,—Mojito via Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Mercedes, British collier, 2,830, McGregor, 20th Oct.,—Hongkong, Ballast.—Attached to British Fleet.
Taiwan, British steamer, 1,459, L. Dawson, 20th Oct.,—Sydney via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Oceanien, French steamer, 2,104, Courret, 21st Oct.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.
Ragnar, Norwegian steamer, 1,220, H. G. Nielsen, 21st Oct.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.
Pleiades, American steamer, 2,932, F. G. Purrington, 21st Oct.,—Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Oro, British steamer, 2,147, W. Raansome Coleman, 22nd Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Woodford, British steamer, 1,860, Jas. Seddon, 22nd Oct.,—Muran, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Segovia, German steamer, 3,996, Schoenfeldt, 22nd Oct.,—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Tydeus, British steamer, 4,800, M. H. F. Jackson, 22nd Oct.,—Puget Sound ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Machaon, British steamer, 4,277, G. W. Long, 22nd Oct.,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Nemantia, German steamer, 2,806, Feldmann, 22nd Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.
Powhatan, British steamer, 1,640, Turner, 23rd Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Keemun, British steamer, 4,897, R. Conradi, 23rd Oct.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Socotra, British steamer, 3,896, W. R. F. Hickey, 23rd Oct.,—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, T. Sakai, 23rd Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Peik, Norwegian steamer, 744, J. Lorentzen, 24th Oct.,—Taku and Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nithsdale, British steamer, 2,234, Robert Farley, 24th Oct.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Diadem (16 guns), British cruiser, 11,000, Captain Herbert W. Savory, 25th Oct.,—Kobe.
Andromeda (16 guns), British cruiser, 11,000, Capt. Robert N. Ommanney, 25th Oct.,—Kobe.
Hogue (14 guns), British cruiser, 12,000, Capt. Edward G. Shortland, 25th Oct.,—Kobe.
Sutlej (14 guns), British cruiser, 12,000, Capt. Wm. L. Grant, 25th Oct.,—Kobe.
Bonaventure (10 guns), British cruiser, 4,360, Capt. Henry H. Torlesse, 25th Oct.,—Kobe.
Astraea (10 guns), British cruiser, 4,360, Capt. Lionel G. Tufnell, 25th Oct.,—Kobe.
Ticken (6 guns), British torpedo-boat destroyer, 550, Lt.-Com. Claude Seymour, 25th Oct.,—Kobe.
Exe (6 guns), British torpedo-boat destroyer, 550, Com. Allan F. Everett, 25th Oct.,—Kobe.
Ettrick (6 guns), British torpedo-boat destroyer, 550, Lt.-Com. Vernon F. Tuson, 25th Oct.,—Kobe.
Erne (6 guns), British torpedo-boat destroyer, 550, Lt.-Com. Rowland H. Bather, 25th Oct.,—Kobe.
Dee (6 guns), British torpedo-boat destroyer, 550, Lt.-Com. Harold E. Sullivan, 25th Oct.,—Kobe.
Arum (6 guns), British torpedo-boat destroyer, 550, Lt.-Com. Reginald H. Heaton, 25th Oct.,—Kobe.
Alutrit, British despatch vessel, 1,700, Com. R. M. Harbard, 25th Oct.,—Kobe.
Kanjo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,041, M. Honda, 25th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Monarch, British steamer, 4,776, Williams, 25th Oct.,—Mojito, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.
Labuan, British steamer, 2,293, J. S. Gardner, 25th Oct.,—Mojito, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.
Indrasanika, British steamer, 3,367, W. F. Craven, 25th Oct.,—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Bewerlich, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 25th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 25th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, H. Meitzenh, 25th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.
Blackheath, British steamer, 1,719, Sherborne, 26th Oct.,—Muran, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Evandale, British steamer, 2,468, J. Buyers, 26th Oct.,—Mojito, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Winconsin (44 guns), U.S. flagship, 11,525, Capt. Richardson Clover, 26th Oct.,—Nagasaki.
Senegambia, German steamer, 2,657, Peter, 26th Oct.,—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Princess Alice* from Europe via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Chire, Mr. B. Bayley, Mrs. White and party, Mr. G. Motono, Mr. and Mrs. Guimaraes, Mr. and Mrs. Saenger, Mr. Schmid and family, Mr. Care, Mrs. Care, Mr. Fisher and family, Mr. Onaten, Mr. Blake, Mr. Y. M. Dare, Mr. Abbey, Mr. Bradford, Mr. Smith, Mr. Mitchell, Capt. Frankley, Mr. Komore, Miss Allen and servant, Mrs. Spiller, Mr. White, Mr. Sterling, Baron von Megelter, Mrs. Guimaraes, Miss Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Hammer, Mr. Wehen, Miss Brinton, Mr. Lueddecke, Mr. Kuhn, Mr. Washburn, Mr. Hall, Mrs. Mary Cowl, Mr. Heise, Mr. Tanaka, Mr. Bepel, Dr. Koppeshaar, Mr. Goldsmith, Mr. Buxton, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Wedekind, Mr. Watanabe, Master Panchor, Mr. Wong and party, Mr. Kern, Mr. Toynding, Mr. Wong Ling Loo, Mr. Stau, and Mr. Yong Wang Chang and party, in cabin.
 Per French steamer *Salazie*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Inouye and 3 children, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Yamanaka, Mr. Nakagawa, Mr. Walter Hudson, Mr. Fai Fung Chin and boy, Mr. N. Engler, Mr. Tbakurdas, Mr. Chu Cum Po, Mr. Chu In, Mr. Chu See, Mr. Fai Fun Ki, Mr. Choy Fang Yok, Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Lom Wai Nam and 4 infants, Mrs. Pister, 24 Chinese students, Mrs. Kirby, Mr. Benzaken, Mr. Toienchi, and Mrs. Dowling, in cabin.
 Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mons. G. Teyssol, Mr. A. N. Humphreys, Mr. G. N. Orine, Capt. J. R. Proctor, Dr. U. S. Chung, Lieut. R. A. Needham, Mr. J. A. Benne, Mr. R. J. Smarder, Dr. Thonycroft, and Mr. and Mrs. Buschel and 2 children, in cabin; 6, in intermediate. For Vancouver, B.C.—Mr. T. Kennedy, Mr. C. Collier, Mr. C. Templeman, Mr. Lai Shin and infant, Mr. E. H. Low, Dr. J. H. Lewis, Mr. F. B. Parsons, Mons. P. de Noisac, Mr. C. A. Lindsay, Mr. R. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Matthews, Mrs. C. G. Draeseke, Mr. H. C. H. Cannon, Miss M. H. Wilkinson, Surgeon O. Diehl, Mr. and Mrs. Grierson and 2 children, Mr. B. Neger, Mr. S. Yamanaka, Mr. R. Drummond, and Capt. C. K. McIntosh, in cabin; 26, in intermediate; 216, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Oceanien* for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. P. Merless and servant, Mrs. Holyoake Box, Mr. Fassett, Mr. G. Blumer, Mrs. L. Roux, Mr. Koops, Capt. Frielingham and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Miss Lytle, Rev. F. H. Jackson, Mr. E. Brood, Mr. C. Nacker, Mr. H. Maely, Mr. J. Seddon, Mr. M. Wilson, Mr. A. Hyde Smith, Mr. Magee, Mr. E. Corton, Mr. A. E. C. Deacon, Mr. Le Judell, Mr. Beger, Mr. Rieunan, Mrs. Berlor, Mr. Adam, and servant, Mr. J. Teller, Mr. J. Watanabe, Mr. Lo Ki Wa, Mr. Cheng King Pao, Mr. Cheong Ping Sun, Mr. Cheng Sing Hon, Mr. Erie Lund, Mr. R. Matsuki, Mr. Takimura, Mr. Sarkies, Mrs. Sophie Mills, Mr. Chapny, Mr. Bagamol, Mr. Chang, Mr. Weng Chung Ling, Mr. Sha Tsu En, Mr. Tsa Kee Ken, Mr. On Kan Chin, Mr. Chen Ten Tsuan, Mr. S. Kamiya, 1 Chinese 3 children and baby in cabin; 4, in steerage.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer

Oceania:	RAW.				WASTE.			
	Marseilles	Option.	Lyon.	Milan.	Marseilles	Lyon.	Treviso.	Russia.
Jewett, Bent & Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavaria & Co.	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co.	26	58	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieher & Co.	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longin & Co.	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dell'Orto & Co.	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—
Siber, Wolff & Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
Total.....	262	190	21	—	39	23	17	—

CARGO.

Per American steamer *Pleiades*, for Tacoma:—

From	Chicago New York Pacific Other				Total
	Canada.	West. & East.	Coast.	Cities.	
Kobe	—	1,269	—	—	1,269
Yokohama ..	308	2,841	—	50	3,199
Total ..	308	4,110	—	50	4,468

SILK.

New York.	San Francisco.		Easton.	Total
	Yokohama	—		
Hongkong	13	—	—	13
Yokohama	—	—	—	—
Total	13	—	—	13

Per British steamer *Socotra*, for London via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 34 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 397 bales.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]
IMPORTS.

Yokohama, October 27.

The market is still dull.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{40 yds. 36 in.} ... 0.10 to 0.16
{50 yds. 36 in.} ... 0.15 to 0.20

Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 36 inches ... 4.00 to 4.50

Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches ... 4.50 to 5.25

Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 2.85 to 4.25

Cotton Italians and Satteens ... 0.20 to 0.40

WOOLLENS.

Flannels ... 0.50 to 0.65

Italian Cloth, 32 in. ... 0.35 to 0.50

Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 0.16 to 0.22

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00

Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ... 0.90 to 1.00

Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00

Blankets—Scarlet 3 to 5 lb per lb ... 70 to 80

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ... 9.20 to 12.50

Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ... 0.90 to 1.80

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ... 2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles ... Y. Nominal

Nos. 28/32, Singles ... —

Nos. 38/42, Singles ... —

Nos. 32, Doubles ... Nominal

Nos. 42, Doubles ... 200 to 202 1/2

Nos. 2/60, Plain ... Nominal

Nos. 2/80, Plain ... Nominal

Nos. 2/100, Plain ... Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Gassed ... 300.00 to 310.00

Nos. 2/80, Gassed ... 350.00 to 370.00

Nos. 2/100, Gassed ... 430.00 to 460.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling ... 34.00 to 36.00

Indian Branch ... 25.50 to 26.00

Chinese ... 24.00 to 26.50

METALS.

A fair quantity of business passing in this branch.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square ... 3.90 to 4.10

Iron or Mild Steel, Plate ... 4.35 to 4.65

do Sheet ... 4.70 to 6.95

do Hoop (3/4" to 1 1/4") ... 5.00 to 5.50

Galvanized Iron Sheets No. 30 G. ... 10.00 to 11.20

Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments ... 6.80 to 7.00

Tin States, golbs. I.C.W. ... 7.40 to 7.65

Fig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar" ... 2.00

KEROSENE.

No change.

American ... \$3.49

Russian ... 3.31

Langkat ... 3.28

SUGAR.

The market is still lifeless.

Brown Takao ... 9.20 to 9.60

Brown Manila ... 9.80 to 10.80

Brown Daitong ... 7.60 to 8.00

Brown Canton ... 10.00 to 12.10

White Java and Penang ... 12.70 to 13.70

White Refused ... 14.70 to 17.00

INDIGO.

Little doing.

Java, Medium to best ... 195.00 to 245.00

Calcutta, Medium to best ... 150.00 to 200.00

Madras (Kanya), Medium to best ... 90.00 to 120.00

Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ... —

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

There has been a slightly better demand, as the result of which prices have stiffened a little. However we do not change quotations.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ... 1,070 to 1,080

Filatures—Extra, Fine ... —

Filatures—Extra, Coarse ... 1,010 to 1,020

Filatures—No. 1, Fine ... —

Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ... 990 to 1,000

Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine ... 1,040 to 1,050

Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse ... 950 to 960

Filatures—No. 2, Fine ... 990 to 1,000

Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ... —

Common—Coarse ... —

Re-reels—Extra ... 1,020 to 1,030

Re-reels—No. 1 ... 1,000 to 1,010

Re-reels—No. 1 1/2 ... 975 to 980

Re-reels—No. 2 ... 950 to 960

Kakedas—Extra ... 900 to 1,000

Kakedas—No. 1 ... 940 to 950

Kakedas—No. 1 1/2 ... 920 to 930

Kakedas—No. 2 ... 910 to 915

Kakedas—No. 2 1/2 ... 880 to 890

FOR BABY'S SKIN
SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz., THE CUTICURA TREATMENT.

Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severer cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (see below), to cool and cleanse the blood, are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worn-out, worried mothers. A single set is often sufficient to cure when the best physicians fail.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafes, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are prepared to meet the wants of delicate women, and sensitive children, and are pure, sweet, and tasteless. They are beyond question the most successful blood purifiers and humour cures yet compounded.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Chancery Lane, London. French Depot: 1 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Forth: David Allen Cross. Dutch, Sole France, Boston, U. S. A. "All about the Skin," free.

WASTE SILK.

There has been a fair business in waste silk on the basis of quotations.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good	—
Noshi—Oshin, Best	155 to 160
Noshi—Oshin, Good	145 to 150
Noshi—Oshin, Medium	135 to 140
Noshi—Shinshin, Best	125 to 130
Noshi—Shinshin, Good	90 to 95
Noshi—Bushi, Best	—
Noshi—Bushi, Good	—
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	95 to 100
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 92 1/2
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	125 to 130
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	110 to 115
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	95 to 100
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	45 to 50
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair	35 to 40

EXCHANGE.

London silver and Shanghai sterling quotations unchanged, but Hongkong 1/2 higher have caused local rates on China to be regulated accordingly; other rates are mostly steady and close for the mails per steamers *Empress of China* and *China* as under.

London—Bank 1/4	2/0 1/2
— Bills on demand	2/1 3/4
— 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— 6 months' sight	2/0 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	255 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	260
— 6 months' sight	261
Hongkong—Bank sight	per \$100 97 1/2
— Private to days' sight	94 1/2
Shanghai—Bank sight	73 1/2
— Private to days' sight	75 1/2
India—Bank sight	151
— Private 30 days' sight	153
America—Bank sight	49 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	49 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight	50 1/2
Germany—Bank sight	207 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	212
Bar Silver (London)	28 1/2

* Nominal.

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, October 27, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Div'd.	Paid up.	1 year.	Q'tion.
	Yen.	per cent.	Yen.	
Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue	100	5	93.70	
Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue	100	5	92.30	
Exchequer Bonds 3rd Issue	100	5	92.30	
Exchequer Bonds 4th Issue	100	6	97.50	
Provincial Exchequer Bonds				
5th Issue	70	6	76.70	
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	89.90	
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	89.50	
5% Imperial Bonds (Gobun)	100	5	88.00	
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	85.50	
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	96.00	
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	94.50	
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	94.50	
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	94.50	
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd	100	6	86.50	
Sanyo Railway	50	10	72.00	
Kyushu Railway	50	8	61.90	
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	12 1/2	92.80	
Sobu Railway	50	8.50	63.80	
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	11	74.30	
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	11.04	72.50	
Tokyo Street Railway new	25	11.04	37.80	
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	3 1/2	56.40	
Tokyo Electric Railway, new	30	3 1/2	34.40	
Yokohama Electric Railway	40	—	62.50	
Odawara Electric Car	50	3	23.30	
Keihin Electric Railway	50	8	72.00	
Keihin Electric Railway, new	12.50	8	31.00	
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	15	38.00	
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	18.00	
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	23.00	
Kanegafuchi Spinning	50	16	92.80	
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	15	80.50	
Tokyo G'shin Cotton Spinning	50	10	76.50	
Yokohama Dock	33	12	51.20	
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	88.50	
Yokohama Electric Light, new	12.50	—	35.50	
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	76.80	
Tokyo Electric Light, new	12.50	12	46.00	
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	89.00	
Kobe Electric Light	50	15.6	81.20	
Tokyo Gas	50	15	91.00	
Tokyo Gas, new	25	15	39.50	
Osaka Gas new	25	—	43.50	

Original from * Ex dividend.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



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London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

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BOVRIL

means fortifying
yourself against
disease.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "TAKESHIMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Oct. 28th, at 3 p.m., the "CHINA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Oct. 28th, at 9 a.m., the "PRINCESS ALICE."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 28th, the "NUMANTIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Oct. 30th, the "KORBA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about Oct. 30th, the "TRIMONT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For SYDNEY, via Hongkong and New Guinea, Nov. 1st, the "PRINZ SIGISMUND."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Nov. 1st, at 2 p.m., the "ANHUI."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Nov. 4th, the "TARTAR."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Nov. 4th, at 7 a.m., the "SALAZIE."—M. M. S.S. Co.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 4th, the "SHAWMUT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about November 4th, the "TRIESTE."—Heller Bros.

For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Nov. 5th, the "HIogo MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Nov. 5th, at Daylight, the "SERBIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, Nov. 6th, the "CHINGWO."—Butterfield & Swire.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Nov. 7th, at Noon, the "BANTU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For MARSKILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Nov. 7th, at Daylight, the "SUNDA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Nov. 7th, at Daylight, the "KINTUCK."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Nov. 7th, the "ARAGONIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Manila, about Nov. 8th, the "CORTEX."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Nov. 11th, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 11th, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about Nov. 11th, the "GHAZKE."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

(毎土曜 日一發行)

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明治廿五年三月廿日
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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH, 1905.

BIRTH.

On Oct. 28th, at 5 Hikawa-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo, to the Rev. D. M. and Mrs. LANG, of the Church Missionary Society, Hakodate, a Son.

MARRIAGE.

At Christ Church, Malvern, England, on Sept. 19th, by Rev. F. N. Davenport, Vicar, assisted by Rev. A. R. Fuller of Nagasaki, and Rev. C. H. Nash, vicar of Maidenhead, Rev. SHELDON PAINTER to Julia Annie, eldest daughter of the late T. and Mrs. Britten of Maidenhead.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

On the morning of Oct. 31st, snow fell in the district of Shana, Sapporo.

THE *Soya*, formerly the *Varyag*, made a successful trial on Oct. 28th at Chemulpo.

Two cases of plague are reported from Osaka. Both patients are women—mother and daughter.

THE death is announced of Count Sono (Motosachi) in Tokyo. The deceased was 75 years old.

FIRE broke out on the night of Oct. 31st at Atsukishi-machi, Sapporo, destroying 120 houses.

THE American battleship *Wisconsin* arrived on October 29th at Nagasaki on her way to Manila via Amoy.

THE leading citizens of Yokohama have decided to establish a *gaisen-to* or triumphal tower at the Hiranuma railway station in honour of the soldiers

returning from the front. The expense is estimated at six thousand yen.

THE *Pobieda*, which was floated on October 17th at Port Arthur has been renamed *Suzo*, (the name of a province).

FIRE occurred in the Matsue Tax Bureau, Sanuki province, at 5.20 p.m. on Oct. 26th, destroying the building.

THE hospital ship *Kotohira Maru* with 440 sick and wounded men from the front left Ujina on Nov. 1st for Yokohama.

MARQUIS Ito and the Ministers of State held a conference at the Palace before the Emperor in the forenoon of October 30th.

DURING a storm, the Nippon Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Saiyo Maru* went ashore on the night of Oct. 30th at Rumoi, near Sapporo.

GENERAL KAULBARS, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian second army in Manchuria, has been removed to the Odessa Army Division.

It is reported by a Nagasaki telegram that the Japanese passengers on board the steamer *Norma* are not allowed by the Russians to land at Vladivostok.

THE British squadron under Admiral Sir Gerard Noel will reach Saseho on Nov. 6th. The *Tokitsun* and *Kasuga* under Rear-Admiral Yamada arrived on Oct. 31st at Kure.

THE *Iwate* and two other warships now at Shinagawa will leave on Nov. 4th for Saseho. The regatta on the Sumida arranged by the blue-jackets has been cancelled.

THE *Asahi* reports that the Russian cruisers *Rossia* and *Gromoboi* at Vladivostok will arrive at Nagasaki in the near future. They will stay there during the winter season.

THE crop of wheat in Hokkaido this year is estimated at 373,497 *koku* (a *koku*—about 5 bushels). The figures show an increase of 47.2 per cent. over those of last year.

THE annual Imperial Chrysanthemum garden party will be held on Nov. 14th and 15th. On this occasion, the Emperor, Empress, Crown Prince and Crown Princess will be present.

EARLY on the morning of Oct. 30th, the residence of a British gentleman at Hayama near Doshu, was entered by a burglar. The intruder stole yen 50, a gold watch and four other articles.

FIRE broke out at 7.20 a.m. on October 28th, in the compound of the factory of the Sapporo Beer Brewing Co., Honjo, Tokyo, destroying the upper part of the building. The cause is not known.

On the following morning, another outbreak of fire occurred in Kyobashi, Tokyo, burning down seven buildings including the well-known printing office Meikyō-sha. A woman sustained injuries.

THE baseball prizes donated by Mr. D. H. Blake and Mr. E. V. Thorn to the Y. C. & A. C. have been awarded to Mr. J. M. Morrison, for best infield play, and Mr. C. H. Thorn for best batting average.

MR. CHARLES S. Leavenworth has been appointed Deputy Vice-Consul at the American Consulate, Nagasaki. Mr. Leavenworth's qualifications for the post, says the *Nagasaki Press*, include a considerable knowledge of the Far East; for some years he has been Professor at the Nanyang College, China, and he has travelled extensively in China and Japan. Mr. Leavenworth

is one of the very few foreigners who possess a personal acquaintance with the Loo-choo Islands and the narrative of his tour in them is probably the most authoritative account published since the islands were ceded to Japan.

Of about seventy-five thousand Russian prisoners throughout Japan, some three thousand are under treatment in hospital for sickness or wounds. Two hundred and three among the invalids are severely ill.

THE Japanese prisoners in Russia will shortly be handed over to Japanese commissioners at a point on the Russo-German frontier. They will embark at Hamburg and Bremen before the middle of November and will land at Kobe.

THE steamer *Tsuruga Maru* (1,020 tons) collided on the night of Oct. 23rd with a small steamer, the *2nd Taiko Maru* (494 tons) off Chemulpo, Korea. The result is that the former sustained severe damage on the starboard side. The cargo and crew are safe.

THE Nankai Railway Co held a general meeting on Oct. 26th at Osaka. A resolution to establish a branch line between Sakai and Hamadera was passed. It was decided to raise a loan of yen 165,000. The net income for the first half year amounted to yen 255,969.

A WASHINGTON report says that Mr. Takahira, Japanese Minister there, will leave on Oct. 1st for home on six months holiday. During his absence, Mr. Heki, first secretary of the legation, will take his place as *Chargé d'Affaires*. It is said that he is in bad health.

It is reported by telegram from Niigata that on the night of Oct. 30th, a burglar armed with a sword entered the residence of a civil engineer belonging to the prefectural government office. The intruder murdered a child and inflicted injuries on the engineer's wife.

THE *Asahi* says that the Russian authorities intend to remove sick and wounded officers and men from Siberia and Manchuria to Nagasaki. With this view they are making preparations to erect three large buildings in the compound of the Russian Naval Hospital there and other buildings elsewhere.

AN American journalist has secured an interview with Admiral of the Fleet Sir E. H. Seymour, G.C.B., regarding the naval future. The Admiral stated that, provided Britain, Japan and America continued harmonious in their relations, the navies of the world would not be called into use this generation or next.

THE captain and other members of the crew of the American steamer *Centennial* (2,000 tons) were released on Nov. 2nd in Yokohama. This ship was captured on Oct. 12th by the converted cruiser *Yasuda* in Soya Straits on her way to Vladivostok with contraband. She is now undergoing examination at Yokosuka.

THE *Idzumo* and seventeen other vessels, including some converted cruisers and destroyers, left Yokohama on Oct. 26 for Shinagawa, and the *Yakumo* and twenty-nine others left for Yokosuka. There they will stay for about a week. At Yokohama the *Shikishima* and other battleships and cruisers as well as eleven destroyers are left.

A PORTION of the Second Division of the second reserve returning from the front passed the Hiranuma railway station by train at noon on Nov. 1st for Shinagawa. Another portion of the same Division passed the same point on the same evening. Various ladies representing public bodies were present at the station and welcomed them.

MILITARY TOPICS.

We gather from a critical article in the *Keizai Zasshi* that the Military Authorities have nearly concluded the construction of a large new gun factory. The site is mid-way between Oji and Itabashi and it covers an area of 100,000 tsubo (83 acres). The principal gate faces south and there are three secondary gates. An embankment with a thorn hedge surrounds the whole. The buildings number 20. They are mostly two-storied but some have only one storey and all are built of brick and roofed with zinc. Four lofty chimnies distinguish the principal factory. Rails are laid everywhere, and an electric line has been constructed to the bank of the Sumida to facilitate the transport of material, while a temporary station for the same purpose has been made on the Japan Railway Company's line opposite the Itabashi Powder Stores. Much energy has been shown in pushing on the work. Four thousand men are said to have been employed originally, but the number is now reduced to seventeen or eighteen hundred. The cost is put at 2 millions of yen, and the shops will be opened at the end of November. Apparently the idea is to transfer to this factory the duty of constructing heavy ordnance, hitherto undertaken at the Koishikawa arsenal.

The *Keizai Zasshi* condemns the whole enterprise. It wants to know when the Government obtained from the Diet an appropriation for such a purpose, and it assumes that when the arsenal is finished the nation will have to find money for its maintenance. That, however, is not the *Keizai's* cardinal objection. Its real ground of complaint is that whereas Japan's only hope of prosperity lies in becoming a manufacturing country, and whereas to become a manufacturing country her people must themselves carry on industries, the Government is unduly interfering with the latter result by itself invading the field. It has established iron smelting works at Yedamitsu, it has started a steel foundry at Kure, and now it is building this big arsenal.

It is generally possible to endorse the *Keizai Zasshi's* comments but the present case seems to be an exception. The manufacture of heavy ordnance and the building of armoured war-ships are operations which can not be abandoned wholly to private enterprise. The Government is bound to concern itself about such matters unless extraordinary aptitude and enterprise be shown by the people. Even in England, where no one can contend that the Government interferes unduly in industrial work, docks and arsenals are partly in official hands.

A staff officer, speaking through the columns of the *Fiji Shimpō*, insists upon the necessity from a military point of view and the advisability from an economical of improving the breed of horses in Japan. He instances the case of Austria as an example of successful management in this matter. Austria has carried horse-breeding to such a high standard that very large sums pour into the country yearly for the purchase of the animals for which she has become famous. This officer sees no reason why Japan should not occupy in the East a position similar to that acquired by Austria in the West. He speaks of the Chinese pony as far inferior to the Japanese, and he believes that since China must sooner or later become a military nation, she would be a splendid customer for horses if Japan were able to supply her wants. That appears to be a sound forecast,

though we doubt whether all will agree that the Chinese pony is inferior to the Japanese. Such is not by any means the experience of racing men, and of the two animals we should say that the Chinese has generally better shape. But even though that be granted, there can be no doubt that the Chinese pony is greatly inferior to the European or American horse for cavalry or artillery purposes, and if China reorganizes her army, as she must do sooner or later, she should be only too ready to get a supply of horses from Japan if they were procurable there.

It is expected that the whole of the Japanese troops will be withdrawn to Japan within six months from the date of commencing the operation. That would mean that all the men will have returned to their country by about the middle of April next. From the 28th the service of trains on the Tokaido Railway was specially altered to suit transport requirements. We are not in a position to state exactly what number of troops are involved in the operation, but so far as armies are concerned there are six, and it will not be an excessive estimate to say that they aggregate from six hundred to seven hundred thousand men of all arms. Apparently the Authorities are bent upon making a record of celerity in transporting this large force. They certainly will make a very vivid contrast if they accomplish in six months a task which occupies the Russians for eighteen. But of course the conditions are very different.

On the 27th instant Lt.-General Miyoshi and the staff of the Tumen army reached Ujina from the seat of war and received a most hearty welcome.

It appears that a very large number of troops will be brought back during November. Their landing places will be Ujina and Moji.

It appears to have been determined that whereas the main bodies of all the divisions, immediately after landing, will proceed overland to their respective districts, the divisional and brigade staffs—that is to say, all officers of the rank of Major-General and upwards—will go in the first instance to Tokyo, where guards of honour will receive them at Shimbashi, and they will thence proceed to the Palace to have audience of the Emperor. The first arrivals under this programme will be the brigade under Major-General Sakai which formed part of the Tumen Army. These troops will reach Shimbashi at 3.48 p.m. on the 1st proximo and will re-entrain for Sendai via Shinagawa at 5 p.m. Major-General Sakai meanwhile will remain in Tokyo for audience on the 2nd. This latter arrangement can not be clearly ascertained from the published statements. It may be that the Major-General will not arrive until the 2nd in Tokyo. The commander-in-chief of the Second Division which constituted the Tumen Army—or a part of it—namely, Lt.-General Miyoshi, will arrive at Shimbashi on the 3rd at 1 p.m.

It is expected that General Baron Kuroki and his staff will arrive at Shimbashi in the middle of November. The distinguished officer will doubtless have a great welcome. He has served throughout the whole campaign, commanding the First Army from the moment of its advance northwards from Chemulpo to that of its splendid record in the Battle of Mukden.

It is stated that the captain of the *Askold*, who was supposed to be with his interned ship at Shanghai, has just made his appear-

ance at Nagasaki in the *Bogatyr*. The circumstances under which he made his escape from Shanghai are not related, but it is easy to conceive that innumerable opportunities offered prior to the battle in the Sea of Japan.

A Russian officer is represented as stating that prior to the fall of Port Arthur a considerable number of ships entered Vladivostock but during the present year very few found their way thither. Coal was thus deficient, and the trains running between Vladivostock and Harbin had often to burn wood. There was a good supply of meat and food-stuffs in general, but vegetables were very short, and numerous cases of illness occurred in consequence. The news of the battle in the Sea of Japan had not intimidated the garrison. On the contrary the officer commanding the fort drew a sword presented to him by the Emperor and swore to defend the place to the death. This officer, whose name is not given, is said to have enjoyed much greater popularity and confidence than Skrydloff, whose Port Arthur record did not conduce to his reputation. The fortress could certainly have held out for 2 years. It was not strong in war-ships, but it had plenty of torpedo-craft and submarines.

It is said that there are 36 Japanese transports assembled at Dairen for the purpose of carrying home the troops, and that the process will commence immediately on a large scale.

The present forecast as to the programme of withdrawal is that General Kuroki's Army will be carried home in November and General Oku's in December, the armies of Generals Nozu, Nogi and Kawamura remaining until next year. But as there is a determination to expedite the movement as much as possible, the return of General Nozu's troops may be effected before the end of 1905. Field-Marshal Oyama and his staff are expected to get back at the end of December.

The *Asahi Shimbun* alleges that with some unexplained object the Russians have of late been employing Hunglutzs to spy out the Japanese positions and numbers. This procedure, after the restoration of peace, is naturally denounced as treacherous, but the story suffers from vagueness. Many of the bandits are said to have been captured in their attempts.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONY AT AWAYAMA.

A great concourse attended the religious rites performed in Awayama Cemetery on the 29th instant in memory of the naval officers and men who fell in the war. The western side of the spacious enclosure was set apart for the general public, the eastern for the families of the deceased, and at the northern entrance two battalions of blue-jackets were marshalled. Precisely at half-past ten in the forenoon Admiral Togo attended by Vice-Admirals Kamimura, Kataoka, Dewa and Uryu, moved up to their places on the east of the large building occupied by the officiating *Shinto* officials and by the offerings to the spirits of the dead. At the head of the front row of general worshippers sat Marquis Ito, Count Katsura and Count Okuma, and in their neighbourhood were a great throng of notables, naval, military, official and lay. Not very many foreigners were present, the Corps Diplomatique not having been invited. The ceremony commenced by Admiral Togo advancing to the front of the shrine and making an obeisance, after which the banding in and ranging of funeral meats proceeded, to the mournful music of a *Shinto* band. Then ensued the reading of funeral addresses,

one by the principal *Shinto* official and one by Admiral Togo, after which the Imperial Princes belonging to the Navy, their Highnesses Higashi Fushimi, Yamashina and Fushimi, placed sprays of *sakaki* before the shrine, in which rite they were followed by Togo and his admirals and then by the general public. Immediately before this final tribute Admiral Togo advanced to the front of the western pavilion and bowed to the various sections of its multitudinous occupants. The illustrious Admiral has the reputation of being a diffident, retiring man, but nothing could exceed the calmness and dignity with which he performed every part of his duties at this ceremonial.

Admiral Togo's address to the spirits of the dead was as follows:—

"The clouds of war have disappeared from sea and from shore, and the whole city, with peaceful placid heart like that of a child, goes out to meet the men who shared life and death with you, and who now return triumphant under the Imperial Standard, while their families wait for them at the gates of their homes.

Looking back we recall how, braving the bitter cold and enduring the fierce heat, you fought again and again with our strong foe, and while the issue of the contest was still uncertain you went before us to the grave, leaving us to envy the glory you had won by your loyal deaths. We longed to imitate you in paying the debt we owe to sovereign and country. Your valiant and vehement fighting always achieved success. In no combat did you fail to conquer. Throughout ten months the attack on Port Arthur continued and the position was determined. In the Sea of Japan a single annihilating effort decided the issue. Thenceforth the enemy's shadow disappeared from the face of the ocean. This success had its origin in the infinite virtues of the Emperor, but it could not have been achieved had not you, forgetting yourselves, sacrificed your lives in the public service. The war is over. We who return in triumph, see signs of joy everywhere. But we remember that we can not share it with you, and mingled feelings of sadness and rejoicing struggle painfully for expression. But the triumph of to-day has been purchased by your glorious death, and long your loyalty and valour will inspire our Navy, guarding the Imperial land for all time.

"We here perform this rite of worship to your spirits, and speaking something of our sad thoughts, pray you to come and receive the offerings we make."

A very curious episode occurred at the naval *in-memoriam* ceremony in Aoyama Cemetery on Sunday morning. In the large marquee erected to receive those invited to attend the rites, long rows of forms were placed for the accommodation of the great assembly. At the north of the marquee in the front row immediately beside the obsequies pavilion, seats were assigned to the most distinguished personages present, namely, Marquis Ito, the Premier, Count Katsura, and Count Okuma. Some time subsequently to the occupation of the greater part of the marquee, a foreigner entered the enclosure, and, to the profound astonishment of every onlooker, was seen to march up beyond these three statesmen and to locate himself in a seat immediately on Marquis Ito's left, thus appropriating the place of honour *par excellence*, above the heads of practically all Japan's great men. In performing this inexpressibly gross feat, he passed in front of the three statesmen within a distance of a yard, yet he never made the slightest recognition of their presence or offered the shadow of an apology for his inconceivable act of *gaucherie*. The identity of the man was recognised, but we refrain from giving any indication, further than to say with thankfulness that he was neither British nor American, though he once, we believe, claimed the latter nationality. We allude to the matter because it is desirable to assure the Japanese, though we trust they know well already, that these Yahoo manners are not less shocking to foreigners than to the people of Japan.

TOKYO AS A SEAT OF EMBASSIES.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is eminently qualified to discuss the interesting question which has now entered the field of practical politics, the question of replacing the Legations in Tokyo by Embassies. An inevitable feature of such a change would be a large addition to Japan's outlays under the heading of diplomatic establishments abroad, for if England has an embassy in Tokyo, other Powers will surely follow suit, and Japan, on her side, must nominate ambassadors of her own to all these States. Concerning this our contemporary gives the following figures:—

NUMBER OF JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVES, CONSULS, &c., ABROAD.	
Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary.....	15
Secretaries of Legation, &c.	90
Consuls General.....	7
Acting Consul General.....	1
Consuls and Vice-Consuls.....	29
Honorary Consuls.....	35
Commercial Agents.....	1

EXPENSES OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

	Yen.
Expenses of Head Office.....	164,755
Expenses of Legations, Consulates, &c.	2,173,708
Total.....	2,338,463

Turning now to the comparative outlays of various countries on account of their diplomatic establishments, the following are the figures:—

	Yen.
Great Britain.....	1,155,558
United States.....	8,776,253
Germany.....	7,083,004
Russia.....	6,597,488
France.....	6,534,514
Italy.....	6,345,044
Austria-Hungary.....	4,569,744
Japan.....	2,338,463

This goes to indicate that Japan spends less on her diplomatic establishments abroad than any other Power, but if the various outlays be set down as fractions of every 1,000 units of State expenditure, the results are:—

	In every thousand units of state outlays.		
England.....	9.1	do	do
American U. S.	6.0	do	do
Germany.....	7.4	do	do
Russia.....	3.2	do	do
France.....	4.7	do	do
Italy.....	9.7	do	do
Austria-Hungary.....	33.0	do	do
Japan.....	13.1	do	do

The impression suggested by this table is not very re-assuring but the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* justly observes that in the case of a country making such rapid progress as Japan is doing, the development of her foreign relations necessarily outruns the growth of her State revenue or expenditure, as a matter of comparison. The fact is not at all alarming, and ought to be regarded as a normal incident of national progress.

At the beginning of the article from which the above extracts are taken, our contemporary declares it to be questionable whether a country so unskilled diplomatically as Japan can hope to derive any advantage from transforming her legations into embassies. The *Nichi Nichi* is a very high authority yet it is hard to comprehend the grounds for its statement that Japan's diplomacy is bad. We ourselves would have been disposed to pronounce precisely the opposite judgment, and we should base it on accomplished facts. What evidence is there of failure on the part of Japanese diplomacy? Has it not, on the contrary, been eminently successful, so successful that some foreigners are inclined to regard Japan as extraordinarily lucky, others give her credit for great adroitness, and one has gone so far as to opine that she is under the special protection of Providence? We do not re-

cognise so much as one conspicuous blunder made by her diplomats, and if any one can conscientiously allege that she ought to have scored greater successes than she has actually scored, he must have an extraordinarily high view of possibilities. Of course the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* will re-tort that the issue of the Portsmouth conference was a signal failure? We entirely disagree, and we shall continue to disagree until some one clearly explains what better results could have been obtained. General condemnation can not carry conviction to reasoning men. We must have an explicit indictment, and that is precisely what the critics refrain from giving. Not one of them—we mean not one of the responsible publicists, from which category we expressly exclude Mr. Kono Hironaka and his following—not one of them has had the courage to say that the war should have been continued rather than abandon the indemnity, and since there was no other alternative, we are landed in an *impasse*. It is our frank belief that party politics never displayed the pernicious character of its bias than it has done with regard to this peace treaty.

RUSSIA.

Telegrams pour in from Russia indicating a most alarming state of affairs. The country is represented as virtually in a state of insurrection. But experience has abundantly shown that a large margin of error and exaggeration must be allowed in the case of telegrams, and this is probably truer than ever in the present case, for the ordinary machinery of communication seems to be entirely dislocated and news-collectors must consequently rely largely on their own imagination or on emotional inferences. But it is at any rate tolerably certain that a state of the gravest unrest exists, and one is naturally impelled to ask how Japan would have fared had she failed to come to terms with her antagonist before these disturbances broke out. History repeats itself. Just as the Samnite war induced the Roman patriots to give real validity to the Licinian laws and thus to remove the discontent of the plebeians, so the war with Japan appears to have induced the Tsar to quiet the turbulent elements among his subjects by making promise of a constitution. But it is little better than a sham constitution, and the tumult of disaffection has arisen more violently than ever. Some may suppose that had not peace been successfully negotiated at Portsmouth the Tsar would have given genuine value to his constitutional concessions. But that does not seem to have been His Majesty's programme. His programme was to force the Japanese into a position manifestly hurtful to Russia's honour, and thereby to re-unite all classes of the nation for a renewal of the Manchurian struggle. He had two remedies in view: the constitutional remedy was to paralyse the peace party prior to the discussion of peace; the "national-honour" remedy was to paralyse them if peace could be proved un-purchaseable by reasonable concessions. Possibly we may be wronging the Tsar. He may be a genuinely honest reformer, and the very fractional nature of his concessions to the people may be due to a firm conviction of the necessity of caution. As things now stand, however, Japan may heartily congratulate herself that she concluded peace while her *vis-a-vis* was still in a chaotic condition. Had these disturbances in Russia broken out while the conference at Portsmouth was still wrangling, there would have been no end.

ENTERTAINING THE SAILORS.

It is stated that 50,000 people assembled at the Business Men's Welcome to Admiral Togo on the 25th October in Hibiya Park. Mr. Otori Keisuke acted as president, and the festivities were of a most hearty character.

The citizens of the Kojimachi District are planning a special celebration. One of their proposals is to change the name of the hill on which the Admiral's residence stands from "Hogen-zaka" to "Togo-zaka."

Until the 29th October the public will be admitted to inspect the captured ships now lying off Yokohama.

On the 29th at 9 a.m. Admiral Togo will attend a service at the Aoyama Cemetery in *memoriam* of the naval officers and men killed in the war.

Considerable sums are being subscribed for the entertainment of the sailors. Baron Iwasaki gives two garden parties in their honour, and consequently does not subscribe money, but the Mitsui firm gives 5,000 *yen*, and the *Jiji's* list is said to be swelling rapidly.

The Emperor invited all the officers of the United Fleet to the banquet in the Shiba Detached Palace on the 27th October. But of course only one half could absent themselves from their ships. The second half were invited to the same place by the Crown Prince on the 28th. Several of the Princes of the Blood and high dignitaries of State were present on the 27th, and the total number of guests was 1,200. The Emperor gave special audience to all officers of the rank of Rear Admiral and upwards. His Majesty adopted the same course with all officers, of whatever rank, who had received a *kanjo*, and in the case of an officer thus distinguished who had died of wounds or in battle, another officer was allowed to represent him. Where a *kanjo* had been conferred on a ship, the officer commanding the ship was received. To all officers thus honoured, the Emperor gave with his own hand a porcelain cup specially made for the occasion. It had the Imperial Chrysanthemum in gold inside, and, outside, the legend *Meiji sanju shichi-hachi nen no gaisen kigen* (Memorial of the triumph of the 37th and 38th years of *Meiji*). All the other officers received a similar cup, but not from His Majesty's hand. A corresponding ceremonial was observed at the Prince Imperial's banquet.

Some five thousand officers and blue-jackets of the Navy, and a few Englishmen, repaired to the Komagome villa of Baron H. Iwasaki on the forenoon of the 29th October, and enjoyed lavish hospitality among most beautiful surroundings. The day was quite ideal, calm, bright and pleasantly warm, and the park, which, after that of the Imperial Palace at Fukiage, stands unrivalled in Tokyo for scenic loveliness and spacious variety of landscape and water-scape, presented a spectacle such as Japan alone can show and such as only the sparkling atmosphere of Japan can enhance. On the villa side of the lake the scenery was not invaded by any evidences of feasting, and it was observable that many of the blue-jackets found palpable difficulty in tearing themselves away from this really exquisite scene to go in search of creature comforts or amusements less refined than view-gazing. Beyond the forest on the southern bank of the lake numerous pavilions had been erected specially for the occasion, and in each of these some special kind of food was served to all comers, *geisha* acting

as waitresses and also as cup-bearers. In one pavilion the hostesses, Baroness H. Iwasaki and Baroness Y. Iwasaki, presided, and were assisted by Mrs. Kato Takaaki, Mrs. Kondo Rempo and some other ladies, all serving tea to such of the visitors as desired that beverage. At numerous places luncheon-boxes were handed out, and such of the visitors as had a taste for genuine picnicking, carried these boxes to chosen spots among the glades and groves, and there discussed their contents. There was a total absence of every kind of formality, and the blue-jackets abandoned themselves to their opportunities with most unequivocal enjoyment. Ten thousand bottles of beer—all *Kirin* brew—, dozens of tubs of *sake* and three hundred and fifty *geisha* Ganymedes were among the adjuncts of the revelry, and as a natural consequence several of the men fell into musical ecstasies or *bansai* manias, but none can be said to have passed the bounds of jubilant hilarity. "English gentleman, *bansai!*" was a cry that frequently greeted the British guests. Admiral Togo was not present. Duty detained him elsewhere, but it was understood that he had promised to attend on the 2nd proximo when the entertainment will be duplicated for the sake of those prevented from coming on the 29th instant. So far as history shows this exercise of hospitality is quite novel in Japan; novel in any country, indeed, for officers and men might be seen sitting side by side served by the same dainty little waitresses to *soba*, *tempura*, *sake*, beer and other edibles and potables. Dancing and ball-balancing formed the only pastimes specially provided; it was just a day's outing in a lovely park with abundance to eat and to drink and with every inducement to be happy. Of course there are very few private parks in Tokyo where five thousand guests could be conveniently accommodated, but the Komagome Park covers a space of a hundred and fifty acres, so that even this great throng had ample room to roam about in comparative solitude. It was undoubtedly a most highly patriotic act on the part of the Barons Iwasaki to provide such an entertainment, and concerning the pleasure afforded to the men, there is no question that to be thus welcomed at a private residence and treated exactly on the same footing as their officers made the blue-jackets supremely happy. These are the men by whose devotion, valour and highly trained skill Japan's great naval victories were won, and nothing is more important than to prove practically what a high value their country attaches to their services. The Barons Iwasaki, whose great wealth never betrays them into the smallest solecism of vulgar ostentation or into any abstinence from earnest industry, had a fine inspiration when they conceived this welcome to the sailors. Many congratulations are due also to those who planned the general features of the fete and arranged its details with such thoroughness and forethought. It is stated that only three days were available to put everything in readiness, yet such good use was made of the time that though the blue-jackets, bidden for 11 a.m., began to pour into the park two hours before that time, they found the preparations faultlessly complete. It need scarcely be said that many cheers were given for "the Iwasaki" and the "Mitsu Bishi."

On the afternoon of the 30th of October the Nobles Club gave a welcome entertainment to Admiral Togo and his officers, and on the forenoon of the same day a welcome was organized in the Hibiya Park by the

inhabitants of the Kojimachi Ward of Tokyo, where Admiral Togo has his residence. The invitations were limited to residents of that district, and consequently the party was not large, but many ladies attended, and the greatest cordiality marked the event. A feature of the celebration was the presence of some thousands of school children of Kojimachi-ku. The people of the district presented to the Admiral a handsome pair of silver vases.

At the entertainment in the Nobles Club, which took the form of a garden party, their Imperial Highnesses Prince Yamashina, Higashi-Fushimi and Fushimi were present. A luncheon was given at 2 o'clock, when Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, delivered an address of congratulation.

Marquis Kuroda and Marquis Nabeshima gave entertainments on the 30th ultimo to the officers and men connected with their own provinces. Count Okuma also welcomed the warrant officers and men of Hizen extraction at his villa on the 31st ultimo.

On the 31st ultimo the City of Tokyo entertained one half of the warrant officers and men of the United Fleet and will entertain the other half to-day (1st). The men paraded at the Naval Club and marched to Hibiya Park with mounted constables leading the column.

The three educational bodies of the capital, the *Teikoku Kyoiku-kai*, the *Tokyo-fu no Kyoiku-kai*, and the *Tokyo-shi no Kyoiku-kai* entertained Admiral Togo and his officers on the 31st October, while the City was entertaining the blue-jackets in Hibiya Park. The number of naval guests on the latter occasion was some 8,000.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa gave a banquet on the 31st at which the whole of the staff of the British Legation seem to have been present.

Admiral Togo gave entertainments at the Maple Club on the 30th and 31st of October, the object being to express a sense of the fine service of the officers and men of the Navy; and of the excellent arrangements made by the officials of the Naval Department.

The Directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will give a banquet in the Imperial Hotel on the 4th instant to Admiral Togo and the principal officers of the Fleet.

Osaka gave a brilliant entertainment in honour of the British squadron on the 27th October. The Mayor made a long address. He spoke of the great honour Japan felt in having become the ally of the most powerful empire in the world, and he expressed the sincere hope that this union would achieve its purpose of assuring peace to the East. He further stated that Japan's debt to England was very large, not merely because the Navy, whose victories they had now the pleasure to celebrate, was formed on British models, but also because England was Japan's example in matters of manufacture, a reflection which applied specially to Osaka, the centre of Japanese industry. It was an inexpressible joy that here in Osaka on the occasion of Nelson's centenary the representatives of the Navy which had inherited Nelson's fame should be welcomed by the nation whose glory it was to possess a Navy instructed by the heirs of Nelson's greatness, a Navy which had not shown itself wanting in loyalty or courage.

The Mayor's speech included other matters of secondary interest, and is said to have been somewhat unduly long, but the official—Mr. Shibahara—who rendered it into English, gave only a cleverly abbreviated

synopsis. Admiral Noel, in replying, alluded to the splendid hospitality of which he, his officers and his men had been everywhere the recipients in Japan and said that this reception at Osaka, the great manufacturing city of Japan, gave him special pleasure. He had had the honour of seeing the great Naval Review in Tokyo Bay and of witnessing with his own eyes the might of a Navy which had won such imperishable renown and of which he had heard so much. Close acquaintance with that Navy had been a valuable source of instruction to him.

The entertainment is described as having been very brilliant. It terminated at 3.20 p.m.

The business men of Osaka, to the number of 52, gave a party in the Osaka Hotel on the evening of the 30th ultimo to Admiral Noel and his officers. The British guests numbered 75, and altogether 150 sat down to dinner.

THE CROPS.

On the 26th instant a general meeting of the Agricultural Societies (*Nori-kai*) throughout the country was held in the Agricultural Hall at Tamaike, Tokyo. Mr. Sakawa, Chief of the Agricultural Bureau in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, made a dispiriting report. He said that the crop yield would be emphatically bad this year, alike in the matter of silk, of tea and of rice. Two official estimates of the rice yield had already been issued. The first predicted a shortage of 9 per cent., compared with an average year, the second put the figure at 10 per cent. Of late there had been suggestions that the Government doctored these figures, but he assured the meeting that nothing of the kind had taken place. The fact was although, in certain districts, the rice had presented the appearance of being tolerably full-cared, it had subsequently been found that this semblance was misleading and that, instead of rice, the ears were filled with a kind of milky substance. It was an extraordinary phenomenon, well calculated to deceive. A third investigation was now in progress and its results would be duly announced, but it was to be feared that the figure would prove much more unfavourable than had been supposed.

Baron Kiyoura, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, confirmed this pessimistic view, and said that the prefectures of Miyagi, Fukushima and Iwate were even threatened with famine, while in Tochigi and Gumma also there would be a marked shortage.

It is the custom with the Department of Agriculture and Commerce to make two investigations annually as to the state of the rice crop, but this year, owing to the very unusual climatic conditions, three examinations have been made. The result of the third has just been published. It puts the crop at 38,234,265 *koku*, which is 2,940,000 *koku* less than the figure stated after the second examination. This means that the yield is 25.7 per cent. less than that of last year and 13.9 per cent. less than the yield of an average year. Tokyo journals express some doubt as to the correctness of the estimate, and say that it will be fortunate should the crop prove to be no worse than the *Noshomusho's* figure.

The exact report compiled by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce is as follows:—"Reports have already been issued on two occasions showing the forecast

for this year, but it would seem that the cold at the time of flowering prevented the filling of the ears, and although the weather subsequently became normal, the middle and late crops did not bear any grain in some districts. Another examination of the conditions on the 24th of October showed a decrease of 25.7 per cent. as compared with last year, and of 13.9 per cent. as compared with an average year. The following table shows the actual figures:—

Year.	Koku.
1895	39,960,798
1896	36,240,351
1897	33,039,293
1898	47,387,666
1899	39,698,258
1900	41,466,422
1901	46,914,434
1902	36,932,266
1903	46,473,298
1904	51,430,221
1905	41,174,388
{ Second Estimate	38,234,265
{ Third Estimate	44,388,016
Average year	44,388,016

The average year is obtained by taking the 7 seasons from 1898 to 1904, inclusive, and omitting the best year and the worst. It appears from the table that the shortage compared with an average year is 6 million *koku*, which at 14 *yen*, represents 84 million, of *yen*. Commenting on these facts the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states that the Prefects of the districts showing worst results are in Tokyo for the purpose of devising remedial measures. The steps recommended for immediate adoption are:—(1) That the agricultural guilds should be moved to make preparations for sowing barley as quickly as possible. (Barley is sowed in November and reaped in May. Ed *I.M.*) (2) To remove the rice without delay and fertilize the ground. (3) To avert the abuse of idleness by abolishing the system of pecuniary relief, and by requiring the local offices to start public works with the object of providing employment. (4) To remit the land tax and the land rate. (5) To arrange for the transport of rice and provisions at half rates to the districts where the crop has failed. (6) To form coöperative associations in the afflicted regions for the purchase of food stuffs and goods.

Collating the Customs returns, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* finds that during the past 10 years Japan has exported 13 million piculs of rice valued at 64 million *yen*, and has imported 59 million piculs valued at 236 millions. Evidently, as our contemporary observes, unless the growth of rice in Japan undergoes marked improvement or unless the surplus population finds some now invisible outlet, the import of the cereal must grow steadily. The question then arises whether this essential foodstuff should be subjected to an import tax. At present a war duty of 15 per cent, *ad valorem* is imposed. This tax is supposed to produce a revenue of 1½ million *yen* in the current year and of 3,800,000 *yen* next year. It is essentially bad policy, says the *Nichi Nichi*, to make the poor pay high for their food in order to bring such a petty sum into the treasury. There is the argument that this tax serves a protective purpose and encourages improvements. To that our contemporary replies by adducing figures. Thus:—

	Men.
People who farm their own holdings.....	1,470,000
People who partly farm and partly let their land	2,000,000
People who farm as tenants	950,000

It appears to be our contemporary's view that the only people who benefit by the import tax are those that farm their own land but we fail to follow that argument. It may be valid, indeed, so far as concerns the

much talked of *kochi seiri*, which involves exchanges of holdings and diversion of roads. But in whatever capacity a man grows rice, he must find his account in high prices. The strongest objection to the tax is indicated in the figures of the following table (given by the same journal):—

RICE-CROP THIS YEAR TAKING TO AS THE AVERAGE FIGURE.

Miyagi Prefecture	1.4
Iwate Prefecture	4.0
Awomori Prefecture.....	4.0
Yamagata Prefecture.....	4.0
Akita Prefecture	4.0
Gumma Prefecture	4.0
Ibaraki Prefecture	5.0
Nagano Prefecture	5.0
Niigata Prefecture	5.0
Tokaido districts	8.0
Kyushu.....	9.0

If these figures be correct—and it is to be observed that they are more pessimistic than the estimate compiled by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce—it is plain that the poorer class who eat imported rice will be the chief sufferers by the tax. An impost having such an incidence is not commendable.

A GRUESOME TALE

Dr. F. J. Dillon, the well known correspondent, has published in *Harper's Weekly* a story which has caused much sensation, and has induced the Russian Government, so it is alleged, to order a strict investigation. The sensational passages are these:—

"But hunger and thirst are the two awe-inspiring demons of war whose victims are more to be pitied even than Uglolino in his hunger tower. I have heard of soldiers who, to quench their maddening thirst as they lay wounded on the millet-fields of Manchuria, drank human blood. I could if needs were, name some who came back from the war to their native village invalided, and whose experience had been even still more horrible. They themselves, told the story to some comrades in one of the central states of Russia, they told it simply, picturesquely, forcibly. "We lay helpless in the fields like children, covered by the milletgrass. My leg was as stiff as a board. We were fiercely hungry like wolves, human wolves. We would have eaten refuse had there been any at hand. But there was nothing. Every now and then we cast hungry looks at our dead comrades, and then we gazed at each other. We spoke with our eyes, we agreed with our eyes to commit a heinous crime. All the talk was done by evil glances. I can't say how, but we understood each other perfectly. And then—then we did it."

This is a very remarkable tale. It may be true. Nothing is impossible under the sun. But think what it signifies. In the first place, where did the men procure blood to drink? Did they sever their own arteries to obtain it or did they gather it from the wounds of their comrades? Again, how did the man whose leg was "as stiff as a board," and who, consequently, must have been unable to move—how did he approach the dead to take their flesh? Then again, if these wounded Russians were capable of doing such things, why did they not crawl away in search of succour? And yet once more, on what occasion prior to the battle of Liaoyang—for the unrequited millet fixes the date with some accuracy—did Russian wounded lie in the open untended for a length of time sufficient to develop the cannibalistic propensity? All experience goes to show that days and days of starvation are needed to overcome a man's natural repugnance to human flesh. We know of no occasion when the Russian wounded lay for days and days without succour. It is a shocking story, but happily there is a large margin for unbelief.

King Edward may offer a Cup for a Trans-Atlantic Race in 1906, and the Kaiser may offer a similar cup to be competed for in 1907.

CHINA.

It is stated that when the Changtu-Changchun section of the Manchurian Railway comes into Japanese hands, it will be so much injured as to require virtual relaying. The appurtenances have all been carried away and the road-bed greatly broken up. How much of this damage was done subsequently to the conclusion of the peace it is difficult to ascertain, though previous accounts suggested that the Russians were busying themselves to render the property as valueless as possible to its new owners. At all events it may be taken for granted that during the 18 months which will presumably intervene before the transfer of the road to Japanese hands, no attempt whatever will be made in the nature of upkeep nor will the troops be restrained from doing any mischief that seems good to them. Eighteen months of such a life can not be expected to leave a railway in a very presentable condition.

Peking reports that there has been a heavy earthquake in Mongolia. The district, from Kiatku to Kooloon suffered notably but no particulars are given of the damage done.

It has been finally decided that Howchow in Kiangsu shall be opened to foreign trade. Germany was credited with designs against this place.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has telegrams with reference to the great review which took place from the 22nd to the 26th of October in the Honan region of Pechili. Fifty thousand troops are said to have taken part. They were divided into northern and southern armies under the command of Viceroy Yuan and General Tich Liang. Some 30 foreign military attachés were present, as were also 300 representatives of the various provinces. The manoeuvring is described as having been excellent, and the bearing and discipline of the troops are said to have excited the admiration of all observers. These excellent results were freely attributed to the fact that Japanese experts have been engaged organizing and training this army of the metropolitan province.

A telegram to the *Fiji Shimpō* speaks of the fact that the German Minister in Peking has postponed his departure. Sufficient reason for the change may be found in the prospect of more or less important diplomatic questions connected with the Manchurian problem, but it is further stated that Germany contemplates acting as intermediary to procure the withdrawal of the foreign garrisons from the metropolitan province. She is prepared to withdraw her own force at once, and it has apparently occurred to her that her good offices may be useful to China in this matter. The telegram significantly adds that it is not known what reward Germany will claim for this service.

There appears to be a growing uneasiness lest the Chinese Government should make trouble about endorsing the arrangements embodied in the Treaty of Peace. The treaty provides that China's consent must be obtained to the transfer of the lease of the Liaotung Peninsula and to the acquisition of the Manchuria Railway by Japan. But the *Chuo* alleges that the terms of partnership between Russia and China with regard to this railway were of a very complicated character, and that it will be a matter of great difficulty to remodel the compact. In that event it may be found impossible to link up the

Manchurian and Korean system of lines. Conjecture evidently bulks largely in this forecast. The *Fiji Shimpō* also takes up the matter. It has learned that the Government contemplates sending a special envoy to Peking to negotiate the affair, and it sees in the fact an admission that the terms of the Portsmouth Treaty are defective. If the duties of the envoy be mainly concerned with the larger question of the future administration of Manchuria and its opening to trade, the appointment may be viewed without uneasiness, but if he is going merely to obtain China's endorsement of a treaty dictated by Japan to Russia at the point of the sword, our contemporary thinks that Mr. Uchida might well have been entrusted with the task, and that the despatch of a special envoy would be a tactical mistake calculated to inspire in the breasts of Chinese statesmen an undue conception of the rights reserved to them. It appears to us that the *Fiji* also is writing "off the book," and that its censure has a large element of the prospective. That China's consent had to be made a condition of the Portsmouth Treaty is quite palpable. It would have been indeed a strange thing if, in the immediate sequel of a war fought to assert China's integrity and sovereignty *inter alia*, Japan had put her name to a compact constructively ignoring both the one and the other. Russia's rights in Manchuria were derived from China and in transferring those rights to a third party, their source had necessarily to be consulted. As to the special envoy, it will be time enough to discuss his uses when the fact of his appointment rests on something more solid than mere hearsay. This appears to us to be essentially a case of criticism vitiated by defective knowledge. The *Fiji Shimpō* remains so irrevocably convinced of a huge failure on the part of the Japanese Government at Portsmouth that it now approaches all official questions in a carping spirit. But the *Fiji Shimpō* must by this time know well what will be the verdict of history about the Portsmouth negotiations, and must know well that it will not be a verdict warranting the agitation started by the press and taken up by Mr. Kono Hironaka and his coterie.

An ugly trouble has recurred in the Anking district of Anhui province. Two American officers, Rear-Admiral Train and his son Lieut.-Commander Train, who commands a gun-boat, landed near Hwayang-ching on a sporting expedition. By an unfortunate mistake some pellets of shot lodged in the face of a woman, and her brother, refusing to treat the matter as an accident, attacked the party of sportsmen, who seem to have numbered four. Admiral Train was able to return to the gun-boat, but his three companions had to remain on shore pending further developments. A physician having been summoned, pronounced the wound trifling, but the friends of the woman still maintained a threatening attitude and finally a party of marines were landed. The result was a collision in which two Chinese were shot. It is stated that the matter is likely to be amicably settled. The day will come, we presume, when the territories of China will cease to be regarded as a happy hunting ground free to all wandering sportsmen. The quickest route to that result would be for the Chinese Government to take some practical measure of prohibition, but in truth it must be confessed that China is always the last to help herself.

A telegram from Peking to the *Hochi Shimbun* says that the United States Representa-

tive is discussing with the Wai-wu-pu the question of speedily opening Manchuria to foreign trade and travel, and the nature of the arrangements required for that purpose. The American Minister is busying himself specially in this matter because the United States acted such an important part in bringing about the conclusion of the peace treaty under which the opening of Manchuria becomes possible. But the nature of America's interest in the trade of Manchuria seems to furnish a sufficient explanation of this activity without going farther afield to look for motives. China's reply, it is alleged, is that she is determined to effect the opening of the three provinces as speedily as possible and that the steps are now under consideration.

According to news published by the Foreign Office Messrs. Diederichsen, Jebesen and Company of Kiaochow began from September 5th to run a steamer—the *Chfoo* of 135 tons—from Tsingtao to Haichow calling at Tsingkau. On the voyage from Tsingtao the steamer will probably carry some raw cotton, piece goods, matches, flour and so forth, but the staple products of Haichow, namely, beans, bean-cake, peanuts, barley and salt, will continue to be shipped by junk. On the return trip from Haichow the *Chfoo* will have to depend on a few Chinese passengers, no cargo being likely to offer. The service will therefore prove a losing venture but Messrs. Diederichsen, Jebesen & Company are not likely to abandon it as they will receive a government subsidy. The charges are, passenger fare (no distinction of class) \$3; 1 bag of wheat or bale of miscellaneous goods, 10 cents; a case of matches, a bag of barley or rice, or a picul of cotton, 20 cents.

It is currently reported that Marquis Ito was asked by the Government to proceed to China as special envoy, but he declined.

Various regulations are published with regard to the education of Chinese students in Japan. The gist of these regulations is to extend the control of the Chinese and the Japanese Authorities; the former through the Chinese Representative in Tokyo; the latter through the Minister of Education. We gather from the character of these regulations that a much stricter regimen is considered necessary. The Chinese Minister has to be furnished with lists of intending students, and the Japanese Minister of Education is virtually empowered to make selections from among candidates for admission to public or private schools, such selections being subsequently submitted for final approval by the Chinese Government. It results that intending students have to submit applications in due form to the Minister of Education. Another provision is that a Chinese student, after having been expelled from a school for bad conduct, ceases permanently to be eligible for admission to any other school.

MR BATCHELOR'S AINU APPEAL.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of the following on behalf of the appeal made by the Rev. J. Batchelor for the relief of certain Ainu of Yezo:—

Miss S. Ballard	5
Three Little Britons	4
Rev. H. S. Jeffreys	5
Mrs. C. Young	10
Mrs. E. B. S. Edwards	5
Mrs. L. Pollard	5
Rev. C. H. B. Wood	5
J. E. B.	10

THE WAR-VESSELS BUILDING IN JAPAN.

The *Nippon* gives the following list of the war-vessels building or about to be laid down in Japan:—

At Kure, the battle-ship *Aki* (18,000 tons), about to be laid down.

At Yokosuka, the battle-ship *Setsuna* (18,000 tons), about to be laid down.

At Kure, the armoured cruiser *Tsukuba* (14,000 tons), laid down in February, 1905, and expected to be launched in February, 1906.

At Kure, the armoured cruiser *Ikoma* (14,000 tons), laid down in December, 1904, and expected to be launched in December, 1905.

At Yokosuka, the armoured cruiser *Kurama* (14,000 tons), laid down, but dates are not given.

At Kure, the armoured cruiser *Izuki* (14,000 tons), about to be laid down.

Referring to this subject the *Fiji Shimpō* says that the Japanese Admiralty has already elaborated a scheme of naval expansion which awaits the approval of the Diet. Japan's best ships are beginning to be out of date. Everything goes to indicate the building of larger ships with much heavier armaments and higher speed. In view of this change of plan the *Kashima* and the *Katori*, now building in England, would fall into the second place. The battle-ship of the immediate future will probably be a leviathan displacing 22,000 tons, with an armament of fourteen 12-inch guns and a speed of 20 knots; while the armoured cruiser will have a displacement of 15,000 tons and a speed of 25 knots. The ships now under construction in Japan are an approximation to the new lines. England is now building the *Lord Nelson*, a battle-ship with a displacement of 18,000 tons and an armament of four 12-inch and ten 10-inch guns, but English naval architects contemplate something much more formidable. Russia's new navy will certainly be on the modern models and Japan must live up to the time. These are the *Fiji's* views.

The *Chuo Shimbun* says that the new submarines, five in number, which performed evolutions before the Emperor at the Naval Review, have proved a great success and the Authorities are about to increase the squadron. The submarine is especially suitable in the navy of this country, for its management demands precisely the qualities in which the Japanese officer and sailor excel, courage which never shrinks from self-sacrifice and absolute coolness in action.

A second-class cruiser now under construction at Sasebo has been named the *Tone*, and a despatch boat building at Kobe has been called the *Yodo*.

The destroyer *Asakaze* was launched at the Kawasaki Yard in Kobe on the 28th instant. Captain Ommaney of H.B.S. *Andromeda* cut the rope freeing the vessel. It is reported that the affair was very brilliant, about a thousand ladies and gentlemen being present. The *Asakaze* is one of 5 destroyers ordered by the Admiralty from this same firm. The other four, which are understood to be now in course of construction, are the *Harukaze*, the *Shigure*, the *Hatsuharu* and the *Usuki*.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has a paragraph saying that two or three days ago the gunboat *Posadnik* (400 tons) was floated at Port Arthur. The *Posadnik* was built in 1893. She is a very fast vessel, her maximum speed being 22 knots.

The sections of the United Fleet now lying at Yokohama, Yokosuka and Shinagawa will remain there until the 10th of November, after which they will go round the coast and then break up into peace formation.

The *Iwami* (late *Orel*) is in dock at Kure. It has been found necessary to replace her upper deck altogether and also the greater part of her middle deck. Six or seven months must elapse, therefore, before she is fully ready to take her place in the Navy.

The *Fiji Shimpō* says that out of the 25 torpedo-destroyers to be added to the Navy this year, 9 have been constructed and 16 remain to be constructed.

Salvage operations are said to be vigorously progressing on the *Mikasa*. The authorities are determined to raise her with the least possible delay, and good progress is reported to have been made. The *Chuo Shimbun* indicates the end of November as the probable date of her resurrection, but the public, remembering that the end of October was spoken of originally, will probably be a little sceptical about this new forecast. It may be noted that the theory now entertained in naval circles as to the loss of the battle-ship is that decomposition had set in among the explosives in the magazine—that is to say among the cordite—and spontaneous combustion resulted. If that was the case, it will probably be very difficult to verify the fact.

The two gunboats recently floated at Port Arthur have been re-named, the *Gaidamak* becoming the *Shikinami*, and the *Posadnik* the *Makiguno*. According to the *Fiji Shimpō* the only vessels now remaining sunk in the harbour are:—

	Tons.
The <i>Rasboinik</i>	1,493
The <i>Digil</i>	1,334
The <i>Zubiaka</i>	1,235
The <i>Bobre</i>	950
The <i>Amur</i>	2,590

Japanese papers publish the following table showing the relative strength of the navies of the world, according to latest investigations, nothing smaller than a cruiser of 1,500 tons being included:—

	Ships.	Tonnage.	Average speed.
England	161	1,449,325	19.74 knots.
France	85	559,799	18.66 "
Germany	58	378,105	18.25 "
America	45	312,637	18.93 "
Japan	40	295,977	18.56 "
Italy	31	224,994	18.50 "
Russia	22	196,330	18.37 "

CAPTURED SHIPS.

The *Official Gazette* of the 1st instant contains an Imperial rescript ordering the release of all steamers with their cargoes captured by Japanese warships subsequently to September 5th, the day when the treaty of peace was signed. Six vessels fall under this category, namely:—

	Tons.
The <i>Barracouta</i> (American)	2,150
The <i>Kowloon</i> (German)	2,326
The <i>Arnfrid</i> (Norwegian)	?
The <i>M. Struve</i> (German)	1,518
The <i>Hans Wagner</i> (German)	1,596
The <i>Centennial</i> (American)	2,075

This measure of clemency will be highly appreciated. It is in compliance with the most enlightened rendering of international law, namely, the principal that an armistice may be regarded as commencing between two belligerents from the day when a treaty of peace is signed. Strictly speaking an armistice need not be counted to have come into operation until the commanders in the field have met and actually arranged all necessary preliminaries. But the Emperor of Japan takes the most liberal view of the matter, as His Majesty has done of all matters connected with the war. The advisers of the Throne during the past two years have shown much wisdom.

THE APPOINTMENT OF AMBASSADORS.

We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that the Government of the United States has approached Japan on the subject of raising the Legation in Tokyo to an Embassy. Thus England and America take the lead in giving practical recognition to Japan's new status as a great Power. The *Nichi Nichi* is frankly pleased by the change. It justly observes that the duties devolving upon the Ambassadors will not differ from those hitherto devolving on the Ministers, but there will be all the difference in the world in the matter of rank. Our contemporary expects that the example of London and Washington will be followed by Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg.

In the *Fiji* we read that Mr. Takahira is likely to be appointed Ambassador in Washington.

It would certainly be an act alike of justice and of grace that the diplomatists who have been largely instrumental in bringing about the Anglo-Japanese Alliance should be the first to receive the step of rank which this change of title implies. Sir Claude MacDonald in Tokyo and Viscount Hayashi in London had much to do with both the original Alliance and the new one, and their respective Governments would show only proper appreciation of their services by nominating them to preside over the first embassies. This is quite apart from the fact that it would be scarcely possible to find men better suited for the posts.

An extra of the *Official Gazette* published last evening announced that Marquis Ito was summoned on Friday to the Palace and received the Emperor's command to proceed to Korea as a special envoy bearing a Message to the Korean Court.

THE OGASAWARA "SHOGI."

Apparently there was truth in the statement made by some Japanese journals that Mr. W. J. Bryan had asked for and obtained the war-stool upon which Admiral Togo sat when performing the *Shinto* rite in Ueno Park on the 24th instant. To explain our own note on the subject we may say that although some papers published the *shogi* story, others alleged that the incident had nothing to do with the war-stool and that a common chair, usually standing in the salon of the Seiyō-ken restaurant, was the *corpus vile*. The former version appeared to us altogether incredible and being further assured that the latter was correct, we were glad to be able to adopt it. But the *Fiji Shimpō* now affirms confidently that the war-stool—an heirloom of the Ogasawara family dating from the year 1607—was actually handed over to Mr. Bryan at his earnest request, and that, learning subsequently what a special character it bore, he sent it back to the Mayor of Tokyo, with a letter explaining that he had not entertained the smallest idea of the stool's exceptional value to the Ogasawara family, and that under the circumstances he could not think of retaining possession of it. Thus the whole incident resolves itself into an affair of faulty interpretation. Had Mr. Bryan been informed of the facts in the first instance, he would surely have done what he did in the end, namely, abandon all idea of obtaining the stool. But in his eyes the *shogi* seemed a simple article of furniture without any associations other than those it had acquired as Admiral Togo's seat.

KOREA.

It is now stated that the reports as to gradual restoration of public peace and good order in the turbulent districts of Korea were purposely circulated to deceive the Japanese. We do not say "to deceive the Korean Authorities," for the suggestion is that these were privy to the commotion and were deliberately utilizing it. Mr. Hagiwara is said to have addressed a very strong remonstrance to the Seoul Government. He pointed out that more than 50 days had elapsed since the first outbreak of rioting, and that, so far from being quelled, the disturbance had now extended to three provinces—Kwangwon-do, Chhang-chong-do and Kyongsong-do. Assassinations, destruction of instruments of communication as well as of other property, and various outrages were rife. Yet the Korean Government, while professing ability to deal with the insurgents, had not taken any efficient step whatever, and the Japanese Authorities, finding the situation intolerable, were compelled to take the law into their own hands, in accordance with the rights conferred on them by convention. The sequel of this communication was that a party of Japanese troops set out from Seoul for the disaffected districts on the 25th inst.

The Japanese authorities have apprehended Mr. Li Kwi-won at Chemulpho, while en route for England, and have conveyed him to Seoul under escort.

Telegrams from Seoul suggest that things are quieting down in the peninsular empire. The people are said to be tired of intrigues and disturbances and to have recognised that the Peace Treaty and the Anglo-Japanese Alliances are not intended to injure the Korean nation but will rather tend to bring the blessing of security of life and property. Accompanying this information comes news that one of the Palace soothsayers has been arrested, and possibly the event may lead to the removal of these mischievous folk from the Emperor's entourage. It is almost impossible to detect the true facts as to Korea's conditions so deeply are they overlaid by conflicting rumours. At one moment the information is that things are at the worst; a few hours later the situation has undergone a metamorphosis. One can not credit these Protean changes where a nation is in question, and the inevitable conclusion is that the intelligence sent across the wires has highly subjective colouring. We are absolutely convinced, and we fail to see how any careful observer of events during the past 25 years can avoid the conviction, that the Korean problem can be solved in only one way, namely, by Japan taking firm hold, and abandoning the impossible task of seeking to direct without controlling. She has to control her own people as well as the Koreans, and so long as she abstains from taking effective measures to accomplish either end, she exposes herself to criticism often justly deserved and aggravates the difficulties of the situation. Her position with regard to Korea plainly dictates the course to be taken.

Mr. Hayashi left Tokyo for Seoul on the 30th instant. We may be permitted to express the hope that he carries in his pocket some instrument which will crown the very able diplomacy he has displayed during a long term of office in the Korean capital.

A telegram from Seoul dated the 30th October says that on that day the United

States Minister and his staff withdrew from Seoul.

On the 29th of October, Mr. McLeavy Brown and Mr. Megata had audience of the Emperor. Mr. Brown reported that he had fully handed over the Customs to Mr. Megata, and the latter reported that he had taken charge. The Emperor thanked the retiring commissioner for his excellent services.

On the 30th the United States Legation guard of 30 men withdrew from Seoul. The city thus ceased to have any Western troops within its precincts.

It is stated that Mr. Hagiwara has presented applications for gold-mining and copper-mining concessions, the former on behalf of Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Asano; the latter on behalf of the Mitsui and Mr. Kobayashi. The concession for working the Suan gold-mine is said to have fallen to a British subject. There had been talk of a joint application by American, British and Japanese projectors.

The Korean Government has agreed to follow Japan's advice that trial cotton plantations and agricultural experimental stations should be established in various parts of the empire. Mr. Akakabe, an agricultural expert, has been appointed to choose the sites.

Telegrams from Korea confirm the statement that Mr. McLeavy Brown has been received in farewell audience by the Emperor and that he has finally resigned the post filled by him for so many years with such conspicuous ability. It is doubtless in the inevitable order of events that the Korean Customs should cease to be administered independently of the general scheme of State finance, the unification of which is one of the necessary reforms of the time. Mr. Brown seems to have recognised that necessity in a most loyal and disinterested manner, and it is agreeable to learn that his action is appreciated.

It is stated that the Koreans were altogether unable to perform their usual duties of husbandry in the regions occupied by the Russians during the war; that is to say, in the districts south of the Tumen and extending as far as Sonchin at least. This region is now threatened with famine. Officials have been sent to conduct investigations, and it is stated that on receipt of their report measures of relief will be concerted. At present the inhabitants are eking out a bare existence by the aid of provisions left with them by the returning Japanese troops as a matter of charity.

This line was opened to traffic as far as Pyongyang on the 1st instant, the fare for a third-class passenger being 4.90 yen. The only obstacle to opening the remainder of the road to Wiju is said to be that certain bridges are not fully constructed. Thereafter the question will arise of extending the road so as to connect with the Manchurian system.

In consequence of the representations made by Mr. Hagiwara to the Emperor of Korea, as to the advisability of developing the agricultural resources of the empire, a conference has taken place and it has been decided to organize what are called *Menka Saibai Kyokai* (cotton-planting associations), composed of Koreans and Japanese. This appears to be a very earnest effort, and as was recently pointed out in these columns, it has very vital importance for Japan. The subject was ventilated a few days ago at a meeting of projectors held in the Atago Hotel (Tokyo) in the presence of a number

of journalists. We learn that trial growings of cotton have already been made. An improved kind of American seed was employed, and most excellent results were obtained, in spite of distinctly unfavourable climatic conditions. It has thus been definitely ascertained—so, at all events, the promoters of the movement state—that Korean soil is fully adapted to cotton-growing. The vital feature of the matter is that Japan now imports great quantities of raw cotton for her spinning industry, and that there is a corresponding outflow of gold. Thus in 1904 the import of this staple stood at 71,466,843 yen, and during the first 9 months of the present year it reached 95,125,393 yen. On the other hand Japan's principal staple of export—raw silk—brought to her coffers only 88,740,000 yen in 1904, so that she may be said to barely pay for her purchases of raw cotton by means of her sales of raw silk. If Korea, a silver-using country where Japanese notes are freely current, could be made to supply any considerable quantity of this raw cotton, the economical advantage would be very great. Korea has an area of 48 million acres, out of which the area actually under cultivation is only 4½ million acres—we quote figures submitted at the meeting in the Atago Hotel,—but it is very difficult to believe that not even one-tenth of Korea's superficies is under cultivation. Upland fields cover an area of 2¼ million acres, and if two-thirds of this space could be successfully applied to growing cotton, the produce would be 264 million catties having a value of 74 million yen. The prospect is therefore very tempting, though we can not doubt that it has been painted in rosy colours.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE GOVERNMENT.

A deputation from the two great political parties, the *Seiyun-kai* and the Progressists, visited the Premier on the 26th instant and sought information on three points.

The first related to an extraordinary session of the Diet. Baron Komura, the delegates said, had now returned. The Treaty had been ratified and promulgated. Yet no step had been taken to convene the promised special session. Count Katsura's reply was that the Treaty had indeed been ratified, but China's consent to certain of its provisions remained to be obtained, and pending that step, which would probably take about a month, the Government was not in a position to submit the Treaty to the Diet.

The second question related to the continued enforcement of the law of siege in Tokyo. It was contended by the delegates that persistence in the unpopular measure tended only to estrange and offend the people. Count Katsura answered that the Eiju Sotoku (General Sakuma) did not think that the enforcement of the law could yet be safely abandoned, and was not prepared to assume responsibility for any consequences that might ensue from its abandonment. The delegates insisted, however, that if popular discontent assumed a really dangerous form, it could not be controlled by martial law, and that the wisest course was to trust to the people's sense of order. The Premier promised to consider the matter.

The third subject of representation was that all possible expedition should be observed in dealing with the Manchurian and Korean problems. Count Katsura assured his visitors that the Government was fully alive to this necessity.

According to the latest calculations, the

relative strength of the political parties in the Lower House is said to be :—

Seiyu-kai	141
Progressists	96
Imperialists	18
Koshin Club (seceders from the Seiyu-kai) ..	26
Yushu-kai	16
Unaffiliated	82

No forecast is yet made as to the attitude these parties will assume in the House. There is an idea in some quarters that the *Seiyu-kai*, obeying Marquis Saionji's instructions, will refrain from vehement opposition, and should that expectation prove correct, they will certainly be joined by the Imperialists and by a large section of the unaffiliated, thus bringing up the number of the Cabinet's supporters—perhaps "tolerators"—would be a juster term—to over 200. But experience has shown how futile are all estimates as to party politics in Japan.

THE JAPANESE IN HAWAII.

Mr. A. L. C. Atkinson, Secretary of the Hawaii Territory, does not believe that the islands are destined to be "Japonized." He admits that the Japanese population outnumbered the Caucasian in the ratio of two to one, and that these Japanese though they originally came as simple labourers, have made many advances in skill and have driven many American experts from the field. He also admits that there are growing up all over the islands thousands of young Japanese who, being American born, will have the right to demand American citizenship and to vote at elections. But he claims that the Japanese do not become expatriated, and have no desire for American citizenship. In the latter respect they differ from the Chinese who desire to become citizens because they can thereby elude the provisions of the Exclusion Act, and may travel to and from all parts of American territory. The Japanese on the contrary, "want our education, our business and mechanical knowledge and our money, but they want to keep their own nationality." Besides vigorous steps are at length being taken to secure a supply of American immigrants, and Mr. Atkinson has faith in the success of this movement. Incidentally he gives the following attractive account of Hawaii's prospects and capacities :—

Hawaii boasts of an incomparable climate, soil of unexcelled fertility and scenery so charming that no visitor ever fails to say its impression will linger in his memory till death. She has thousands of acres of splendid Government land lying idle. She has the finest and largest sugar mills in the world and vast cane fields watered by some of the largest pumps ever installed by man. On the single island of Oahu there is pumped from the soil by this vast machinery the incredible total of 350,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. In these great mills and pumping plants there is employment for a small army of skilled engineers and machinists. Hawaii's uncultivated acres can produce tons upon tons of valuable tropical staples for which the United States every year pays millions of dollars more than she need pay if Hawaii were her tropical garden. Yet the past two years have seen the American, in fact all the white, population actually decrease. The Japanese or else the Chinese have taken the skilled laborer's places and little has been done to encourage the American home-seeker, but a start has been made.

SAGHALIEN.

On the 21st October the handing over of Northern Saghalien by the Japanese to the Russians was to have been effected, but on that morning a fire broke out in the police station at Alexandrovsk and although the Russians landed and joined the Japanese in attempting to extinguish it, want of water and a high wind frustrated their endeavours

and 30 buildings were destroyed. Thus the business of the transfer had to be postponed until the 22nd. The Russians agreed readily to all the conditions proposed by the Japanese, as might have been expected, for the protocol contained chiefly acknowledgements that all the steps hitherto taken by the Japanese had been proper and humane. It was provided that the Russians should charge themselves with the duty of tending the graves of Japanese soldiers who had lost their lives in the expedition.

The tenders for fishing privileges on the coasts of Japanese Saghalien were opened between the 18th and the 24th of October. The results showed that the fisheries are valued at a much higher figure than the authorities anticipated. Permits which were expected to fetch not more than 3,000 yen produced bids of twenty thousand, and whereas the anticipated total was only twenty thousand it reached 52,000 yen. The proceeds of the sale of permits are to be devoted to public works in the southern part of the island, which, under Japanese control, is likely to make rapid progress.

Next spring is now spoken of as the probable time of floating the *Novik*. Great progress was made with the work at first, and it seemed probable that the cruiser might be once more afloat by the end of September or the beginning of October, but a sudden change of weather delayed operations, and before they could be vigorously renewed the cold weather set in. Thus the celebrated cruiser must lie under water until probably next May or June. She went down in August of 1904 so that, if she be raised in May, she will have been 21 months on the bottom.

Allusion has been already made to the tenders for the Saghalien fisheries. The exact figures are thus given by the *Kokumin Shimbun* :—

	Yen.
East Coast, 36 places	49,983
Aniwa Bay, 29 "	48,861
West Coast, 49 "	424,790
Total	523,634

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

It is in contemplation to appoint a committee expressly for the purpose of dealing with spoils taken from Russia on the field, and the present intention, it is said, is to collect these spoils temporarily in the buildings hitherto used for the accommodation of the Russian prisoners at Fukuoka. There are some 700 pieces of artillery, 130,000 stand of small arms, and fifty million rounds of ammunition. The 3-inch quick-firers, of which a number are included, are said to be the most valuable and serviceable among the guns. We suggest that the old Roman form of procession might be adopted in the case of some of these spoils: they might be carried in procession by the troops that won them. Japan has a great asset in the spirit of her people, and she should spare no means to foster it.

We learn that Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, on leaving Yokohama, contributed 250 yen to the Gunjin Engokai and 250 yen to the Ladies Patriotic Society.

A telegram reports the loss of the steamship *Riusai Maru* at Moji on the 28th instant. She dragged her anchor owing to a heavy wind and strong rush of current, and fouled the wreck of the *Kyoyo Maru*, previously sunk in the same vicinity. The *Riusai* received such damage in the collision that she

sunk in 15 minutes. She was a vessel of 1,230 tons, laden with salt, coal, coke and cement. No lives were lost.

The *Official Gazette* contains the following, as translated by the *Japan Times* :—

- 1.—Vladivostok is still a free port.
- 2.—The port is not under Martial Law, so that there is no special obstruction in connection with the entrance of a vessel or discharging of cargo.
- 3.—As no pilot ship is stationed outside the harbour, those who intend to dispatch vessels to Vladivostok are advised to notify beforehand the Harbour Master (who is a naval captain) of that port of the probable date of the arrival of their ships there and ask him for the dispatch of a pilot ship. This request can be most conveniently made through the French Consuls in Japan.
- 4.—The supply of cargo-men and lighters at Vladivostok is probably very limited. This inconvenience may be surmounted by shipowners appointing an agent in Vladivostok and instructing him to prepare the necessary cargo-men and boats for the arrival of their vessels. The goods belonging to the Russian Government, may however, be landed by requisitioning the service of Russian troops. A shipping agent of good standing is Vladivostok in Messrs. Bryner, Kousnetzoff and Co.

Under its able President, Mr. Soyeda, the Industrial Bank has made a new departure. Employing the intervention of Mr. Takahashi, of the Bank of Japan, who is now in London, the Bank has interested English capitalists to the extent of 7½ million yen, and is thus enabled, not only to increase its own capital to 27½ millions, but also to offer itself as intermediary for the introduction of English money into Japan. We understand that the 7½ millions here spoken of represents money actually subscribed for shares in the Industrial Bank, which thus becomes an international institution. Mr. Soyeda is to be congratulated on this arrangement.

A cablegram received in Yokohama on October 28th announces that Mr. Harriman, who left here on October 13th at 3.30 p.m. by the Pacific Mail steamer *Siberia*, arrived in New York on the 26th instant at 7.30 p.m., the time being 13 days and 4 hours from the time of departure to arrival in New York City. Such a speedy trip will be recognised as undoubtedly unprecedented in the history of the world.

We observe with pleasure which will be shared by the numerous friends and admirers of Dr. D. C. Greene, that his son, Mr. Roger S. Greene, M.A. (Harvard), who for the past three years has served as United States Vice-Consul in Rio de Janeiro, Nagasaki and Kobe, has just been notified by cable of his appointment to be Commercial Agent of the United States at Vladivostok and has been directed to proceed at once to his new post.

The *Bogatyr* has at length put an end to all conjectures about her fate by turning up at Nagasaki. She received a very large share of public attention during the war though her exploits were limited to running on a rock at the entrance to Vladivostok. Thereafter rumour made periodical capital out of her. Now she was a hopeless wreck; anon she was completely restored to serviceability; by and bye she was undergoing repairs, and again she was lying in port barely kept afloat by pontoons. The fact is, according to the accounts of her own people, that she was not repaired so as to be ready for sea until the month of June last. She arrived at Nagasaki on the 29th, conveying the sailing vessel *Yakudo* (?), a ship of 800 tons which carried Surgeon Count Stanberg (?) and six other physicians, as well as a full cargo of medical necessities for the use of the sick and wounded among the Russian

prisoners. Arrangements were made to pass in these stores free of customs dues. The *Bogatyr* carried Major-General Daniloff and his staff of 19 officers, who are charged with the arrangement and superintendence of all details connected with the prisoners. These officers were to proceed by train to Tokyo, starting from Nagasaki on the 30th, and the *Bogatyr* was to return at once to Vladivostok.

The *Official Gazette* of the 30th of September contains an announcement of the Communications Department that from November 1st private telegrams will be handled at the Korsakoff Communications Station but that they must be in the Japanese language. With the exception of messages directed to be kept till called for at Korsakoff, all will be distributed as ordinary mail matter. Mistakes, delays and non-deliveries will be at the risk of the sender.

We are asked to publish the following:—

Admiral Sir Gerard Noel regrets that owing to the letters and cards of welcome he has received at Yokohama from Japanese correspondents being so numerous and in many cases without the address of the sender, it has been found impossible to reply separately to all of them. Hundreds of letters and cards have been received.

The Admiral therefore hopes that those correspondents who have not received individual replies will accept this expression of his deep gratitude for their kind messages.

Diadem, at Yokohama, 24th October, 1905.

We read in the *Shogyo Shimpō* that the Silk Association of America having addressed itself to the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce making certain proposals with reference to the conditioning of silk, the Department introduced the subject to the Dai-Nippon Sanshi-kai (the Sericultural Company), and the latter, deeming the question highly important, held a meeting of its council and appointed a special committee by which certain recommendations have been made. The view taken by the Company is that America being Japan's great customer for silk every effort should be made to meet American wishes. The conditions of silk manufacture in Japan and the customs of the trade render it impossible to comply with all the suggestions of the Association, but they will be communicated to the sericulturists who will be asked to gradually effect whatever changes may be necessary so as to meet American views. An answer in this sense has been made to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and in transmitting it to America the Department has asked that as American method of six-monthly settlements causes much inconvenience in Japan, it should be altered on the lines followed in European markets. We need not state in details the points raised by the American Association, as we reproduced the letter in full at the time of its arrival in Japan.

An article in *Harper's Weekly* discusses the prospects of Christianity in Japan. From it we take the following:—

"Of course, Japan, if she accepts Christianity at all on any considerable scale, will make her own interpretation and adaptation of it. The religious practice that results will be Christian, but it will also be Japanese. . . . Presumably there will be minor sects wherever there is Christianity, but Japan, if she has them, will be likely to develop her own. Christianity has adjusted itself more or less to the character, history, and primitive institutions of all the Western peoples who have accepted it. It is conceivable that its adjustment to the Japanese would be easy and perfect beyond any precedent. It is an Asiatic religion offered to an Asiatic people,

for the Japanese are still Asiatics, though unlike all the rest. Self-abnegation, idealism, the sacrifice of the present to the future—of ease, and even life, to duty—seem to come more natural to the Asiatic mind than to the Western mind. Moreover, the religions of Confucius and of Buddha, which have helped to civilize Japan, are great religions, holding many truths of philosophy and ethics in common with the religion of Christ. No nation seems ever to have been so favourably situated to consider and compare the great religions of the world, and choose the best, as is Japan to-day. . . . Nothing can be forced upon her. She knows the defects of her own religious system; she can look abroad and study the fruits of every other system, and if she finds a better one can take so much of it as she thinks is true."

We read in the *Shogyo Shimpō* that much attention is being directed to reimbursing the losses suffered by Japanese subjects who were obliged to abandon all their belongings and fly to Japan on the outbreak of war. No indemnity having been obtained by this country there is no fund for relieving these sufferers. On the other hand, to ignore their claims altogether would have a deterrent effect on over-sea enterprise which the Government is anxious to encourage. There are over 3,000 claimants, and something will probably be done for them.

On the 31st instant the Foreign Representatives repaired to the Palace and offered their congratulations on the restoration of peace. They do not appear to have entrusted the duty to the Doyen alone. He, indeed, spoke first, but each Minister seems to have subsequently spoken for himself, and the Emperor replied to each severally. It must have been a tedious kind of ceremony, particularly for the Emperor, who probably repeated the same formulae over and over again. Subsequently luncheon was served in the *Chikusa* salon.

It is expected that the proclamation convening the Diet will be issued on the 4th or the 5th instant, in which event the session would commence about the 20th of December. The mandate will precede the Emperor's journey to the Shrines of Ise, whither His Majesty proceeds in a few days to return thanks to Heaven for the Empire's victories.

The *Official Gazette* contains an announcement that hereafter all fees, fines, and certain monies in connexion with criminal and civil procedure may be paid in stamps instead of in cash as hitherto.

A brilliant banquet was given at the United States Legation on the 1st instant, the principal guests being Admiral Togo and his Admirals. These officers wore full-dress uniform for the first time during three years. After dinner a reception took place which was attended by many of the leading residents of Tokyo and Yokohama. Mr. Griscom asked the Admiral to write his name in a copy of Mr. Nitobe's "*Bushido*," since the Minister regarded the great commander as a personification of the creed set forth in the volume.

ORGAN RECITAL AT UNION CHURCH.

The first organ recital for the season in connection with Union Church, Yokohama, came off on Wednesday evening and attracted a large congregation. A. R. Gaul's sacred cantata "*Ruth*," was the principal feature on the programme and the solo work was distributed among Miss Mendelson (*Ruth*), Mrs. W. T. Payne (*Naomi*), Mrs. G. W. Brockhurst (*Orpah*) and Mr. S. H. Somerton (*Boaz*). The chorus was composed of the following. *Soprano*—Mrs. A. Bellamy Brown, Mrs. J. F. Drummond, Mrs. E. C. Irwine. *Mrs. Kenderdine*, Mrs. J. MacBeth,

Mrs. L. Pollard, Mrs. C. Thwaites, Mrs. W. K. Tresize, Mrs. A. J. H. Windett, Miss Bagnall, Miss Bunting, Miss E. Bunting, Miss Cain, Miss Dunsan, Miss Kenderdine, Miss Loomis, and Miss Watt. *Alt.*—Mrs. A. L. Bagnall, Mrs. A. A. Bennett, Mrs. J. Neil, Mrs. Thom, Mrs. W. K. Wilson, Miss Clausen. *Tenors*—Mr. Ellis, Mr. Graham, Mr. Pollard, Mr. Quinton. *Bass*—Mr. Gibson, Mr. Kendall, Mr. O. Kendall, Mr. MacBeth, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. W. K. Wilson. Mrs. Payne was in excellent voice and sang her part very sympathetically, particularly in the trio "Farewell, the hour has come for parting." Miss Mendelson, though almost prostrated by a heavy cold, which necessitated her leaving out some of *Ruth's* solos, was heard to fine effect in the well-known and ever-welcome "Entreat me not to leave thee," and also in the dramatic scene with *Naomi*. To Mrs. Brockhurst fell the minor part of *Orpah* but she has never done better or more expressive work, being evidently in full sympathy with the words and with the music. Mr. S. H. Somerton, as *Boaz*, was heard to advantage, particularly in the last solo, "Glory be to Thee, O! God," which went capitally. The chorus was well in hand, showing plainly the conscientious training of the choir-master, Mr. Vincent; and in attack and balance they were admirable, though the tenors once or twice were inclined to hurry. The Wedding Chorus, perhaps, was the best of all the choral pieces, going with a splendid swing, after the preliminary hesitancy was mastered, which the rather incoherent and tricky finale, "Rejoice, rejoice, rejoice," certainly lacked. Taken on the whole the Cantata was well given and justified its selection in the winter's programme.

The second part opened with two pieces for the organ "*Pensee*" (*Blumenthal*) and "*Chant d'un Ange*" (*Lorne*) rendered in a masterly way by Mr. Vincent. Mrs. E. C. Irwine then sang most delightfully *Gounod's* "O, divine Redeemer," after which Mr. Vincent gave a truly magnificent performance of the overture to *Rossini's* "*Guillaume Tell*," bringing a very enjoyable recital to a close.

We gather that at the next recital in December Simper's "*The Nativity of Christ*" will be given.

ARREST OF A DANISH NOBLE.

Baron von Dittow, of Denmark, has been arrested by the Kaga-cho police, in Yokohama, and removed to the Yokohama District Court, the charge alleged against him being fraud. It appears, according to the police, that on Sept. 12th, he arrived at Yokohama from Shanghai and put up at the Grand Hotel. He stayed there till the 28th of the same month. During that time, he hired from Messrs Durand and Co. No. 83, and Messrs Durand, Cobb and Co. No. 37, carriages, each with two horses. In these carriages he visited several shops, etc., and bought various goods. Among others he obtained two cameras, valued at yen 150 at Kimbel's photographic studio, Honcho-dori; various fine art objects from Messrs Arthur and Bond, No. 38; clothes valued at yen 120 from A. H. Shing, a Chinese tailor, No. 16, and on Sept. 26th he succeeded in borrowing yen 520 from an American at No. 100 Bluff, on the understanding that he would pay back the amount on the following day on receipt of a remittance from Shanghai. Two days later, on Sept. 28th, he left the Grand Hotel saying that he had to pay a visit to Kobe on business. He did not pay for what he purchased or borrowed. Having some suspicion, the Kaga-cho police sent telegrams to Kobe, Osaka, and Kyoto to have him watched. The authorities found that the man was at the Fujiya Hotel, Miyanosita. He returned to Yokohama on October 25th and the police immediately arrested him. While he was being removed to the Criminal Court, he escaped from the detention ward and ran to the Nippon hatoba near the Court. Being pursued by the Court police, however, he jumped into the sea. He was re-captured. He is now undergoing preliminary examination at the Court.

Original from

THE RETURNING TROOPS.

WE observe with pleasure that, judging from the reception given to the first batch of returning troops at Ujima—the second reservists of the Tumen Army—there will be as much enthusiasm over the military triumphs as there has been over the naval. Some apprehension might justly have been entertained of discrimination in favour of the Navy, for it is obviously impossible to organize on behalf of the Army any collective demonstration such as has been made on account of the Navy. The latter can be assembled in one place and its triumph can be celebrated in presence of the whole service, but the former has to return in sections to the various head-quarters, and though each Division may be enthusiastically welcomed by the locality to which it belongs, it is obviously impossible to have a general fête. There is all the more reason for an earnest effort on the part of the provinces. Nothing has been more admirable throughout the war than the whole-hearted co-operation of the two services. Admiral Togo's last report to the EMPEROR is a model in this respect, for he unequivocally attributes the final success at sea to the thoroughness of the operations on shore. Nevertheless there is observable in some quarters a disposition to exalt the Navy's triumphs at the expense of the Army's. The *Nippon*, a journal usually edited with great ability, is the mouth-piece of these comparative thinkers. It expresses the view that whereas the Navy did its work completely, the Army fell short of entire achievement. Has the *Nippon* considered the relative nature of the tasks falling to the two services? Does it remember that whereas all the world bowed before the military might of Russia, none regarded her naval puissance as very formidable? Upon the Army devolved the task of entering the lists with the real giant, and although the Navy's achievements were magnificently thorough, splendid, indeed, beyond the most sanguine expectation, it was the Army that won the long series of grand victories beginning with the Yalu, ending with Mukden, and including Nanshan, Telisz, Liaoyang, the Shaho and Heikautai, to say nothing of minor but scarcely less desperate engagements. We say deliberately that when the history of the war comes to be impartially written the verdict will be that whereas the Japanese Navy showed a degree of competence which far exceeded any forecast, the Japanese Army fought one of the grandest fights in the annals of all nations, and should views such on those enunciated by the *Nippon* induce the nation to show any comparative coldness towards its returning soldiers, Japan will not deserve the honour she has won. Tokyo is particularly well situated for organizing a great welcome because it is the head-quarters of two Divisions, the Guards and the First Division, and though the exigencies of transport may necessitate the sectional return even of these, arrange-

ments should be made for a special fête when all have returned. Japan can not show too much gratitude to her Army. Kobe also will have an excellent opportunity, for three Divisions, the 7th, the 8th and the 10th, are likely to land there *en passant*, and these brave fellows should receive an ovation such as will show their country's profound appreciation of their deeds.

HORSES.

IT is stated that as one result of the war the Military Authorities intend to establish a bureau called the *Basui-Kyoku* (horse control office), which will have for prime purpose improvement of the breed of Japanese horses. Experts will be selected from all departments of the Government, and a system will be mapped out with an operative period of 17 years. The total outlay is stated at 20 million *yen*, and according to the present programme sires from Austria and Hungary will be chiefly imported to cross with the native stock. It may not perhaps be generally known that this is a question which has already received keenest attention at the Government stud-farms (*shuneryo*) in Shimosa and elsewhere. There the problem of inter-breeding has been studied for years with excellent results, and nearly all the handsome animals used by staff-officers in the army are bred at these farms. Stock has been imported from all countries and thus, if the Army Department is now about to organize an extensive programme, as rumour alleges, there need be no groping in the dark, for all the necessary experience has been garnered. The nation has to thank the EMPEROR for liberal patronage in this matter. The Japanese cavalry in the war with Russia did not by any means justify the pessimistic estimates originally formed by foreign critics. It may be remembered that we always traversed those estimates and pointed out that in spite of the apparently inferior quality of their cattle, the Japanese troopers would be found efficient and useful, one reason being that cavalry has ceased to depend on rush and momentum, essential qualities in former times; another, that the little Japanese horse is exceptionally hardy and can live under circumstances where a European or American horse would starve. We observe, therefore, with much satisfaction that experience has borne out our views. The special correspondent of *The Times*, writing from General Nogi's head-quarters under date of June 20th, says:—"The truth is that the Japanese cavalry has proved itself extremely efficient and capable of doing work consistent with the highest traditions of the arm." Probably there never was a war where the supposed superiority of the cavalry force on one side was so marked as in this Manchurian combat. The Russians had an immense mounted force, traditionally of the very highest capacity, whereas the Japanese were abnormally short in this branch of the service, from an arithmetical point of view, and their

troopers were mounted on cattle which scarcely appeared to deserve the name of horses. Yet in the result the Russian cavalry accomplished virtually nothing, whereas the Japanese made some of the finest reconnaissances and raids on record. There is not, therefore, so much fault to be found with the Japanese horse for cavalry purposes, though undoubtedly great improvements may be effected, and when we come to artillery there can be no question that a much heavier animal is needed. Their artillery, indeed, calls for urgent attention at the hands of the Japanese. The gunners left nothing to be desired in the war, but the guns and their teams were conspicuously below the Russian standard.

THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS AND THE JAPANESE.

IT is stated that the Russian prisoners will be embarked at three ports, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki. The proportions will be: at Yokohama 18,177; at Kobe, 39,676, and at Nagasaki 14,233, making 72,086 in all. No statement is made as to the time of the removal, but presumably the utmost expedition will be observed. So far as can be judged at present, German steamers will be mainly employed for this purpose.

Further evidence is afforded of the extraordinary carelessness shown by the Russians in observing the convention with regard to information about prisoners. Up to the signing of the peace treaty Russian official information on this subject had shown only 46 Japanese officers and 921 men in detention. Independently, however,—that is to say, from the men themselves or from indirect sources—it had been learned that in addition to the above, 5 officers and 629 men were held, making a total of 1,601. After the conclusion of peace, the Russians were asked what Japanese prisoners they had in custody, and they answered, 90 officers and 1,670 rank and file, adding that they were not in a position to state the exact number confined in the army lines. Naturally the Japanese Authorities were much astonished by this confession of ignorance. They pressed for details, and were finally informed that 162 prisoners were at Harbin and 56 in the field hospital. Thus the total appears to be 1,978, instead of 1,601. It is impossible to reprobate this carelessness, or callousness, too severely. According to the usages of civilized warfare as sanctioned by the Hague Tribunal a belligerent is required to organize a prisoners' information bureau to the end that the utmost possible vigilance shall be exercised in collecting the names and condition of prisoners and transmitting the facts to the other side. This is in accordance with the plain dictates of humanity. War does not demand that women and children shall be condemned to shed needless tears. Not a moment should be lost in conveying information of the safety of any officer or soldier

who may have been captured. Otherwise great and unnecessary grief is inflicted on families which are anxiously waiting for the return of fathers and sons from the field. Yet it now appears that whereas the Russians were actually holding 1,978 Japanese prisoners, they sent to Japan a list of only 967, and left the wives and children of soldiers in this country to discover as best they might whether any hope of the return of their loved ones might still be entertained. Had any perfunctoriness been shown by the Japanese in this matter the Russians might have found some excuse, though two wrongs do not make a right. But there had not been any perfunctoriness. Immediately on the outbreak of hostilities the Japanese organized the *Furyo Joho-kyoku*, by which the utmost care was taken to convey to Russia without a moment's needless delay detailed lists of prisoners and accurate information as to the name of each man and his condition. The Russians, however, though confronted with this excellent example and instructed by the laws of war, were not moved either by gratitude or by duty to a reciprocal exercise of charity. They left the matter mainly to chance, indifferent, it would seem, to the bitter grief their carelessness must inflict on parents, wives and children in Japan. There are in every community certain individuals whose elementary passions master them in times of crisis, and betray them into committing excesses which in their sober moments they would execrate. Hence it is that in the hour of combat or while its mad excitement still stirs the blood, shocking brutalities are perpetrated by soldiers. It would seem that such things are inevitable concomitants of warfare. But what excuse is to be found for the inhuman indifference to suffering that this callousness about prisoners displays? No excitement, no passion, can be pleaded in palliation. It is a matter of commanding officers' duty; a duty belonging to moments of calm reflection and to be discharged under absolutely unperturbing conditions. It really appears that the Russian record shows no darker spot than this story of inhuman carelessness in the matter of Japanese prisoners. Now that peace is restored and the time has come for making every effort to replace the two nations on a friendly footing, it is congenial work to notice these things, or to formulate the moral they obviously point, namely, that throughout the war the Russians declined to include the Japanese in the category of human beings. Yet there can be no doubt as to the necessity of publicly exposing such lapses from the code of civilization.

SUSPENSION OF THE "OSAKA ASAHI."

THE suspension of the *Osaka Asahi* for the third time has evoked comment both in Yokohama and Kobe, to say nothing of Tokyo, and a marked copy of the *Japan Chronicle* has reached us containing a long article on the subject. The *Osaka Asahi* is

a very important journal, scarcely second to the *Tokyo Asahi*. Both papers are the property of the same persons and both are run on generally the same lines. A sentence of suspension in the case of such papers means a very heavy loss, and it is not surprising that there should be much sympathy. We are somewhat surprised, however, that doubts should exist as to the nature of the *Osaka* journal's offense. Our Kobe contemporary, for example, finds in the incriminated issue of the *Osaka Asahi* nothing worse than a paragraph inciting the people to send post-cards to Count KATSURA urging the Ministry's resignation, and considers that "only by a very great stretch of official imagination can this be described as 'an attempt to disorganise the administration of government' or such 'an incitement to disturbance and crime' as would justify suspension." As to that there are two points to be observed. The first, and by no means the less important, is that owing to the exigencies of the moment the operation of the ordinary press regulations is suspended and the Government is dealing with newspapers under an urgency ordinance. In other words, a special occasion exists, and therefore the measures adopted for dealing with it must not be judged by normal standards. The second point is that in preaching this method of procedure the *Osaka Asahi* constituted itself an instrument for inciting disturbance. Newspapers are not prevented from criticising the Ministry, or from urging its resignation. Articles in both senses are freely published at present by Tokyo journals and have been published ever since the conclusion of the peace treaty. The *Jiji Shimpō*, for example, occupied a large space of its editorial columns day after day with writings calling for the Cabinet's departure from office. We have never seen a subject so persistently ridden to death. Yet the *Jiji* and others writing similarly have remained unmolested. Such expressions of opinions are held to be within the legitimate province of journalism. It is otherwise when a newspaper ceases to be merely critical and explicitly prompts the adoption of an abnormal kind of agitation by the public at large. From that moment such a newspaper is unquestionably "inciting to disturbance." If unhappily such a law has to be enforced at all, it must be enforced without discrimination. We can not pretend to feel much sympathy with the press in this affair. It appears to us that the newspapers, as a whole, acted an intemperate and pernicious part, and were largely responsible for the rioting that ensued in Tokyo and elsewhere; rioting that did Japan very great injury.

There is another question calling for short comment. Article VIII. of the Constitution, under which the operation of the ordinary press regulations has been temporarily suspended in favour of a law entrusting very arbitrary powers to officialdom, says:—

"When there is an urgent necessity to secure public order or to avert public calamities, the Em-

peror issues, when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, Imperial Ordinances in the place of Law. Such Ordinances are to be laid before the Imperial Diet at its next Session, and when the Diet does not approve the said Ordinances, the Government shall declare them to be invalid for the future."

Commenting on the above our Kobe contemporary writes thus:—

The clear intention of the Article in the Constitution which we have quoted is that when the Government finds it necessary to issue an Ordinance in the case of some public danger, the Diet shall be called together with a view to ratify the action taken by the Government. If that be not the meaning then the whole Constitution is so much waste paper. All that is necessary would be for an unpopular Ministry to issue an Ordinance while the Diet was not sitting, cancel it when the Diet was summoned, and promulgate the Ordinance again as soon as the Diet was closed. By this means it would be possible for the Government to govern the country on exactly the same lines as before the Constitution was granted, and this cannot have been the intention of its framers. If the Ordinance is continued in operation, the Diet should be summoned to ratify it; if there is a disinclination to convoke the Diet, the Ordinance, in view of the absolutely quiescent state of the country, should be forthwith cancelled.

It is impossible to agree with this contention. On the contrary, it appears to us that the clear intention of the Constitution is not at all what our contemporary claims. The 8th Article of the Constitution is a provision intended to supply the legislative lacuna which would evidently exist if, in the interval between the Legislature's regular sessions—an interval of nine months in every year—no machinery were available for dealing with emergencies. The Emperor reserves to himself competence to deal with such emergencies, and it is precisely because of the existence of this prerogative that no necessity offers for convening the Houses in special session to sanction any exercise of it. There have been numerous instances of urgency legislation during the past fifteen years and there has not been one instance of a special session convened to sanction such legislation. As to the contention that unless a special session be summoned on each occasion of the issue of an urgency ordinance "the Constitution is so much waste paper" since the Government can legislate as it pleases while the Houses are prorogued and can on the eve of the ordinary session, rescind any urgency legislation unlikely to obtain their sanction, re-enacting it when they rise, we are inclined to doubt whether such an argument is seriously advanced. Certainly, the state of affairs pictured by our contemporary is not conceivable in Japan. Besides it is not possible. The Constitution does not permit the Ministry to manipulate its ordinances in that hole-and-corner fashion. Whether an urgency ordinance has been repealed or has not been repealed before the Diet meets, it has to be submitted to both Houses for *post-facto* approval.

MARQUIS ITO.

THE Japanese newspapers state that the EMPEROR has appointed Marquis Ito to proceed to Korea in the capacity of Ambassador, and that His Excellency will leave Tokyo on the 5th instant for Bakan, where he will embark in a war-ship. The principal members of his staff will be Mr. TSUZUKI

KEIROKU, Major-General MURATA, Rear-Admiral INOUE, Baron TAKASAKI and Mr. FURUYA. No comments are made on this measure, perhaps because the news reached the press at a late hour, but we shall of course hear much of it. Marquis Iro does not make such a journey or accept such a mission without some very definite and important purpose. It is to be sincerely hoped that his mission precludes the adoption of a much more unequivocal policy on Japan's part towards Korea. There has been for some time a feeling that such a departure was imminent, and since there can be no doubt of its necessity in the interests of the peace of the East, we may perhaps hope that it will now become an accomplished fact. Korea has been of late a veritable seed plot of rumours, many of them injurious to Japanese reputation. It would seem to be certain that the military have taken steps which, though not intended to constitute any serious menace to rights of private property, were construed in that light by the ignorant populace; it appears that the mischievous effect of these steps might have been obviated, or at any rate mitigated, had closer relations existed between the military and the civil administration, and it appears also that not a few outrages have been committed by Japanese subjects whom the Korean laws, operated by Koreans, are incompetent to control, whereas the Japanese themselves have hesitated to provide any effective machinery for preserving good order outside the districts conventionally falling under their directive authority. All these abuses have been keenly watched by foreign onlookers, who, whether they be sincere philanthropists or scheming news-mongers, have shown little disposition to appreciate Japan's difficulties and have further allowed themselves to be swayed by an emotional regard for Korean independence, a condition which the experience of twenty-five years has proved to be impossible of maintenance and incompatible with the preservation of peace. Sentimental solicitude for the thing called national liberty is very attractive and may always be successfully employed as a moral tocsin, but fine as the institution is for its own sake its preservation may sometimes prove far too costly, and where, on the one side, we have wars so terrible as those witnessed in 1894-5 and in 1904-5 and, on the other, the inviolability of an essentially unprogressive and degenerate nation's right to enjoy the licence of intrigue, corruption and stagnation, there really can not be much hesitation in choosing. Neither does any reasoning individual doubt that the more thoroughly Japanese sway is extended in Korea, the better will the Koreans themselves fare. With Japan's modern history before us and in full sight of Formosa's history during the past decade, this fact is axiomatic. When Japan first took hold in Formosa many foreign voices of condemnation and abuse were raised against her. It is certain that had she not grasped the nettle

timidly in that case as she has hitherto refrained from doing in Korea, her reputation would have permanently suffered and she would now be confronted by a gigantic failure. She is there ~~fore~~ not without the teaching of practical experience, and since she is now sending her most renowned statesman, we confidently anticipate that she intends to succeed. Only one danger has to be avoided—half measures. She must take her courage in both hands and leave the irresponsible clamourers to cry in the wilderness.

THE BOOKSHELF.

"Masterpieces Selected from the Korin School."

THE publication of the series of beautiful volumes which have been issuing for some time from the press of the Shimbi Shoin, recently suffered an interruption owing to the absence abroad of Mr. S. Tajima, proprietor and director of the remarkably enterprising establishment the public has to thank for these valuable books. It appears that Mr. Tajima returned last March, and steps were immediately taken to obtain materials for continuing the publications. Since then we have seen the third volume of "Selections from the Southern School of Painting," and now we have to welcome Vol. IV of the Korin series. Vol. III. has not yet been issued owing to difficulties in collecting and arranging matter, but Mr. Tajima determined, wisely we think, that instead of delaying for the sake of a question of numerical sequence, it would please the public better to give them Vol. IV. at once, and to bring out Vol. III. subsequently. In the library the books can be arranged at will. This fourth volume contains, as before, "biographical sketches of the artists of the school and some critical descriptions." It opens with a life of the celebrated painter Hoitsu Sakai, concerning whom Mr. Tajima's appreciation is that "in delicacy of touch and in effective association of details he may be said to surpass even Korin; but in true artistic inspiration it may well be claimed that Korin was superior to Hoitsu." This appears to be a perfectly just verdict. To Hoitsu is due the *renaissance* of the Korin school and there can be no doubt that, admirable as were Korin's decorative and artistic abilities, they would never have won the high place they occupy in Japanese admiration had not the genius of Hoitsu and his profound reverence for his great predecessor's motives and methods re-directed public attention to the genius of Korin. Thirty very striking examples of the work of Hoitsu, many of them in colours, are reproduced in the volume. Many of the originals are in the collection of Baron Y. Iwasaki, and Mr. Kuyemon Ozawa's gallery furnishes several others. These are not the only two fortunate collectors whose treasures are placed under requisition but they are the principal. The universal judgment will be, we think, that among all the books hitherto published by the Shimbi Shoin, none can surpass this latest volume. The work of Hoitsu, as here exhibited, shows a combined delicacy and strength of line which seem to be almost beyond the range of human attainment. Perhaps these qualities are nowhere shown in greater perfection than in plates 109 and 110, reproductions of paintings in colours on a silver-paper ground, mounted as a pair of two-fold screens in the collection of Count Tokugawa. But every picture in the volume merits praise from these points of view. As

to the typography, the paper, the binding and the general style of the book, they continue to be worthy of the contents of the admirable series. It may be mentioned in conclusion that only a thousand copies of the work are printed and each is numbered and signed. We therefore advise all those that rejoice in artistic instincts to lose no time in obtaining a possession so beautiful and so illuminating.

"How Civilization is Killing Art in Japan."

The title here set down is taken from the pages of *The Literary Digest* where it stands at the head of an article epitomizing Mr. Sydney Adamson's lament over the commercial spirit which he thinks, is creeping into every sphere of Japanese art, vulgarizing and vitiating it. "How civilization is killing art in Japan." What a title! What a monstrous heresy it embodies! Its concoctor evidently imagined that "civilization" came to Japan only when she learned to ride in railways, speak across wires and use breech-loaders. Apart from the title, however, the article has interest for the sake of the following extract from Mr. Adamson's essay:—

"Bad enough it was to turn out cheap imitations of Japanese paper and metal work in Birmingham and Paris; worse still when the 'enterprising' trader moved his workshops for the manufacture of this tawdry ware to Japan. But vilest of all is his latest insolence, exposed to me all unconsciously by a leading curio-dealer in Kobe, when he told me that he insisted on his artists following his designs, 'conforming to European taste, you know.'"

"I had wandered through his large rooms filled with the greatest conceivable crimes against art and nature, asking vainly if he had nothing really Japanese to show me. I told him frankly that his store was filled with abominable rubbish. He admitted it, though I believe to this day he does not know the difference. I wanted to buy some good Japanese prints. He called his manager, a Japanese, and to them both I explained minutely what kind of prints I meant—those cut on wood by the artist and printed in colours on paper. He appeared ignorant of the existence of such art, and appeared to consider me a mild lunatic. I then asked who were the leading artists in Japan; they did not know. In despair I asked if they had any Utamaros. They apparently had never heard of the greatest of Japanese masters. Once before, in Nagasaki; I tried the same experiment. There, after much explaining, a Japanese dealer in Satsumas and Ivory admitted that he had seen such prints, but had no idea where they were made or where one could buy them. Vaguely, he suggested perhaps in Yokohama."

Who was this Kobe curio-dealer? He is to us a wholly incredible person. A man who, though making his livelihood by the sale of Japanese works of art, does not know what a coloured print is, does not know who Utamaro was, and is ignorant of the names of any of the best living artists—such a man has hitherto had no existence outside the realm of romance.

Buddhō Saizen, by NANJO and MAEDA, Tokyo, Sansendo; Leather, yen 1.20, Cloth, yen 60.

IN a popular lecture a well-known Buddhist priest comparing Buddhism and Christianity considered it a point in favour of the former that it has a great number of sacred books—Nanjo mentions 1,662 books in his catalogue of the Tripitaka—while the latter has but one. Whatever advantage this may be from an academic point of view, it involves a great practical difficulty for one who wishes to examine the doctrine; and in Buddhist circles it has resulted in the growth of widely separated sects each one basing its doctrine and practice on certain sutras.

The book before us has an English title on the case of the beautiful copy that is bound in leather, stating that it is "A Compendium of the Holy Tripitaka." It contains a selection of extracts from various sutras explanatory of a systematic outline laid down in the following table of contents, which will give a good idea of the scope of the book. In translating such terms into

English, unavoidably a new, and often a misleading, flavour is given to some of them; so the following rendering must be taken with due allowance for the impossibility of a true mirroring of terms which suggest so much to believers and convey so little to unbelievers:—

- I. Prefatory.
- II. On Faith (*Shinko*).
 - (1) The Heart of Faith.
 - (2) Invocation (*Nembutsu*).
 - (3) Confession.
- III. On Conduct.
 - (1) General Statement.
 - (2) Duties to Self.
 - (3) " Others.
 - (4) " The Community.
 - (5) " with regard to The "Three Treasures" (*Sambo*).
 - (a) The Treasure of Buddha.
 - (b) " " The Laws.
 - (c) " " Priesthood.
 - (d) Transmission of the Way (*Dendo*).
- IV. On Doctrine.
 - (1) The Universe and all Existence.
 - (a) All Life.
 - (b) Evanescent (*Mujō*).
 - (c) The Body of Man.
 - (d) Evil.
 - (e) The Reward of Conduct (*Gōhō*).
 - (f) Change (*Genryō*).
 - (g) Salvation (*Gedatsu*).
 - α " by Conduct.
 - β Steps of Salvation.
 - γ Salvation by Faith.
 - (3) Buddha.
 - (a) The Mercy of Buddha.
 - (b) The Wisdom of Buddha.
 - (c) " Help " "
 - (d) " Body " "
 - (e) Nirvana.

The book contains 494 pages, and in addition a life of Shaka with a sketch of the spread of Buddhism in India, China, and Japan. In form the book is strikingly like the New Testament, but it is better printed and gotten up. It is also noteworthy that since the first edition was published, at the end of June, two more editions have been published. What the size of an edition is, however, there is no means of knowing. The question suggests itself whether Christians may not learn from the Buddhists, as the Buddhists have learned from them, and put forth through the ordinary channels of the book trade a "Kirisutokyo Seiten," containing an outline of doctrine in the words of Scripture.

The writers say that they have chosen the simplest forms of translation of the sutras, and the style may perhaps serve as a model of dignity and simplicity. The book fitly begins with this passage breathing so much of the spirit of Buddhism:—"Doing no form of evil; doing all forms of virtue; Cleave thyself, thy own heart,—this is the teaching of all the Buddhas." (1)

Together with much that is abstruse we come across such simple illustrations of the heart of faith as the following:—"As a man with a hand can enter a mountain of treasures and take them out at will, so can one with the hand of faith enter the Law of Buddha and take out at will unfailing treasures." (2)

Another sutra gives the opposite side as follows: "If a man has no hand though he goes to a mountain of treasures there is after all no gain; so one without the hand of faith though he merits with the "Three Treasures" gains nothing." (3)

It is remarkable that to the "Three Treasures" a fourth seems to be added in *Dendo*, the Transmission of the Way, concerning which we read:—

"O all disciples! Ever practise the ten virtues with joy; in all living beings ever arouse the heart of sorrow and take away its pain, ever arouse the heart of kindness and give its joy." (4)

(1) Moro-moro no aku wa nasu koto naku, moro-moro no zen wa okonaitte, mizukara sono kokoro wo kiyoku seyo, kore sho Butsu no shie nari.

(2) Hito no te arite takara no yama no naka ni irite jizai ni takara wo toru ga gotoku shin aru mono mata shikari, Buppo no naka ni irite jizai ni mure no takara wo toru.

(3) Hito no te nakereba takara no yama ni itaru to iedomo, tsui ni shotoku naki ga gotoku, shin no te naki mono wa, san-bō ni au to iedomo shotoku nashi.

(4) Moro-moro no deshi yo, tsune ni tanoshinde

These extracts will give some idea of a book that should be useful to the student of Buddhism; but more especially to the student of the forms and language used to express religious thought.

Short Stories for Composition and Conversation, with Notes and Appendix by W. A. DE HAVILLAND, M.A., Tokyo, Sansendo.

TEACHERS of English composition and conversation will welcome the appearance of Mr. De Havilland's little book, for there is hardly anything which troubles a teacher, especially one who is new to the work in Japan, than the furnishing of material sufficient to fill up the whole hour every day for a year. *Experientia docet* might be easily changed into *experientia magistrum docet*, for the writer remembers how he had to struggle years ago in his work, and how he seldom succeeded in finding the kind of subject just suitable for his class. How often, too, was the question in his mind, "Whatever shall I teach them to-morrow?" It requires a great deal of experience in order to know what to teach, as well as how to teach it. Mr. De Havilland has published a little book of short stories, with short notes on difficult points occurring in each. They are short enough to be, in many cases, written in the class-room. An outline of each story is also furnished, and this may be written on the board to help the students to remember the trend of the tale. There is so much quoted conversation in these stories that it would not be a bad plan to use them also as reading lessons. Many of the books used as readers are not of much benefit, for they contain the English of years ago, without any quotations, so that a student has only to go on reading in a sing-song way, and has no chance of studying what is most important, the natural inflexions of the voice as used in speaking—in commands, entreaties, questions, threats, doubt, etc. After the stories, of which there are fifty-seven, come a few exercises in conversation and an appendix of common errors to be avoided, but often found, in composition. Last of all there are a few pages of spelling, words, which are almost invariably misspelt by students, should be written; the words appear to be taken from the stories. Their pronunciation is indicated by a key at the end of the book, which is so arranged that it will open like a folded map, and it can be seen side by side with any page in the book. It is to be hoped that this little volume will have the sale it deserves.

China Coast Tales, by LISE BOEHM; Shanghai, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

THE slim paper-covered volumes which bear the title quoted above have reached their fifth series, and the ninth of the stories is called "The Acting Third Assistant." The scene is laid in Tientsin in the year which saw the terrible massacre of the French Sisters, the murder of the French Consul and the destruction of the Roman Catholic Cathedral. The incidents are therefore rather remote as time is reckoned among foreign residents in the Far East, but nevertheless the practised pen of Lise Boehm helps us to visualize the period and to realise the characters who played their little part in the grim tragedy in their habits as they lived. It is in character drawing, perhaps more than in narrative, that Lise Boehm excels, and in Andrew Scott, the Acting Third Assistant, she has drawn a portrait that easily takes rank as among the best in her extremely diversified gallery. The Frenchwoman, Eugénie de Lisle, is also drawn so vividly and truthfully that she falls naturally into the scenes amid which her delineator places her. For the rest, the story is told in excellent English, the elemental and the more sordid passions, which Lise Boehm delights in portraying, are not so predominant in the present tale as in some of its predecessors, while two at least of the minor characters are very human and therefore most loveable, in their very blamelessness. This is a new trait on the part of the writer. Per-

jū-yen wo jishi, moro-moro no ikeru mono ni inukatte tsune ni hi-shin (悲心) wo okoshite sono ku wo nuki, tsune ni ji-shin (慈心) wo okoshite sono raku wo ataeyo.

haps she has tired of the shady side of Treaty Port life. If so we look forward to her next story with keen interest.

Japanese Types, sketched with Brush and Pen by MINNIE A. SCHWABE and Mrs. EMILY S. PATTON: Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Price yen 3.

WE must own to a feeling of disappointment in taking up this book. Miss Minnie Schwabe's dainty sketches have won a deservedly high place in local esteem, but those which appear in this collection do not do her justice. In the process of reproduction they have suffered "a sea-change"; all their dainty, elusive charm has flown: it is as if a rough rude hand had rubbed away the gossamer from a butterfly's wing. The printer, too, has made a most unfortunate selection of type for the letterpress,—especially with regard to the title-page,—creating a very painful effect owing to the uneven distribution of the ink, which all the charm of Mrs. Patton's apt description cannot dispel. Altogether the result is a good idea spoiled for lack of a little foresight and tasteful discrimination. The book nevertheless, and with all its limitations of craftsmanship, will make a pleasant souvenir for home-friends, for the pictures are very typical and the descriptive notes by Mrs. Patton are in the happiest vein.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE LITERATURE.

A large number of books containing collections and explanations of Japanese verses are to be found on the bookstalls, but we doubt whether any of them are worthy of comparison with Mr. Ōwada Tateki's *Uta Manabi*, which has now reached its third edition. Mr. Ōwada has devoted the whole of his life to the study of Japanese literature. On the *Yamato-kotoba* his dictionary is one of the best in existence. We ourselves have had it in constant use for many years. To any foreigner wishing to make a study of Japanese poetry the *Uta Manabi* may be safely recommended, as the author has made a special point of clearness of arrangement and explanation. By his manner of treatment Mr. Ōwada turns the study of poetry into the study of the Japanese language used in the days when what may be regarded as the standard verses were penned. He puts before us in a clear and concise manner the various developments which the language underwent in order to serve as a suitable medium for expressing poetic thought. There are not a few foreign students of Japanese who have reached the conclusion that the study of Japanese poetry for the sake of the ideas expressed in ancient verses is bound to end in disappointment. Compared to Shakespeare, Goethe, Byron and Milton the Japanese poet is nowhere. In this country the imagination took no lofty flights, and as to the serious, earnest curiosity that led our great poet to attempt the exploration of the hidden truths of the universe, in this country it did not exist. There is no great depth in Japanese poetry. Nippon's verse-writers were intense admirers of nature's many beauties. This reveals itself in the headings under which Mr. Ōwada arranges his poems; "New Year Verses, Spring, Summers Autumn, Winter." Then among the miscellaneous subjects there are, "Heaven, Earth, Wind, Rain, the Stars, the Sun, the Moon, the Sea, An Old Bridge, One's Native Village, Friends, Dress," etc., etc. Of what we may call strictly abstract subjects there are next to none. It is perhaps true to say that a certain pensiveness of tone, in some cases amounting to pessimism, pervades all Japanese poetry. In this respect Western poetry taken as a whole differs little from Eastern. Mr. Ōwada tells us in his introduction that he has purposely omitted from his collection verses on whose interpretation there has been much controversy. These, he thinks, if reproduced in this book would have bewildered readers. He has also omitted modern verses, with two or three exceptions. Mr. Ōwada discusses a number of interesting topics, beginning with an

explanation of the connection of poetry with singing, and arguing that its existence is owing to the unsuitability of ordinary prose language for the expression of certain fancies to which the mind would feign give vent. Mr. Ōwada is of opinion that which is known as *gagen* (classical language) received its highest development prior to the Kamakura era. And most of the *gagen* are to be found in the verses that have come down to us. But certain *gagen* were seldom used except in prose writing. Mr. Ōwada gives a list of these words. Among them are *tsuratsuki*, *tsurawae*, *tsumajayiki*, *osaosa*, *ideide*, and *mutoku*. Some words that are found in the titles of poems are never used in the poems themselves. Such are *Tenshō* (meteorological phenomenon), *Gyofu* (a fisherman), *Yukyo* (lonely living), *Sankyō* (山居) and some 20 or 30 others. Among words for congratulation, there are many that have two distinct forms, one for poetry and one for prose. Thus *taoru* changes into *oru*, to bend, *tamazusa* into *fumi*, a letter, *oguruma* into *kuruma*, and *sakurabana* into *sakura no hana*, and so on. In the very ancient verses the word endings were quite different to those adopted in later ages. The ancient *nu* become *no*, *yoshinu* changing into *yoshino* (吉野), *tanushi* into *tanoshi*, delightful, and *hikaku* into *kiku*, to hear. Of these and many other strange freaks of ancient and medieval literature Mr. Ōwada gives a minute account. On those affiliated words known as *jukugo* as used in verse-making Mr. Ōwada's remarks are very interesting. With the Chinese *jukugo* one soon gets familiar. The rules governing the use of the poetic *jukugo* are quite as strict as those which are followed by all accurate prose writers. Thus we have *haru* . . . *kaze*, *haru* . . . *kasumi*, and *haru* . . . *same*; *natsu* . . . *yama*, *natsu* . . . *goromo*, and *natsu* . . . *no* (a plain); *fu* . . . *sora*, *tsuki* . . . *kage* and so on. Mr. Ōwada points out that the term *sokugo* was originally applied to all language not used in poetry. It now usually bears the meaning of colloquial as distinguished from written Japanese. To the very low class colloquial found in certain verses that have come down to us Mr. Ōwada applies the term *higo* (卑語). Mr. Ōwada rightly points out that much of the charm of Japanese verses depends on the impression they make on the ear when recited as well as on the skilful selection of words. We may say that there is little connected with Japanese verse-making that is not fully treated in Mr. Ōwada's volume, which covers over 1,000 pages. The price of the book is 1 yen 50 sen.

Dr. H. Nakamura contributes to the *Gwankei Jihō* a learned article on "The Effects of Treaties on Third Powers." At the beginning of the article he quotes a number of cases in which the third Power was a state concerning which two other countries made treaties and he points out that the wishes of these third Powers were not taken into consideration at all by the contracting Powers. The first instance given is the Treaty of Tientsin in 1885, when Japan and China agreed that in case of a disturbance in Korea each of them should send troops to suppress it. Then came the Treaty made by Japan and Russia relating to Korea in 1896. This concerned the control of communications in Korea. On neither of these occasions was Korea's consent received or sought. At the famous Berlin Conference in 1878 seven Powers drew up a series of articles relating to Bulgaria, Roumania and Servia without making these states parties to the treaty in any way. The same was the case with the Congo Treaty of 1885. After quoting many learned authorities on the subject of the rights and obligations of third Powers, Dr. Nakamura sums up the discussion under four headings as follows:—(1) If a Treaty does not affect in any way a third Power, that Power is bound to recognize the Treaty. (2) Though there may be things determined by treaty that are against the interests of a third Power, that Power must recognize that treaty. If such a Power opposes the drawing up of the treaty, it must be done on the ground of the facts on which the treaty is based not being correct. No other right of interference exists. (3) If there be it pulsations in a treaty which infringe on the

rights or injure the interests of a third Power, that Power has the right to object to be made to suffer from the treaty. But this objection does not invalidate the treaty itself. According to International Law a treaty is not necessarily rendered invalid because it infringes on the rights of a third Power. (*Kokka ga takoku no kenri wo gaisuru koto wa kanarazu shimo tsune ni kokusaiho ihan ni arazu.*) It may be provided in a treaty that the territory of a third Power shall be divided up and distributed among other Powers, that places shall be occupied by troops, and harbours shall be temporarily used. No protests from a third Power can invalidate the treaty made, however much it may infringe on the ordinary rights of that Power. (*Dai-San koku no kenri uo gai suru no jōyaku to iyedomo, jōyaku sono mono wa tōzen mukō naru mono ni arazu.*) There are circumstances which make it necessary for allied Powers to ignore the rights of third Powers. This is the case where disturbances have to be put down by force. In all ordinary circumstances the right of protest against objectionable effects of treaties is recognized by International Law, but such protests do not render a treaty null and void. (4) Treaties that are contrary to International Law are *ipso facto* invalid. No treaty, for instance, could give certain Powers the right of exclusive appropriation of the high seas. The whole question of the rights of third Powers according to International Law is full of interest and has not been by any means thoroughly discussed, says Dr. Nakamura.

Among the many interesting Character Sketches appearing in Mr. Toyabe Shuntai's charming little volume called *Jidai Jimbutsu Gettan*, already reviewed at some length in these columns, "The Life of Dr. Kato Hiroyuki" is particularly well written and appears to us on the whole to be thoroughly impartial. We should like to reproduce it as it stands, but this being impossible on account of its length we select some of the most important parts of the critique, for critique it is.

Among the veteran educationists of the Meiji era Dr. Katō, who is now nearly 70 years of age, will be long remembered as a man of character, purpose and learning. The number of veteran educationists now living is not large. The list includes the names of Messrs. Tsuji, Izawa, Kubota, Hamano, Kikuchi and Yamakawa. Dr. Katō is in many respects a greater man than any of these. At least so thinks the Japanese public. In 1877 he became President of the Tōkyō Kaisei Gakkō, which he developed into a university, its name being changed to the Tokyo Daigaku and he himself acting as President. In 1886 the leading educational institution of the country underwent further development and in accordance with Japanese custom had a new title conferred on it, being then called Teikoku Daigaku. The Itō Cabinet, which was in power, then appointed Mr. Watanabe Hiromoto its President—a decided rise for this gentleman, whose name was then little known. Dr. Katō was then created a member of the Senate (Genrōin)*. But in 1890 he was again appointed President of the University, which post he occupied till 1893 when Doctors Hamano, Toyama and Kikuchi filled the position in succession for very short periods, giving place to Mr. Yamakawa Kenjiro. None of these Presidents did as much for the University as Dr. Kato, whose name will go down to posterity as the chief founder of what still remains Japan's chief seat of learning.

As a scholar Dr. Kato has been made the subject of much adverse criticism. There are those who represent him to be a perverter of learning, a panderer to vulgar appetites and the representative of official learned clannism of an objectionable type. Among certain classes there is a strong dislike for both his character and his learned theories. But whether there is any adequate cause for his unpopularity we very much doubt.

* Considered equivalent to placing a man on the shelf at that time; which idea is cleverly expressed by Mr. Toyabe in the one word *mo* thus: *kare wa Daigaku yori Genrōin Gikwan ni iemin ni sararetarishi mo, Meiji niju-san nen &c.*—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

Dr. Kato has in many cases alienated sympathy from himself by the unreserved manner in which he has published his views from time to time, even when those views were by no means mature. At the beginning of the Meiji era he appeared before the world as the author of what was then regarded as an extremely radical political treatise called the *Shinsei Tai-i* (眞政大義). This work maintained the theory so ably advocated by Hobbes that man has natural political rights. European Governments in Dr. Kato's opinion rest on this principle, and hence he decided that they alone were the true forms of government and that the Japanese system was improper. He went as far as to say that no monarch can justly ignore the rights of his subjects and that hence the Japanese Emperor should always allow his mind to be swayed by the wishes of the people. At that time he was one of the members of a Committee appointed to enquire into forms of Government and laws. His adoption of democratic principles was regarded as rendering him unfit to act on such a Committee. But it was not long before he was convinced by a study of Darwin's theories that man's political rights are not inherent, but the result of the progress of society, which in its advanced stages confers those rights on him. He then brought out a new work called *Jinken Shinsetsu* (a New Theory on Man's Rights). His former works had, in the meantime, given much offence to the Court and to a certain section of the public and it was decided by the authorities that their circulation could not be allowed to go on. On being notified of this Dr. Kato at once withdrew all the books which uphold the theory of man's inherent political rights, namely the *Kokutai Shinron*, the *Shinsei Tai-i* and the *Rikken Seitai-ryaku*. It being widely known that these books had been suppressed by the Government, their author became the butt of much ridicule. His change of front was very adversely criticized at the time by an undiscerning public, but the fact was that Dr. Kato was in search of political truth and he is to be admired for the courage to withdraw writings which no longer represented his real convictions.*

Mr. Kato cannot be called a thorough philosopher, as he has elaborated no distinct system of philosophy†. But he is an investigator and a thinker of a high type. The opposition he has stirred up in the country is one proof of his ability. In many things he has been ahead of his age and has figured in a somewhat grand manner as an *Athenian* *contra mundum*‡. In his early political investigation he does not seem to have kept pace with the progress of thought in England or he would not have adopted Hobbes' theories so readily. He laboured under the disadvantage of studying English thought by means of German books; for he is no English scholar, even to-day. Taking European languages in the order in which they were studied in this country, Dutch came first, then English, then French, then German. Under the Tokugawa regime there existed an institution for the study of foreign languages called *Banshō-ori-shirabe-sho* (a Place for the Examination of Barbarian Literature!) In his early years Dr. Kato was connected with this institution. He added German to the 3 languages investigated and he himself studied that language earnestly and subsequently became the translator of a noted work on German Law which took the title of *Doitsu Kokuhō Hanron* (汎論). Thus did he become the pioneer of German study in Japan. Foreign languages in this country had three earnest men as student pioneers. Fukuzawa was the father of English

* It will be remembered that early in his career Gladstone wrote an essay in defence of Conservatism.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† Here we disagree with Mr. Toyabe. The Germans take an opposite view; they having written much on Kato's system of philosophy, as we pointed out some years ago when reviewing Dr. Kato's *Evolution of Law and Morality*.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

‡ It is perhaps true to say that Dr. Kato has grown more conservative in his old age. His defence of the suicide of the troops on certain transports published in the *Taiyō* was a case in point.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

study, R. Mitsukuri of that of French, and Katō of that of German. Each of these pushed the study of one language only in the institution over which he presided. Fukuzawa had his Keiō-gijuku, Mitsukuri his Shihōshō Hōgakkō, and Katō, his University. Mitsukuri's School was subsequently abolished, and so practically only English and German were left to compete for patronage. It was owing to the way Katō pushed German study in the University that it gained the position of eminence it now holds. It may be said that as far as education is concerned the Japanese world for many years was dominated by two leading spirits Katō and Fukuzawa.* In a Biographical Dictionary published in Berlin Dr. Katō and his writings are honourably mentioned and he is said to be one of the great leaders of thought in modern Japan. Though much credit is due to Dr. Katō for the way in which he has pushed German study, upon him lies the responsibility of introducing objectionable German official ways and usages. I refer to the practice of manufacturing officials at the University. For the prevailing notion that one of the chief objects of the education received at the University is qualification for holding office under the Government Dr. Katō's teaching and influence is to a large extent responsible; though of course had not the Government seen that it was to its interest to educate its officers in a fixed way Dr. Katō could never have effected what he did. It is now felt by all broad-minded people that the turning of the University into an official factory was rendered comparatively easy by the preference shown by Dr. Katō for German methods. This degradation of the Chief educational institution of the land has considerably helped to found such institutions as the Keiōgijuku and the Waseda Semmon Gakkō, both of which are staunch champions of the principle of the independence of learning. Comparing the influence of Fukuzawa and Katō as educationists, though Katō's scholarship is much beyond that of Fukuzawa as the Teikoku Daigaku is beyond the Keiōgijuku, when we come to the matter of national progress Fukuzawa did infinitely more to develop the nation than Katō could ever do, the reason being that Fukuzawa was permeated with English political ideas, and Katō has always been tied to German notions. Then Fukuzawa's principles and ideas were all of a practical nature, such as the masses of the people could understand and appreciate; whereas Katō preaches, evolution, natural selection and many somewhat abstruse philosophical theories. Hence as an educationist the great Doctor of Literature and Law was surpassed by the unsophisticated, indefatigable Sage of Mita.

YOKOHAMA YACHT CLUB.

The race for 39 Raters and Cruising Class, which was not finished on the 21st inst for want of wind, was resumed on Saturday. Only two of the Cruising Class started, *Nina* and *Asagao*. The wind at gun fire was very light, and for the first ten minutes they made very slow progress towards the Harbour Entrance. The breeze then gradually improved, and enabled the race to be finished in good time. Beating out through the war vessels to the Lightship, the wind was very shifty, varying from E. to S. E. At the Lightship, *Nina* was 14 minutes ahead, and gradually increased her lead all the way round the course, finishing with some minutes to spare. Times at the finish:—

	Handicap.	Corrected on Handicap.
<i>Nina</i> .....4.15.50	30 mins.	3.45.50
<i>Asagao</i> .....4.41.25	50 mins.	3.51.25
Corrected on Club time.		
<i>Nina</i> .....4. 5.29	First prize.	
<i>Asagao</i> .....4.18. 7	Second prize.	

The 21 Raters raced over the Mandarin Bluff—Quarantine ship course for the prize presented by A. E. Jones, Esq., the Commodore of the Shanghai Yacht Club. By the special conditions of the race, no paid hands were allowed, and the sailing crews consisted of members only, who had to set

* The impetus given to English study by Count Okuma's great institution deserves mention here.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

sails before the start, and moor the boats properly after the finish. A great deal of interest was taken in this race, especially by the verandah captains and the sendos. *Winsome* was quickest over the line on gun fire, with *Edna* on her weather quarter, next best. These two had a mild luffing match until *Edna's* skipper saw that he could not get to windward of *Winsome*. They could all make the Harbour Entrance in one board on starboard tack, and *Winsome* was first out, with *Witch* close up, and *Edna* next. *Winsome* and *Edna* were close together at the Mandarin Bluff Mark, but *Winsome* had the right of way, and rounded first. They made the quarantine ship easily on starboard tack, and *Winsome* was a little slow in getting out her balloon jib for the return to Mandarin Bluff. *Edna* did not catch her, however, and *Winsome* got away a bit in making the quarantine ship for the second time. Spinnakers were set to starboard for the run back to the Harbour entrance, and *Winsome's* crew showed commendable smartness in getting her sail out and drawing before they were clear of the mark vessel. *Edna* was some distance in from the quarantine ship before her spinnaker was drawing, but then she began to overhaul the leader; too late, however, to catch up on her. Gybing at the Harbour Entrance, they had reached on port tack to the finish, where they were timed as follows:—

<i>Winsome</i>.....3.52.45	Prize presented by A. E. Jones, Esq.
<i>Edna</i> .....3.53.22	Second prize by the Club.
<i>Pde</i> .....3.54.43	
<i>Alme</i> .....4. 1.15	
<i>Witch</i> .....4. 3.52	
<i>Sunbeam</i>.....4. 5.35	
<i>Witch</i> receives 4 mins. 52 secs. on Club time, making her corrected time, 3.59.0; the others being all scratch. <i>Winsome's</i> crew consisted of her owner, Mr. C. S. Averill, and Mr. G. W. Brockhurst.	

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The 21st session of the Yokohama Literary Society was opened in Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening, when the President, Mr. A. Bellamy Brown, lectured on Maori Legends. Following the lecture some lantern slides were shown illustrating types of Maori men and women, Maori carvings, tattooing and mat weaving; some views of the towns of Dunedin, Invercargill, The Bluff, Christ Church, etc.; pictures of New Zealand birds, and sheep farms; scenes from the hot spring district of the north island, the cold lakes of the south, or middle island, the whole finishing with some pretty views from the fairyland of the West Coast, the famous Milford Sound district.

Dr. Dearing, in the course of the evening gave notice that at the next meeting he would propose "That non-transferable season tickets of admission to entertainments of the Society shall be issued to all members." The Society had outgrown the free and easy regulations of its early days, and had become so large that a considerable majority of the members were personally unknown to the Secretary and the officers. It was therefore necessary that some such regulation as he proposed should be adopted as a protection to the Society's treasury. By the issue of season-tickets the Society would know who were members, who were invited guests and who were not entitled to admission to their meetings. The President announced that the motion would come up for discussion at the next meeting.

The musical programme was as follows:—

Song....."Till Death"..... <i>Angelo Mascheroni</i> .	Mr. B. C. Foster.
Pianoforte Solo....."Barcarolle"..... <i>Tchaikowsky</i> .	Mr. S. W. Argent.
Song....."The Message"..... <i>Blumenthal</i> .	"My mother bids me bind my hair"..... <i>Haydn</i> .
	Mrs. E. C. Irwine.
Song....."I Fear no Foe"..... <i>Signor Foli</i> .	Mr. E. Kendall.

The next meeting will take place on November 10th, when Dr. Clay MacCauley will deliver an address on "Shi-kata-ga-nai"—the Only Way, a story of the *Samurai*.

THE LAW COURTS.

GIELEN v. CHAO WEI-LI.

An action instituted by Mr. H. V. Gielen against Chao Wei-li, a Chinese merchant, petitioning for affirmation of purchase of an estate from the defendant and the registry concerned, came up again on Oct. 27th in the Yokohama District Court.

After a brief discussion as to evidence, a Japanese was called as a witness.

I. Nakamura deposed that he occupied a brick house on lot No. 156, since 1878. The building belonged to Chao Ming-ku, the father of the defendant, and he paid rent to him every month up to November, 1903, when the owner died. Later, witness received a letter from Mr. Gielen saying that the house, together with other buildings adjoining, had been transferred to him by the heir of the deceased, and asking the occupant to pay rent to the new owner. In December, 1903, a Chinaman representing Mr. Gielen came to witness to receive the rent. Since then, witness paid the rent to Mr. Gielen through the Chinese collector. Before the death of Chao Ming-ku, witness heard that the estate had been disposed of to Mr. Gielen to repay a loan.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine an official of the Yokohama City Office, with regard to the registry.

Defendant's Counsel stated that the summoning of the official requested by the plaintiff was not necessary. The property in dispute had been owned by Mr. Macmillan, who transferred it to the late Chinaman. The conveyance is still registered in the City Office. The transfer between the late Chinese and Mr. Gielen was merely registered by the transferee in the same office but there was no countersignature by the seller. Consequently the city authorities seem not able to give a definite explanation as to the purchase of the estate by Mr. Gielen.

The Court rejected the request of the plaintiff to summon an official of the City Office.

Thereupon Counsel briefly spoke. The Court declared that the hearing was concluded and said it would give judgment on Nov. 2nd.

A GAMBLING MURDER.

In the Tokyo District Court, T. Takeuchi, (37) a gambler, was sentenced on Oct. 30th to death. He murdered in November, 1903, another gambler, K. Sato by name, from Nagoya, in a house at Shitaya, Tokyo, inflicting on him fatal injuries with a sword.

A TRADE MARK CASE.

A case lodged by the Bell's Asbestos Co., No. 78, Yokohama, against the Okura-gumi claiming yen 2,060, was brought up again on Oct. 31st in the Yokohama District Court. The Court delivered judgment dismissing the plaintiff's claim.

NISHIKAWA v. WRIGHT.

In the Yokohama District Court the hearing of a case filed by K. Nishikawa, a jinrikisha coolie, against Mr. W. N. Wright, No. 40, claiming yen 46.50, was resumed on Nov. 2nd before Judge Kawamura.

Tomatsu, a jinrikisha coolie, deposed that on May 19th, the plaintiff was bitten by a dog belonging to the defendant. For some days the plaintiff was ill and unable to work. On June 14th, witness saw the plaintiff at the English hatoba.

At this stage the Court asked witness whether he knew Shibukawa and Aihara, both jinrikisha coolies. Witness said—Yes, they are regarded as employees of Mr. Wright because they always use on their caps and lanterns the words "Wright's Hotel."

The Court.—At the previous hearing, these two coolies were examined as witnesses and said that plaintiff did not leave his work after the dog bit him.—Witness.—I don't know what they said in the Court, but I know that the plaintiff was at home for some days because of injuries inflicted by a dog.

T. Mihara, a plasterer, stated that he lived in the neighbourhood of the plaintiff's house and

that he knew about the plaintiff's illness, which was caused by a dog biting him. He was at home till about June 15th, the affair took place on May 15th. He believed Nakamura to be a coolie employed by Mr. Wright as he always used a cap and lantern with the words "Wright's Hotel."

Nakamura, a jinrikisha coolie, said that he was not an employee of Mr. Wright. Before February or March, he wore a cap and used a lantern with the words "Wright's Hotel." He did not know of the accident. About a week later, however, he heard from the plaintiff about his injuries. He did not know whether the plaintiff left his work after the accident.

Plaintiff's Counsel spoke briefly. Mr. Wright presented a lengthy statement in rebuttal.

The Court declared the hearing concluded and said that judgment would be delivered on Monday.

THE TOKYO DISTURBANCES.

Two men were arrested on Nov. 1st by the gendarmes in connexion with the Tokyo disturbances and were removed to the District Court. The number of the accused is now 205 in all.

Mr. W. Fukuda, of the *Niroku Shinbun*, was summoned on Nov. 1st to the Court and examined by Mr. Nakagawa, a Preliminary Examination Judge.

The same day Judges Nakagawa and Ushioda searched a house in the Nihonbashi district and seized several letters.

BANK NOTE COUNTERFEITERS.

S. Tanaka, a copperplate engraver, and K. Imura, a merchant, of Kyoto, I. Amano, a merchant of Osaka, and O. Okuyama, a lithographic printer of Tokyo, who were charged with having counterfeited three thousand 10 yen notes and five thousand 5 yen notes of the First Bank and circulated a portion of them in Korea, were sentenced on Nov. 1st in the Tokyo District Court, Tanaka and Imura to penal servitude for twelve years; Okumura to six years' minor confinement; and Amano to fifteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

AMERICAN ASIATIC ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN.

The annual general meeting of members of the American Asiatic Association was held on Monday at the U. S. Consulate-General, Mr. N. F. Smith, President, in the chair. There was a large attendance.

The Report of the Honorary Secretary (Mr. G. H. Scidmore) and the Accounts of the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. W. L. Merriman) were duly approved.

The following officers and members of Committee were elected for the ensuing year: Mr. N. F. Smith, President; Mr. B. C. Howard, Vice-President; Mr. G. H. Scidmore Hon. Secretary; Mr. W. L. Merriman, Hon. Treasurer; and Messrs. J. W. Copmann, D. H. Blake, E. W. Frazar, E. Mendelson, C. Gibbens, Rev. E. S. Booth, and Mr. J. B. T. Gibbs, Committee.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the members of the Yokohama American Asiatic Association of Japan.

Gentlemen:—The following is a summary of the work of the Association during the past year:—

March 4, 1905.—A dinner was given by the Association at the Grand Hotel, Yokohama, at which the American Minister, officers of the American Navy, leading Japanese officials and business men and a large representation of our members attended. A number of excellent speeches and much thorough enjoyment marked the occasion. During the evening a telegram of congratulation was sent to President Roosevelt.

April 1, 1905.—The Executive Committee discussed the subject of a Consular Convention between the United States and Japan and the Secretary was instructed to bring the matter to the attention of the American Minister.

April 5, 1905.—The President of the Association, Mr. N. F. Smith, reported upon the present crowded condition of the Yokohama General Cemetery, the prospect of opening a new cemetery near the former site range, and the work done by the sub-committee appointed to look after American graves.

May 3, 1905.—The President of the Association, Mr. N. F. Smith, presented to the Association a com-

plete descriptive list of American citizens who have been interred in the Yokohama General Cemetery since July, 1870. This list is to be kept for the inspection of any of our members, and is to be added to, should further interments of Americans be made here.

May 30, 1905.—A sub-committee, consisting of the Rev. E. S. Booth and your Secretary, cooperated with the American ladies of Yokohama in the decoration of the graves of our sailors and soldiers at Yokohama and appropriate services were held at the American Naval Hospital.

July 4, 1905.—Messrs. B. C. Howard and W. L. Merriman again performed the duties of sub-committee and carried out a most successful programme in connection with the celebration of Independence Day. Yacht races, with prizes from the American Minister and this Association, a baseball match, and a splendid display of fireworks in the harbor were the principal events of the day. Subscriptions for these purposes were, as heretofore, on a generous scale.

July and August, 1905.—Through the efforts of the Executive Committee, substantial pecuniary aid was secured in connection with the increased supply of news telegrams from the United States, via Manila.

September 11, 1905.—The Executive Committee authorized our President to advance funds of the Association to assist one of our members, who, by incurable illness and business reverses, had been reduced to pressing want.

The President of our Association, as chairman of the committee of the Perry Memorial Relief Fund, in aid of the families of Japanese soldiers and sailors has handed over to the Imperial Household Department the sum of yen 103,175.41.

The charity fund for the relief of destitute Americans, which we placed in the hands of our Consul-General at Yokohama, has been judiciously administered, and he now holds a balance thereof amounting to yen 346.42.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. H. SCIDMORE.

Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

WM. L. MERRIMAN, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH AMERICAN ASIATIC ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN, OCTOBER 22ND, 1905.

Dr.	Yen.
To Balance at Chartered Bank	640.68
" 96 Members' subscription 1904-5	480.00
" 76 Members' subscription 1905-6	380.00
" 12 Months' Interest Chartered Bank	14.22
" Subscription 4th July Fund 1905 as per separate list	1,100.50
	2,615.40

CR.	Yen.
By Postages and Petties as per memo	18.88
" Reporting annual meeting 1904	10.00
" Box of Curios bill printing	33.38
" Japan Herald bill	2.00
" Japan Advertiser bill	10.00
" Woodruff bill collecting subscriptions 1904-5	15.00
" Woodruff bill collecting subscriptions 1905-6	15.00
" Subscription 90 copies "Journal"	182.34
" Association's Annual Dinner March 4th 1905:—	
Telegram to President Roosevelt	49.01
Box of Curious bill	31.50
Woodruff collector	15.00
Grand Hotel bill	599.15
G. H. Scidmore petties	7.85
	762.51

Less Collected from 35 subscribers at 12.00	420.00
By Cablegram to President Roosevelt	270.51
By Decoration Day 1905:—	48.96
Japan Herald bill	1.50
Japan Gazette bill	3.00
Japan Advertiser bill	2.00
Box of Curios bill	4.00
Thwaites & Co. hire piano	15.00
	25.50

By Fourth of July, 1905, Celebration:—	
Hirayama fireworks bill	900.00
Arthur and Bond Yacht Prizes	100.00
Baseball Prizes	25.00
Band etc. at Y. C. and A. C. grounds	48.15
Coolie hire	3.00
Woodruff collecting subscriptions	15.00
Charity	150.00
By Balance on deposit at Chartered Bank	742.68
	2,615.40

Examined with vouchers and found correct.

C. GIBBENS.

WM. L. MERRIMAN, Treasurer.

Yokohama, October 18th 1905.

FOOTBALL.

The game of Rugby football at the cricket ground on Saturday attracted a large attendance of players and indicated that this side of "football" will be very popular in Yokohama this winter. There is evidently a lot of good material eager to be broken into shape at the disposal of the Rugger captain, and if judiciously worked a very good team should result. The game on Saturday proved a win for Whites by one goal to nothing, Dixon securing the point from a free-kick.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The destroyer *Akatsuki* has been detached from the standing squadron, at Saseho.

The celebrated picture of Benjamin Constant, representing Pope Urban II. entering Toulouse to preach the crusade, in which so much interest was centred when on view in the French Exhibition of 1900, is causing as much trouble in that city as did the family group of the Primrose family. Constant's picture was acquired for the Salle des Illustres in the Capitol of Toulouse. There it ought to have been painted, for it is now seen to be too large for the wall. There seem to be three ways out of the difficulty, viz., to cut the canvass, to make structural alterations in the Salle, or to place the picture somewhere else, and obtain another for the Capitol.

The United Kingdom, for the ten years from 1894 to 1904 led the world in imports, says *Bradstreet's*. The enormous figure of \$2,681,629,000 was reached, a gain over 1894 of \$674,419,000, or 34.94 per cent. In exports the United States stands first with an output for the past year of \$1,491,745,000, against \$793,393,000 in 1894, or a gain of 88.02 per cent. Germany is a close second in imports, and third in exports. With receipts of \$1,514,661,000, an increase of 61.60 per cent., she had exports totalling \$1,142,987,000. Japan made the largest proportionate gain of all the countries. In 1904 imports were \$184,938,000, against \$60,211,000 in 1894. Exports were \$157,233,000, against \$57,544,000 in 1894. In imports the gain was 207.15 per cent., and the export gain was 173.24 per cent.

A story which the late Dr. Barnardo used to tell always seemed to conjure up a picture of Fagin's thieves' academy. He had rescued a small lad who seemed anxious to get away from his office, where the boy told him quite a romantic story of the manner in which he had been taught to earn a living, and of the proficiency he had acquired in the fine art of "fob diving." Dr. Barnardo, which all his knowledge of the dark side of London life, had his doubts of the lad's veracity, and somewhat sharply told him to sit quiet while he wrote some letters. Soon there came the request, in an amused tone, "Can you tell me the time, sir?" and the Doctor felt in his pocket for his gold watch, which had been already secured by wif, who had thus sought to give practical demonstration of his powers and his truthfulness.

At Liege there is now being enacted the closing scene of probably the saddest tragedy ever recorded in the annals of music. Men still middle-aged can remember the fame as a violinist of Sigismond Sicard, the youthful prodigy encouraged by Wagner and Gounod, and patronised by nearly every crowned head in Europe. In July, 1879, Sicard, whose adult powers had confirmed the promise of his boyhood, was staying in Brussels after a successful tour in America, and during a walk with his friend, Wieniawsky, was struck by lightning while sheltering under a tree against a thunderstorm. Wieniawsky sustained shock, from which he died in the following year, and Sicard, paralysed in the left side, recovered after ten years, only to fall into hopeless relapse under the shock of his talented daughter's death in 1892. Beggarred, forgotten, and reduced to mental mediocrity, though able to walk, poor Sicard is to-day eking out the last dregs of a miserable existence as a street hawker in Liege. Beside a calamity like this, even that of Mozart seems insignificant.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

By a vote of 46 to 10 it was recently decided by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to not discuss the question of "tainted money" any further in any of its phases.

Mrs. Urquhart, the aged mother of Mrs. Brown Potter, has come to her daughter's assistance and has made a home for her, taking a house near Staines-on-the-Thames. It is of old Georgian style, with a beautiful garden and surrounded by high walls.

William V. King, superintendent of the New York Cotton Exchange, estimates the cotton crop of 1904-05 at 13,654,029 bales, the largest ever produced. The crop for the previous year was 10,051,914 bales. Of the total, 10,295,445 bales were receipts at ports, 1,132,606 bales receipts overland, and 2,225,978 bales southern mill takings. Mr. King estimates that the financial resources of the south are probably increased \$630,000,000 by the crop.

Hereafter, according to orders given the priests by Archbishop John L. Glennon in the Synod of the Diocese of St. Louis, a return must be made to the plain Gregorian chant. All music of an operatic or dramatic nature must be abandoned and paid choirs done away with. As the Gregorian chant is for male voices, women are to be excluded from the church choirs and from taking part in the diocese as soon as possible. An order was made by the Archbishop that hereafter no intoxicating liquors shall be sold at any of the church festivals.

Surgeon General R. M. O'Reilly of the U. S. army has submitted an exhaustive report on the health conditions of the army to Secretary Taft. The report says that the enlisted strength of the army, as shown upon the monthly sick reports, was 58,740, and on the returns of the military secretary 60,139, and calculations are made upon the latter figures. There were 79,586 "admissions to the sick report" during the year, 406 deaths from all causes, and 1877 discharges for disability. The figures, he says, show a steady and progressive improvement in the health of the army.

It has been decided by the physicians in attendance upon President Harper of the University of Chicago that nothing will save his life but a surgical operation of heroic character. It is admitted that there is practically no chance of saving his life unless the cancer which is killing him can be checked by the removal of a portion of the large intestine. It is proposed by the surgeons to make an examination to decide upon the advisability of the operation. It is, however, admitted that the chances are greatly against the permanent relief of the patient if the operation is performed.

Mr. W. J. Bryan has written another letter to President Roosevelt. He says in part:—

To President Roosevelt: Permit a parting word. You have the contest of your life before you and I desire to render you all the assistance in my power. You have asked Congress to enact a law so enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission as to permit it to enforce and fix freight rates. The railroad magnates expect to block the passage of the bill again.

Stand by your guns. You have developed a reform element in the Republican party; you must lead it or suffer the humiliation of seeing the leadership pass to some one else. Go forward. You owe it to yourself; you owe it to your party and more than all, you owe it to your country.

W. J. BRYAN.

Jefferson P. Raplee, once a wealthy New York banker and business associate of Jay Gould, Commodore Vanderbilt and John P. Blair, went to the poorhouse in New York on Oct. 9th. Raplee was one of the best known men along Broadway in his day. His father, who was Judge Raplee of Yates County, New York, left him a large fortune. In 1856 he opened a banking house at 137 Broadway, which capitalized at \$200,000 and did a yearly business of \$500,000, which was a large sum at that time. Since 1867, when this bank

made an assignment after some unfortunate speculation, Raplee's fortune, although invested in a banking venture, steadily diminished. Three years ago he closed his last office at 136 Laherty street and began to live on the remnants of his former wealth. He was unmarried.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland will go to The Hague as one of the representatives of the United States Government at the second peace conference called by the Czar, if he will accept the honour. While a formal invitation from Russia to the United States has not been received, President Roosevelt is already considering the personnel of the representatives of his Government. There will be five. In addition to Mr. Cleveland other persons considered in this connection are General Horace Porter, Joseph R. Choate, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University; Brigadier General William A. Crozier, U. S. A.; Captain A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., retired, and General George B. Davis, U. S. A., retired. No time has been set for the meeting of the next conference, but it probably will be held early next summer.

While several members of the faculty of the University of California were taking measurements of the movements of the Arapahoe glacier several days ago, they found in the terminal moraine the carcass of a mountain sheep which evidently had been caught in a crevasse of the glacier many years ago and carried down, being in cold storage en route. The horns and skull have been placed in the museum. There had been no decomposition, the ice preventing that. Measurements show that in the last year the ice about 100 feet from the edge of the glacier moved at a rate of 27.7 feet per annum, while at a distance of 3000 feet from the edge the ice is moving at the rate of only 11.15 feet a year. A series of zinc tablets were placed upon the glacier a year ago and their location noted. The change in their position showed the movement.

A number of the Episcopal clergymen of the diocese of New Hampshire have made preliminary arrangements for the formation of an association which will have for its ultimate object the union of the Anglican church with the orthodox church of Russia and other ancient churches of the East. The organization is the outgrowth of the thanksgiving service in Christ Church at Portsmouth, which followed the signing of the peace treaty between Russia and Japan and at which priests of the Episcopal and Russian churches officiated. The new organization will follow the lines of "The Eastern Church Association" of the Church of England and will have branches in all dioceses of the Episcopal church in this country, if the plans of the promoters be successful. It is said that within the past half dozen years the relations between the Russian and Episcopal Churches have been growing closer, but until the thanksgiving evening held in Portsmouth there has been no general participation in one service by both Russian and Episcopal priests.

The number of railway passengers killed in accidents in 1904 was 441; in 1903, 321; in 1902, 303; in 1901, 282; in 1900, 249. Referring to these figures, the *Chicago Record Herald* says:—"The increase in 1904 over 1903 was 37 per cent. The increase in 1903 over 1900 was only 29 per cent in all. For casualties to passengers that did not result in death the rate of increase last year was not so alarming, but still it was very high. The figures are 9,111 casualties for 1904, 6,963 for 1903, 6,080 for 1902, 4,988 for 1901, and 4,128 for 1900. This shows an increase of 331 per cent for 1904 over 1903, as against an increase of 69 per cent for 1903 over 1900. The increase in the number of passengers carried by the roads is trivial as compared with the increase in accidents. For 1904 over 1903 the increase in passengers was less than 3 per cent. Comparisons between American railroads and foreign railroads are very unfavorable to the former, and many explanations are offered by railroad managers. The general explanations are not in point, however, in view of the figures above given. What is needed is an explanation

of the rapid rate of increase in the death list last year. The best way for the railroads to give such an explanation is by practical measures for putting an end to the slaughter."

Stories of shipwreck are being constantly told in New York harbor, but it is doubtful if a more curious one has come to light than that told on Sept. 19 by Captain Barry of the steam freighter *Cumbal*. After being on the rocks in the Straits of Magellan from December 4th to March 23d she managed to get off and make for Buenos Ayres, where she was temporarily repaired. Then she put out for New York, steaming stern forward most of the way for the forward part of the bottom of the boat had been left on the rocks, and the action of the water in sailing bow foremost caused the vessel to leak. The crew deserted, the wind and waves shook her from bow to stern, and everything seemed to combine to make the trip one of the hardest the officers and crew had ever known. The ship went into the dry dock in Erie basin, after being five months overdue. During all this perilous voyage there was one woman aboard. She was Mrs. Barry, the captain's wife but she had such implicit confidence in the ability of her husband to steer safely to harbour in New York that she did not worry much.

The *Denver Republican* points out in an editorial that the farmer has been making money at a rate that makes the small business man and mechanic envy him, and more and more the mind of the people is turning back to the land. Increases in value of from 25 to 50 per cent in the last two years are reported in the regions of the Mississippi valley, through Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois and Iowa, in particular. Even worn-out lands that have produced practically nothing for years have suddenly come into command and find buyers in men who intend to again put them under production. In the irrigated sections of Colorado lands that two years ago were selling at \$40, \$50 and \$60 an acre are now going at \$100 and \$125, and even as high as \$250 has been paid for Greeley lands within the month. In these sections sales are restricted in number by the fact that even the higher prices fail to tempt many farmers into selling; they say that they would not know what else to invest their money in that would pay them such good returns as do the farms, even at double the prices of two years ago. It is not extraordinary to clear \$50 an acre a year on beet lands, and this would be 10 per cent a year on lands at \$500 an acre, a price to which it is predicted the best lands in these sections will go in a few years.

Forty-eight of the fifty-one members of the Indian Territory statehood committee met recently at Muskogee. The committee agreed upon the name of "Sequoyah" for the new state. Referring to the selection of this name, a writer in the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* says:—"Sequoyah was the Cherokees' Cadmus. He devised their alphabet, and in it a newspaper has been printed for many years. No other man of his race has conferred more credit on the Indian name, although many Indians have won a high reputation in war, oratory and statesmanship. Sequoyah deserves to have some permanent memorial erected to him and a state which would carry his name would, of course, be a particularly high honor. But there is not the faintest chance to get the Indian Territory admitted separately. The leaders at the Muskogee convention of a few days ago knew this. Some of the rank and file of the Indian delegates may imagine that if they persist in their agitation for a state by themselves they will get it. But the chiefs of the Cherokees, the Creeks and the rest of the five tribes are aware that this separatist crusade is an iridescent dream. Congress would never admit the Indian Territory except as a part of the proposed state of Oklahoma. This has been shown so often and so plainly that no intelligent person in either of the twin territories has any doubt on this point."

Rain-in-The-Face, one of the leading chiefs in the Custer massacre, and who is said personally to have killed General Custer, died at the Standing Rock Reservation, South Dakota, on Septem-

ber 12th. He was 62 years old. In 1878 Rain-In-The-Face was notorious for his bloody work on the Little Big Horn, when General Custer and his gallant troopers of the Seventh fell and were killed almost to a man. Sitting Bull, whom General Miles called the "Red Napoleon," has been credited with having directed the movements of the Sioux on that savage day. This statement has been confirmed and denied by writers and Indians, but there has never been any doubt that Sitting Bull took an active part in the battle, even if he did not assume absolute command of the warriors. Nobody has successfully disputed the melancholy achievement of Rain-In-The-Face during the last hours of Custer's command. The savage was then a youngster, with all the characteristic cruelty of his race. He bore himself with reckless bravery during the fighting, and when the troopers were all but gone he burst upon them like a demon and fired the shot that stretched Captain Tom Custer at the feet of his brother. A bullet from a carbine struck Rain-In-The-Face in the left knee, shattering the bone and hurling him out of his saddle. He fell almost squarely upon the body of Captain Custer, but was quickly rescued by his people and borne away. That wound left him a cripple and compelled him to use crutches the rest of his life. When Sitting Bull hoisted the white flag on the British line Rain-In-The-Face, along with such brainy chieftains as Gall and Grass, accepted the inevitable grace and thereafter lived in a quiet way at the Standing Rock agency. For a time he was employed among the Indian police at the agency. In 1893 he visited the World's Fair at Chicago in company with Major McLaughlin, the famous agent at Standing Rock.

All American export records were broken in the amount of merchandise shipped to foreign countries in the 12 months ended August 31 last. The preliminary statement of August exports given out by the bureau of statistics to-day shows that the total for the last 12 months has been \$1,566,468,308, as against \$1,457,044,909 for the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1904, and as against \$1,501,212,938 for the year ended on the same date in 1901, which was the record year prior to this. The August exports were valued at \$17,453,581 and were larger by more than \$9,000,000 than in any August in the history of American commerce. The exports in August of last year were only \$9,253,881—yet the fiscal year of which that was the second month was a great one in the export trade. The total imports last month were \$95,826,548, which was also an August record. The imports in August of last year were \$87,737,868. The fact of surpassing importance in connection with imports of foreign goods last month is that the dutiable invoices were far in excess of the non-dutiable. The value of dutiable imports was \$56,017,921, and of non-dutiable \$39,808,627. There was, of course, a big increase in customs receipts, for the imports of dutiable merchandise in August of last year was nearly \$10,000,000 less than last month.

Mr. Henry St. George Tucker of Lexington, Va., President of the American Bar Association, in his address at the opening of the twentieth annual meeting of that association, made a plea for professional purity. Mr. Tucker referred to what he termed the remarkable address of President Roosevelt before the Harvard Alumni in which the President said:—"We all know that, as things actually are, many of the most influential and highly remunerated members of the bar in every centre of wealth make it their special task to work out bold and ingenious schemes by which their very wealthy clients, individual or corporate, can evade the laws which are made to regulate in the interest of the public the use of great wealth. Now, the great lawyer who employs his talent and learning in the highly remunerative task of enabling a wealthy client to override or circumvent the laws is doing all that in him lies to encourage the growth in this country of a spirit of dumb anger against all laws and a disbelief in their efficacy." Commenting on Mr. Roosevelt's remarks, Mr. Tucker said: "The serious charge made by the president against some of the mem-

bers of our profession must give us pause. His recognized position in the country of stimulating lofty ideals in life, as well as his recognition of the position of our profession in molding public sentiment in the country, forces upon us willingly or unwillingly, as an association, the inquiry not only whether the charge be true but also the broader inquiry whether the ethics of our profession rise to the high standard which its position of influence in the country demands. Surely no more important question than this can be forced upon the profession. I am one of those who believe that the profession of the law is more potential for good than any other profession, excepting the Christian ministry, and in some respects more powerful for good than even that high profession. Its power for evil is correspondingly great. The lawyer who fights his battles in the open, with no weapons save those taken from the arsenal of eternal truth and right, who scorns the temptation to advance a principle for his client or his cause as his own which cannot be defended in the forum of conscience, leaves a lasting impress for good upon those who hear him; and day by day in the shop, in the street, in the market place, and around the family hearthstone the discussion continues which quietly but effectively forms a part of the character of the community in which he lives."

Naval officers in the Bureau of Navigation are studying the problem of towing the big steel dry-dock just accepted at Sparrow's Point, Maryland, from that port to Cavite, for which it was designated. The bureau has written to the headquarters of the Suez Canal Company in Paris asking about restrictions of traffic through the canal and for figures in the way of tolls. So huge is the structure that it may impede traffic in the canal and may cost the Government an extravagant price in tolls. In some ways the immense structure, badly needed as it is in the Philippines, is a sort of white elephant to the department. To tow the structure will require five ships equipped with towing machines. These are not on the market, but must be built to order. Unless the canal company grants considerable reduction from its published tolls and permits the dock to sidetrack in the lakes of the canal while ships pass by, the expense will be ruinous. If the dock is to be towed around the Cape of Good Hope the tow must be started right away and the towing machines have yet to be built. A start later in the season means the encountering of probably disastrous storms at the Cape. Neither is the Suez route devoid of danger, for the monsoon season on the Indian Ocean and again close to the Philippines presents considerable hazard.

Fifty million dollars is an enormous sum for a railway to earn in twelve months, but at least six companies exceeded that amount in 1904. The Pennsylvania system alone, including leased and proprietary lines separately operated earned the vast total of \$238,242,000. But next to that the list of railway companies which exceeded \$50,000,000 in the year is as follows, with their earnings: (1) Pennsylvania Railroad (3,748 miles), \$118,145,000; (2) Southern Pacific Company, \$92,933,000; (3) New York Central & Hudson River, \$78,578,000; (4) Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, \$68,171,000; (5) Baltimore & Ohio, \$65,200,000; (6) Chicago & Northwestern (1904-05), \$55,745,000; (7) Union Pacific, \$55,279,000. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, which in 1904 earned \$48,330,000, came within about \$200,000 of the \$50,000,000 mark in the year ended on June 30, 1905. The increase made by the seven companies since 1900 is wonderful, even after taking increased mileage into account. Thus, the Pennsylvania Railroad gained in round numbers \$32,500,000; Southern Pacific, \$32,000,000; New York Central, \$18,000,000; Santa Fe, \$18,200,000; Baltimore and Ohio, nearly \$20,000,000; Northwestern, \$13,200,000; Union Pacific, nearly \$13,500,000. The seven companies, representing 48,700 miles, or nearly 25 per cent. of the total mileage in the country, together earned in the year \$534,000,000, against \$386,600,000 in 1900, an increase of \$147,400,000 or 38 per cent.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PROF. BOWNE OF BOSTON UNIVERSITY
AT DOSHISHA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—World citizenship is nowhere better exemplified than in the person of a true scholar. He is of his own land; but he is of every land as well, and finds congenial welcome among the cultured of every race. Japan's entrance into the Sisterhood of States is not more remarkable and gratifying than her recognition as the home of those who are members of the great brotherhood of scholars. Each year sees men of high attainment in increasing numbers visiting Japan and receiving that appreciative welcome that bespeaks the fraternal.

During the past few weeks, Professor Bowne, of Boston University, for thirty years an honored member of that faculty, has visited the educational centres, and given inspiration with the voice of prophetic philosophy. In Sendai, Tokyo, Kyoto, he impressed all hearers with the strength of his personality and the conclusiveness of his reasoning as well as with the spirituality of his philosophic conceptions.

Last week Dr. Bowne spent in Kyoto as the guest of Doshisha, before whose students he delivered five addresses. On Sunday, he preached upon the theme, Man's Attitude in the Presence of Life's Great Problems. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday mornings he lectured before the students of the Theological and College Departments. He aptly terms the philosophy toward which all thought is tending, Personal Idealism, clearly distinguishing it from Pantheistic conceptions on the one side as from every phase of Materialism upon the other. Science and Philosophy work in distinct spheres, mutually supplementary and essential, Science dealing with the succession of phenomena, Philosophy with neumenal causality. Recognizing the discoveries of the most advanced Science, he finds them having no effect upon the question of causality, with which alone Philosophy and Religion have to deal. In Epistemology he sees the key to a clear conception of the Being in Whom all things live and move.

The address on Thursday afternoon was before the entire student body and invited friends. Its theme was, The Function of the Scholar. He would have the scholar a mediator between the past and the future, a critic of civilization, recognizing the distinction between the constant and variable in social as well as personal ethics, and pressing thought forward to that more spiritual philosophy which the future demands.

Dr. Bowne speaks with great simplicity and his language is most easy to understand; but his philosophic positons are grasped with difficulty by those untrained in philosophic thinking. The 600 students of Doshisha were most fortunate in having so large a section of his time; and his idealistic optimism, together with his sound, healthy sense, gave added inspiration to the plans being formed for the celebration of Doshisha's thirtieth anniversary, which falls upon the 29th of November. To that occasion all are looking with interest, as for the last ten years the school has seen a steady advance, its enrollment at present being the largest for over ten years, and the prospects of future development being hopeful.

At the close of the lectures, a lawn reception was tendered Dr. and Mrs. Bowne and Miss Morrison at the home of Dr. Learned. Governor Omori honored the occasion and many of those interested in questions of education were present. Principal and Mrs. Niwa received with the guests of honor.

On Saturday, Oct. 28th, Professor and Mrs. Bowne left Kyoto for Kobe whence they sail for China on November 3rd.

FRANK ALANSON LOMBARD,

Doshisha, Kyoto, October 30, 1905.

ORION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In reply to remarks of "Hopeless Bachelor" in your issue of Oct. 21st let me state that I warned

"Miriam" that some bald literalist—I mean some prophet of a bald literalism, not one literally bald—would take exception to her disposition of the heavenly bodies. Too often from yonder ivied casements or other coigns of vantage have I looked on great Orion sloping slowly to the west, and too many autumns have I waited to welcome again his lordly march across the evening sky to be entirely ignorant of his appointed whereabouts on a midsummer night. But she replied that hers was "art for art's sake," and that the lay of the *San-yo-dori* was not intended as a treatise on astronomy. She suggests that if a "Hopeless Bachelor" is ever so happy as to share in such an experience as that of "Jack" and "Moll" he will probably see not one, but half a dozen Orions, and many other extraordinary celestial phenomena, irrespective of the season of the year. And anyway, she maintains, it is nowhere said or sung in the poem that the latitude of Karuzawa is the only one where Romeos and Juliets may walk abroad to view the moon, whatever good prominence that mountain resort may have won as a Lovers' Paradise. Love claims more latitude than that, and for anything said to the contrary Jack and Moll may have been in Australia or Patagonia, or in the Fiji Islands, when they plighted their troth with the Man in the Moon and Orion for witnesses. She had no intention of luring anyone to Karuzawa next June with the hope that Orion might be found "visible after dark," or before dark either, for the matter of that. And then she snapped her pretty fingers at astronomers, meteorologists, *et id omne genus*, and sang to her mandolin as follows:—

"Love counts each season June,
But star and moon
And varying planet's light
She lacketh not to adorn each charmed night.
Her rosy fingers clasp no almanac.
To signs of Zodiac
She pays scant heed,
Nor fetters her soul with astronomic creed.
"Whatever skies the dreaming earth enfold
Her liberal hand can thole
No closely counted dole,
But gifts the night with more than eyes can hold.
"When the Great Stars to distant zones are fled
Be but her whisper said
And each bereaved space
Of the forsaken heaven is filled apace.
"From skies that flame above the Arctic snows,
Or where old Nilus flows,
From coasts of grey Cathay,
She beckoneth such stars as there may stray.
"She leaneeth on the slow revolving Wain
The jewelled Southern Cross,
None witting of its loss,
And the Seven Planets cluster in their train.
"Across the unlighted gulfs waves she her wand
And from the abyss beyond
The beck of telescope
The obedient stars throng up each shining slope.
"Or lacketh yet some lustre, she can call
Those cressets weird that swing
Within the Polar Ring,
Where ghosts of dead Auroras rise and fall;
"Or ominous spheres of flame, in tropic night
Which far-sailed mariners view,
Before the ill-starred crew
Slow sliding down the shrouds in all men's sight.
"Thou sceptic sad and cheerless celibate,
Wouldst thou then know
What stars diverse may glow,
What sundry constellations scintillate
O'er a wee burnie's flow,
In January night or night of June,
In any latitude beneath the moon?
Take with thee words which Love shall teach thy lips,
And One whose ears to win such words are meet,
And when the red sun dips
And the night sky is full of silver ships,
Beside that prattling stream thy tale repeat.
Strange stars will swim upon the dusky blue,
To catch her whispered word,
Of which nor Newton knew,
Nor Herschel heard."

S. L. YENDYS.

Yokohama, October 27th, 1905.

THE BRITISH SAILORS AS TEACHERS OF ENGLISH.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")
SIR.—It is always more pleasant to praise than to criticize, and criticism is useless unless it results in the bettering of the conditions blamed. In a former letter about the British sailors at Kobe there was no intention to criticize the men, but only to suggest to the city authorities a wiser method of entertainment. Since this criticism has been taken up by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* with regard to another point, there is

nothing more to say except to express a wish that the experience gained will be a guide in future entertainments. As to the men themselves, many of them have formed friendships with the boys; they have learned much from one another; letters and photographs have been exchanged already; and these unofficial teachers of the language, have done much that cannot be done in the class room, for the boys have acquired some confidence in their own powers, finding that it is not so hard to talk when they have to talk. I would therefore return thanks to those many volunteer assistants in the teaching of our difficult tongue, and express my wish that the boys may have many more visits from them.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

A TEACHER OF JAPANESE STUDENTS.

"AN EPISODE."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—In reference to a paragraph in your issue of the 31st inst., entitled "An Episode," I beg to say that I was the foreigner referred to. In explanation I have to say that I do not know Marquis Ito personally, nor Count Katsura, and that I have seen Count Okuma only once twenty years ago, so that no intentional discounties can be laid to my charge. A naval officer conducted me part of the way, and as I saw an empty chair at the end of the row I occupied it. That is all. Your belief that I once claimed American nationality is wrong. I have at all times strongly asserted my German nationality and am proud of it. The three statesmen in question of course have a right to assume that everybody knows them, and had I had that honour I should have been the last person in the world to be guilty of such utter vulgarity as to take a seat above them, or even close to them. That is all that I have to say in this place.

Yours truly,

F. SCHROEDER.

Yokohama, October 31, 1905.

THE "KANAGAWA MARU'S" MAIL.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—In connection with my letter dated the 14th August last regarding the mail bags for London and Vienna despatched from this office per steamer *Kanagawa Maru* on the 10th May last, which were said to have been received by the offices of destination in a wet condition, I beg to state that we are now informed by the United States Post-Office Administration that the wet condition of the sacks in question was due to the fact that they, with others, were thrown into a stream of water upon the occasion of the wreck at Katka Station, Idaho, on the 3rd June last, of the railway train which was conveying them eastward from Seattle.

Yours faithfully,

T. AONUMA,

Superintendent of Foreign Mails,
Imperial Post Office, Yokohama.

Yokohama, October 31st, 1905.

THE BRITISH ADMIRAL'S SPEECH.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—In the last *Japan Weekly Mail* it is stated that at the Uyeno celebration last week, this was said: "The British Fleet regretted that it had been unable to gather such laurels and to garner such a unique experience in naval warfare, but they hoped that their turn might come in due time." Is it possible that a British admiral said that, and especially one who bears a name redolent of holly and ivy, "peace on earth, good-will toward men"? If he did, is that what is sometimes called "spoiling for a fight," and does it not lend colour to the fear often expressed by those who long for the reign of the Prince of Peace, that a standing army and navy may force a war that might be avoided? Does it not seem that, of late, while Japan has been levelling up, "dear old England" has been levelling down, until there is not only no difficulty in the two countries meeting upon the same moral plane, but that, in some respects, Japan is ethically in advance of the Occident? Could any one think of the admiral who offers his devotions at a Shinto shrine giving utterance to such words as these: "they hoped that their turn might come in due course"?

I know well how serious a matter it is to "speak evil of dignities," but I felt that somebody ought to speak, and therefore could not refrain from asking permission to express my surprise and pain.

Yours, etc.,

A BRITISH SUBJECT.

October 31st, 1905.

JAPANESE SILK IN AMERICA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—Under this heading you inform your readers that according to the *Shogyo Shimpō* the Silk As

sociation of America has addressed itself to the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce making certain proposals in regard to conditioning of raw silk, etc., and that the Department introduced the subject to the Dai Nippon Sanshi Kai (The Sericultural Company). The latter deeming the matter of great importance in view of America being Japan's largest customer for silk held a meeting of its Council and agreed to communicate with the sericulturists, who would be asked to gradually effect what changes may be necessary so as to meet American views. So far so good; the action of the Dai Nippon Sanshi Kai has been quite commendable, but what are we to think of the doings of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce which, we are told, whilst transmitting a reply has asked that as the American method of 6 months' settlement causes much inconvenience in Japan it should be altered on the lines followed in the European markets? Now the Japanese sericulturist receives hard cash down for every ounce of silk he sells in the Yokohama market and incurs no risk whatever. Should, however, he prefer to ship direct to America he has naturally to take the same risks as any foreign exporter who accepts the usage of the New York silk trade, which is a six months credit sale.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce would make itself ridiculous in the eyes of the American Silk Association by any such proposal.

I inclose my card,

A YOKOHAMA SILK BUYER
OF THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS'
STANDING.

KOREA: A DEGENERATE STATE.

(BY GEORGE KENNAN IN "THE OUTLOOK.")

There is now in progress in the Far East a social and political experiment which, in point of interest and importance, is not surpassed. I think, by anything of the kind recorded in history. For the first time in the annals of the East, one Asiatic nation is making a serious and determined effort to transform and civilize another. Asiatic peoples, in centuries past, have exchanged ideas, arts, or products, and the higher has sometimes handed down its knowledge and such civilization as it had to the lower; but no Oriental nationality ever made a conscious and intelligent attempt to uplift and regenerate a neighbor until Japan, a few months ago, took hold of Korea. The interest and importance of this experiment are not wholly due to its unique and unprecedented character. An experiment may be new and yet have little or no bearing on human progress and welfare. The Korean experiment, however, is not one of this kind, inasmuch as its results are likely to affect vitally the interests and happiness of millions of people, and may completely transform social and political conditions not only in Korea but throughout the vast empire of China. The present war has made Japan the predominant power in eastern Asia, and there can be little doubt, I think, that she is about to assume the leadership of the so-called Yellow Race. In the Korean experiment we may see what capacity for leadership she has, and what are likely to be the results of the exercise of her newly acquired influence and strength in the wide field thrown open to her by her recent victories. She has successfully transformed and regenerated herself, but has she the disposition and the ability to uplift and civilize the degenerate nation on the other side of the Tushima Strait or to guide wisely and unselfishly the greater and more promising people on the other side of the Yellow Sea? It is my purpose, in this and subsequent articles, to state the Korean problem and to show under what conditions and in what way Japan is trying to solve it.

The first thing that strikes a traveler in going from Japan to Korea is the extraordinary contrast between the cleanliness, good order, industry, and general prosperity of one country, and the filthiness, demoralization, laziness, and general rack and ruin of the other. The inhabitants of the two empires seem to be ethnologically related, and they resemble each other somewhat in color and in physical type; but in moral and intellectual characteristics they are as far apart as the Dutch and the Venezuelans. The Japanese are clean, enterprising, intelligent, brave, well educated, and strenuously industrious, while the Koreans strike a newcomer as dirty in person and habits, apathetic, slow-witted, lacking in spirit, densely ignorant, and constitutionally lazy. So far as history enables one to judge, the two peoples had a fair and equal start, and there is reason to believe that at first the Koreans took the lead; but, as a result of the feudal system, and of other causes not fully and clearly ascertainable, Japan advanced, improved and eventually developed a high type of individual and national character, while Korea gradually declined, lost what character and culture she had, and finally sank to a level little above that of Hayti and San Domingo.

The impression prevails in America that Korea has a real civilization, but that it has been arrested in process of development, and has come to a state of stagnation like that which we observe in China. It seems to me, however, that Korea presents a case, not of arrested development, but of disintegration and decay. Its civilization has not become stagnant; it has rotted. China may fairly be regarded as an imprisoned and cramped organism which would grow if it were set free and stimulated. Korea is an organism that has become so diseased as to lose its power of growth; and it can be restored to a normal condition only by a long course of remedial treatment. With these few words of preface to indicate the nature and difficulty of the Korean problem, I shall proceed first to a consideration of the conditions and limitations under which Japan is forced to work in her attempt to solve it. These conditions and limitations may conveniently be grouped under three heads: (1) The Emperor; (2) The Government, and (3) The People.

1. The Emperor. In February of last year the Governments of Japan and Korea entered into a formal agreement by virtue of which Japan undertook to "inure the safety and repose of the Imperial House of Korea," and to "guarantee the independence and integrity of the Korean Empire," while Korea promised to "place full confidence in the Imperial Government of Japan," and to "adopt the advice of the latter with regard to improvement in administration." As a result of this agreement Japan is now bound to work for the regeneration of Korea through and by means of the existing Korean Government, or at least through and by means of the Korean Emperor and his subordinates. Her limitations, therefore, are such as ours would be if we were compelled to govern and civilize the Philippines through a Filipino Emperor, aided by a Filipino Cabinet and supported by a full set of Filipino officials in all positions of responsibility and trust. The parallel is not a perfect one, but, for the purpose of my argument, it errs on the right side, inasmuch as the Tagalogs and Visayans probably stand higher in character, education, and ability than the great mass of the Koreans. Japan's task, therefore, is more difficult than ours would be under the conditions assumed. The proof of this statement seems to me abundant and conclusive. Take first, for example, the Korean Emperor. An American gentleman of impartiality and sound judgment, who has lived many years in Korea and has had an opportunity to know him well, describes him as follows:

"The Emperor of Korea is a gentle little man, who has sinned away his day of grace, and now sits unconscious of the crack of doom impending. He has a pleasant face and a gracious smile. Of late years his teeth have turned yellow, and he is getting puffy under the eyes; but he is still handsome—as Koreans go. He has none of the marks of a savage, either in his face or in his voice, but seems admirably suited to a drawing-room of the time of Moab and Edom, could he have lived then. He is an abstemious man in his meat and drink, and quiet in all his ways. He smokes little, and chews nothing but an amber bead. He is a head shorter than the Crown Prince, but wiser, on the whole. He likes dress, and to play with the stars and garters of his Order of the Indian Empire and the other decorations that have been brought to him from over the sea. He is unconscious as a child, stubborn as a Boer, ignorant as a Chinaman, and vain as a Hotentot. He has read nothing, and has heard only flattery for forty years. The atmosphere that surrounds him is one of dense ignorance, and consequently he is as timid as a fawn deer. He is extremely superstitious, and makes up for his lack of book-learning by séances with spirit-rappers and consultants of the eternal shades. He loves his sorceresses, witches, wisewomen, and ground-doctors, and consults them constantly on the affairs of State. Not a day passes but messages come to him from the spirits of the dead. He is kindly disposed, and only the other day sent a special gift to help a poor old coolie whose tumble-down hut and poverty he happened to see when he was on his way from his burned Chongdong palace. He does not like his people, because they scare him with their Independence Clubs and Societies for the Propagation of Peace. He will have the head off his best friend if that friend gives him cause for alarm. He and his older brother are not on speaking terms—in fact, he would be very glad indeed to have his older brother depart this life. He is afraid of his nephew, Prince Chung-Yong in Japan, and would like to have him quietly and quickly put out of the way. His own son, Prince Eui-Wha, now in America, keeps at a safe distance, for he has failed on more than one occasion to obey his father, and knows full well that if he returned, unprotected, his life would be but a shadow that passes away. This gentle little man, who consults his horoscope

through the medium of soft-handed women, can order the execution of a friend without a tear, and then go on playing with his stars and trinkets. He has never advanced one step in the way of true reform, and yet he takes a deep interest in the drawing-room touches of Western life. He knows the exact difference between the uniforms of the representatives who appear before him, and just how many gold strings there are to each country's epaulettes. He has studied clocks, watches, and barometers, not as articles for use, but as ornaments. He likes machine guns, not to fire off, but to make believe with. He is, indeed, a spoiled child, who regards his country as something created for his special delectation, and all the people as flocks and herds intended for his slaughter. He is as incapable of grasping the meaning of the age he lives in as a ten-year-old youngster would be of taking Port Arthur."

Although this character sketch is admirably accurate so far as it goes, it does not by any means complete the portrait of the Emperor as a ruler and a man. He is absolutely incapable of forming a correct judgment with regard to men and events, and in consequence of this mental disability he is deceived by his courtiers and cheated by all who have business dealings with him. If a soothsayer, a fortune-teller, or a fictitious spirit tells him that the Russians will shortly drive the Japanese out of Korea—a thing that he ardently hopes for—he gives full credence to the prediction, and tries to shape his conduct or his policy in accordance with it. If a sorcerer declares that a certain palace or a certain banqueting hall is an inauspicious place of entertainment for a distinguished foreign guest or visitor, he will order the removal, at the last moment, of a luncheon or dinner that is all ready to be served. Foreigners whom he has entertained tell me that, by direction of fortune-teller or spirit mediums, he has had such changes made two or three times in succession in the course of a single hour.

But these are, comparatively, trifles. Under the influence of personal fear, the pressure of stronger characters in his Cabinet, or the misleading and often malevolent counsel of sorcerers and soothsayers, he is ready to sanction or permit the most diabolical treachery and cruelty. Only five years ago he lured back from the safe refuge of Japan, under promise of a fair trial, two obnoxious Korean reformers named An-Kyung-Sit and Kwan-Yung-Jin, who are described by a well-known American resident of Seoul as two of the best men that Korea in late years has produced. Having got them into his power, by means of a promise that he apparently did not intend to keep, he had them secretly put to death in prison. During the greater part of his long reign, and even up to a time that is still recent, bodily torture has been a recognized and essential feature of what is known in Korea as judicial procedure; and the Government, with his Majesty's sanction or permission, has burned men with hot irons, imprisoned them in cages, broken their bones with levers, or torn them asunder by driving apart four bullocks harnessed to their ankles and wrists. While the Emperor was a refugee in the Russian Legation at Seoul, in 1896, Mr. Waerber, the Russian Minister, persuaded him to put a stop to these inhuman practices; but the prohibition was enforced for a period of only six months. When the royal fugitive went back to his palace, the torture of prisoners and witnesses began again.

To what extent the Emperor himself was responsible for the barbarous custom of hanging or impaling the heads of decapitated "traitors" on spikes over the Little West Gate of the capital, and distributing bloody fragments of their dismembered bodies throughout the provinces as a warning to the disaffected, I do not know; but certain it is that men who had been guilty of these atrocities were often advanced and rewarded. The assassin of the Korean reformer Kim-Okkyun, for example, was given an important position in his Majesty's service, while another murderer, who had attempted to take the life of the liberal Pak-Yong-Hyo, was made Minister of Justice. Thieves, extortioners, counterfeiters, and assassins have again and again held positions in the Emperor's Cabinet, and even now—in this year 1905—the Korean Minister of War, Yi-Yong-Ik, is an uneducated coolie who is so unclean personally as to be offensive to the senses, and who is described by foreign residents of Seoul as a low-born, illiterate, and unscrupulous adventurer, who has accumulated an immense fortune through extortion and fraud, and who manages to retain his position by supplying money to the Emperor when the latter is financially in need.

Most bad and vicious rulers have had at least the redeeming virtue of personal courage; but the Emperor of Korea is not only bad, but weak and cowardly. Shortly after the murder of the Queen he moved into a palace in the Chongdong quarter of Seoul, where he was surrounded with foreign legations, and where he thought he would have the latter's protection. In this new place of residence he has changed all his habits of life in the hope of

escaping danger. Fearing assassination in the hours of darkness, he sits up all night, talking with courtiers, eunuchs, and sorcerers, and goes to bed only when returning daylight gives him a feeling of personal security. He eats his breakfast just before sunset, takes dinner at one o'clock in the morning, and sups when the other residents of the capital are beginning to get up—and this practice he has followed for years. For some weeks after the assassination of the Queen he was so afraid of being poisoned that he would eat no food except that which had been brought in a locked chest from the kitchen of an American missionary. He never ventures outside the walled and strongly guarded inclosure of the palace, and spends most of his time in a room eight or ten feet square, which is situated in the midst of other rooms, and which is so close and damp that, in spite of its floor-covering of oiled paper, it often has to be dried out by artificial heat, even in the sultry dog-days of mid-summer. In this hot, damp cubby-hole the Emperor, surrounded by his attendants, feels comparatively safe; and there he virtually lives from one year's end to another.

Such, in general outline, is the character of the ruler whose "safety and repose" the Japanese Government has promised to "insure," whose "independence," it has "guaranteed," and whose methods it has undertaken to reform by means of benevolent "advice." Reforming such a country, by advising such a ruler, strikes an observer as a more hopeless task than attempting to empty an overflowing cistern with a sieve!

2. The Government. Under this head are comprised (a) the Emperor's Cabinet, consisting of nine ministers; (b) the sorcerers, soothsayers, fortune-tellers, and mudangs or spirit mediums, who influence and often control legislation; (c) the governors of the thirteen provinces; and (d) the magistrates or prefects of the three hundred and forty-four prefectures into which the provinces are divided. All of the official positions in classes (c) and (d) are nominally filled by Imperial appointment, but the selection of appointees is subject to court influence, "pull," or intrigue, and, as a rule, the offices are sold to the highest bidders. Provincial governors pay from ten thousand to forty thousand Korean dollars (1) for their places, and then not only recoup themselves but amass fortunes by robbing the defenceless people whom they are sent to govern. As there are no independent law courts, and as every governor or prefect is a judge as well as an administrator, a Korean who is robbed must seek redress from the robber. If he be a man of resolute character and some means, he may carry his grievance to the Supreme Court in Seoul, but as that court is a component part of the palace ring which appointed the robber, the victim of the injustice is merely appealing from brigand No. 2 to brigand No. 1, and may regard himself as fortunate if No. 1 does not take away from him all that No. 2 has left.

The methods of robbery in the provinces and prefectures are illegal and excessive taxation, "squeezes" on all official business, imprisonment on trumped-up charges, seizure of property without warrant or excuse of any kind, and barefaced extortion on pretexts often so fantastic and preposterous as to be almost incredible. In one case that was reported to me, an ingenious extortioner bribed one of the Emperor's ministers to bestow a decoration upon a well-to-do Korean in a northern province. Taking the decoration in his hand, he went to the prospective victim of the plot and said to him: "I am delighted to be the bearer of good news and a reward of merit. His Majesty the Emperor has graciously deigned to bestow upon you the decoration of the second class of the Order of the Plum Blossom, and to send it to you by my unworthy hand." Then, taking the glittering star out of his pocket and delivering it to the astonished Korean, he added: "The expenses connected with the bestowal of this high honor will be five thousand dollars."

"But," objected the Korean, in dismay, "I have done nothing to deserve such a decoration, and I can't afford to pay for it. Five thousand dollars would cover all the property I have."

"Then you scorn the Imperial gift and insult his Majesty by refusing to accept it, do you?" cried the extortioner, in pretended anger. "We'll see about that!" And, going to the governor of the province, he bribed the latter to throw the recalcitrant Korean into prison on a charge of lese-majesty. There he lay until he was forced at last to spend all that he had in purchasing the second-class cross of the Imperial Order of the Plum Blossom—a decoration that was nominally bestowed upon him as a mark of distinction and a reward of merit. This, perhaps, is an extreme case, so far as the grotesque absurdity of the pretext for extortion is concerned, but, regarded merely as a case of injustice, it is far less

(1) The Crown Prince has partially lost his mind as the result of spinal disease.—G. K.

(1) The Korean nickel dollar has about one-fourth the intrinsic value of an American gold dollar.

flagrant than scores of others that might be cited. Many Korean governors and prefects do not take the trouble to invent a pretext, but simply seize the property of a man who has failed to pay for immunity, and throw him into prison. While I was in Seoul, seventy Korean farmers from Pingyang were there, making a united effort to recover property to the value of 1,500,000 Korean dollars, which had been forcibly taken from them by the late provincial governor, Min-Yong-Ju. This was a plain case of robbery with violence, and the remonstrances of the victims had been temporarily silenced by means of imprisonment and the lash. The "News Calendar" of the *Korea Review* contains references to dozens, if not scores, of such cases, and of course there are hundreds that never come to the light of publicity.

It must be remembered, moreover, that the Korean people have been accustomed to "squeeze" and illegal exactions for centuries, and that they protest or resist only when robbery passes the extreme limit of endurance. If a governor or a prefect "squeezes" moderately and with discretion, he may do so with impunity—the people will not "kick"—but if he resorts to general violence, or attempts to "squeeze" for his own use ten times or twenty times as much as he collects in legal taxes, there is apt to be trouble. You may rob some of the Koreans all of the time, or all of them some of the time; but if you rob all of them all of the time and without limit, you are finally dragged out of your house and beaten or kicked to death in the streets. This happened, in September last, to Pak-U-Yang, the magistrate of a prefecture only ten miles south of Seoul. In several other recent cases prefects have been mobbed or driven away from their posts, and I presume that this happens in some part of Korea almost every week, inasmuch as lynch law is the only law that affords Korean peasants any protection or redress.

The natural and inevitable result of such a state of affairs is impoverishment and demoralization. When all that a man can earn over and above the bare means of subsistence is taken away from him by corrupt and unscrupulous officials, he loses the incentive to work and sinks almost to the level of an indolent pauper. The financial burden of the people ought not to be heavy. The revenue of the central government last year was only fourteen million Korean dollars, and this sum, divided among twelve million people, would amount to a tax of less than \$1.25 per capita. If the Koreans, in proportion to their number, paid as much in taxes as the Japanese pay without difficulty, the revenue of the central government would be fifty-five or sixty million Korean dollars instead of fourteen million. Mr. Homer B. Hulbert, a close student of Korean affairs, estimates that three Japanese yen per annum, or one dollar and fifty cents in American gold, will cover all legal taxes on the average Korean farmer's house and land. Inasmuch as the average farmer probably earns twenty times that amount, and might earn fifty times as much, he ought to be fairly prosperous, and he undoubtedly would be if he were not "squeezed" by a horde of hungry officials and were not compelled to support another horde of "yangbans" and idlers.

The central government at Seoul regards the "squeezing" of the population with indifference, so long as it does not lead to violence and disorder. For this there are two reasons. In the first place, the ministers, sorcerers, and high-placed officials who sell the provincial offices expect, as a matter of course, that the governors and prefects will get back from the people the money that they have paid for their positions; and, in the second place, the palace ring of eunuchs, fortune-tellers, and courtiers is engaged in robbery on its own account. When the Emperor wishes to buy a house—and he has a mania for purchases of that kind—one of his ministers attends to the business for him; and by paying the owner of the property \$20,000 and charging the Emperor \$60,000, the ministerial agent is able to put \$40,000 into his own pocket without trouble or risk. When \$50,000 is appropriated for the burial of the Queen Dowager, or \$1,000,000, for the funeral expenses of the Crown Princess, every inhabitant of the palace gets a slice of the plum-cake, from the Emperor himself down to the fourth-class eunuchs.

In almost everything connected with the palace there is a "squeeze," a bribe, or a steal.* If this

* An exception must be made in the case of the new palace now in course of construction under the vigilant supervision of Mr. J. McLeavy Brown, chief of customs, and also in the case of the three foreigners—Miss Sonag, Miss Cook, and Mr. Cohen—who are employed respectively to superintend Imperial entertainments, attend to the education of the young prince, and manage the electric light plant. Dr. Morrison, Far Eastern correspondent of the *London Times*, has described the three employees last named as "foreign parasites," but no metaphor could be more unfair or unjust. They perform faithfully certain duties, and receive a certain reason-

able piece contains only two cents' worth of valuable metal, this irregular and unrecorded issue of coin by favored Ministers is a money-making avocation in more senses than one. Even when the five-cent pieces are kept up to the prescribed standard of fineness, there is a quasi legitimate profit of sixty per cent. But why should a ministerial coiner put two cents' worth of nickel into his product when half a cent's worth will do just as well? It would be foolish, and the Bureau of Propriety would condemn it instantly! So he lowers the standard of fineness to ten per cent., and coins money which has little more value than the brass cash.

In this summary review of the methods practiced by Korean officials in robbing the Emperor, the people, and one another, I have failed, perhaps, to cover the whole ground; but I must leave some space for a brief reference, at least, to another aspect of Korean administration. Nothing strikes an investigator more forcibly or impresses him more strangely than the extraordinary contrasts and incongruities presented by modern Korean life, particularly in the sphere of government. Sometimes the same chapter of history contains an account of a ghastly tragedy sandwiched between two scenes from a comic opera; and sometimes the incongruity appears in the shape of an apparently impossible sequence of events, or the bringing together of ideas that would never be naturally associated in any sane mind. After reading the historical record of two thousand years of Korean misrule, bloodshed, treachery, and torture, one is not surprised at the murder of reformers, the public exposure of their heads, and the distribution of fragments of their dismembered bodies throughout the provinces; but when the official murderers get together in the palace, on a pleasant afternoon, and establish a Bureau of Propriety, the contrast between the primitive savagery on one hand and the suggestion of polite conventionality on the other gives one's mental processes a sudden jolt. Modern Korean history is full of such contrasts and incongruities, but I have room for only a few illustrations, taken almost at random, from recent numbers of the *Korea Review*.

In January of last year the police of Pingyang and the soldiers stationed in that city suddenly took up burglary as an avocation, and began plundering the houses of the inhabitants. When the governor ventured to remonstrate, they became very indignant and threatened to disband and leave the city without police and military protection! (*Korea Review* January, 1904, p. 30). Korean soldiers are strictly forbidden to sell or pawn their uniforms; but they are allowed to hold a mass-meeting and vote on the question whether or not they should go to a place to which the have been ordered! (*Korea Review*, January, 1904, p. 176, and May 1904, p. 221). A Korean official may be a robber, a torturer, or a murderer, and still hold his position, but if he goes into mourning for a dead relative he must resign (*Korea Review*, April, 1905, p. 156). A Korean peasant in Kongju happened to accuse the wrong man of theft, and the prefectural authorities gouged out both of his eyes as a warning to be more careful in identification (*Korea Review* April, 1905, p. 167). About the same time the local officials in another prefecture prohibited riding in silk-upholstered chairs and the wearing of silken clothes, and directed that no women except professional dancing-girls should be allowed to ride in jinrikishas (*Korea Review* July, 1905, p. 317). The Emperor issued a proclamation inculcating virtue and urging officials to be more diligent in the performance of their duties; and a little later the Vice-Premier asked his Majesty to punish the Chief of Police and two Vice-Ministers for gambling in the palace (*Korea Review* January, 1905, p. 38). Some of the facts set forth in this article might seem to justify the conclusion that the Korean people generally have a hard time; but among the inscriptions in Chinese ideographs over the shops of Korean merchants in Seoul I observed and copied the following: "The People Enjoy Peace and Pleasure," "We are Successors to the Work of Shinnu and Save the People," "Heaven and Earth are Comprised in this Residence," "The Spring Light is Clear and Beautiful," "Thousands of Treasures Gather Together in the Morning," "Ten Thousand Pounds of Pure Gold," "Distribute Liberally and Save the People," "The House of Happiness and Virtue," "Benevolence, Righteousness, Courtesy, Wisdom, Fidelity, and Filial Obedience." These inscriptions certainly would lead a newcomer to suppose that in Korea he had found at last a land of virtue, prosperity, and happiness; but the mental jolt that he would get when he came to investigate the palace would probably dislocate all his faculties and reduce him to a state of imbecility!

Imperial privy purse.....	\$1,103,359
Imperial "sacrifices".....	186,041
Palace construction.....	300,000
Palace guard.....	179,256
Special palace guard.....	81,978

Total.....\$1,751,634

Some of the items of expenditure for the benefit of the Korean people are as follows:

All public schools outside of the capital—schools for the education of ten or twelve millions of people.....	\$27,718
Public works.....	424
"Suppressing robbers".....	500

Total.....\$28,642

One million seven hundred thousand dollars for the comfort and safety of the ruler, and twenty-eight thousand for education, public works, and the suppression of robbers in provinces inhabited by ten or twelve millions of the ruled, would seem to be glaringly disproportionate even in the Orient; but under the head of "incidentals" the budget provides an "emergency fund" of \$1,158,000 which might possibly be used for the benefit of the people if they should suddenly begin to die off in a general epidemic of acute cerebral anæmia, or if common, everyday robbers should threaten to strip them so bare as to leave no plunder whatever for the official robbers.

The largest single appropriation in the budget is \$5,180,614 for the army; and the usefulness of that organization, and the state of discipline existing therein, may be inferred from the fact that when the Pingyang regiment was ordered north to the Yalu, last year, its colonel called the men together and asked all those who wished to go to hold up their hands. Six hundred of them decided to make the march, but two hundred even of this resolute fraction deserted before the regiment reached its destination.

Stealing from the treasury by means of "cooked" accounts, however, is not sufficient in itself to meet the requirements of the ministers, courtiers, sorcerers, soothsayers, geomancers, spirit mediums, concubines, eunuchs, and multitudinous attendants who surround the throne; and it often becomes necessary, therefore, to resort to counterfeiting, double sales of the same tract of public land, and the private sale of Government concessions. Counterfeiting is practised by almost everybody. High officials of the Court take up that avocation "on the side," and Cabinet Ministers are allowed to borrow the dies from the Imperial mint and coin nickels for their own use to an indefinite amount. As the genuine nickel five-cent compensation, and, from my point of view, they earn double the amounts that they receive. One of them, to my certain knowledge, saves the Emperor about \$60,000 a year.

(1) The five-cent nickel is the principal coin of Korea, and has taken the place, to a great extent, of the old brass baggage-checks known as "cash." As Mr. Hulbert has justly remarked, "It is the ideal coin to counterfeit." A silver piece may easily be tested, but spurious nickels not only pass from hand to hand in paper-wrapped rolls, but are difficult of detection even when examined singly.

cent piece contains only two cents' worth of valuable metal, this irregular and unrecorded issue of coin by favored Ministers is a money-making avocation in more senses than one. Even when the five-cent pieces are kept up to the prescribed standard of fineness, there is a quasi legitimate profit of sixty per cent. But why should a ministerial coiner put two cents' worth of nickel into his product when half a cent's worth will do just as well? It would be foolish, and the Bureau of Propriety would condemn it instantly! So he lowers the standard of fineness to ten per cent., and coins money which has little more value than the brass cash.

In this summary review of the methods practiced by Korean officials in robbing the Emperor, the people, and one another, I have failed, perhaps, to cover the whole ground; but I must leave some space for a brief reference, at least, to another aspect of Korean administration. Nothing strikes an investigator more forcibly or impresses him more strangely than the extraordinary contrasts and incongruities presented by modern Korean life, particularly in the sphere of government. Sometimes the same chapter of history contains an account of a ghastly tragedy sandwiched between two scenes from a comic opera; and sometimes the incongruity appears in the shape of an apparently impossible sequence of events, or the bringing together of ideas that would never be naturally associated in any sane mind. After reading the historical record of two thousand years of Korean misrule, bloodshed, treachery, and torture, one is not surprised at the murder of reformers, the public exposure of their heads, and the distribution of fragments of their dismembered bodies throughout the provinces; but when the official murderers get together in the palace, on a pleasant afternoon, and establish a Bureau of Propriety, the contrast between the primitive savagery on one hand and the suggestion of polite conventionality on the other gives one's mental processes a sudden jolt. Modern Korean history is full of such contrasts and incongruities, but I have room for only a few illustrations, taken almost at random, from recent numbers of the *Korea Review*.

In January of last year the police of Pingyang and the soldiers stationed in that city suddenly took up burglary as an avocation, and began plundering the houses of the inhabitants. When the governor ventured to remonstrate, they became very indignant and threatened to disband and leave the city without police and military protection! (*Korea Review* January, 1904, p. 30). Korean soldiers are strictly forbidden to sell or pawn their uniforms; but they are allowed to hold a mass-meeting and vote on the question whether or not they should go to a place to which the have been ordered! (*Korea Review*, January, 1904, p. 176, and May 1904, p. 221). A Korean official may be a robber, a torturer, or a murderer, and still hold his position, but if he goes into mourning for a dead relative he must resign (*Korea Review*, April, 1905, p. 156). A Korean peasant in Kongju happened to accuse the wrong man of theft, and the prefectural authorities gouged out both of his eyes as a warning to be more careful in identification (*Korea Review* April, 1905, p. 167). About the same time the local officials in another prefecture prohibited riding in silk-upholstered chairs and the wearing of silken clothes, and directed that no women except professional dancing-girls should be allowed to ride in jinrikishas (*Korea Review* July, 1905, p. 317). The Emperor issued a proclamation inculcating virtue and urging officials to be more diligent in the performance of their duties; and a little later the Vice-Premier asked his Majesty to punish the Chief of Police and two Vice-Ministers for gambling in the palace (*Korea Review* January, 1905, p. 38). Some of the facts set forth in this article might seem to justify the conclusion that the Korean people generally have a hard time; but among the inscriptions in Chinese ideographs over the shops of Korean merchants in Seoul I observed and copied the following: "The People Enjoy Peace and Pleasure," "We are Successors to the Work of Shinnu and Save the People," "Heaven and Earth are Comprised in this Residence," "The Spring Light is Clear and Beautiful," "Thousands of Treasures Gather Together in the Morning," "Ten Thousand Pounds of Pure Gold," "Distribute Liberally and Save the People," "The House of Happiness and Virtue," "Benevolence, Righteousness, Courtesy, Wisdom, Fidelity, and Filial Obedience." These inscriptions certainly would lead a newcomer to suppose that in Korea he had found at last a land of virtue, prosperity, and happiness; but the mental jolt that he would get when he came to investigate the palace would probably dislocate all his faculties and reduce him to a state of imbecility!

The activities and operations of the existing Korean Government may briefly be summed up as follows: It takes from the people, directly and indirectly, everything that they earn over and above a bare subsistence, and gives them in return practically nothing. It affords no adequate protection to life or property; it provides no educational facilities.

ties that deserve notice; it builds no roads; it does not improve its harbours; it does not light its coasts; it pays no attention whatever to street-cleaning or sanitation; it takes no measures to prevent or check epidemics; it does not attempt to foster national trade or industry; it encourages the lowest forms of primitive superstition; and it corrupts and demoralizes its subjects by setting them examples of untidiness, dishonesty, treachery, cruelty, and a cynical brutality in dealing with human rights that is almost without a parallel in modern times.

It may be thought that, in pointing this picture of Korean administration, I have used colors that are too dark; but Americans, Englishmen, and Germans who are far better acquainted with Korea than I can pretend to be use black more freely than I do. In speaking of the Emperor and his officials, the Rev. Dr. James S. Gale, who has spent a large part of his life on the peninsula, says emphatically: "No government ever existed that was more infected with rottenness to the bones." And it is this government through which Japan must work in her attempt to regenerate the Korean people.

My third division of the general subject, the Korean people, will be treated in a separate article.
Seoul, Korea.

SIR STAMFORD RAFFLES AND JAPAN.

It is very singular, says the *Morning Post*, that in the voluminous literature produced about Japan of late years there is not a single reference to the attempt made by Sir Stamford Raffles to establish a regular trade with that country in 1813-15. A brief epitome of what a great Englishman designed half a century before Lord Elgin's mission to Yedo may possess some interest.

When we occupied Java in the summer of 1811 during Lord Minto's term of Government in India, we came into contact with the outlying dependencies and commercial agencies of the Dutch in the Far East. Among the latter was the factory on Desima, which served as the sole means of communication between the Japanese and Europeans. It was the practice of the Dutch to replenish their factory and to carry away whatever the Japanese chose to export by sending two ships once a year from Batavia to Desima; but sometimes, owing to unforeseen causes, the ships missed a season. This happened in 1812 on account of the war, and it was only when the Administration was getting into something like regular order that Raffles discovered all about the factory at Desima. He thereupon fitted out two ships to proceed to Japan, and he entrusted the charge of the mission to Mr. Wardenaar, a Dutch gentleman who had acted for him in several matters of a similar character. With him he also sent an Englishman, Dr. Daniel Ainslie, nominally as surgeon, but really to look after our interests and to make a confidential report on the situation in Japan.

When the ships anchored off Desima in the spring of 1813 nothing was known there of the British occupation of Java, and the factor in charge, Hendrik Doeff, flatly refused to believe what Wardenaar told him. "Who is Raffles?" he said, and when he got his reply he refused to obey any orders except from The Hague. His opposition did not stop here, for having the ear of the Japanese he poisoned their minds against the English, who, he alleged, were "always fighting and conquering." Unfortunately it was the easier to do this on account of an incident that had occurred some years earlier, and rendered the English name unpopular in Japan. In 1808 Captain Pellw in His Majesty's ship *Phoenix* had visited Nagasaki, and had experienced some difficulty in obtaining water and fresh supplies. He resorted to force, and after his departure the Governor, feeling himself disgraced, had committed "hara-kiri." This incident was recalled against Sir Stamford Raffles, and Dr. Ainslie, who endeavoured to obtain an audience with the Emperor, met with a rebuff. A young elephant, sent by Raffles for the Emperor's acceptance, was also refused. Dr. Ainslie, however, remained in Japan for four months altogether, and only took his departure with the returning ships. In the following year—1814—Raffles sent only one ship, upon which Heer Cassa, a Dutchman, of Batavia, sailed as his commercial agent. The commercial results of the venture were not unpromising, and more might have come of the intercourse, but in 1815 it became generally known that Java would be restored to Holland. The East India Company at the period of which we are speaking was also averse to an adventurous policy in unknown directions. It did not believe that any addition could be made to its revenues through trade with Japan, while it might incur loss from the fitting out of annual expeditions. For these reasons the attempts of Sir Stamford Raffles to open up trade with Japan must be regarded as the energetic efforts of an individual, and not the deliberate policy of his Government.

The refusal of the Japanese, instigated by the prejudiced and stiff-necked Dutchman Hendrik

Doeff, to trade with the English did not bias Sir Stamford's mind against them. Dr. Ainslie, in whom he had implicit confidence, sent him voluminous reports, and on them he formed a judgment most favourable to the Japanese in every respect. Expression was given to these opinions in Sir Stamford's presidential address to the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences on Sept. 11, 1815. The following extracts are those of the most direct importance: "I need only offer a few notices on the character which they appeared to Dr. Ainslie to display during a residence of four months and as far as he had the opportunity of judging. They are represented to be a nervous, vigorous people, whose bodily and mental powers assimilate much nearer to those of Europe than what is attributed to Asiatics in general. Their features are masculine and perfectly European, with the exception of the small lengthened Tartar eye which almost universally prevails, and is the only feature of resemblance between them and the Chinese. The complexion is perfectly fair and indeed blooming, the women of the higher classes being equally fair with Europeans and having the bloom of health more generally prevalent among them than is usually found in Europe. For a people who have had very few, if any, external aids, the Japanese cannot but rank high in the scale of civilisation. . . . The Chinese have been stationary at least as long as we have known them, but the slightest impulse seems sufficient to give a determination to the Japanese character which would progressively improve until it attained the same height of civilisation with the European. . . ."

These remarks, uttered ninety years ago, show that at least one discerning mind had appreciated all the difference between the Japanese and other Asiatics. It was the apathy of the home authorities that alone prevented the establishment nearly a century ago of an *entente cordiale* between England and Japan as the consequence of the strenuous effort of Sir Stamford Raffles to promote commercial relations at Nagasaki.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

PRINCE ARTHUR'S VISIT TO JAPAN.

London, October 27.

Prince Arthur of Connaught starts for Japan early in 1906. It is authoritatively announced that the King has decided that the Legation in Tokyo shall be raised to an Embassy immediately.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

London, October 27.

The after part of the steamer *Chatham* will be blown up after the passage of the British battleship *Renown*, on which the Prince and Princess of Wales are travelling. It is expected that there will be only a few hours interruption in the Canal.

RUSSIAN DISORDERS.

Disorders have broken out again in St. Petersburg. Several shops have been plundered and the streets are crowded with workmen. The shops are rapidly closing.

The railway strike is general throughout European Russia and all trades are paralyzed. Three thousand passengers, detained at Moscow owing to the strike, are being fed and sheltered by the authorities. The tradesmen are exasperated at the dislocation of business. Warsaw is completely isolated.

A LONDON FREEMAN.

Later.

The freedom of the City of London was presented to General Booth, of the Salvation Army, yesterday at the Guildhall. There was a great procession of Salvationists.

RUSSIAN REFORMS.

The Council of Russian State Ministers has definitely decided in favour of the formation of a Cabinet. The Premier is to be entitled to propose all Ministerial appointments, except those of War, Foreign Affairs, and Navy.

THE RUSSIAN UPHEAVAL.

London, October 28.

Martial law has been proclaimed at

Kharkoff, but generally the strike movement is making headway without disturbances.

Fresh provisions in St. Petersburg have risen to exorbitant prices. The garrison is on short rations.

General Treppoff, commanding the troops in St. Petersburg, has issued a stern warning that he will nip any disorders in the bud. He has ordered the troops and police to unhesitatingly suppress any outbreak with ball cartridge.

The lawyers have decided to strike until a constitutional assembly is summoned. It is stated that 50,000 professionals will be involved and the effect of this measure, if the strike lasts, will be most disastrous.

The chemists and doctors are also striking.

TSAR PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES.

London, October 29.

It is reported that owing to the gravity of the situation in Russia, the steam is kept up on the Tsar's yacht, which is ready to convey the Imperial family to Denmark if necessary.

MR. HARRIMAN'S PROPHECY.

Mr. E. H. Harriman, President of the Union Pacific Railway, speaking in New York on his arrival from the Orient, predicts that Japanese shipping will appear on the Pacific to such an extent that the United States will be compelled to choose between cooperation and competition.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

London, October 29.

The situation in Russia is getting worse. Telegrams from all parts of the country show that government is paralyzed by wholesale strikes which are spreading among every trade and profession.

Practically there is no railway communication anywhere in the Empire: there are no newspapers, and throughout Russia ordinary life is at a standstill.

All the schools, colleges and universities are closed.

Moscow is practically cut off, and so also is Odessa.

The Bourses are depressed and the issue of the new Russian loan has been postponed.

London, October 30.

Workmen under the leadership of students are erecting barricades in the streets of Odessa. Sharp encounters have taken place between them and the Cossacks.

St. Petersburg is at present quiet.

THE PORTE AND THE POWERS.

It is announced in Vienna that all the Powers favour a combined naval demonstration to overcome the reluctance of the Porte to the Macedonian scheme. It is doubtful whether the Porte will give way without a display of force.

THE RUSSIAN TROUBLES.

London, October 31.

Telegrams from all parts of Russia are of the gloomiest description, but the day in St. Petersburg passed quietly.

Moscow is isolated. The Governor has issued a despairing appeal to the population to remain unshaken in their fidelity to the Tsar.

THE TSAR AND HIS PEOPLE.

Later.

A manifesto of the Tsar has been issued appointing Count Witte Prime Minister. He is empowered to co-ordinate and unify the branches of the administration, granting specific liberty to the people; extending the

legislative power of the *Duma*; and enlarging the franchise.

There are indications that the strike is weakening for lack of funds.

There has been much bloodshed at Reval and Odessa. Outwardly things are quietening, but the revolt is smouldering.

THE TSAR YIELDS.

RUSSIA GAINS LIBERTY.

GREAT POPULAR REJOICINGS.

END OF THE STRIKES.

London, November 1.

A company of troops has been arrested for firing in the air at Lodz. A similar incident occurred at Warsaw.

The Tsar has issued a manifesto declaring that the prevailing troubles have filled his heart with great trouble; their continuance, he says, may become a menace to the integrity of the empire. Therefore his duty is to exert himself to hasten their cessation; wherefore he recognises that the co-ordination of the powers of the Government is indispensable. Finally he directs the Government to fulfil his will as follows:

1st.—To grant real inviolability of person and freedom of conscience, of speech, of union, and of association.

2nd.—Without deferring the election of the *Duma*, to enable as far as possible, in view of the shortness of time, the parties now deprived of electoral rights to participate in the *Duma*, leaving the ultimate settlement of the franchise to a new legislative regime.

3rd.—To establish the indubitable rule that no law can come into force unless it has received the approval of the *Duma*, which also is to exercise real supervision over the legality of the acts of the authorities.

Later.

The Tsar's manifesto has been placarded all over St. Petersburg. It has created great popular rejoicings. The crowds in the streets cheer for liberty and for the Tsar, and are singing the Russian National anthem instead of the Marseillaise as they were lately doing. The people surround the bewildered Cossacks, tapping the horses and the men, and saying: "You can go home; you are no longer wanted: we have got our liberty."

The strikes are ended in Moscow, in St. Petersburg, Kazan, and in Anichangel.

The railway traffic has been resumed.

FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS.

London, November 2.

Mr. R. Gundry, C.M.G., presided at the annual dinner of the China Association. The guests included Mr. Archibald Little, Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, Sir Henry Blake, and other personages prominent in Far Eastern affairs, and many Colonials.

The Chairman congratulated the Japanese and Lord Lansdowne upon the newly-extended Anglo-Japanese alliance. He deprecated Great Britain's withdrawal from Wei-hei-wel and said it was time enough for her to take such a step when Germany retired from Kiaochow.

REPORTED NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

The *Morning Post* announces that a Japanese loan will be issued on November 2nd.

FOREIGN TROOPS IN PECHILI.

It is announced in Berlin that Japan has replied to Germany's proposal agreeing to the withdrawal of troops from Pechili, except with regard to the Legation guards.

CHAOS IN RUSSIA.

Later.

The condition of affairs in Russia verges on the chaotic. The revolutionary element

appears to await events triumphantly, demanding concessions of every kind, and is indulging in demonstrations which provoke collision with the troops. The latter are bewildered and being without instructions do not know how to deal with the new order of things; hence harmless popular rejoicings in several towns have led to embitterment and bloodshed.

JAPANESE LOAN DENIED.

Mr. Takahashi, of the Bank of Japan, states that Japan has not yet decided on a new loan.

FINLAND AWAKENING.

London, November 2.

Civic guards have been organized in every town of Finland. Many, including the Helsingfors, authorities have yielded to the demand of the populace that the police should be disarmed and the citizens entrusted with the maintenance of order.

The Governor-General promised a deputation that he would resign.

The Senate, after adopting resolutions practically demanding the full restoration of Finland's autonomous rights, resigned in a body and sent a cruiser to St. Petersburg with the resolutions and their resignations.

THE ST. PETERSBURG STRIKE.

London, November 3.

The St. Petersburg strike committee have decided that the general strike shall end to-morrow.

RUSSIA SEETHING WITH EXCITEMENT.

Meantime Russia continues to seethe with excitement.

THE REVOLUTION IN FINLAND.

The revolution in Finland is proceeding tranquilly, meeting with no resistance.

THE BLACK SEA SQUADRON.

Admiral Birileff and the Black Sea Squadron have returned to Sevastopol.

(RECEIVED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

THE DECORATION FOR THE EMPEROR.

It is publicly stated in London that according to orders issued by the King, a special ambassador will be sent early next year to carry the order of the Garter to the Emperor of Japan.

It is also stated that the King has decided to raise the Legation in Tokyo to the status of an Embassy.

SCANDINAVIA.

The arrangements for the separation of Sweden and Norway were completed on the 26th of October, and on the 27th the King issued a rescript stating the fact.

PEST IN HAWAII.

There have been two or three cases of pest in Hawaii, but in general there is no chance.

(FROM THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

THE TROUBLES IN RUSSIA.

Washington, November 3.

The Russian people have no confidence in the Tsar. Disturbances have occurred again in Odessa and other districts, in which many persons were killed.

The Tsar has conceded the establishment of a constitutional government in Finland.

London, November 3.

Barbarous conflicts continue throughout Russia. In Odessa, four thousand persons have been killed, including the victims of a terrible massacre of Jews.

The revolutionists of Kiev and the radicals of St. Petersburg ask the Tsar to retire from the Throne to establish a republican government and to allow the people common suffrage.

INDIA.

Lord Curzon, ex-Viceroy of India, is suffering from fever at Lahore. Earl Minto, the new Viceroy, left to-day for his post.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES KILLED.

Washington, November 3.

Four American missionaries have been killed by Chinese mobs in Lienchou, Kwangtung.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

FINLAND.

London, November 2.

The Governor-General of Finland, yesterday, retired from his post in public at Helsingfors. The flag of the Finns has been hoisted at the Governor's office, and that of Russia has been removed. The soldiers and policemen joined the revolutionists.

SHIPPING ACCIDENT.

Shanghai, November 3.

The Standard Oil Co.'s steamer *Appalachian* which has arrived at Wusung from San Francisco via Muroran, Hokkaido, collided with the China Commercial Steamship Co.'s steamer *Yushung*. The result is that the Chinese ship sustained severe damage and the American was put ashore. The damage to the latter is not known.

(FROM THE "NICHU NICHU SHIMBUN")

RUSSIAN NEWS.

London, November 2.

The great intentions of the Tsar with regard to the proposed establishment of a constitutional government are reported to have failed. The revolutionists continue their movements. The extreme radicals are asking the Tsar for concessions which it is entirely impossible for His Majesty to consent to.

It is rumoured that Count de Witte and General Trepoff, ex-Governor-General of St. Petersburg, are at variance in their political views.

It is said that the Tsar intends to cancel his ordinance with reference to the proposed constitutional government and to establish a government drawn from the military classes.

RUINOUS COLONIAL FINANCE.

The arrangement, recently approved by the Parliament of New South Wales, to give a contract for the construction, within the State, of sixty locomotives at an average rate of 71*l*. 13*s*. 11*d*. per ton, has, says *Engineering*, attracted much attention in England. Tenders were invited in October, 1903, for the manufacture of these locomotives, within New South Wales, the rest of Australia being excluded. The local construction, whether by Government or by a private firm, would, it was expected, involve a considerable outlay of capital for buildings and purchase of machinery, estimated at about 30,000*l*.; but this was evidently not the reason why local competition was not keener. It was the tyranny of trade-union rules, which in Australia seem to be framed with the object of keeping work out of, instead of within, the country. The locomotive engineer of the Government railways emphatically contended that the work could not be done at less than 71*l*. 12*s*. 3*d*. per ton. He also complained of the severity of the trade-union rules, and showed that, as regards the Government shops, at present, eleven proclaimed holidays had to be paid for with no work to show for them; this cost no less than 5500*l*. in 1903. He stated that, taking all these matters into consideration, wages were virtually 2½ times those ruling at home. The Premier, continues *Engineering*, in answer to one of the numerous deputations on the subject, showed that the difference between the lowest local tender and that from the open market—viz., 73,350*l*.—absolutely put the former out of consideration. He continued:—"No Premier fit to stay in office twenty-four hours would throw away 73,000*l*. of the people's money, even to keep men in the State employed. It would be far better, if that sort of thing is to be done, to face the thing in a fair and square fashion, and distribute the amount

to the unemployed direct, and then we should know where we were." He went on to show that for the same money that they would spend in building the engines locally they could import them, and with the balance build thirty carriages, and cut down the gradients of some of the worst portions of the railways; and in this way, as regards numbers, at all events, employ a greater number of men. After much negotiation, the Clyde Engineering Company of New South Wales, who were the original lowest local tenders, brought down their offer from 80l. 10s. 4d. to 71l. 13s. 11d. per ton. The Railway Commissioners, who are charged with the duty of making the railways pay working expenses and the interest on their capital account, can hardly be enthusiastic as to this conclusion, knowing that for the last year the average rates paid, including duties, for imported engines delivered, were 65l. 2s.; that for those now being delivered from the Baldwin Company 57l. 15s. 4d. is being paid, and that had Messrs. Beyer, Peacock, and Co.'s offer for the present requirements been accepted, 63l. 15s. 2d. per ton, including duties, would have been the cost. For the sixty engines, adds *Engineering*, the New South Wales people are paying an extra amount of nearly 36,000l., solely to keep less than 200 men employed for a few years.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date.
America.....	O. & O.	Coptic 1	M. Nov. 6
Europe.....	M. M.	Tourane 2	W. Nov. 11
Seattle.....	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa M. 3	F. Nov. 10
Hongkong.....	O. & O.	Doric 4	F. Nov. 10
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.	Athenian	F. Nov. 10
Europe.....	N. L. D.	Sachsen 5	F. Nov. 10
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan 6	M. Nov. 13
America.....	T. K. K.	America Maru 7	M. Nov. 13
Hongkong.....	G. M.	Dakota	Tu. Nov. 14
Tacoma.....	B. T.	Lyra	Tu. Nov. 14
Hongkong.....	P. M.	Manchuria	F. Nov. 17
Hongkong.....	B. T.	Hyades	Su. Nov. 19
Seattle.....	G. N.	Minnesota	M. Nov. 20
America.....	P. M.	Siberia	M. Nov. 20
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Th. Nov. 23

- 1 Left San Francisco on the 21st ult.
- 2 Left Hongkong on the 3rd inst.
- 3 Left Seattle on the 24th ult.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 31st ult.
- 5 Left Hongkong on the 31st ult.
- 6 Left Vancouver on the 30th ult.
- 7 Left San Francisco on the 27th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date.
Europe.....	P. & O.	Sunda	Tu. Nov. 7
Hongkong.....	P. & O.	Arctonia	Tu. Nov. 7
Hongkong.....	O. & O.	Coptic	W. Nov. 8
Shanghai.....	N. Y. K.	Chenab	Th. Nov. 9
America.....	O. & O.	Doric	Sa. Nov. 11
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Nov. 11
Europe.....	N. L. D.	Sachsen	Tu. Nov. 14
Seattle.....	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	Tu. Nov. 14
Hongkong.....	B. T.	Lyra	W. Nov. 15
Seattle.....	G. N.	Dakota	Th. Nov. 16
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	M. Nov. 13
Hongkong.....	T. Y. K.	America Maru	W. Nov. 15
Europe.....	M. M.	Tourane	Sa. Nov. 18
America.....	P. M.	Manchuria	Sa. Nov. 18
Tacoma.....	B. T.	Hyades	M. Nov. 20
Portland.....	P. & O.	Arabia	Tu. Nov. 21
Hongkong.....	P. M.	Siberia	W. Nov. 22
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.	Em. of India	F. Nov. 24
Hongkong.....	G. N.	Minnesota	Sa. Nov. 25

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

- Breconshire*, British steamer, 2,323. G. E. Elliott, 27th Oct.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- China*, American steamer, 3,186. D. E. Friele, 27th Oct.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 26th Oct., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
- Bantu*, British steamer, 2,662. A. W. Wooster, 27th Oct.—London via ports, and Kobe, 25th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

- Higo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882. N. Nielsen, 26th Oct.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- Kintuck*, British steamer, 2,881. D. Robinson, 28th Oct.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 27th Oct., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
- Themis*, Norwegian steamer, 1,208. Kroger, 28th Oct.—Amping, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
- Cecilia*, German steamer, 2,209. Temes, 28th Oct.—Rangoon, Rice.—Otto Reimers & Co.
- Tremont*, American steamer, 6,195. T. W. Garlick, 28th Oct.—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- Anhui*, British steamer, 1,350. A. H. Harris, 28th Oct.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- Macduff*, British steamer, 1,882. John B. Muir, 28th Oct.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- Korea*, American steamer, 5,651. A. Zeeder, 29th Oct.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
- Kelvenbank*, British steamer, 2,289. Ryder, 29th Oct.—Portland, Oregon, Wheat.—China and Japan Trading Co.
- Inglwood*, Norwegian steamer, 978. Swenson, 29th Oct.—Surprise Island, Manure.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
- Kilburn*, British steamer, 2,111. E. Le Templier, 29th Oct.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- Kum Sang*, British steamer, 2,079. Butler, 30th Oct.—Saigon, Rice.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
- Redhill*, British steamer, 2,504. Dawell, 30th Oct.—New York via ports, and Kobe, 28th Oct., General.—Comes & Co.
- Quito*, British steamer, 2,153. Shotton, 30th Oct.—New York via ports, General.—American Trading Co.
- Nikkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,016. Nakagawa, 30th Oct.—Keelung, Rice.—Yamagata-ya.
- Sintran*, American ship, 1,485. Johnson, 31st Oct.—Hakodate, Sulphur.—Caplain.
- Aldershot*, British steamer, 1,354. W. W. Adam, 31st Oct.—Kagoshima, Coal.—Japanese.
- Prinz Sigismund*, German steamer, 1,844. Lenz, 31st Oct.—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
- Serbia*, German steamer, 2,377. Hoffschmidt, 31st Oct.—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.
- St. Regulus*, British steamer, 1,999. Borg, 31st Oct.—Christmas Island, Phosphate Rock.—Comes & Co.
- Iyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,918. Wm. Thompson, 31st Oct.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

- Vermont*, British steamer, 2,723. Haynes, 1st Nov.—Tacoma, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

- Samaru*, British steamer, 1,790. W. Lewis, 1st Nov.—Kobe, Rice.—Inugami.

- Iola*, British steamer, 3,362. Hartley, 1st Nov.—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

- Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,556. T. Sakai, 1st Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

- Ghazee*, British steamer, 3,242. Bailey, 2nd Nov.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

- Calchas*, British steamer, 4,279. Williams, 2nd Nov.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

- Higo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882. N. Nielsen, 2nd Nov.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

- Numantia*, German steamer, 2,806. Feldtmann, 2nd Nov.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

- Amiral Jaureguiberry*, French steamer, 4,678. Benard, 2nd Nov.—Antwerp via ports, General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

- Woodford*, British steamer, 1,860. Jas. Seddon, 2nd Nov.—Muroan, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

- Empress of China*, British steamer, 3,003. R. Archibald, 27th Sept.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

- Iseworth*, British steamer, 1,716. Johnson, 28th Oct.—Atsukishi, Ballast.—T. Inouye.

- Iyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,918. Wm. Thompson, 27th Oct.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

- Princess Alice*, German steamer, 6,721. Ch. Polack, 28th Oct.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

- Monkseaton*, British steamer, 1,776. Davies, 28th Oct.—Otaru, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

- China*, American steamer, 3,186. D. E. Friele, 28th Oct.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

- Noorona*, Norwegian steamer, 973. H. Anderson, 28th Oct.—Kobe, General.—Yamagata-ya.

- Cairo*, Norwegian steamer, 1,381. Hansen, 28th Oct.—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

- Tyr*, Norwegian steamer, 1,417. Danielsen, 28th Oct.—Wakamatsu, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.

- Braemar*, British steamer, 2,316. S. I. Saxby, 28th Oct.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

- Skamstad*, Norwegian steamer, 860. O. Hansen, 28th Oct.—Newchwang, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

- Breconshire*, British steamer, 2,323. G. E. Elliott, 29th Oct.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

- Richmond*, British steamer, 2,059. F. T. Nicolle, 30th Oct.—Muroan, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

- Wanga Fell*, British steamer, 2,583. Fell, 30th Oct.—Mojito, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

- Belgian King*, British steamer, 2,153. J. Hayton, 30th Oct.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

- Kanjo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,041. M. Honda, 30th Oct.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

- Dulwich*, British steamer, 2,111. F. Dudley, 30th Oct.—Sasa, Ballast.—Yamashita.

- Macduff*, British steamer, 1,882. John B. Muir, 31st Oct.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

- Uhlana*, British steamer, 3,383. J. F. T. Butler, 31st Oct.—Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

- Tremont*, American steamer, 6,195. T. W. Garlick, 31st Oct.—Manila and Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

- Rhaetia*, German steamer, 4,141. Behrens, 31st Oct.—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

- Korea*, American steamer, 5,651. A. Zeeder, 1st Nov.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

- Kilburn*, British steamer, 2,111. E. Le Templier, 1st Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

- Oceano*, British steamer, 1,739. D. A. Cave, 1st Nov.—Wakamatsu, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

- Anhui*, British steamer, 1,350. A. H. Harris, 1st Nov.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

- Hounslow*, British steamer, 1,860. H. Adshad, 2nd Nov.—Mojito, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. Frank Gillett, Mr. H. J. Neville, Mrs. Scott, and Mrs. J. L. Thompson, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. M. Kawasaki, Mrs. M. Kawasaki, Mr. K. Yanagihara, Mrs. K. Yanagihara, and Mr. C. L. Wright, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. A. M. Allison, Mrs. Ayers and infant, Miss Carey Ayers, Master W. Ayers, Master E. Ayers, Master H. Ayers, Miss Mary E. Brown, Capt. P. W. Davidson, Miss E. Fleming, Mrs. D. Gordon, Mr. J. Guggenheim, Mr. W. H. Holabird, Lieut. F. P. Halcomb, Mrs. F. P. Halcomb, Mrs. E. P. Hammsley, Mr. C. H. Haulin, Capt. H. B. Hulbert, Mrs. H. B. Hulbert, Miss Hulbert, Mr. Chester Hulbert, Mr. Leonard Hulbert, Miss Helen Lord, Mr. W. McLaughlin, Mr. J. G. Metcalf, Mrs. Meyers, Capt. York Noel, Mr. Jeff D. Potter, Mr. W. O. Thorton, Mr. A. K. Rissen, Mr. Weaver, Mr. Lee Fook, Mrs. Ng. Shun, Miss Lee Choy Fong, and Mr. Chin Gim Han, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Tremont*, from Seattle Wash.:—Countess Coloredo, Miss M. L. Nedbal, and Mrs. Agnes Clarence and child, in cabin; Mr. John W. Griffiths, in second class. For Kobe:—Mr. A. W. Crosser, Mrs. A. W. Crosser, Capt. Geo. Wright, and Mrs. Geo. Wright, in cabin; Mr. Y. Harada, in second class. For Shanghai:—Dr. H. G. Guinness, Mrs. H. G. Guinness, Dr. Geo. F. De Vol, Mrs. Geo. F. De Vol and child, Mr. W. H. Nowak, Mrs. W. H. Nowak and child, Mr. F. B. Whittemore, Mrs. F. B. Whittemore and child, Mr. Erik Sovik, Miss Kristine Johnson, Rev. W. Fraser, Miss Elsie E. Fredrick, Mr. W. G. Davis, Miss Anna Holtz, Mr. G. H. Cole, Miss Lillian Drane, Mr. Jas. Wallace, Miss Mary A. Funk, and Mrs. Mary Hawkins, in cabin. For Tsientsin:—Mrs. Emma Tuggey, Miss Georgia E. Gordon, and Mrs. E. B. Gordon, in cabin; Miss Sophia Taylor, in second class. For Manila:—Mr. J. C. Weinbrenner, Miss Elizabeth H. Metcalf, Mr. R. W. Squires, Mrs. R.

Original from

W. Squires and child, Mr. E. C. Jones, Miss Sarah G. Metcalf, Mr. Frank J. Lavan, and Miss Mary Calk, in cabin; Mr. Chas. H. Soar, in second class. For Hongkong:—Mr. Ng Loon, Mrs. Look See and 3 children.

Per American steamer *Korea* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Miss A. A. Acoc, Rev. J. G. Bawn, Mrs. J. C. Bawn, Miss J. Ketterson, Mr. J. Abellini, Mrs. N. E. Jones, Mr. George Palmer, Mr. C. F. Bennett, Mrs. E. B. Leigh, Mrs. J. A. Ross, Mr. R. G. Braschi, Miss E. L. Rollman, Rev. P. H. Lerreco, Mrs. P. H. Lerreco, Mr. W. F. Barnes, Mr. S. Lamb Jr., Mrs. M. B. Rogers, Mrs. O. W. Bishop, Mr. F. F. Lloye, Mr. J. Tonbean, Mr. S. Bodlick, Mr. C. A. Longstreth, Mrs. C. A. Longstreth, Mrs. E. R. Sturtevant, Miss E. Brethauer, Mr. C. H. Miller, Mrs. C. H. Miller, Mr. Max Surth, Mrs. Max Surth, Miss Surth, Miss A. Curtis and servant, Miss C. Curtis, Mr. E. C. Morse, Mrs. E. C. Morse and two children, Mr. W. E. Parsons, Rev. W. W. Collins, Miss M. Suman, Mrs. G. L. Myers and maid, Rev. G. R. Dye, Rev. P. J. Supple, Mr. E. S. Macfarlane, Mrs. F. S. Macfarlane, Mr. W. F. Danticourt, Mr. H. W. Morris, Mr. T. D. Witt, L. A. Wugskov, Mr. Alfred Edye, Mr. Herbert Edye, Mr. T. Alfred Edye, L. Donald Macanthur, U.S.A., Mr. T. Nomura, Mr. W. C. Winchester, Bishop Wm. H. O. Connell, Mr. J. E. Williamson, Mr. C. C. Folner, Mr. W. H. North, Mrs. W. H. North, Miss Gladys North, Miss F. M. C. Tigue, Mr. Geo. Fester, Mr. A. H. Oldenbourg, Mr. C. L. M. C. Culloch, Mrs. C. L. M. O. Culloch, Miss M. C. Culloch, Mr. Augustus Floyd, Mrs. Augustus Floyd, Mr. A. Graef, Miss S. K. Peters, Miss L. Peters, Mr. J. F. Hillier, Mr. J. A. M. Johnson, Major J. O. Hutchinson, Miss G. Baldwin, Mrs. Mrs. L. L. Staley Miss Anna Staley, Mr. W. Holmes, Mrs. F. J. Kuhne, Mr. J. Kuhne, Mr. J. C. Hanna, Mr. George Snyder, Mrs. George Snyder, Mr. J. L. Jensen, Mr. J. T. Snyder, Mr. F. L. White, Mrs. G. S. Spaulding, Mr. Wong-kai Kah and servant. For Kobe:—Mr. H. E. Colbran, Mrs. H. E. Colbran, Miss E. Robinson, Mr. B. F. Dillingham, Mr. C. B. Tenny, Mrs. C. B. Tenny, Mr. F. W. Schwer, Mrs. F. W. Schwer and child, Miss K. Roach, For Shanghai:—Miss Lucia E. Lyons, Mrs. R. Ainsworth, Mr. B. F. Colvin, Rev. Stanley Carson, Mrs. Stanley Carson, Miss M. E. Covert, Rev. Sylvester Espelage, Rev. A. L. Fraser, Mr. A. L. Fraser, Mr. Louis Faga, Miss Annie Jenkins, Mrs. M. Marshall, Rev. C. G. Lewis, Mr. C. G. Lewis, and 3 children, Mr. A. Peterson, Rev. J. F. Proctor, Mrs. J. F. Proctor, and 3 children. For Hongkong:—Mrs. B. J. Adams, Mr. E. Bernhardt, Miss E. Blauvelt, Mr. Chun Man, Mr. J. W. Crossley, Mr. H. E. Denson, Mr. H. T. Edwards, Dr. C. H. Halliday, Mrs. C. H. Halliday, Mr. F. H. Hirdy, Mr. E. H. Hull, Mr. A. R. Hunter, Rev. Robt Johnson, Mrs. Robt Johnson and child, Mrs. M. Kelly, Mrs. C. R. Lloyd, Miss E. M. Lloyd, Mr. H. G. Locke, Mr. J. W. Maupin, Mr. G. E. Maynard, Miss B. Malson, Rev. G. W. Lewis, Mrs. G. W. Lewis, Mr. F. W. Lytton, Mr. J. C. Muernan, Mrs. J. C. Muernan, Mrs. C. C. McLain and 2 children, Mr. E. Mueller, Miss C. M. McLeod, Mr. Charles Martin, Mrs. M. Nault, Miss Nell O'Haver, Mrs. P. W. Pitcher, Mr. Francis L. Potts, Mrs. Francis L. Potts, Miss Mabel E. Harrison, Mr. H. W. Preece, Mr. F. W. Rase, Mrs. M. H. Richey, Miss H. Roeder, Rev. H. E. Stillwell, Mrs. H. E. Stillwell, Mr. L. H. Westdahl, Mr. H. P. Willets, Mr. M. A. Whipple, Mr. D. B. Wainwright, Mrs. D. B. Wainwright, Miss G. L. Revel, Mr. D. Jamieson, Mr. Loy Poon Chock in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prins Sigismund*, from Sydney via ports:—Mrs. D. Lenz, Miss G. Lenz, Mr. von Gleichenstein, Mr. R. W. Wallace, Mr. Stuckhart, Mr. D. G. Wong, Mrs. D. G. Wong and one servant, Mr. D. F. Wong, Mr. Chan Lai Sang, Mr. Cheung Ga Wing, Mr. R. Silva, and Mrs. Leung Kum Ying, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver, C.B.:—Mr. K. Amakata, Lieut. T. F. Brown, R.N., Mrs. H. C. H. Cannon, Miss A. M. Clark, Mr. C. Cottier, Mr. W. L. Crow, Miss H. Crauford, Surgeon O. Diehl, Mrs. C. G. Draeske, Mr. R. Drummond, Dr. Fittig, Mr. M. J. Geary, Mr. R. Gibson, Mr. Grierson, Mrs. Grierson and 2 children, Prof. Dr. Heule, Mr. T. F. Kennedy, Mr. Y. Kurotori, Mrs. Lai Shum and infant, Dr. G. N. Lewis, Mr. C. A. Lindsay, Mr. E. H. Low, Mr. C. K. McIntosh, Mr. G. Mathews, Mrs. G. Mathews, Mrs. T. Matsumura, Capt. Midford, Capt. Mulloy, Mr. B. Neger, Miss E. F. Noel, Mr. P. de Nolsac, Mr. M. Oki, Lieut. L. M. Overstreet, U.S.N., Lieut. de Paris, R.N., Mr. F. B. Parsons, Mrs. D. Richards, Mr. C. Templeman, Miss M. E. Wilkinson, and Mr. S. Yamanaka, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Princess Alice*, for Europe via ports:—Mrs. Stern, Mr. Meyer, Mr. P. H. Lacon, Mrs. Reidhaar, Mrs. Blum, Miss Weill, Mr. McGlew, Mr. H. Rapp, Mr. and Mrs. Tens and 3 children, Miss Alisa Letta and 2 amahs, Dr. Friedrich

Kaminski, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hill, Mr. Goldman, Mr. G. W. Chaplin, Miss Scott, Miss Chaplin, Mrs. Heyne, Miss Francis Le Piete and amah, Mr. Komor, Mr. Chang, Miss Max Sloy, Miss R. Allan, Miss E. Bradford and native servant, Mr. Fred. L. Bradford, Mr. Henry C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. Shellin and amah, Mr. Horace W. Mitchell, Mr. Wong Pik Sun and native servant, Mr. Wong Pak Leun and native servant, Mr. Tso Sik Tsan, Mr. J. T. Hamilton and native servant, Mr. M. Jack, Mr. G. M. Dare, Mr. and Mrs. Masao and 2 children, Mr. E. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. La Bigger, Mrs. G. L. Brady, Mr. Washburn, Mr. J. Wuzler, Col. G. A. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Schinzinger, Mrs. Salis Schwabe, Miss Salis Schwabe, Major-General Salis Schwabe, Colonel E. Agar, Mr. J. B. Hohler, Major von Stetten, Mr. Carlo Guisani, Mr. E. Franz, Mr. J. G. Jack, Mrs. Lionel Tufnell, Miss Cadell and amah, Mr. S. Plowright, Miss von Sommaggy, Major von Weise, Mr. Fong Chow and child, Mr. Benzenen, Mrs. Kishi, Mr. Loeschner, Mr. S. Lee, Mr. Y. Lai, Mr. A. K. Mae, Mr. Goldsmith, Mrs. Tsing and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Gallin, Mr. Baumann, Mr. Rouff, Mr. Tsing Kwong Chun and child, Mr. Kaneko, Mr. Hosmon, Mr. Bliss, Capt. A. Street, Mr. L. Charwood, Miss Ada Wright, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Edwards, Mrs. Edwards and child, Miss Norton, Mr. H. Morita, Mr. S. Hashimoto, Mr. Chok Mu Chon, Mr. Chon, Mr. K. Tung, N. G. Young, Mr. K. Ben, Mr. Y. Rin, Mr. K. Lee, Mr. S. Wong, Mr. C. S. Kai, Mr. Ch. Ng, Mrs. Simon Bernstein and infant, Mr. Tsing, Mr. K. Hoshin, Mr. C. Chorley, Mr. William Evans, Mr. Yamazaki, Mr. T. Tabei and baby, and Mr. E. L. Cartwright, in cabin.

Per American steamer *China*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. A. M. Allison, Mrs. Ayers and infant, Dr. N. Akiss, Miss Cary Ayers, Master W. Ayers, Master E. Ayers, Mr. Bacon, Mr. R. W. Briesen, Mrs. R. W. Briesen, Lieut.-Gen. C. J. Burnett, Capt. P. W. Davidson, Miss E. Flemming, Miss Lee Fook, Mr. Chin Gin How, Mrs. D. Gordon, Mr. J. Guggenheim, Lieut. Col. Haldane, Mrs. E. P. Hammersley, Mr. C. H. Hanlin, Lieut. F. P. Holcomb, Mrs. F. P. Holcomb, Prof. H. B. Hulbert, Mrs. E. B. Hulbert, Miss Hulbert, Master Leonard Hulbert, Mr. B. Ishikawa, Mr. M. Kawasaki, Mrs. M. Kawasaki, Dr. Kotabashi, Miss Helen Lord, Capt. Lynch, U.S.A., Mr. K. Matsugata, Mrs. Mayers, Mr. W. M. McLaughlin, Mr. J. G. Metcalf, Mr. A. Monaco, Mrs. A. Monaco, Master Adrienne Monaco, Capt. York Noel, Mr. J. D. Potter, Mrs. A. K. Risser, Mr. E. J. Shipman, Mrs. Ng. Shun, Mr. W. S. Stone, Lieut. Comdr. N. Taniguchi, L.J.N., Mr. W. O. Thornton, Mr. E. K. Victor, Mr. A. W. Vroeg, Lieut. Webber, Mr. S. Wolff, Mr. C. L. Wright, Mr. K. Yanagihara and Mrs. K. Yanagihara.

Per American steamer *Korea*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. B. J. Adams, Mrs. R. Ainsworth, Mr. H. Bernhardt, Miss Blauvelt, Rev. Stanley Carson, Mrs. Stanley Carson, Mr. Chun Man, Mr. H. E. Colbran, Mrs. H. E. Colbran, Mr. B. F. Colvin, Miss M. E. Covert, Mr. J. W. Crossley, Mr. H. E. Denson, Mr. B. F. Dillingham, Mr. H. I. Edwards, Rev. Sylvester Espelage, Mr. Louis Faga, Rev. A. L. Fraser, Mrs. A. L. Frazar, Dr. C. H. Halliday, Mrs. C. H. Halliday, Mr. F. H. Hardy, Miss Mabel E. Harrison, Mr. E. H. Hull, Mr. A. R. Hunter, Mr. D. Jamieson, Miss Annie Jenkins, Rev. Robt Johnson, Mrs. Robt Johnson, Mrs. M. Kelly, Rev. C. G. Lewis, Mrs. C. G. Lewis and 3 children, Rev. C. W. Lewis, Mrs. C. G. Lewis, Mr. C. R. Lloyd, Miss E. M. Lloyd, Mr. H. G. Locke, Mr. F. W. Lytton, Miss Lucia E. Lyons, Miss B. Malson, Mrs. M. Marshall, Mr. Charles Martin, Mr. J. W. Maupin, Mr. G. E. Maynard, Mrs. C. C. McLain and 2 children, Miss G. M. McLeod, Mr. E. Mueller, Mr. J. C. Muernan, Mrs. J. C. Muernan, Mrs. M. Nault, Miss Nell O'Haver, Mr. H. W. Pearce, Mr. A. Peterson, Mrs. P. W. Pitcher, Mr. Loy Poor Chok, Mr. Francis L. Potts, Mrs. Francis L. Potts, Rev. J. F. Proctor, Mrs. J. F. Proctor and 3 children, Mr. F. W. Rase, Miss C. L. Revel, Mrs. M. H. Richey, Miss K. Roach, Miss E. Robinson, Miss H. Roeder, Mr. F. W. Schwer, Mrs. F. W. Schwer and child, Rev. H. E. Stillwell, Mrs. H. E. Stillwell, Mr. C. B. Tenny, Mrs. C. B. Tenny, Mr. D. B. Wainwright, Mrs. D. B. Wainwright, Mr. L. H. Westdahl, Mr. M. A. Whipple, Mr. H. P. Willets, Mrs. J. Adanson, infant and amah, Mr. Chas. A. Aslet, Mr. Geo. Brown, Mrs. Geo. Brown, Capt. P. S. Brown, U.S.A., Mr. Duncan Clark, Mrs. Duncan Clark, Master Lindsy Clark, Mr. D. A. Darling, Rev. R. G. Dye, Miss C. Gamm, Mrs. P. Hayden, Miss A. B. Langhane and maid, Miss Larned, Rev. P. H. Lerrigo, Mrs. P. H. Lerrigo, Miss T. Makwell, Gen. A. McArthur, Mrs. A. McArthur, Lieut. Douglas McArthur, Lieut. F. C. McConnell, U.S.A., Miss Byron Moore, Mr. J. F. Olives, Mr. V. B. Peck, Mr. G. A. Parkyn, Dr. Percy, Mrs. Percy, Mrs. A. Peterson, Miss I. Peterson, Miss C. C. Phelps, Miss Robertson, Miss M. Suman, Mr. L. F. Tegner, Dr. T. C. Thorncraft, Mrs. Umben, Miss Umben, and Miss N. York, in cabin.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver:—

From.	Canada & West.	TEA. Chicago & East.	New York Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total. Packed.
Hongkong...	2,228	—	255	—	2,483
Shanghai...	897	1,294	551	—	2,742
Kobe...	2,046	—	40	—	2,086
Yokohama...	1,125	557	563	—	2,245
Total...	6,296	1,851	563	846	9,556

From.	New York.	SILK. Easton Pa.	Philadelp.	South Manter.	Mon. treal. Bales.	Total.
H'kong & Canton	166	—	—	—	—	166
Shanghai	281	—	—	—	—	281
Yokohama	802	—	—	70	—	872
Total	1,249	—	—	70	13	1,332

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Princess Alice*:—

	RAW.	WASTE.
From.	Option.	Option.
Siber, Wolff & Co.	134	134
Nabholz & Co.	209	209
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	137	62
Selzer Rudolph & Co.	83	—
Sieber & Co.	44	30
F. Strahler & Co.	25	—
Boyer, Mayet Guille.	10	—
Ulysse Pila & Co.	20	—
Otto Sireuli & Co.	1	—
Longin & Co.	10	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	25	—
P. Dourille	36	—
Jewett, Bent & Co.	60	—
Bavet & Co.	10	31
Pollak Bros.	—	30
Cl. Eymard	—	145
Varenne & Co.	—	13
Dell'Orto & Co.	—	32
Total	642	296

Silk shippers per *Empress of China*, for Vancouver, B.C., 28th Oct.:—

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.	115
Siber, Wolff & Co.	107
Jewett & Bent	94
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	50
Ulysse Pila & Co.	50
L. Mottet	30
Boyer, Mazet, Guille & Co.	10
Kito Gomei Kaisha	206
Kito Gomei Kaisha (Spun Silk)	5
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	188
Doshin Kaisha	23
Total	872

Silk shippers per *China*, for San Francisco, 28th Oct.:—

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.	65
F. Strahler & Co.	40
Sieber, Wolff & Co.	30
Jewett and Bent	24
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	237
Kito Gomei Kaisha	87
Kito Gomei Kaisha (spun silk)	5
Doshin Kaisha	15
Hara Yushitsuten	15
Total	524

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL"]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, November 4.

The Yarn market is dull; there is nothing fresh to report in Shirts; and nothing doing in Fancy Cottons and Woollens.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.16
{ 50 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.16

Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 36 inches ... 4.00 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches ... 4.50 to 5.15

Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches... 2.85 to 4.35

Cotton Italians and Satteens... 0.20 to 0.40

WOOLLENS.

Flannels ... 0.50 to 0.65

Italian Cloth, 32 in. ... 0.35 to 0.50

Mousseline de Laine, Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches... 0.16 to 0.22

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ...	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ...	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet 3 to 5 lb per lb ...	70 to 80
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.20 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ...	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.	
Nos. 16/24, Singles ...	Y. Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles ...	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles ...	—
Nos. 32, Doubles ...	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles ...	200 to 202½
Nos. 2/60, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...	300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ...	350.00 to 370.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ...	430.00 to 460.00

RAW COTTONS.	
American Middling ...	34.00 to 36.00
Indian Broach ...	25.50 to 26.00
Chinese ...	24.00 to 26.50

METALS.
Enquiries are brisk but business is limited by the firmness of home prices.

IRON OR MILD STEEL, Bar, flat, round and square	
... V. 4.00 to 4.15	
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate ...	4.35 to 4.65
do Sheet ...	4.70 to 6.95
do Hoop (5½" to 1½") ...	4.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G ...	10.00 to 11.20
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments ...	6.80 to 7.00
Tin Plates, goths. I.C.W. ...	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar" ...	2.00

KEROSENE.
The market is firm.

American ...	\$3.49
Russian ...	3.33
Langkat ...	3.20

SUGAR.

Market still inactive, prices nominal and very little demand.

BROWN TAKAO ...	
Brown Takao ...	V. 8.80 to 9.20
Brown Manilla ...	9.60 to 10.60
Brown Daitong ...	7.10 to 8.00
Brown Canton ...	10.00 to 12.10
White Java and Penang ...	12.70 to 13.70
White Refined ...	14.70 to 17.00

INDIGO.

No business; no change in prices; stocks are small.

Java, Medium to best ...	195.00 to 245.00
Calcutta, Medium to best ...	150.00 to 200.00
Madras (Arya), Medium to best ...	90.00 to 120.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...	—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The comparatively low prices ruling attracted the attention of both European and American buyers and sellers have become less willing to do business. The market is firm at quotations.

QUOTATIONS.	
Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	1,060 to 1,070
Filatures—Extra, Fine ...	1,010 to 1,020
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ...	1,020 to 1,030
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ...	1,050 to 1,060
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ...	950 to 970
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine ...	1,020
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse ...	950 to 960
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ...	945
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ...	Nominal
Re-reels—Extra ...	990
Re-reels—No. 1 ...	965
Re-reels—No. 1½ ...	950 to 960
Re-reels—No. 2 ...	945
Katedas—Extra ...	Nominal
Katedas—No. 1 ...	Nominal
Katedas—No. 1½ ...	Nominal
Katedas—No. 2 ...	Nominal
Katedas—No. 2½ ...	Nominal

WASTE SILK.

The market is active, but holders continue to try to force prices up.

QUOTATIONS.	
Noshi—Filatures, Best ...	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good ...	—
Noshi—Oshio, Best ...	135 to 160
Noshi—Oshio, Good ...	135 to 160
Noshi—Oshio, Medium ...	135 to 140
Noshi—Shinshu, Best ...	100 to 105
Noshi—Shinshu, Good ...	90 to 95
Noshi—Bushi, Best ...	—
Noshi—Bushi, Good ...	—
Noshi—Bushi, Medium ...	—
Noshi—Bushi, Best ...	95 to 100
Noshi—Joshiu, Good ...	90 to 92½

Skin-Tortured Babies AND TIRED MOTHERS Find Comfort in Cuticura

INSTANT RELIEF and refreshing sleep for Skin-tortured Babies and rest for Tired Mothers in warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, and itchings, with loss of hair, of infants and children, yet compounded.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chaffs, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

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CUTICURA Remedies are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Chancery Lane, London. French Depot: 6 Rue de la Paix, Paris. For Sale Also Everywhere. Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ...	125 to 130
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ...	110 to 115
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ...	95 to 100
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ...	45 to 50
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair ...	35 to 40

EXCHANGE.

London silver 1/4 higher and China sterling quotations 1/4 to 3/4 higher have caused local rates on China to rule lower accordingly without other rates being altered. To-morrow all Banks will be closed for H.I.M.'s birthday.

London—Bank T.T. ...	2/0 3/4
— Bills on demand ...	2/4 3/4
— 4 months' sight ...	2/0 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight ...	2/0 3/4
— 6 months' sight ...	2/0 3/4
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ...	255 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	260
— 6 months' sight ...	261
Hongkong—Bank sight ...	58 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight ...	56 1/2
Shanghai—Bank sight ...	72 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight ...	74 1/2
India—Bank sight ...	151 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight ...	153 1/2
America—Bank sight ...	49 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight ...	50
Germany—Bank sight ...	207 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	213
Rar Silver (London) ...	28 1/2

* Nominal.

JAPANESE SHARE.

Yokohama, November 2, a.m.
Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

Paid up. 1 year. Q'tion.	
Yen.	Yen.
Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue ...	100 5 96.00
Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue ...	100 5 94.50
Exchequer Bonds 3rd Issue ...	100 5 94.50
Exchequer Bonds 4th Issue ...	100 6 97.70
5th Issue ...	100 6 97.50

Consolidated Bonds (Seini) ...	100 5 90.60
War Bonds (Ginji) ...	100 5 91.00
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi) ...	100 5 89.50
Navy Bonds (Kaigun) ...	100 5 85.00
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds ...	100 6 96.00
Y'hama Water-works Bonds ...	100 6 94.50
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds ...	100 6 94.50
Osaka Harbour Bonds ...	100 6 94.50
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd ...	100 6 86.50
Sanyo Railway ...	50 10 71.50
Kyushu Railway ...	50 8 61.50
Hokkaido Colliery Railway ...	50 12.5 92.50
Sobu Railway ...	50 8.50 64.30
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha) ...	50 11 74.30
Tokyo Street Railway (Shinji) ...	50 11.04 71.00
Tokyo Street Railway new ...	25 11.04 37.80
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki) ...	50 3-5 57.50
Tokyo Electric Railway, new ...	30 3-5 32.60
Yokohama Electric Railway ...	40 — 60.00
Odawara Electric Car ...	50 3 23.00
Keihin Electric Railway ...	50 8 71.50
Keihin Electric Railway, new ...	12.50 8 31.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance ...	12.50 15 37.20
Yokohama Fire Insurance ...	12.50 10 18.50
Tokyo Fire Insurance ...	12.50 12 23.00
Kanagafuchi Spinning ...	50 16 91.70
Fuji Cotton Spinning ...	50 15 80.80
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning ...	50 10 77.00
Yokohama Dock ...	33 12 51.20
Yokohama Electric Light ...	50 15 88.50
Yokohama Electric Light, new ...	12.50 — 35.50
Tokyo Electric Light ...	50 12 77.00
Tokyo Electric Light, new ...	12.50 12 40.50
Osaka Electric Light ...	50 20 88.50
Kobe Electric Light ...	50 15.6 81.20
Tokyo Gas ...	50 15 89.50
Tokyo Gas, new ...	25 15 38.50
Osaka Gas new ...	25 — 43.20
Tokyo Rope Manufacture ...	50 20 104.50
Tokyo Rope, new ...	43.50 20 94.50
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refinery ...	50 20 102.00
Nippon Sugar Refined new ...	12.50 20 60.00
Nippon (Osaka) Sugar Refinery ...	45 20 101.00
Nippon Beer Brewery (Yehisu) ...	50 20 121.00
Nippon Beer Brewery, new ...	25 20 63.00
Japan Beer Brewery (Kirin) ...	50 — 100.00
Osaka (Asahi) Beer Brewery ...	50 9 60.00
Marusan Beer Brewery ...	50 — 10.50
Y'hama Chuo Godown ...	50 15 68.10
Yokohama Boeki Godown ...	20 13 30.30

* Ex dividend.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

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Milk

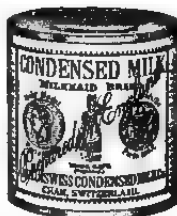
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Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,
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ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;**
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the most delicate.

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London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.



"I tell you, man,
it's as good as gold!"

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

- For LONDON and Antwerp via ports, Quick Despatch, the "BENMOHR."—Corney & Co.
- For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "TAKESHIMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
- For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about November 4th, the "TRIESTE."—Heller Bros.
- For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, Nov. 6th, the "CHINGWO."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Nov. 7th, at Noon, the "BANTU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Nov. 7th, at Daylight, the "SUNDA."—P. & O. S.S. Co.
- For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Nov. 7th, at Daylight, the "KINTUCK."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Nov. 7th, the "ARAGONIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Manila, about Nov. 8th, the "CORTIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.
- For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Nov. 8th, at 2 p.m., the "CHENAN."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Nov. 9th, at Daylight, the "C. FERD. LAEISZ."—C. Illies & Co.
- For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Nov. 11th, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.
- For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 11th, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
- For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about Nov. 11th, the "GHAZER."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Nov. 13th, the "EMPEROR OF JAPAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
- For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Nov. 14th, at 9 a.m., the "SACHSEN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
- For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Nov. 14th, at 2 p.m., the "IYO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about Nov. 15th, the "LYRI."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand, Nov. 15th, the "TSINAN."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 16th, the "DAKOTA."—Great Northern S.S. Co.
- For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Nov. 18th, at 7 a.m., the "TOURANE."—M. M. S.S. Co.
- For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Nov. 18th, at 3 p.m., the "MANCHURIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.
- For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 20th, the "HYADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

(毎土曜日一發行)

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明治廿五年三月廿日
第三種郵便物認可

[Vol. XLIV.]

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE REFUGURE!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11TH, 1905.

BIRTH.

On the 7th inst., at No. 3196, Negishi-machi, Yokohama, to Mr. and Mrs. J. RAMSAY THOMSON, a Son.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE *Cincinnati* left Nagasaki on Nov. 6th for Manila.

THE destroyer *Yugual* will be launched shortly at Sascho.

THE first flotilla of torpedo-boats arrived on Nov. 7th at Shinagawa from Yokosuka.

THE autumn meeting of the Nippon Race Club began on Friday in bright, cold weather.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD has presented his credentials as British Ambassador to Japan.

THE cruiser *Soja* (formerly the *Varyag*) left Chemulpo on Nov. 6th for Sascho under her own steam.

MR. D. W. STEVENS, American adviser to the Korean Foreign Office, left Moji on Nov. 5th for his post.

THE cruiser *Nitaka* left Shinagawa on Nov. 6th for Shanghai where she is expected to arrive on the 10th.

THE *Kobe Maru*, which had been converted into a hospital ship, was released on November 7th at Kure. The *Saityo Maru*, which is still employed

for the same purpose, will be released after her arrival at the same port on November 10th.

MR. MURAL, the well-known tobacco trader of Tokyo, intends to establish a hotel, in foreign style, at Oiso.

PRINCE KUNI, a staff officer of the First Army under General Baron Kuroki, will return to Tokyo about the middle of this month.

ADMIRALS TOGO, KAMIMURA, DEWA and URU, together with their staffs were entertained at the Yokohama United Club on Thursday.

JUDGE R. YASUDA, Chief of the First Civil Section of the Yokohama District Court, has been promoted President of the Yamanashi District Court.

ADMIRAL TOGO paid a visit on the afternoon of Nov. 7th to the German cruiser *Hansa*, which arrived at Yokohama the previous day from Kobe.

THE steamer *Anakusa Maru* has been assigned to the Navy as a transport. The *Jiji* says that she is one of the Russian ships floated at Port Arthur.

ACCORDING to the *Boston Herald*, the U. S. battleship *Oregon* has been ordered home for reconstruction after an eventful life of nine years in commission.

ACCORDING to Tokyo papers, Switzerland intends to establish a Legation in Japan and Dr. Paul Ritter, Consul-General in Yokohama will be Minister Plenipotentiary.

THE Emperor of Korea has decorated with the first order of merit Lieut.-General Okihara, Commander of the Fifteenth Division, which will be the garrison in Korea.

CAPTAIN MATSUMOTO, Commander of the *Yakumo*, has been released in consequence of illness. Captain T. Sato, Chief of Staff of the Third Squadron, has succeeded him.

THE *Hochi* believes that the ordinary session of the Diet will be convoked on Dec. 23rd. The Imperial edict of convocation will probably be issued before the 11th of this month.

THE Yokosuka Prize Court gave a decision on Nov. 6th as to the American steamers *Australia* (2,755 tons) and *Montara* (2,562 tons), captured off Kamchatka confiscating the hulls and cargo.

THE British despatch *Alacrity* arrived at Nagasaki on Nov. 6th with Lady Noel and her daughter. The British squadron under Admiral Noel arrived there on Nov. 8th, from Sascho. The squadron left on Nov. 10th for Hongkong.

A RELIGIOUS ceremony in honour of policemen of Yokohama who died in the Satsuma rebellion, China-Japan War and Russia-Japan War took place at 8 a.m. on Nov. 4th at the Shinto shrine on Noge Hill. Officials of the Kencho and other local offices were present.

A BRITISH gentleman (whose name is given by a Japanese correspondent as MacDonald), about fifty years of age, attempted to commit suicide at 4.40 a.m., on November 5th in a lavatory of the Osaka Hotel, Nakanoshima, Osaka, where he arrived on November 3rd. He injured himself severely in the throat with a knife, and was in great agony when a servant of the hotel found him. He was immediately removed to St. Barnabas' Hospital. He will recover within two

weeks. As to the cause, the *Jiji* reports that he had a dispute with his wife which made him unhappy and dejected. About four years ago, he left home and came to Japan and has travelled throughout the country, apparently without any definite purpose.

M. NAGAI, an accountant of the Ushigome Post Office, Tokyo, was arrested on Nov. 5th in the Hanai-ro, Yoshiwara. The charge is reported by the *Jiji* to be that he had stolen several Government bonds of a total face-value of yen 1,359 from registered postal matter and sold them for yen 775 through a sharebroker.

THE Governor of Kagoshima reports that on Nov. 2nd and 4th terrible gales were experienced in the districts of Kawabe and Oshima. Many fishing boats are missing, and damage was caused to cultivated fields and to buildings. An official telegram from Okinawa prefecture (Loochoo islands, says that on Nov. 3rd, a destructive storm raged throughout the islands for about three hours.

A SHIMONOSEKI telegram says that fire broke out on the night of Nov. 5th on board the Amagasaki Steamship Co.'s steamer *2nd Tako Maru*, then lying in the Straits, where she had called on her way from Osaka to Chemulpo. A portion of the cargo consisting of flour, tea, and sundry other goods was destroyed. The crew and passengers are safe. The cause is under investigation by the Shimonsaki Harbour Office.

THE P.M. S.S. Co.'s agency have received a cablegram giving the actual time employed in the transit of the shipment of silk—Yokohama to New York—per steamer *Siberia* as 16 days 21 hours, which is the fastest on record, beating the time made by the silk that the sister ship *Korea* carried over, by 16 hours. We think with the fast time made by these ships, as well as the connecting railroads, this makes a record that will be hard to beat.

LIEUT.-GENERAL MIYOSHI, Commander of the Second Division in reserve, a portion of the Korean Army, passed Hiranuma by train at 11.50 on November 4th on his way from the front to Tokyo. Officials of the Kencho and other offices, and representatives of the various public bodies were present on the platform. Several baskets with chrysanthemum flowers were presented and *banzais* were given. At 1.11 p.m., the General reached Shimbashi, where he was welcomed by officers of the Army and Naval Departments, etc. Subsequently he proceeded to the Palace, being escorted by troops of the Imperial Body Guards.

CAPTAINS TERAGAKI, Chief of Staff of the Yokosuka Naval Station, Tamari, Chief of Staff of the Port Arthur Naval Station, Kitakoga, Superintendent of the First Section of the Department of Material of the Navy, Yoshimatsu, Commander of the *Shikishima*, Matsumoto, Commander of the *Fuji*, Fujii, Chief of Staff of the Second Squadron, Nakada, Nijima, Okubo and Tanji were promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral on November 2nd. Of the newly promoted officers, the following appointments were made:—Rear-Admirals Yoshimatsu, Matsumoto, Nakada, Nijima and Okubo, Chief of staff of the Sascho Naval Station; Director of the Hydrographic Office, Chief of the Maidzuru Harbour Office, Chief of Staff of the Kure Naval Station, and Commander-in-Chief of the Dairen garrison, respectively. As the result of the foregoing changes, Captains Kajikawa, Commander of the *Iki* (formerly *Nicholai*), and Sakamoto were appointed Commanders of the *Shikishima* and *Fuji* respectively.

THE TWO ENVOYS.

Marquis Ito left Oiso at 7.53 a.m. on the 5th for Bakan where he will embark in the *Sunamori* and proceed to Chemulpo escorted by the *Juata*. He is the bearer of an autograph letter from the Mikado to the Emperor of Korea. Nothing is publicly known as to the contents of the letter or the exact object of the Marquis' journey to Seoul, but there can be little doubt that the purpose is to define and consolidate the position acquired by Japan in the peninsula. Whatever negotiations are required will be carried on by Mr. Hayashi, but the expectation is that Marquis Ito will remain in the Korean capital until everything is arranged so that his stay will probably be for two months.

Marquis Ito and his suite left Oiso at 9.30 a.m. on the 5th inst. The members of his suite left Shimabashi by the 7.20 train the same morning, and joined His Excellency at Oiso. They were Mr. Tsuzuki Keisoku, Chief Secretary of the Privy Council; Major-General Murata, Mr. Inouye Riyochi, Imperial Chamberlain; Mr. Nabeshima, Secretary of the Foreign Office; Captain Murakami, I.J.N.; Mr. Furuya, Private Secretary of the *Teishitsu Seido Chosa-kyoku*; Baron Takasaki, Member of the House of Peers; and Dr. Koyama, of the Red Cross Hospital. The following distinguished personages proceeded to Oiso to say farewell, namely, Marquis Yamagata, Viscount Yoshikawa, Baron Kioura, Mr. Oura, Baron Mitsui, Baroness Suyematsu, Mr. Matsuda Masahisa, the Governor of Kanagawa, the Korean Minister, etc.

The announcement of Baron Komura's mission to China was made on Monday in the *Official Gazette*. His Excellency will be accompanied by the same staff that attended him on his mission as Peace Plenipotentiary. Baron Komura will be on familiar ground in Peking. He served there for many years as Japanese Representative and earned signal distinction, being universally counted one of the most skilled diplomatists that had ever visited the Chinese capital. He is therefore acquainted thoroughly with all persons and things in Peking. There is a belief in some quarters that his mission comprehends more than the settlement merely of questions growing directly out of the Portsmouth Treaty, since were the latter object alone in view an envoy of such importance would not be chosen.

Count Katsura is to take charge of the Foreign Office during Baron Komura's absence.

The exact list of those that will accompany Baron Komura to Peking is Mr. Sato, Mr. Yamaza, Mr. Matsukata, Colonel Tachibana, Captain Tanaka (I. J. N.), Mr. Ochiai, Mr. Honda and Mr. Konishi. Mr. H. W. Denison goes as adviser.

Baron Komura and his suite left Shimabashi at 1.20 p.m. on the 6th instant, for Yokosuka to embark on the converted *Manchu Maru*, being escorted thence by the cruiser *Tsushima*. They expect to reach Taku on the 12th. It is believed that the Chinese Government will nominate as its Plenipotentiaries for the purpose of the conference Prince Ching, Viceroy Yuan and Mr. Na Tung. A large concourse of people assembled at Shimabashi to see His Excellency off. Among them were:—Count Katsura, Count Inouye, Admiral Yamamoto, Admiral Viscount Ito, Baron Sone, General Nagaoka, the British Ambassador, the Representatives of the United States, of Germany and of Mexico, Mr. Sakutani and many other notables.

The Envoy passed Hirayama station at 2 p.m. Many citizens as well as Government officials were on the platform to say *bon voyage*. Baron Komura acknowledged the courtesies by raising his hand to his hat, but the train did not stop though it passed through the station at reduced speed. The people outside the station raised hearty *bansais*.

Commenting on these two missions the *Jiji Shimpō*, while expressing full appreciation of Marquis Ito's great abilities and ripe experience, opines that the renowned statesman is tired of actual work, whether political or administrative, and that he would be content as well as pleased were his functions limited to those of mere advice. The probability is, therefore, that he will not have any very active duties to perform in Korea, and that whatever troublesome negotiations are contemplated will be entrusted to other hands. As to Baron Komura, the *Jiji* is constrained to admit that everything indicates him as the proper person to undertake the duty of arranging the final details of the Portsmouth Treaty, but at the same time, our contemporary thinks that if his mission has no larger object than to obtain China's acquiescence in a matter where her consent should go without saying, the work might very well have been entrusted to Mr. Uchida, Japan's Representative in Peking. What is the use of having Representatives abroad, the *Jiji* asks, in effect, if they can not discharge these simple functions. We gather that the *Jiji* is preparing materials for a fresh assault against the Cabinet. It is getting ready to cry "Is that all?" when the results of Baron Komura's mission are known.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* takes much the same line as the *Jiji* with regard to Baron Komura's mission. It thinks that the work might have been left to Mr. Uchida. In reading these views, however, we have to remember that neither of the journals expressing them is favourable to the present Cabinet. The *Nichi Nichi* gives an interesting *resumé* of the matters that Baron Komura will probably have to negotiate. In the first place there is China's consent to the terms of the Portsmouth Treaty. In the second, there is the obtaining of concessions for the Changchun-Kirin railway as well as for the line linking the Manchurian and the Korean systems. In the third place, there are the preliminaries for opening Antung, Mukden, Harbin and Kirin to foreign trade; and in the fourth place there is the general question of foreign trade and travel in Manchuria. It appears to us that this is a list quite sufficiently formidable to warrant the appointment of Baron Komura as Plenipotentiary, and so it will appear, we imagine, to our readers. There is, however, no gainsaying the *Nichi Nichi's* comment that no difficulties should be offered on China's side. What China obtains is out of all proportion to what she is asked to give. She obtains the whole of Manchuria, nothing less, and she is asked to endorse arrangements which will secure her possession of the Three Provinces. If she hesitates to conclude such a bargain she will show extraordinary want of gratitude and perception.

The *Asahi Shimbun* takes a somewhat novel view. It concludes that the two Missions, Marquis Ito's and Baron Komura's, have for main object to convey to China and Korea a practical and conclusive proof that peace has been restored. Therefore high personages are chosen for the function. As a matter of fact the proper order of things

would be observed if the Emperor of Korea came to Tokyo to tender his thanks to the Sovereign of a country which has twice fought for the maintenance of the Korean Throne. Concerning China it is to be noted that not once throughout the whole of a war waged mainly to recover for her the possession of a large section of her empire, not once did she send a message or a messenger of condolence to the Japanese Army or Navy. Somehow, says the *Asahi*, we feel a sense of dissatisfaction in China's case. However, it may be hoped that both Powers will do the right thing after the visits of Marquis Ito and Baron Komura. Meanwhile the world must not fall into the error of supposing that because the Japanese wrangle about their domestic politics they are not a thoroughly united nation for purposes of foreign policy.

The *Chuo Shimbun* shrewdly observes that the object of Baron Komura's mission is to put life into the inanimate image constructed at Portsmouth: in other words, to give vital effect to the provisions of the Peace Treaty. The work itself may not be very difficult, but the *vis-à-vis* is China, and at her back is the ever-intriguing Russia. An able and strong hand is needed to face that combination. The *Chuo's* list of the objects of the mission is (1) To obtain the reversion of the Liaotung lease; (2) to secure China's endorsement of the transfer of the railway south of Changchun to Japan; (3) to obtain concessions for the construction of branch lines in Manchuria; (4) to obtain concessions for working the mines in southern Manchuria; (5) to negotiate arrangements for preserving peace and good order in southern Manchuria; and (6) to provide for the opening of Manchuria.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* explains that the object of the mission is not merely to obtain China's endorsement of the terms of the Portsmouth Treaty. Three other aims have to be achieved. First, the consolidation of the position won by Japan in the East; secondly, to strengthen Japan's relations with China; and, thirdly, to render definitely secure the peace of the Far East. It will thus be seen that the Mission has most important work to do and that a man of high position was needed to take charge of it. As to Baron Komura's eligibility for the post, there can be no second opinion; and as to Baron Komura's devotion to duty inasmuch as he consents to resume his arduous travels although he is barely yet convalescent, even his enemies can have no second opinion.

PURCHASERS OF JAPANESE BONDS BY FORIGNERS.

The purchase of Japanese bonds in Tokyo on account of capitalists or investors in Europe and America has been one of the features of recent times. According to investigations said to be official, the value of the securities thus bought reached nearly 150 millions up to the close of last September, and is still going on. The detailed figures are given below, but since it can not be clearly known whether purchases by British subjects may not have been partly intended for other nations, the table is not absolutely trustworthy:—

Bought by	Up to end of		Totals.
	During Sept.	August.	
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Englishmen	14,200,000	112,304,150	126,504,150
Americans	200,600	13,123,225	13,323,825
Germans	2,017,600	2,777,225	4,794,825
French	533,100	2,251,300	2,784,400
Others	915,025	1,510,825	2,425,850
	17,866,325	131,663,725	149,530,050

THE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

At 11.30 o'clock on the 3rd instant His Majesty gave audience to the Princes of the blood, the Elder Statesmen, the members of the Cabinet, and the Shinnin officials generally. Half an hour later the Emperor proceeded to the *Homen-den*, attended by the Princes, and there received the Foreign Chiefs de Mission. His Majesty made the following address immediately prior to the banquet:—

"It gives me pleasure to welcome the Representatives of the Powers together with my subjects on this auspicious occasion, and especially do I share with my subjects at home and abroad a feeling of satisfaction that the peace which had been broken is now restored. I avail myself of this occasion to pray for the welfare of the Sovereigns and Presidents of the Powers, and to express the hope that the relations between my country and theirs will grow constantly closer."

Count Toda, Chief Chamberlain, translated the Emperor's Speech into English.

Count Katsura, Minister President, then delivered the following address:—

"On behalf of Your Majesty's subjects I beg respectfully to express our deep gratitude for the honour of being permitted to attend this festival and for the gracious words Your Majesty has addressed to us. In common with the rest of Your Majesty's subjects at home and abroad, I deem it the greatest honour to be present on this auspicious occasion after the restoration of peace. We, Your Majesty's servants, hope to carry out the Imperial purpose by an increased exercise of zeal and diligence. We reverentially tender our congratulations and pray for the perpetual prosperity of the Imperial Family."

Thereafter the Belgian Representative, Baron d'Anethan, as Doyen of the Corps Diplomatique, delivered the following speech, which was subsequently translated into Japanese by Count Toda:—

SIRE:—Le corps diplomatique, profondément reconnaissant de l'honneur que lui fait en ce jour Votre Majesté, a entendu avec bonheur les augustes paroles qu'Elle a daigné lui adresser au sujet du rétablissement de la paix.

Le monde entier a éprouvé une grande joie et un véritable soulagement à la nouvelle de la fin de la guerre et a acclamé la paix qui, inspirée par les sentiments d'humanité les plus élevés, ajoutera une page si belle à l'histoire glorieuse du règne de Votre Majesté.

Les Souverains et Chefs d'Etat que nous avons l'honneur de représenter seront sensibles aux gracieux messages que Leur adresse Votre Majesté et ont comme Elle le vif désir de voir se resserrer encore les rapports d'amitié qui existent si harmonieusement entre nos Etats et nos gouvernements.

Dans cette circonstance mémorable nous nous permettons, Sire, en souhaitant de longues années à Votre Majesté, de Lui exprimer les vœux que nous ne cessons de former pour Son bonheur, celui de Sa Majesté l'Impératrice et de la famille Impériale.

Puisse le Japon, ami aujourd'hui de toutes les Puissances, continuer à jour des biens qui font les nations fortes, prospères et heureuses.

The banquet was entirely in Japanese style and the Emperor withdrew at 12.55 p.m.

Telegraphic messages of congratulation were received from the various Potentates of the world.

There was no Birthday Review, the intention being to hold a grand parade after the return of the troops from the front.

In the evening the Foreign Minister gave a banquet in his official residence to the Foreign Representatives and Ministers of State. It was followed by a reception, to which, almost without exception, the only foreigners invited were the members of the various Legations. Baron Komura assisted

by Mrs. Chinda received the guests, among whom were Major-General Daniloff, His Grace Archbishop O'Connell and Sir John See. It was universally remarked with great satisfaction that Baron Komura, though still somewhat emaciated, seemed to have recovered his health completely. Much interest attached to Major-General Daniloff, who has come to Japan for the purpose of taking over the prisoners. The Japanese showed him marked attention. General Terauchi, Minister of War, led him to a seat and welcomed him heartily to Japan, and General Murata asked him to shake hands in token of the restored friendship between Japan and Russia and its vigorous permanency. The Russian General seemed much pleased, and the warmest greetings were exchanged. He explained that in the last war with Turkey he had been wounded in the left arm and still suffered from the effects, and in the battle of the Shaho he had received a Japanese bullet in the left foot. The bullet had not been extracted, but it gave him no pain, and he kept it as a memento of the contest with the brave Japanese. Archbishop O'Connell comes to Japan as the Pope's delegate to express the thanks of His Holiness for the treatment extended by Japan to Roman Catholics during the war. His Grace took occasion during the evening to convey this sentiment to Baron Komura in very warm terms. He said that the Pope highly appreciated the liberty of conscience granted by Japan to followers of the Roman Catholic Faith and the care and consideration shown by the Japanese forces in the field for the persons and properties of Roman Catholics the subjects of other nations. Such acts would redound to the credit of Japan throughout the civilized world. Baron Komura replied that the Constitution of Japan guaranteed freedom of conscience and the Emperor of Japan specially valued this guarantee. The privilege and corresponding protection might be permanently looked for throughout Japan's dominions.

Supper was served at half-past ten in the ball room, and the brilliant party broke up an hour afterwards.

Admiral Togo and Vice-Admirals Kaminura, Kataoka, Dewa and Uriyu were the objects of much attention.

The Emperor presented a sum of 100,000 yen for the purpose of entertaining the Army and Navy on the occasion of the Imperial Birthday.

The Prince Imperial has been promoted to be a Major-General in the Army and a Rear-Admiral in the Navy.

Ten naval officers have been promoted to be Rear-Admirals.

It is expected that Lt.-Generals Oshima, Osako and Tatsumi will be promoted to be full Generals.

YOKOHAMA.

The Emperor's Birthday was duly observed in Yokohama. The large buildings in native town were all under bunting and foreign firms besides closing for the day had also hung out their flags. The men-of-war and most merchant ships dressed in honour of the occasion and at noon the former fired a salute.

VLADIVOSTOCK.

A strange incident is reported. On the 24th of October a Norwegian steamer, the *Norma*, left Nagasaki for Vladivostok under charter to Messrs. Haraguchi and Company. She had full permission from the Foreign Office in Tokyo. Arriving outside Vlad-

vostock on the 27th, she found the entrance blocked, as it had been during the war, but the harbour authorities sent a pilot to take her in. When her people landed, however, they were informed that they could not be permitted to stay, and in answer to their natural inquiry why their ship had been allowed to enter the port if her people might not land, they received the extraordinary reply that although, since peace had been restored, entry to the port was not forbidden to Japanese vessels, the privilege of landing could not be extended to their crews. At the harbour-master's office the still stranger explanation was offered that inasmuch as the Japanese had not allowed Russians to proceed from Dainy to Port Arthur, immediately after the fall of the latter, the Russians, in turn, would not allow Japanese to land at Vladivostok—an explanation which altogether ignored the difference between conditions in time of war and conditions in time of peace. The finale was that the Japanese had to sell their cargo at ruinously low prices to the Chinese, and to quit the port on the 2nd inst. They have a clear claim against Russia, if this be the whole story, for by the Portsmouth Treaty Japanese subjects are entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment in Russia pending the renewal of the commercial convention.

It remains a mystery on what grounds the Russians at Vladivostok refused to allow the landing of Japanese subjects from the *S. S. Norma*. The matter forms the subject of negotiations between Japan and Russia through the medium of the French Representative in Tokyo. It is suggested that the Vladivostok Authorities may have looked for some consular endorsement on the permits carried by the Japanese, but of course there could be no such endorsement as there is no Russian consul in Nagasaki. At all events the obstruction was not offered in the case of Japanese coming by a later steamer, and thus the fair assumption is that the Russian Authorities erred with regard to the *Norma*'s people. Compensation will doubtless be sought for the loss entailed.

THE OSAKA "DOSHU-KAI."

A section of Osaka politicians maintain their implacable opposition to the Cabinet. The *Doshu-kai* of that city met on the 6th instant under the presidency of Mr. Mitani. An attempt was made to read an inflammatory declaration, but the police forbade it. Resolutions were then passed in the sense that the Cabinet must be impeached in the next session of the Diet; that the Osaka representatives must be instructed to support the impeachment; that their conduct must be strictly watched, and that any representative showing a weak mood must be rejected by his constituency at the next elections.

The local branch of the *Seiyun-kai* in Kumamoto has also passed an anti-government resolution and is engaged in active propagandism of its views.

In Tokyo there is evidently some indignation because the Ministry has failed to summon a special session of the Diet. This feeling is very vehemently expressed by certain organs of the Opposition, and various rumours are circulated as to the formation of a new Ministry. But the question seems to have now become purely one of party politics, if we except the writings in the *Jiji Shimpō*, which journal remains singularly implacable.

THE RETURNING ARMIES.

The last unit of the North-Korea Army reached Ujina on the 30th ultimo, and its commanding officer, Lt.-General Miyoshi, left that place on the 2nd for Tokyo by train. The transport of this Army from the Tumen has been accomplished with great rapidity. Thus the Saghalien and the North-Korea Armies have both been brought back. The transport of the Manchuria Armies is the next business. It commenced on the 4th instant.

In the *Jiji Shimpō* we find a very strong article urging extreme caution on the part of men entrusted with the navigation of transports carrying home the troops from the front. Every one of these returning soldiers is an object of gratitude to 50 millions of the Japanese people, and nothing could be more lamentable than the loss of even a solitary soldier *en route* for home after the long and arduous campaign.

Lt.-General Miyoshi and his staff returned to Tokyo at 1.30 p.m. on the 4th instant. The Lieutenant-General commanded the North-Korea Army, which encountered unexampled hardships, being obliged to manoeuvre in a country entirely without roads and of a most precipitous character. The Army consisted mainly of Second Reservists, men much older than the general body of soldiers. The Guards Division in Tokyo despatched a guard of honour and a band to meet the returning officers; a salute was fired in Hibiya Park and the General and his staff proceeded at once to the Palace in carriages sent by the Emperor. Subsequently a banquet was given in Baron Iwasaki's Kudan residence, the officers of the Guards Division officiating as hosts.

Lt.-General Okihara, Commander-in-Chief of the 15th Division, returned to Seoul from Pyongyang on the 1st instant. This officer and Lt.-General Haraguchi are the men of highest military rank in the peninsula. General Okihara is to remain in charge of the Japanese Garrison in Korea.

It is expected that General Baron Kodama will henceforth direct his attention mainly to the administration of Formosa and that his post of Vice-Chief of the Head Quarter Staff will be filled by a Lieut.-General whose name is not yet spoken of. Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama will resume the direction of the Head Quarter Staff on his return to Tokyo.

The War Office reports that the sum hitherto subscribed for the purposes of the war by private individuals amounts to 2,311,398 yen, of which total 2,226,305 yen has already come to hand. It was proposed to announce that no further subscriptions would be accepted as the war is over, but since money has been coming in freely of late this announcement has been suspended. Perhaps we should explain that the money in question is entirely independent of subscriptions made to special funds: it represents simply sums voluntarily sent in to the Treasury to assist the prosecution of the campaign.

The necessity for opening the office of the Kwantung Governor-Generalship having become pressing, the department was established in Liaoyang on the 1st instant. General Oshima, as already announced, is to be the first Governor-General, and it is stated that the office will be practically identical in scope of duties with that of the Governor-General of Formosa. The civil

department will be administered for the present by Mr. Ishizuka, now serving at Tairen. General Oshima first came into prominence in the battle of Pyongyang during the China-Japan War. His next distinguished work was the command of the Third Divisions in the battle of Nanshan, and he won final fame in the great fight at Mukden.

A telegram from the *Jiji Shimpō* says that Major-General Fukushima and Major-General Aramiosky have arranged the terms for the mutual withdrawal of the Russian and Japanese troops from Manchuria. The place of conference was Supingchieh, which is northward of Changtu.

It has been arranged that when the port of Korsakoff is closed by ice communication will be maintained *via* Morushi Bay which lies on the coast south-west of Korsakoff and at a distance of 5 miles from Cape Kondo (formerly Notoro). A road along the shore from Korsakoff to Morushi Bay has already been constructed. Further provision has been made for wireless telegraphic communication between Kondo and Soya Capes in the event of the submarine cable being interrupted. Two powerful ice-breakers are said to have been provided at Korsakoff. Moreover from Vladimirofska which lies 36 versts north of Korsakoff, a road is now in course of construction to Maula on the west coast. Several hundreds of labourers are at work and it is expected that this road will prove a great convenience.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says that the gratuities to the Army and Navy are expected to total 150 million yen.

It is said to have been finally decided that Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama, General Baron Kodama and the other members of his staff will return to Tokyo in the middle of December. Doubtless this will be the occasion of a great demonstration. It seems an unjust omission that the celebration should not be addressed to those who worked in Japan as well as to those who toiled abroad. There has always been a sense of some uncertainty as to the head that should wear the chief crown of laurels for Japan's triumphs. In the China-Japan War General Kawakami received the major part of the strategical credit. He it was, according to current rumour, that planned the campaign and directed its prosecution from his office in Tokyo. But those behind the scenes knew that there was another centre of intelligence, Colonel Terauchi, who promised to be at least a worthy successor of General Kawakami. This officer, now Lieut.-General Terauchi, has been at the head of the War Department throughout the whole of the conflict with Russia, and to him must be attributed the supervision and direction of the really wonderful system of transport to which Japan's successes are largely due. Generals Terauchi and Kodama should walk side by side under the triumphal arch at the great celebration and should lead the whole procession of brilliant soldiers. Yet, as things are ordered, General Terauchi will be one of those that cheer and General Kodama will be the recipient of the ovation.

The return of Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama and his staff will be even sooner than was recently stated. He is to leave Mukden on the 27th instant and will embark from Tairen on the 1st of December, reaching Ujina on the 4th of that month. There will apparently be some delay at Ujina, though only for a brief period. The

exact date of arrival in Tokyo is not stated but it will be on or shortly after the 10th.

As for the First Army under General Kuroki, it commenced to move homewards on the 7th instant. Already its second reserves (*Kobi-hei*) are landing in Japan, but its troops with the colours, who of course constitute the great majority, commenced their march out on the 7th. The Twelfth Division (Kokura) and the Guards will get home in the middle of December, and the Second Division (Sendai) in the early part of January.

The Russian troops in North-Eastern Korea have withdrawn completely over the Tumen.

FIELD-MARSHAL MARQUIS OYAMA AND THE ARMY.

On the 24th of October (we quote from the *Asahi*) Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama invited to a party in Mukden the officers in command of Army Corps, of Divisions and of Brigades, totalling over 200, and in the course of the entertainment addressed them as follows:—"The heavy responsibility of achieving the objects of the Russo-Japanese war has demanded the exercise of all our strength. But the combat is now over and peace is restored. Looking back, we see that we were engaged for nearly two years, during which our Manchurian Armies, braving the bitterest cold and enduring the most ardent heat, vanquished difficulties, overcame hardships, won a hundred victories in a hundred fights, and finally accomplished their duty. Nay more, that I, in spite of my defective ability, have been enabled to avoid any signal failure, must be primarily ascribed to the loyalty and fidelity of the officers and soldiers under my command, for which I honour them and thank them, while at the same time I can not but express my deep pain and grief on account of those that lost their lives in the combat. Now soon the greater part of the Manchurian armies will take their triumphant way homeward. It will then be for all, whether those that remain on garrison duty in Manchuria, or those that return to their ordinary military duties, or those that are disbanded and sent back to their native places, to refrain from glorifying their achievements, to remember well the hardships they endured in the field, to preserve their health and strength, to guard the renown accruing to them from their victories, and thus to leave models to future generations. The experiences we have acquired in this war are many. It is my earnest hope that all branches of the service will consider and profit by those experiences so as to utilize them as material for assisting the progress of the Empire's Army.

"Incidents likely to occur hereafter in the Far East will, I think, attract a constantly increasing share of international attention. That amid these contingencies the glory won in the victories of this war may not be forfeited, that the prestige of the country may be still further enhanced, and that the strength of the Empire may be increased, it is essential that the Imperial Army be kept thoroughly equipped and of full complement. Thus the duties devolving on us become heavier than ever. There is nevertheless room to hope that if we always advance straight and stoutly in the spirit I have indicated, we shall not be unable to achieve a considerable measure of success. Officers and soldiers, I ask you to apply yourselves with greater zeal than ever, each to his respective duties."

THE FLEETS.

The United Fleet dispersed on the 4th instant, the ships being under orders to proceed to their various stations as in time of peace, and, generally, to resume their peace status. The men will now be accorded a season of rest after their arduous labours during the past two years.

Admiral Togo and his staff have been nominated to form a *Buko Chosa-in* (committee for investigating naval merit), and will therefore remain for the present in Tokyo.

The second naval fête on the 2nd instant at Baron H. Iwasaki's Komagome villa was, if possible, more successful than the first. The weather, though the long spell of cloudless skies which brightened the end of October had come to an end, showed itself unexpectedly propitious and the park again presented an exquisite spectacle with its delicate promise of autumnal glories. Some 5,000 guests attended. The arrangements were as before but perhaps a little better elaborated. Nothing could exceed the evident enjoyment of the officers and blue-jackets. Admiral Togo and the Vice-Admirals were among the guests. A small group of British officers, including Colonel Hume, Captain Jackson and Captain Toke, attracted much of the Japanese blue-jackets' attention, and in the exuberant enthusiasm of their good-will the sailors finally hoisted their "British brothers"—as they called them—shoulder high. Signs were not wanting that the *sake*-cup and the beer-goblet had circulated very freely, but there was no case of unsightly excess; only an access of good-humour and jollity.

The Directors and officials of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha gave a brilliant entertainment to Admiral Togo, the Vice-Admirals and the principal officers of the United Squadron in the Imperial Hotel on the afternoon of the 4th instant. It appears to have been one of the most successful of the many welcomes accorded to the commanders of the victorious Fleet. Mr. Kondo Rempai presided. He proposed the health of Admiral Togo and the Vice-Admirals in a most felicitous speech, which compared the nation's anxiety on the eve of the battle in the Sea of Japan with the anxiety of a husband when his wife is in travail. He alluded also to the work done by the steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha as transports, and said that whatever success they had achieved was largely due to the assistance of the Navy.

The *Varyag* (*Soya*) made her trial trip on the 28th of October, after emergence from her long sojourn on the bottom of the sea. She steamed for some 6 hours, and her performance is said to have proved conclusively that she is able to make voyages unassisted. She was to leave Chemulpo for Kure on the 4th instant.

On the 2nd instant the Admiralty at Kure entertained 1,700 of the officers and blue-jackets of the British Squadron. A thousand men of the Japanese Navy acted as hosts, and from all accounts the fête was most hilarious.

Admiral Noel and the China Squadron arrived at Saseho on the 6th instant. On the same day a reception for given by Vice-Admiral Samejima to the British Admiral and the officers of his squadron, and on the 7th the municipality organized a welcome. All accounts agree that the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The Japanese warrant officers and men of the port invited 700 of their British comrades to a banquet in the Ad-

miralty on that day (7th). It is related that the *Diadem* anchored quite close to the *Mikasa*, whose masts and funnels show above water. Admiral Noel expressed the profoundest regret that such a fate should have overtaken a ship so celebrated. The *Hochi Shimbun's* correspondent says that pumping operations are proceeding vigorously on the sunken ship, but the date of her floating is uncertain.

The *Varyag* (now the *Soya*) left Chemulpo on the 5th instant for Saseho and has doubtless arrived ere now. It is just 22 months since she went to the bottom and considering how little hope of her resurrection was at one time entertained, the Japanese are to be congratulated on the result and complimented on their perseverance and skill. It is fresh in everybody's recollection that, however hopeless the *Varyag's* case seemed, that of the *Sungari*, which was sunk on the same day, appeared still more hopeless. Yet the *Sungari* also has been raised and is now a working unit of the Japanese mercantile marine.

The *Nitaka* left Yokosuka on the 6th instant at 4 p.m. for Shanghai, and is expected to reach that place on the 10th. Her second-in-command is Commander His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi. She will be the first Japanese war-ship that has visited Shanghai since the end of 1903.

The directors of the Nippon Railway Company, the Sanyo Railway Company and the Kwansai Railway Company have decided to carry to and from their native places free of charge all officers and men of the Navy who have returned from the war. The Kwansetsu Railway Company has a similar measure under consideration and so has the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

THE KOREAN CUSTOMS.

It must be a source of satisfaction to Mr. McLeavy Brown to know that in the course of his long career in the East, he has succeeded in securing the goodwill and approval of all the Powers he served. In this case the expression "a long career" may be taken literally. For his name appears in history as far back as the year 1867. Already at that date, now 38 years ago, he had acquired such a knowledge of the Chinese language as to be appointed to the acting Chinese Secretaryship of the British Legation in Peking, and it was from that post, which he happened to be filling alone, in the absence of Mr. Wade—afterwards Sir Thomas Wade—that he passed to assume the duties of Secretary to the much-talked-of Burlingame Mission. Thereafter he entered the Chinese Customs Service which has absorbed so many able men since it passed under the control of its great Inspector-General, Sir Robert Hart. There was a time 18 or 20 years ago, when for some never fully explained reason rumour busied itself persistently with the question of Sir Robert Hart's prospective successor, and Mr. McLeavy Brown was commonly spoken of as an eminently likely candidate, his large abilities being universally recognised equally in foreign and in Chinese circles. Perhaps no better proof could have been furnished of the esteem in which he was held than his selection to organise and inaugurate the Customs establishment in Korea, and certainly he justified that esteem for his career in Korea was very remarkable. He not only administered the Customs with conspicuous talent, but also succeeded in constituting himself custodian of the accruing revenue, which thus remained Korea's uniquely secure

source of State income through many years of conspicuous mismanagement and corruption in all other directions. So long as the old regimen continued in Seoul it was in the very best interests of the country that Mr. McLeavy Brown should remain an *imperium in imperio*, and practical experience must have fully taught him his own value. Yet from the time when Japan stepped in and undertook to set Korea's financial house in order, Mr. McLeavy Brown's clear judgment seems to have convinced him that divided authority must no longer be asserted, and instead of opposing Japan's projects, as a man of less acumen would surely have done, he appreciated their value and assisted to promote them although they involved his own retirement, for it would have been plainly inconceivable that with such a record he should consent to step down and occupy an inferior position. It has been suggested that his resignation was in some degree a matter of bargaining. The best authorities emphatically repudiate any such idea. They allege, on the contrary, that he showed himself absolutely disinterested and proved, in the most practical manner, that he was prepared to make a large sacrifice in the cause of the country he had so ably and faithfully served. It may be hoped that the British Government will recognise his eminent services, for it may truly be said that he has deserved equally well of China, Korea and England.

THE NOBLES KILLED IN THE WAR.

On the 4th instant the representatives of the Nobility now in Tokyo met at the Nobles Club to hold an *in memoriam* ceremony for those of their order who lost their lives during the War. Prince Tokugawa, President of the Club, read the *saimon*, and the Minister of the Imperial Household read an address of condolence. After the religious ceremony tea and cake were served to the relatives of the deceased. The names of the nobles on whose account the rite was held are:—

Lieutenant Matsudaira Tsuneyoshi, younger brother of Viscount Matsudaira Bushu.
Major Viscount Nire Kagekazu.
Lieutenant Nogi Shōen, eldest son of General Baron Nogi.
Second-Lieutenant Nogi Hoten, second son of General Baron Nogi.
Lieutenant Kiyooka Tomei, younger brother of Viscount Kiyooka Ryo.
Major Takasaki Motohiko, eldest son of Baron Takasaki Seifu.
Lieutenant Viscount Honda Tadachiko.
Second Lieutenant Nagaoka Gozen, eldest son of Viscount Nagaoka Gobi.
Captain Viscount Kawada Kagenobu.
Second Lieutenant Oseko Sanji, son of Lt.-General Baron Oseko.
Lieutenant Ito Tsunamaru, son of Viscount Ito Sukemaro.
Major Seikanji Narufusa, brother of Count Seikanji Tsunefusa.
Sergeant Honda Yu'aka, brother of Viscount Honda Sadayoshi.
Lieutenant Count Nambu Risho.

The above fourteen all met their deaths in action or died of wounds. In addition there must have been many wounded. According to figures published in September, the number of titled noblemen, their sons and their brothers with the field armies was 192 and in addition there were 42 serving with the fleet, the total thus being 234, composed of 31 members of *Kuge* families, 50 of old Daimyo families, and 153 of the new nobility. The total number of titled noblemen in Japan at present is 706, and the male members of their families amount to 1,542, the aggregate thus being 2,248. It thus appears that out of these no less than 234, or more than 10 per cent, served in the Army and the Navy.

CHINA.

Considerable importance is attached to the opening of Haichow, partly because of its commercial potentialities, partly because this step is regarded as a deliberate endeavour on China's side to check the excessive growth of German influence in Shantung. The measure has been strongly advocated by Viceroy Chang, in his capacity of Southern Superintendent of Trade, and the Chinese Government has at length recognised its expediency. Our readers doubtless remember that when the Baltic Fleet was approaching Japan some commotion was caused by the appearance of a German gunboat off Haichow, and by the circulation of news that the German flag had been hoisted there. It was subsequently ascertained that the flag-raising incident was merely an exaggerated version of a surveying expedition, but none the less a feeling of uneasiness was created; a feeling which probably contributed to the step now taken by China. All the necessary arrangements in connexion with the opening have been entrusted to Sir Robert Hart.

Telegrams from Shanghai and Hongkong state that two American missionaries, their wives and a child have been assassinated by Chinese at Lienchow in Kwangtung. Later news states that the fatalities in the disturbance at Lienchow-fu were three, namely, Madame Marten and her two daughters. Three of the assaulted missionaries—Mr. Marten and two ladies—escaped in a badly wounded condition. It is not clear whether the sufferers were French, or whether some American citizens also were involved. The origin of the disturbance is said to have been some sneering remarks made by M. Marten with reference to a service in a Chinese temple.

The *Yoroku Choho* affirms that the Government has determined to entrust the working of the Fushun coal-mines to Mr. Fujita Denzaburo. Our contemporary adds that Mr. Fujita intends to borrow a sum of five million yen on the security of his Osaka Mine, and to employ this fund in working the Fushun field. But nothing is said as to the terms on which the mine is to be worked.

Telegrams from Peking indicate that the Chinese Government is inclined to adopt the policy of recovering all the privileges granted by her to foreigners in Manchuria. On three points she is expected to lay initial importance; namely, shortening of the period for evacuation; abandonment of the system of railway-guards, and restoration of all buildings occupied by the troops of the late belligerents. In all these matters, says the *Asahi Shimbun*, she will find Japan entirely complaisant. Japan is willing to abbreviate the 18-month's period to 6 months; is willing to dispense with railway-guards and is willing to transfer with the utmost celerity to their rightful owners any buildings now used by her troops. But Japan can not concede what Russia refuses. Russia it is that will make difficulties about these things and if China begins by soliciting the Japanese she will be taking hold of the wrong end of the stick. Further, she is confidently credited with a resolve to negotiate for the recovery of the Liaotung lease and for the railway concessions, and to refuse all concessions for lines not yet built. How she intends to proceed towards these objects it is not clear. If her idea is to buy out Japan and Russia by borrowing money abroad, she will be doing what Count Okuma

graphically describes as driving away the wolf from the front gate and admitting the bear from the back. Besides she has to obtain the consent of Japan and Russia, who now are in the position of possessors. She will probably be wiser when the crisis comes, but the mood now attributed to her is disquieting. Count Okuma thinks that she must be forced to swallow the only medicine which will make her whole and keep her whole. But how to apply force?

It is stated that Russia's application for a concession to build the Lanchow-Ili railway has elicited a point-blank refusal from China, who declares that she intends to construct the line herself. Naturally, when a Power with Russia's record asks China for a railway concession in such a region, she virtually asks China for a weapon to be turned against China herself. It would be little short of madness on China's part to grant any such concessions. She must build the lines herself, and she can accomplish that safely by only one process.

The *Niji Shimpō* has a telegram from Shanghai alleging that the Japanese Government intends to demand from China the cession of the province of Fuhkien, and that the leading inhabitants of the province have addressed a memorial to Peking on the subject. It is scarcely necessary to notice such rumours except to observe that Shanghai is likely to be the provenance of many strange tales during the course of the negotiations between China and Japan. Shanghai is the home of Russian agents, whose liberty of speech and pen was very conspicuously exercised during the war. They will not be idle now. But although some of their past feats suggest that no limit can be safely set to their inventive genius, we can not pay them the very poor compliment of imagining that they started this last canard. For the idea that Japan should commence her avowed policy of maintaining China's integrity by demanding the cession of an important province is beyond all reason ridiculous.

The *Niji* does not think that the negotiations with China will proceed as easily as the general public imagines. That is tolerably evident from the quality and status of the statesmen she has appointed as her plenipotentiaries. The trouble is that some of the proposals which China will place in the forefront of her negotiations are matters concerning Russia no less than Japan or even more than Japan, namely, the speedy evacuation of Manchuria and the abandonment of the system of railway guards. Japan can get her forces out of the Three Provinces in the course of 6 months, nor does she by any means desire to post railway guards. But she can not possibly agree to either one proposal or the other unless Russia's consent is assured. No one knows, however, what Russia will do. We do not hear of her appointing any plenipotentiaries to negotiate with China. Possibly Japan may give conditional consent to these changes of the Portsmouth Treaty. That would be a very politic step on her part.

As for the railways, China can not reasonably oppose any serious obstacle to the transfer of the Port Arthur-Changchun line to Japan, but she may perhaps refuse to allow the military-railway now joining the Korean and Manchurian systems to be converted into a permanent route and she may refuse a concession for the Kirin-Changchun line. It appears to be uncertain whether the Russians had obtained the latter concession

or whether they had merely made some temporary arrangement with the local authorities. Probably the best exit from the railway difficulty would be to transfer all the lines—those in *posse* as well as those in *est*—to an Anglo-Japanese-Chinese syndicate.

It is reported that the Russians are making themselves busy in Ili. They are purchasing lands and houses without the consent of the Chinese local authorities, and the Russo-Chinese Bank has established a branch there. Evidently the war has merely given Russia a set-back in one quarter—an immense set-back, it must be confessed, but not a paralysing one. Her expansive energy is irrepressible.

Two officials who were wrongfully arrested as being concerned in the recent bomb outrage at Peking have been compensated for the disgrace by being made a Judge in the Tientsin Police Office and a Police Cadet respectively.

The colloquial newspaper for women recently started at Peking has been suppressed by Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai lest it should divulge secrets.

According to a Peking dispatch news has been received from the Viceroy of the Shen-kan (Shensi-Kansu) provinces to the effect that there is considerable restlessness among the Chinese Mussulmans in these two provinces as well as in Chinese Turkestan to the West. It is believed, says the *N. C. Daily News*, that the Mullals of these Chinese Mahomedans have been secretly preaching a jihad or holy war against the Buddhists, and this with the disturbances recently started in the region near the Russian frontiers has encouraged the Mahomedans east of the Great Wall, in the Shen-kan provinces, to show discontent with the Government. It is stated that the Governors of Shansi and Honan, which are the provinces nearest the Shen-kan, have received secret orders to send reinforcements to assist in overawing the malcontents.

The autumn regatta of the Shanghai Rowing Club was held on Oct. 21st. The *N. C. Daily News* says that the extent to which junks interfered with the races, demonstrated the growing unsuitability of the Huangpu for regattas.

The finding of a Court of Inquiry at Shanghai into the loss of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company's steamship *Hsiehho*, which was caused by a mine on Sept. 30th while the vessel was bound from Chefoo to Shanghai, exonerates the captain, officers and crew from all blame.

Governor Chao Eih-hsun of Manchuria proposes to introduce the lottery system with the object of raising funds.

Prince Chun has been appointed to inspect the now completed Yellow River bridge.

The newly-appointed Acting Second Secretary of the Waiwupu, H.E. Chu Pao-k'uei, is otherwise known to his many foreign friends in Shanghai and elsewhere as Chu Pao-fay. He left Shanghai for the North last spring at the desire of Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai, who lent him to Governor Yang Shih-ling of Shantung to assist the latter in his foreign relations. When the question of sending the High Commissioners abroad came up, the Grand Councillor Hsu Shih-ch'ang (one of the High Commissioners selected to go abroad) being anxious to possess the services and assistance of Taotai Chu Pao-fay, invited him to Peking, when he was at once appointed to the responsible post of Principal Secretary and Adviser to the Mission going abroad. Then came the bomb outrage at the railway station outside Peking, which has temporarily prevented the High Commissioners from prosecuting their journey abroad, and the consequent establishment of the Board, or Ministry of Public Safety (Ching-pu). The Grand Councillor Hsu Shih-ch'ang was then appointed President of the new Ministry and Mr. Chu Pao-fay was selected to assist him in its formation and organisation. But a person of

were taotai, or provincial, rank is not of sufficient standing in Peking to give Mr. Chu Pao-fay what may be termed the necessary locus standi, with the result that under the special recommendation of Grand Councillor Hsu Shih-ch'ang, the Throne has used its prerogative to give Mr. Chu Pao-fay an extra high promotion, and by a single stroke of the vermilion pen he has been appointed to a post held usually by a Metropolitan officer of third grade, or the equivalent of a Governor or Treasurer in the provinces, which is a second grade, class B, post.

It is stated that Yuan Shu-hsun, Taotai of Shanghai and Provincial Judge-designate of Kiangsu, has refused to accept the onerous and responsible post of Financial Commissioner of the Canton-Hankow Railway (representing the Hunan side of the shareholders) to which his fellow-provincials the other day elected him. It seems that it has been decided (after repeated conferences, which threatened at one time to be a serious embarrassment to those who had obtained their wish in getting back the line from the foreign concessionaires) by the gentry and merchants of Kuangtung, Hunan, and Hupeh, the three provinces through which the proposed railway is to run, that each province shall build and own the section of the line which passes through its own territory, and to this end it was decided that each of the three provinces should select a Financial Commissioner whose duty will be to raise the funds needed by his particular province for the purpose. Yuan Taotai, it seems, was selected by his fellow Hunanese to represent them on the Financial Commission, which honour he has decided not to accept.

At the annual meeting of the North-China Insurance Co. held on Oct. 25, it was resolved: That a final dividend of 7½ per cent. on the paid-up capital and a bonus of 15 per cent. upon contributory premia be paid; that Tls. 100,000 be placed to a silver reserve fund; that Tls. 50,000 be placed to the exchange and investment fluctuation account, and the balance transferred to the underwriting reserve account.

With reference to the arrest of Mr. Chang, Editor of the *Chu Pao* at Hankow, the *Nanfang-pao* says that a preliminary examination was held with Mr. Huang as the presiding magistrate and two deputies appointed by Viceroy Chang Chih-tung as assessors. When asked the object with regard to certain articles admitted to have been written by him, Mr. Chang replied that his idea was simply to impress on the Five Commissioners proceeding abroad the necessity of more seriousness and carefulness, he being afraid that they were not equal to the responsibilities imposed on them. In reply to another question as to what agitation, by the publication of his articles, he wished to create among his readers, he stated he only expressed his own views and did not wish to arouse the feelings of other people. Questioned why at all he wrote the article causing his arrest, he replied that the Press having perfect freedom to discuss any questions, it did not enter his mind, when he wrote it, that it would lead to such consequences. Why he reviled the officials? He said he could produce evidence to prove what he said about them to be true. The magistrates, unable to find any conclusive proof against him, ordered him to be temporarily confined, pending their submission of a report to Viceroy Chang on this case. Since then another examination has been held, but, as before, no satisfactory evidence was found. During trial no torture, except the inflicting of blows on the palm with a square ruler, was applied.

In the course of an article on the present agitation for Chinese control of the railways of the Empire, the *Nanfang-pao* says:—The British and Chinese Corporation has not violated any of the provisions of the Agreement as in the case of the American-China Development Company, and so it is difficult to take action on this score with a view to restoring the railway concession to the Kiangsu people. The energy of the agitators, therefore, is now directed to the early redemption of the railway. In regard to this, we wish to

point out that the Agreement gives China the right to redeem the bonds at 102½ after 12½ years and at par after 25 years. Provided they have the necessary funds—which so far they have no knowledge how to raise, for the railway cannot be expected to pay off itself within so short a time—for the redemption of the bonds and net profits debentures after 12½ years, they can have the control and management of the railway back into their hands without any trouble. We sincerely hope, therefore, that the agitators will study the questions thoroughly and not be simply led by blind patriotism without knowing what they are doing. Wild and eccentric statements or actions can only injure their cause. Striving for the restoration of the railways into their hands is laudable, but it is more important they should at the same time bend their attention to the raising of capital for the continuance and development of the work.

THE DIET.

It is stated that the rescript convening the Diet will be issued on the 12th instant and that the official opening of the Houses will be on the 27th of December. They will then rise at once for the New Year's recess, and their regular business will probably not commence until about the 10th or the 12th of January. It was unfortunate that the Prime Minister gave a promise to convene a special session. Even had Baron Komura been able to return to Japan at once the promise could scarcely have been fulfilled. The illness of the chief plenipotentiary, which naturally could not have been foreseen by Count Katsura, has been spoken of as the principal obstacle to satisfying the desire of party-politicians, but it is plain that no special session could have been summoned pending the ratification of the Treaty by the Tsar or pending the negotiations with China which Baron Komura has just set out to undertake. Had the Prime Minister looked forward more closely, he must have appreciated these obstacles, and understood that to convene a special session prior to the date of the ordinary session would be quite out of the question. It is certain that the utmost possible capital will be made out of his somewhat rash promise.

THE BARLEY CROP.

According to the latest investigations of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the barley crop this season will be 18,706,275 *koku*, which is 935,967 *koku* (5 per cent.) less than last year's yield, and 946,577 *koku* (5.1 per cent.) less than the yield of an average year. At the time of sowing the prospect was excellent, and a crop of over 20 millions of *koku* was anticipated, but the long continued wet and chilly weather throughout the summer was as fatal to the barley as to the rice. The barley crop for the past nine years has been as follows:—

1896.....	17,340,466
1897.....	18,005,490
1898.....	20,462,053
1899.....	19,335,952
1900.....	20,398,385
1901.....	20,658,217
1902.....	18,425,626
1903.....	13,545,105
1904.....	19,642,242
1905.....	18,706,275
Average.....	19,652,852

In calculation the average the best and the worst years are, as usual, excluded.

The *Jiji Shimpō* has opened a subscription list for the relief of sufferers by the shortage of the rice crop in the northern prefectures.

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

In consequence of the restoration of peace the Red Cross Society is gradually releasing its bands of nurses (*kyugohan*). Of these bands, consisting entirely of females, there are 81 throughout the country and 41 of them have already been released. As far as circumstances permit the order of release is in accordance with the order of proceeding to the field; which is also the rule observed in bringing home the troops from the front. Those bands that have already been released are from Tokyo 7, from Nagoya 2, from Sendai 2, from Hiroshima 2, from Kanazawa 3, from Kumamoto 2, from Kure 1, from Osaka 4, from Himeji 2, from Hiroshima 7, from Zentsuji 4, from Matsuyama 2 and from Kokura 3. There are 33 bands of male nurses at the front which will be released soon, but 23 bands which are on board ship and 14 mixed bands will be kept somewhat longer on duty. The Red Cross Society has a remarkable record in this war. It has despatched 4,094 male nurses to the interior and to the front, and by these the number of sick and wounded ministered to up to the end of August last totalled 730,000. Of course many of these were in hospital more than once, and many, having been transferred from hospital to hospital, appear several times in the lists. Yet such a number of patients has never previously been ministered to by any Red Cross Society in the world. Of course there have been casualties—78 all told—in the ranks of the Company's employees. The list includes 3 surgeons, 3 compounders, 2 secretaries, 6 principal nurses (2 women, and 4 men), 54 ordinary nurses (23 women and 31 men) and 10 transport coolies.

LAW COURTS.

Mr. Mayeda, Chief Judge of the Tokyo Local Court, has addressed to the Chamber of Commerce a letter asking for full explanations with reference to any impediments that merchants find in utilizing the law courts. The letter indicates very plainly that, in the writer's belief, such impediments have been found to exist, and have had the effect of deterring recourse to the protection of the law. The Judge does not himself offer any idea as to whether the fault lies with the procedure of the Court or the methods of barristers employed by litigants, but he does very plainly hint that rights possessed by business-men are deliberately forfeited rather than incur the wearisome and often fruitless trouble of asserting them. The proximate cause of his letter is the restoration of peace and the duty devolving upon Japanese subjects to promote with all their strength the development of the Empire's resources in accordance with the expressed will of the Sovereign. Judge Mayeda justly considers that security of property depends largely upon the efficiency and accessibility of laws, and he takes the eminently practical course of inviting merchants to set forth the results of their own practical experiences. The *Shogyo Shimpō* welcomes this step most heartily, and it deserves to be welcomed. We venture to suggest that the Ministry might address itself to the Chamber of Commerce with great advantage for advice as to the nature of the impediments placed by red-tape in the path of all industrial and commercial development. They are terrible impediments and it seems singular that Japanese acumen should not suffice to remove them.

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

The appointment of Sir Claude MacDonald to be the first British Ambassador in Japan was officially announced in London on the 4th instant. It is a nomination which will be welcomed alike by British subjects and by Japanese for Sir Claude has achieved the difficult feat of making himself popular among both; and it is also a nomination whose justice will be generally recognised in consideration of the exceptionally prominent and able part the new Ambassador has acted in the Far East during the past seven years.

The general impression is that only five Powers will be represented by ambassadors in Japan, namely, the United States, Germany, France, Russia and England. The others will continue to be represented by Ministers, their interests in the Far East not being sufficiently important to call for the establishment of embassies.

A telegram to the *Nichi Nichi* from London says that the appointment of Sir Claude MacDonald to be the first British Ambassador in Tokyo is universally approved.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has a very sympathetic article on the subjects. It declares that Sir Claude's record and his character suit him admirably for the post. His name first became widely known in the East when he commanded the Legation garrison during the Boxer outrages, and he acquired special interest in Japanese eyes from the fact that Colonel Shiba served under his orders. During his career in Japan he has shown himself sincerely friendly to this country, and he has also shown that he understands the Japanese people, as witness his celebrated speech at the Naval Club on the eve of the outbreak of war. No British Representative in Tokyo has ever won equal popularity, and the news of his appointment will be received with heartfelt satisfaction. Nor can it be doubted that the Imperial Court will be pleased to see him at the head of the Corps Diplomatique on occasions of ceremony.

We understand that it has been decided to appoint Viscount Hayashi to be Japanese Ambassador in London. His promotion will not be officially announced until the necessary changes in the diplomatic system have been made.

On the afternoon of the 6th instant Sir Claude MacDonald repaired to the Palace and presented his credentials as British Ambassador. The *Kokumin Shimbun*, writing on the event, speaks in grateful terms of England's open recognition of Japan's admission to the rank of great Powers, and declares that Sir Claude MacDonald is eminently qualified to be the first Ambassador. He made intimate acquaintance with Japanese officers and officials during the siege of the Peking Legation, and he learned to entertain towards them sentiments which inspired him to further the cause of the alliance. He is moreover a *persona grata* in Japan, where he has rendered himself popular among all classes.

KOREA.

It is stated that the Emperor of Korea is about to issue a proclamation ordering the abolition of the top-knot. This is a measure which was tried once before with very mischievous results. It seems a grandmotherly kind of legislation, likely only to ruffle people's feelings.

The veto upon trade and travel in north-

eastern Korea has been now removed, in consequence of the complete restoration of peace, and foreigners as well as Koreans are henceforth free to go and come as they please.

It is related in a telegram from Seoul to the *Yorozu Choko* that twenty-six literati of Korea have for some time been compiling memorials for presentation to the Foreign Representatives in Seoul. Their method has been to prepare one memorial for signature by every pair of literati, and to send each of the 13 documents thus obtained to one of the legations, the idea being that the cumulative effect of so many missives must be considerable. Our contemporary's informant alleges that three of the memorials were refused at the British Legation, and that none of them elicited a reply from any of their recipients. The literati, much incensed, are planning a more substantial protest. It need scarcely be said that their aim is to arouse foreign and domestic sentiment against the loss of independence which, they believe, threatens their country.

No special news comes from Korea. Mr. Hayashi has returned to Seoul and is said to have held with the Cabinet Ministers an interview which furnished much food for thought to these statesmen. There is great activity in political circles, but beyond that vague phase no information is given. The story that M. Pablow was to return as Russian Representative is denied, and rumour adds that Russia is not likely to post a Representative in Seoul for the present at all events. As for M. Pablow the public would not find it strange that his appearance before the Supreme Court in Shanghai proved the last chapter of his official career. That would certainly be the case did he serve any other country than Russia, but one can not always foresee Russia's methods. Assuredly we do not foresee her abstention from posting a Representative in Seoul if other Powers be represented there. Meanwhile Mr. Yuan, leader of the *Il Ching-hoi*, has issued a proclamation deprecating needless anxiety and urging complete reliance on Japan.

It is stated from Seoul that the intention had been to allot the Tai Won-Kun's former place for the accommodation of Marquis Ito and his staff during their stay in the Korean capital, but, the building being deficient in furniture, the house of Miss Son Tak has been selected for the purpose. The Korean Government has nominated Mr. Kato Masuo and three others to form a committee for receiving Marquis Ito. The Marquis reached Shimomoseki on the 7th and passed the night in the Shumpan-ro where, ten years ago, he held his famous conference with Viceroy Li. He was enthusiastically received at Shimomoseki. The people of Yamaguchi Prefecture are justly proud of their great countrymen.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Resolutions have been introduced in the Federal Parliament of Australia, recognising the title of the Japanese to be no longer discriminated against as Orientals, but to be treated on the footing of equality to which their achievements in war and in peace justly give them a full claim. How these resolutions will fare when they come up for discussion remains to be seen. The labour party consists mainly of men who attach little importance to international questions, their mental vista being entirely occupied by

problems of wage-earning and the standard of living. They may remain blind to the palpable anomaly that a British colony should treat Great Britain's Allies as an inferior race to be ostracised and excluded from the ranks of white men. Should a more reasonable frame of mind prevail, it will be a happy thing for Australia, since she cannot find any better assistance than the Japanese will render to re-start her arrested development.

The autumn festival at Kudan commenced on the 5th instant and continued until the 7th. Additional interest was imparted to the festival by the fact that there was exhibited in the Yushu-kwan several of the 15-cent. howitzers taken from the Russians at Nanshan and used by the Japanese with great effect in subsequent engagements up to the battle of Heikautai. Some of the big Port Arthur cannon were also shown, especially a 23-cent. howitzer, originally mounted in the Laolichiu Fort, which gave the Japanese besiegers much trouble. A big Japanese 28-cent. gun was among the exhibits. This is one of the weapons to which Stoessel attributed the fall of Port Arthur.

In spite of conflicting rumours it appears to be believed in Tokyo that Japan is about to borrow a sum of 50 millions sterling abroad for the purpose of redeeming her high-interest debts. This intention is said to have been entertained for some time back, but while Japan deliberated Russia stepped into the breach. Domestic disturbances, however, have necessitated postponement of Russia's financial scheme, and therefore the Japanese loan has come to the immediate front. According to present rumours the lenders will be England, America, Germany and France. The association of the last-named Power is novel, inasmuch as she has hitherto reserved herself to meet Russian requirements, but times have changed somewhat. The terms of the loan are said to be 4 per cent interest, selling price of bonds 90, nett receipt by Japan 87 or 88, time of redemption 20 years and no security. As this money will serve merely to redeem the main part of Japan's foreign debts, it will not perceptibly affect the home market.

On the 6th instant 300 students of the Middle School in Niigata surrounded and attacked the Commercial School. The students of the latter resisted with bayonets and there were many wounded, more or less severely. The police finally quelled the disturbance. Its origin is said to have been an affair of flags, but this part of the story is very obscure.

It has been decided, in deference to the wishes of Major-General Daniloff, that the first batch of Russian prisoners shall be handed over at Kobe instead of at Yokohama as the Japanese Authorities had contemplated. The reason for this change is that the Russians desire to give precedence to the Port Arthur prisoners, these being held to have suffered more than any other section of the Russian Army. The majority of the Port Arthur men, as it happens, are at places in or near Osaka; and thus Kobe becomes the first port of embarkation. Yokohama will follow and Nagasaki will be third. Twenty-six officers were handed over in Kobe on the 7th instant.

Baron and Baroness Mori gave a garden party on the 7th instant at their Takanawa residence in Tokyo. The weather was bright and a very beautiful collection of fine chrysanthemums afforded much pleasure to

the guests, of whom there were about 150, including Count Inouye, Baron and Baroness d'Anethan, General Baron Sakuma, Baron Sone, Viscount Inouye (Masaru), General Nagaoka, Mr. and Mrs. Sonoda, Lady MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Gubbins, etc. Refreshments were served in two marquees and the party broke up at half past four.

The Rev. Alexander Sutherland, D.D., General Secretary of Missions for the Canadian Methodist Church, will arrive by the *Empress of Japan* on Monday next. Dr. Sutherland has been for half a century a prominent factor in Canadian life. Though a clergyman by profession he has not confined his activity to religion. His influence has been felt in politics, education, temperance and in every department of the life of the young nation. As a pulpit and platform orator he has few peers. Two years ago he delivered the Fernely Lecture, being the second from the American continent to enjoy this distinction. As Missionary Secretary he has had the direction of the work in Japan from its inception. During that time he has acquired an intimate acquaintance with things Japanese and is an ardent admirer of the country and its people. His efforts on the platform and through the press have done much to give Canadians a just conception of Japan. This was especially so during the late war. He has visited this country officially twice before, but this time is en route to West China to care for the interests of the Church he represents. His visit here will be brief.

THE BOOKSHELF.

"From the Yalu to Port Arthur," by Lieut.-Colonel O. E. Wood, formerly Military Attaché to the United States Legation in Tokyo.

THE idea occurred to Lieut.-Colonel Wood that a useful volume might be compiled by bringing together the Japanese official reports of the campaign in Manchuria and supplementing them with some brief comments and illustrative maps. The result is a small book which will be found very serviceable by any earnest student of the war, though it possesses few attractions for ordinary readers. Good authorities have said that the best information obtainable throughout the war was embodied in the Japanese official reports, but no authority has ever claimed for these reports that drier documents could easily have been compiled. Colonel Wood's book is therefore emphatically dry, but it possesses the great recommendation of being accurate and of presenting in handy form a number of documents which must form the basis of every true history of the campaign. The work covers only the first year of the war, namely, from the battle of the Yalu to the fall of Port Arthur, and it does not deal at all with naval operations. As a plain unvarnished record it will be found eminently serviceable.

"Fujisan Photographed," by H. G. PONTING.

This album contains 25 photographs of Fujiyama, taken by Mr. Herbert G. Ponting, published by Mr. Ogawa and sold by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh. We have never seen such beautiful pictures of the Sacred Mountain. Much of their charm is due, doubtless, to quality of photograph, but much also to selection of place. Mr. Ponting, directed by Murray's Guide Book, to whose authors, Messrs. B. H. Chamberlain and W. B. Mason, he dedicates the

album, has had signal success in choosing positions for his camera; such success that his works seem to introduce us to a hitherto unfamiliar Fujisan. All the most exquisite of the entrancing scenes over which the graceful and grand mountain towers may be realized from these photographs well-nigh as vividly as by actually visiting the places of Mr. Ponting's choice. The public will be grateful to Mr. Ponting for this collection of illuminating photographs.

"Cherry Blossoms."

The Nagasaki illustrated monthly, *Cherry Blossoms*, for November is well worth reading. Continuing his papers on "Nagasaki in Days of Yore," Rev. Henry Stout deals with printing and newspapers, noting that Mr. Black's *Nishin Zasshi*, begun in 1872, was being printed for some months on wooden type, though metal type could be obtained by sending out for it, a type foundry having been established two years before in the capital on the basis of material and processes brought from Nagasaki. The last-named city, he says, may be called the birth-place of missions in Japan, for it was here that the idea of missions to the Japanese first assumed practical shape; from this place the call for missionaries was sent, and here the first missionaries came. He gives facts in support of these statements. There is also an interesting section on schools. Among the other contents of a good number are illustrations of the Mitsu Bishi floating dock and of the *Minnesota* in dock at Nagasaki.

"New Map of the Welcome Society."

The Welcome Society of Japan issue a new and revised French and English edition of their folder containing excellent maps of Japan proper, Hokkaido, with various insets giving plans of Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, and a map of Formosa, etc. It is no mere phrase to say that this work has been revised for it has most certainly been brought up to date in many ways. Such railway extensions as have taken place since the publication of the last maps are shown and particularly the network of red lines on the plan of Tokyo indicates very strikingly the great expansion of the tramway system. The same remark applies to Kyoto where tramway extension has been on a large scale. The Welcome Society's Guide Book and the maps may be had from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Maruya & Co., Max Nössler & Co., and other booksellers in Yokohama.

TRAINING NOTES.

There is little new to report, the wet weather at the end of last week preventing galloping, but doubtless the enforced rest will be highly beneficial to a number of the horses. Parma Violet's trainer has continued his previous treatment of the mare and has not galloped her more than three furlongs. Hitachi and Kachidoki are both looking well and should win races. Olgon did a good gallop on Monday morning and May-mie is very fit. Daylight is a game mare and may win a race, but as she is forced, by her three wins at the last meeting, into the old horse class she will have to have made great improvement on her griffin form, which appears to be somewhat in doubt. Flash's leg still gives trouble and she may be expected to run once only during the two days' racing. Star has returned to work but has not been galloped. Lola is perhaps not quite as good as she has been, and Dekimasho has been going very short. Susan looks a likely mare for a short distance, and Ruby travels well. Coot is in excellent form and so is the Miller, May-King has improved on his last meeting form and C.O.D. is reported to be going satisfactorily. Of the China Griffins those referred to last week still appear to be the pick of the batch, although Hansel may prove good over a short distance.

With the races taking place next Friday and Saturday trainers are hopley for fine weather in which to give their charges some finishing gallops; and if Friday and Satur-

day be fine some exciting finishes may be expected and it is anticipated that the alterations made in the Grand Stand and Weighing Room will add to the comfort of visitors and owners. Doubtless the officials who will come in for most censure will be the starter and handicapper, but owners and backers should bear in mind that the starter is often called upon to exercise his discretion about leaving some beast at the post which is an outsider, but he does not like to let the others go without him. So it happens that he lets the horses go when this animal is in a good position and when one or two good horses are not quite ready to start, having got restive under the delay. Jockeys give a lot of trouble in trying to get the best of a start, especially in the short distance races, although in justice to those riding at Negishi it must be admitted that they seldom wilfully spoil a start. It frequently happens that when the flag falls the whole lot are in line, but some being slow to get away and others very quick on their legs there is soon a good distance between the first and last and from the Grand Stand it appears a bad start, when actually it was a very good one.

From the home papers one learns that the Stewards of the Jockey Club have been compelled to issue a warning to owners that they must not complain personally to the handicapper with regard to the weight allotted to their horses, but if they consider they have ground for complaint they are to demand investigation from the Stewards and not to break out into expressions of sarcasm and wrath in the endeavour to bring home to the handicapper a sense of his iniquity.

No set of weights is ever framed that is not regarded as an outrage by some irate owner, but he should bear in mind that if the handicapper had weighted his horse on its worst form it would in all probability start with ten pounds in hand to the disgust of all the other owners who had horses entered. It is much better for an owner who considers his horse unfairly treated to run it and prove to the handicapper that a mistake has been made; of course if his horse wins it is not necessary to give expression to an opinion.

SNOW AND FROST.

Otsu, Nov. 5.—Last night, snow fell in this district to a depth of five inches.

Hakodate, Nov. 5.—Last night, the temperature was very low. On the following morning it snowed here.

Awamori, Nov. 5.—The thermometer read 32 degrees Fahrenheit last night. Snow fell.

Morioka, Nov. 5.—In this district snow has fallen.

According to the Yokohama Observation Station, on the morning of Nov. 6th the thermometer fell to 46.2 degrees Fahrenheit. This is not regarded as extraordinary, such a temperature being experienced before on Nov. 6th, 1903, and again in 1904. On Oct. 31st last year the thermometer fell to 40.8 degrees Fahrenheit.

The Yokohama Observation Office reports that on Tuesday (Nov. 7th) morning frost appeared in the districts of Kwaki and Yachibana, adjoining Yokohama. It is twenty-one days earlier than average years. The thermometer fell to 34.9 degrees Fahrenheit.

YACHTING.

Two races took place on Saturday afternoon, one each for the 21-raters and the Lark class.

The course for the 21-raters was twice round the Mandarin mark-boat and Quarantine Ship, and the first prize was the *Edna* Cup. Three boats started, *Aimee*, *Edna* and *Witch*, but the breeze a little way out proved too strong for *Witch*, and she upset before she could reach her moorings. *Aimee* and *Edna* were sailed under full canvas and had all they wanted. A very good race resulted in *Aimee* winning by about two minutes, and taking the *Edna* Cup.

In the Lark class, for non-winners during the season, only two boats started, Nos. 1 and 13. The latter won.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH-EASTERN KOREA.

IN connexion with the return of the head-quarter staff of the Army in North-Eastern Korea, some information is published which throws hitherto unprocured light on the composition of the forces in that region. It appears that the bulk of the army consisted of the Second Division of the *Kobi*, that is to say, of men who were supposed to have ceased to be eligible for service outside Japan, but who were rendered eligible by the new system inaugurated last year. This Division was organized in February last—organized, that is to say, as a Division. Already a detachment of these troops had been called out and despatched to garrison Gensan when the Russians, pressing down from the Tumen, threatened that town. When Port Arthur fell at the close of 1904, these Russians in North-Eastern Korea retreated towards the frontier, and the Gensan detachment being pushed forward, occupied Sonchin at the end of February, whence the Japanese residents had been obliged to retire in the summer of 1904. There the detachment was joined by forces coming from Japan, and the whole formed a mixed brigade. At the close of April the brigade of the Second Division of the *Kobi*, having been fully organized, was transported to Sonchin, where it landed, and thus the Japanese Army in that part of the field became two brigades, one of the Second Division and one mixed. On the 20th of June the van of this force took Kyongsongson and in the middle of July advanced to Susong. Meanwhile in June the remaining brigade of the Second *Kobi* Division began to cross to Korea and was all landed at Gensan on the 19th of June. The Army of North-Eastern Korea (*Hokkan-gun*) was now complete. It comprised a Division and a half, mustering probably some 30,000 of all arms. The head-quarters seem to have been at Susong, and thence on July 23rd, the forward movement was resumed. Puko was occupied on was also Muson Pass, and a halt for preparations having been made, the forward movement re-commenced on the 31st of August. Stubborn resistance was made by the enemy at Changtu Pass, but he was driven back, and on the 3rd of September Hoilyong fell into Japanese hands. Just at the time of the occupation of Hoilyong northern Korea was visited by a storm such as had not been witnessed for 60 years. Terrible floods resulted, and these, occurring in a region which may be described as almost wholly without roads, rendered the business of transport inexpressibly difficult. No exertions nor any organization sufficed to keep the men fully supplied with food. During a space of from 14 to 15 days they had to be content with a one-third ration (2 *go* of rice instead of 6), and sometimes even less. They counted themselves fortunate when the allowance rose to a half-ration. Nevertheless they worked vehemently constructing bridges and laying out roads, to some of

which they gave names commemorative of the hardships endured, as *Hangen-bashi* (half-ration bridge), *Nigo-doro* (two-go road) and so on. It should be added that the troops who suffered these hardships were all men over thirty years of age who, in the great majority of cases, had left wives and families in Japan. We may take it for granted that an army consisting of only a Division and a half was never intended to invest Vladivostock. The general impression has been that the Japanese plan included a march against Vladivostock and north-eastern Korea. Perhaps it did, but the impression conveyed by the above facts is that General MIYOSHI's forces had no larger object in immediate prospect than to drive back the Russians over the Tumen, and thus prepare for the subsequent advance of a much more formidable army. In a certain sense this north-east Korean campaign furnishes a key to the general strategical situation. Two courses were open to the Japanese Commander-in-Chief. He might either advance against Kirin and Harbin from the Mukden lines; or he might "contain" the Russians in that part of the field while at the same time, he struck at Vladivostock, regulating his advance upon Harbin in accordance with the Russian movements. If, seeing Vladivostock heavily menaced, LINEVITCH transferred a large force from his right to protect the fortress, then the road to Harbin would have been comparatively open. But if, fearing to uncover the Harbin route, he left Vladivostock to its fate, then the attack of the latter might have been pushed forward vigorously. We may assume that the Japanese did not intend to deploy in one direction only. They knew the advantages of the double objective and they would have taken care to profit by them. But it is evident that MIYOSHI's command of three brigades could never have "held up its end" in the Vladivostock district of such a field, and it consequently follows that the Japanese were not in a position to resume the campaign at the time of the Portsmouth conference. They still had large preparations to make—preparations which could not have been completed before the spring of 1906. These things are well worthy of careful consideration by the politicians who undertook to denounce the peace terms. Their hostile criticism has all along been based on the assumption that everything was ready for a rush against Harbin and Vladivostock, and that orders for the rush might have immediately followed rupture of the negotiations. But things were not ready. Several months of preparation would have been required, and in these several months Russia also would have prepared.

CHINA.

A TELEGRAM from Peking announces that in addition to Prince CHING, Viceroy YUAN and Mr. NA TUNG, the Chinese Plenipotentiaries who will meet Baron KOMURA

include Messrs. KU HUNG-KI and SHIH CHANG. From this list of names it may be inferred that China regards the pending negotiations with some trepidation, but such a conclusion can not be justly drawn until the exact capacity in which each of the nominees is to act has become known. Thus one telegram speaks of Viceroy YUAN serving merely in a consultative capacity and it may be that similar modifications apply in the case of the others. China has no reason whatever for apprehension in this matter, and still less reason for hesitation or distrust. She is receiving at Japan's hands an immense boon, nothing less than the restoration of an integral part of her Empire, and she has for *vis-à-vis* not Japan only but also England, both of which Powers have constituted themselves guardians of her territorial integrity. In such circumstances any show of hesitation to accede to Japan's just proposals would be a signal display of ingratitude and short-sighted statesmanship. On the other hand, she is in a manner bound to accept Japan and England's interpretation of the "open door." It is an essential part of their policy in the Far East that territorial aggressions should be checked, not so much by armed force as by the creation of common interests demanding peace and the preservation of the *status quo* for their development. Experience has clearly showed that the sole route to such a goal is by removing restrictions upon trade, residence and travel, and by breaking down all barriers to free intercourse. China, for her own sake not less than for the sake of peace, must endorse the steps proposed by England and Japan for the attainment of these objects, and must actively assist in whatever collateral arrangements the two Powers may deem essential. For example, if Manchuria is to be opened to foreign trade, it will be absolutely necessary that there should be established and put into active operation machinery much more efficient for the preservation of good order than anything hitherto provided by the Chinese themselves. The Hunghutz must disappear, and so must the pirates who infest the Liao River. China will have to be more in earnest and more perspicacious than she has usually showed herself in the past. She must divest herself of all suspicion towards Japan and England, and unless she can do so her statesmanship will forfeit the first substantial opportunity furnished by her modern history for insuring her own pacific and prosperous development, and for averting the many aggressive perils that now threaten her. Rumour, however, attributes to her an unfortunate mood. We can only trust that rumour is mistaken.

The estimated income of the Formosan Government for 1906—from April 1st, 1906 to March 31st, 1907—is as follows:—

	Yen.
Ordinary	25,464,402
Extraordinary	453,903

The figures show an increase of yen 5,805,135 over that of the previous year.

"ROMAJI."

ANOTHER enterprise has been started with the object of popularizing the Roman script as a substitute for Chinese ideographs and Japanese *kana*. Several years ago the desirability of such a substitution found many advocates. A *Romaji-kai* was organized and it published a weekly journal to which several prominent men became contributors. Many must remember with what admirable perseverance this *Romaji-sasshi* was compiled and printed week after week, though it never brought a *sen* of profit to its editors. At length, however, it died of inanition, and the public agreed to believe that no place existed for such a periodical. But now, when nothing indicates any renewal of interest in the attempt, another periodical, the *Romaji*, has made its appearance, and another Society, the *Romaji-hirome-kai*, has been organized. Among the projectors we find men of such note as Messrs. UEDA MANNEN, WATANABE KUNITAKE, MITSUKURI KOKICHI, NANJO BANYU, BARON KANDA and others of not less prominence in the world of letters. Anything undertaken by such scholars is quite sure to be prosecuted with vigour and ability, but as to success we dare not speak confidently. It has often been urged that since the Japanese language is capable of phonetic use for conversational purposes, it must be capable of phonetic transcription. Such has always been our own conviction. Nevertheless we fully recognise, as every one even partially acquainted with the Japanese language must recognise, that immense difficulties have to be overcome; difficulties which have increased rather than diminished during recent years owing to the extraordinarily rapid development which the language has undergone. It is extremely doubtful, for example, whether an article from one of the leading Tokyo journals, as they are compiled today, would be comprehensible if printed in *Romaji*, for it would certainly contain words which could not be understood without the aid of ideographs? "Why employ such words?" is the query naturally presenting itself. "Can not articles and essays of all kinds be written in language lending itself to phonetic rendering?" Assuredly they can. The new magazine is itself a proof of the possibility, for its ten pages do not contain so much as one word that needs an ideograph for interpretation. But on the other hand, the magazine proves something else also. It proves that immense sacrifices have had to be made in order to attain this simplicity of diction, sacrifices involving the adoption of a style quite intolerable to literary men. Nor is that the sole objection. Much more cardinal is the fact that had *Romaji* been substituted 25 years ago for ideographic script, the growth of the Japanese language could never have kept pace with the development of the nation's intellect. Hundreds of new words which have found their way into use through the medium of the ideograph,

would have been incomprehensible if written in *Romaji*, and their incorporation into the vocabulary of educated men must have been long, if not permanently, deferred. Testimony is incidentally borne to this fact by a notice appearing in the last column of the periodical, where we read:—*Tadashi, nar-bek Kango* (Chinese words) *wo suknak site itadakito sonji mas*. The editors deprecate the use of all Chinese derivatives and intend themselves to eschew their use. What that means for the language we need not explain: the thing is patent to every student. But this extract invites another comment, namely, a comment on the extraordinary method of transliteration adopted by the editors of the *Romaji*. *Nar-bek* is their manner of writing *naribeku* and *site* is their rendering of *shite*. They are not even consistent, for it will be observed that in the same clause they spell *tadashi* with an *h* and *shite* without one. How on earth could any one imagine that *nar* and *bek*, two essentially monosyllabic words, are intended to do duty for the dissyllables *nar* and *beku*? Observe what this system becomes when it is applied to words like *hairu* and *kiku*. They become *hair* and *kik*, and cease to bear any resemblance whatever to Japanese sounds. Are the compilers of this periodical ignorant that dissyllables can not be transformed into monosyllables without a radical change of pronunciation? They can not be thus ignorant for they include among their number many eminent scholars. It appears to us that a newspaper which employs such an eccentric system of transliteration will tend to bring *romaji* into ridicule rather than into favour. *Sisi* does not spell *shishi* in any language under the sun, nor could any unsophisticated person imagine that *notsi* was intended to convey the sound of *nochi*. It was always to us quite incomprehensible that a group of Monbusho students should have had the unwise temerity to alter an excellent and prescriptively established system of transliteration for an arbitrary, defective and entirely novel one. Since, however, no attempt was made to enforce the new system, and since books—notably readers—transliterated according to the old system, continued to receive the imprimatur of the Educational Department and to be freely used in the schools, we had hoped that the proposed changes might be regarded as a momentary vertigo on the part of some faddists and that they would be suffered to pass quietly into oblivion. Here, however, we have them adopted in a publication intended to popularize the substitution of Roman letters for ideographs, and we have them supplemented by fresh eccentricities which are, if possible, less rational.

FIRES.

An outbreak of fire occurred at 8.30 a.m. on Nov. 7th in a Chinese restaurant, the Yuen-Pa-lung, No. 187, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. The flames were immediately put out so that damage was limited to the ceiling and the side walls of the kitchen. The cause was negligence. At 10 a.m. on Nov. 5th, fire broke out at Kamakura destroying a building belonging to S. Shimidzu, a wealthy timber dealer. Negligence is also reported to be the cause.

KING'S DAUGHTERS CIRCLE.

A meeting of the above Circle was held on Thursday morning at Clausen's Hotel, Mrs. Manley in the chair. There were also present Mesdames Irving Bell, E. C. Davis, F. M. Tegner, Gibbens, Thompson, Hegt, Wilson and Macbeth, Misses Mendelson, Lloyd Thomas, and K. Hall. After the usual business had been discussed the disposal of funds was considered and the amount of profit at the recent entertainment at the Public Hall was announced, *yen* 332. The President, making some remarks on the Circle, said she had before her the resignations of three members who, she regretted to say, joined the Circle with the impression that they would not be called upon to do anything whatsoever, and when they were asked to help wrote and desired that their names be withdrawn from the list of members. She had also heard from two or three others that they were given to understand that the Circle was very much in need of money (and this idea she was sorry to find had spread around among quite a number of people) and they joined with the idea that perhaps their yearly subscription would help increase the funds, which no doubt it did to a small extent, but she knew they would all agree with her that as long as the Circle had a fixed deposit in the bank of *yen* 500 they were not in a stranded condition. It was not at all agreeable for her to have to write or ask members to do certain things for the success of the Circle and then to have them reply, as they had done in one or two cases, that they joined on the understanding that they should not be asked to help. They should live up to their motto and lend a hand. She knew there were some whose time was very much taken up, but if the willingness was there they could manage it somehow. If there were any who allowed their names to be enrolled as members with this understanding (that the Circle only needed their money and not their help) the officers and President would much prefer they would withdraw their names from the membership list, as it would make it much easier to know in appointing committees that every one who was a member was willing to do her share of the work.

CUSTOMS APPEAL.

Baron Sone, Minister for Finance, gave a decision on Oct. 30th in an appeal lodged by Messrs. Delacamp & Co., of Kobe, against the Kobe Customs. The firm imported five thousand casks containing wire-nails in June and paid import duty of *yen* 2,887.88 for the whole lot. Subsequently, a fire occurred in a shed in the compound of the Customs by which 1,925 casks were damaged. The damaged merchandise was sold at auction, and only *yen* 3,161.20 was realized as net proceeds. The importers therefore asked the Kobe Customs to make a reduction in the duty already paid for the damaged casks. The director of Customs refused to accede to the request, so an appeal was instituted.

The appeal was dismissed on the ground that there is no provision in the regulations or laws meeting such a case as that presented by Messrs. Delacamp & Co.

Another decision was delivered by Baron Sone, Minister for Finance, in an appeal brought by Messrs. Heller Bros., No. 176, Yokohama, against the Yokohama Customs. The firm imported aventurine glass, on which the Customs imposed 30 per cent. *ad valorem* duty under No. 470 of the tariff and 10 per cent. *ad valorem* war tax. The importers contended that imitation precious stones should be dealt with in accordance with No. 469—"all articles, raw or unmanufactured, not herein enumerated"—and the duty should be 10 per cent. The appeal was rejected.

MR. BATCHELOR'S AINU APPEAL.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of the following on behalf of the appeal recently made by Mr. Batchelor in these columns.

	Yen.
Amount already acknowledged	55
A. J.	5
Mr. Maurice Russell	10

THE CAUSE AND MEANING OF THE JAPAN-RUSSIA WAR.

(FROM A LECTURE BY PROFESSOR CLAY MAC-CAULEY, A.M., IN BOSTON, MASS. U.S.A.)

A thousand years ago, during the Dark Ages in Europe, when the fleets of the Saracens were ravaging the islands of the Mediterranean and threatening decadent Christendom with the faith of Islam; when Charlemagne was building his empire upon the ruins of that of Rome; when the marauding Norsemen were raiding the sea-bordering lands and the islands of western Europe, and laying foundations upon which, at length, arose the mighty nations now there; a petty principality was founded among some savage Slavonic tribes at the head of the Gulf of Finland. Some of the adventurous Norsemen had made their way along the Baltic Sea, eastward. One of their chiefs, Rurik, in the Ninth Christian Century had secured acknowledgement as prince, at Novgorod, a Slavonic tribal centre near the site of the present St. Petersburg. Then began there the sovereignty that, in time, became the Russian Empire.

But, on the opposite curve of the earth, a thousand years ago, there was, already highly developed, the Empire of Japan; and there, probably for the fifteen hundred years before, that empire had existed, and had been ruled by one imperial family whose head was revered with the unreserved loyalty of a host of devout subjects.

Japan like Europe, had had early periods of ignorance and savagery. In times long before historic records began, there had been on Asia's coasts adventurers very like the Normans in Europe. There were two groups, at least, of these wanderers, who, originating probably among the ancient tribes of central Asia, had landed in Japan, and, in succession, had conquered Japan's aborigines. The second body of invaders made themselves supreme rulers of the islands. It was they who, even before the days of Alexander and Caesar, founded the Japanese Empire; an empire that, since then, has endured, without a break in its line of imperial descent. A thousand years ago, consequently, the empire of Japan was already old. At that time the imperial residence had been long established in the city of Kyoto, where it remained undisturbed until only thirty-seven years ago. It was then that Japanese literature attained classical excellence. Then, too, personal and social luxury had become the privilege and distinction of a special class among the people. In fact, the empire of Japan, ten hundred years ago, was politically and socially abreast with, and, in some ways was ahead of, any other of the world's nations. Its genius and dominant motive were markedly different from those of any people in Europe, but in its own ways the empire had attained to high degrees of mental power and of social order. It had, in fact, secured as large a measure of popular contentment as was to be found anywhere else in the world.

The motive dominant in the Japanese empire should be considered here, in order that we may the better appreciate the after-career of the people. That motive has its source in a religious principle. This principle is not unique for the Japanese, but it is without its like, probably, in its persistence through the empire's remarkable historic vicissitudes. Every judgment about the Japanese people must be regulated ultimately by this principle,—the belief, namely, that the Imperial family is of divine descent; that in the person of the emperor is the earthly representative of the gods; and that Japan is a land peculiarly under divine care. Where Japanese history fully merges from tradition (as it does in the Sixth Century of our era) it discloses living on Japan's islands many great families, or clans, held together by loyalty and reverence for a common ruler, believed in as divinely born and clothed with the authority of heaven. Whatever there is of any other aboriginal religious faith and worship surviving among the people, has been subordinated to this imperial tradition. Before the Tenth Century, Buddhism was accepted by the Japanese as their popular religious creed. But the faith of the Buddha had not found favor without its first having been harmonized with the imperial

tradition. In later centuries Confucianism, too, became a mighty regulative social code. But it, also, did not receive acceptance without being made to support and stimulate the fundamental national faith.

This, then, is the principle peculiarly distinctive of the Japanese empire,—a religious tradition. This principle is to be kept clearly in view whenever we consider Japanese thought and life. It has controlled the past course of the Japanese people throughout; and to-day, whatever the Japanese may know or be, however rationalized and scientific, even so that the literal meaning of the ancient story has disappeared from belief, the motive force of the tradition abides, and is sovereign over body, mind, and soul of the whole people. To them all, at least in idea, the State is embodied and visible in their Emperor. Over all else, therefore, the imperial sanctity is supreme.

During the thousand years that have passed, since Rurik founded the principality that became the Russian empire, and since Japanese imperialism culminated in a unique national civilization, marvellous events have happened for each empire. And recently, impelled by the motive distinctive and dominant for each of them, these empires were forced into a conflict with one another whose issue is not only momentous for themselves, but is sure to affect for good or ill the whole world.

The career of Russia, directed by its own motive force, has been, every one knows, one of almost unceasing effort at territorial expansion, and for absolute domination of the nations lying in its path. At the outset, under their Norman leaders the Slavs began making conquests towards the south of Europe. Near the Black Sea they set up their first important capital. There, missionaries of the Greek church came to them, nine hundred years ago, and they received the name, Christian. But afterwards, without a continuing central political bond for their extending dominions, the invading princes were plunged into bloody and profitless civil wars. Then they became vassals of the mighty Mongol hordes who, under Genghis Khan in the Thirteenth Century, had bound the tribes of northern Asia into one empire, reaching from the Japan Sea to the Baltic waters. The Russian principalities thenceforward, for more than two hundred years, (1224-1462) were compelled to pay tribute to, and to swear fealty to, the Mongol sovereign;—the Khan, who dwelt in the far east of Asia, on the river Amur, near the seat of the war just closed.

In the Fourteenth Century the Mongol empire was disintegrated. Then it was, that Ivan the First, ruling the liberated Russian principalities, founded the actual Russian monarchy. Towards the end of the Fifteenth Century, the third Ivan, "Ivan the Great," through dreadful crimes against human freedom secured the submission of all the Russias to his sceptre. Also, he delivered his dominions from whatever Mongol influence remained in them. Under his sway it was, that modern Russia, the autocratic Russia that is to-day, began and entered upon its course of world-aggrandizement. It was, indeed, a savage emancipation that the Russians wrought for themselves. The two centuries of subjugation to the tyranny of the Mongol Khans had taught them terrible ways; and terribly did they turn upon Asia, the land of their tyrants, and force into it their conquering path.

In the Sixteenth Century, the fourth Ivan, (1533-1584) "Ivan the Terrible," first took the title of Czar. The record of this Ivan's reign was written in blood. It has been described as "an era of mad tyranny" in "seven epochs of massacre." Choosing Asia as his spoil, he employed a brigand chief, Yermak, a Cossack, as his agent. Yermak, at command of the Czar, in 1582 crossed the Ural mountains and took possession of Siberia. The Cossack avengers of Russia's Mongol past rapidly seized all northern Asia. Russian traders were on the Okhotsk Sea, in the Pacific Ocean, in 1639. They were in Kamchatka and on the Amur River twelve years later. But on the Amur their march of conquest was for the time checked. The Manchus, who had just conquered China, successfully withstood the Russians there. In 1688 the Russians released

their hold on the Amur River not to resume it again until fifty years ago.

At the time of this first check to Russia's advance in the Far East, the most potent and decisive event, probably, in the history of the dynasty of the Czars occurred. That was the reign of "Peter the Great." Peter the Great it was, who gave definite and positive form to Russia's distinctive policy, and led the nation into the particular series of acts which lie immediately back of the recent war in Manchuria. At the close of the Seventeenth Century (1682-1725), Peter became Russia's sovereign. "A tyrant who," it is said, "devoted tremendous and real patriotism to perfecting a permanent system of despotism." Ambitious, envious of the power and wealth of civilized peoples, he laboured to supplant the prevalent barbarism of his empire with the world's best inventions and arts. He travelled through Germany, Holland, and into England, studying their industries and sciences. His dream of imperial aggrandizement at first pointed westward. He sought especially therefore to develop his country as a naval power. He moved the capital from inland Moscow to St. Petersburg on the sea-coast. He took the title of "Emperor." He made himself absolute autocrat in the government. He also assumed supreme authority in the church. The famous document called "The Testament of Peter the Great," is probably a forgery. It gives directions to Peter's successors concerning what should be done in order to make Russia sovereign over all Europe. Yet, probable forgery though the testament was, its meaning certainly is that which pervaded Peter's policy. And the purpose of the testament has been confirmed by Russia's subsequent history. "Peter the Great" brought his empire into the circle of European politics, so it has been said, turning "Russia's rulers away from home affairs and the regular development of internal institutions, to foreign matters and to the creation of a great military power."

From Peter's reign forward notably the course of the Russian empire has been, more than anything else, one of aggression. Westward, the ancient kingdom of Poland soon fell a prey to the Czar; southward, the empire was extended through the Crimea to the Black Sea and towards the Caspian. But at those limits, Russia's march was successfully resisted. In Europe, a barrier against the Czar's widening autocracy was then raised which, so far, except recently in Finland, has remained unmoved. This check to Russia in Europe, however, seemed to serve chiefly as incitement to renewal of the advance into Asia and the Far East. And with this renewal the movements which bear directly upon, and are involved in, the conflict with Japan were, gradually, developed.

Meanwhile how had it fared with the "Empire of the Rising Sun?" Japan's career was one of direct contrast with that of the "Land of the Czars." During the ten centuries, the course of the Mikado's empire was at the farthest remove from either expansion in territory, or, with one exception, attempt at the conquest of neighboring peoples. Indeed, for more than a fourth of these centuries Japan was a land shut up to itself;—its rulers devoting the energies of the people then to efforts at self-protection, to the development of their country's resources, and to popular culture of the industries and of the arts and the graces of social order. And besides, after the culmination of its civilization in the Eleventh Century, Japan was, for some hundreds of years marked by a pathetic national degeneration.

The record is that during the luxurious refinements to which the imperial court yielded between the Seventh and Eleventh Centuries, leading official families began to appropriate for themselves the administration of state affairs. In the Twelfth Century this usurpation became definitely embodied in an officer who secured for himself, with specific meaning, the title, *Shogun*, that is the "Generalissimo" who commanded the ancient armies of the Emperor. In this way it happened, that from the year 1192 until only in 1868, though the sacred traditions sanctifying the Emperor remained and were even strengthened in the devout imaginations of the people, the actual ruler of the empire was this *Shogun*, a usurping subject, who governed the realm in the Emperor's

name, and as his plenipotentiary representative. The Emperor, however, had really become then the Shogun's subject. Professedly, the Emperor had only withdrawn from visible direction of the State. But, in fact, the imperial person was thenceforward lost to view in a mysterious seclusion in the Kyoto palaces from which it did not reappear until after the revolution that destroyed the Shogunate within the memory of the generation now living.

With the establishment of the Shogunate, Japan's degeneracy as a State, rapidly increased. Yet, in one direction, the age of the Shoguns was of incalculable worth. The course of its events brought the people under the sway of militarism. It rehabilitated the warrior. In China, the soldier was an object of popular contempt. Under the later reign of the pre-Shogunate emperors of Japan, the warrior class had fallen into a like contempt. But under the Shoguns, so great was the ambition of rival clans to possess the Emperor's person and to rule in his name, that the empire speedily became a camp of warring hosts. For centuries, then, it was so much an arena of battles that the people were made eminently ready for these present days in which they have been compelled to carry on a struggle for self-preservation. But in almost all other ways, Society, State and Church were dragged downwards by the Shogunate domination.

From the Thirteenth Century onward civil wars prevailed. At that time the warrior, more than at any time since the ancient days, became the Empire's lawgiver and master. Still, notwithstanding civil war, the devotion of the Japanese to their country as against foreign enemies remained. For it was while this internecine strife was fiercely raging that the only formidable attempt ever made at armed invasion of the "Island Empire" took place. The invaders were terribly repulsed. The Mongols whose sway at that time covered Northern Asia and European Russia, coveted the possession of the Japanese empire, too. Kublai Khan's mighty fleets twice sailed to Japan's coast towards the close of the Thirteenth Century. Scarcely any of the scores of thousands of these invaders returned to Asia. In this Thirteenth Century, too, even the Buddhist priesthood was turned into an armed host and became a mighty military power. Moreover, at one time in the Fourteenth Century, hostile feudal chiefs went even so far as to divide the imperial house. For sixty years two descendants of the emperors were upheld as rival emperors. The upholders of the Northern Court at last were triumphant. And they monopolized the imperial rule for the next two hundred years. Yet, mainly because the traditional head of the empire was still the puppet of usurpers, the fierce warrior mood remained throughout the nation. The chiefs of many clans continued to be rebellious towards the Shoguns and mutually hostile. In the Fifteenth Century, so it happened, Japan fell into the darkest and most degraded era politically, religiously and socially, in the empire's history. Only that one power of notable excellence, to which I have been calling attention, then flourished; skill in the use of deadly weapons, and in the strategy of battle. In fact, it was largely in that fierce "Dark Age" that the power was gained which now makes the Japanese people, in defending their national life, the wonder of the world.

This national chaos continued until the middle of the Sixteenth Century. Then came deliverance. The founders of a new civil and social order, in which the Japanese were steadily prepared for the era upon which they entered fifty years ago, appeared. Just about the time that the Czar, "Ivan the Terrible," sent the Cossacks across the Ural mountains (1583) to make conquest of Siberia, three great men in Japan were enabled to bring order out of their country's chaos. Nobunaga, a devoted patriot, in 1573, wrested rule over the State from the degenerate Ashikaga Shogunate. He crushed the military Buddhist priesthood, and delivered the capital and the Emperor from their power. Then, Hideyoshi, with Nobunaga's followers, forced the warring clans into a semblance of peace. And then, Iyeyasu, in 1590 instituted, with great wisdom, the Tokugawa Shogunate that lasted

until but thirty-seven years ago. It was under this Tokugawa Shogunate, in 1624, that Japan was shut up from intercourse with the rest of the world. The Tokugawas did this, above all else, for the protection of their country. They wished for opportunity in which to unify the discordant nation. They saw that the Portuguese and Spanish priests, who had come to Japan in the century before, were political plotters rather than religious teachers. They felt that under their machinations civil chaos could easily come again. For the sake of self-preservation, therefore, they excluded the Europeans from their country and almost wholly shut up the land from the outer world.

For the two centuries and a half thenceforward, Japan remained practically unknown to the West. But within its borders wonders were being wrought. Civil war ceased absolutely. The profession of arms was still served and it was masterfully encouraged among the hundreds of thousands of remarkable warrior-knights called *Samurai*. But letters were revived, and the refinements of art were furthered. The science of civil order was highly developed. Before the Nineteenth Century opened, Japan had become again, and more than ever, a compact nation, under wise laws by an unquestioning patriotism. During this period, too, the imperial idea was restored to prominence and reverence. Then it was, that forces were unconsciously set at work by the Shoguns themselves, forces which finally compelled the breaking down of the Shogunate, and the empire. When Commodore Perry went to Japan fifty years ago, he merely hastened a revolution, already preparing there, for the return of the Mikado to a visible throne, and for the concentration about his visible person of the people's devotion; and he opened a way for the maturing of the patriotism that enables the people to-day to consecrate property and life for service to the Imperial House and to their home-land.

So, during the past ten hundred years, it is evident, that the careers of the two empires lately at war have been over ways almost wholly unlike. Russia, except for its temporary subjection to the Mongols, has from its founding followed a path of almost unstoppered national aggrandizement, and has fixed for itself a policy of world-conquest. Japan, on the contrary, has had to undergo a pathetic struggle for existence; first in suffering from the ambitious feuds of its own clans seeking to hold the imperial power for themselves; and then in resisting frequent attempted encroachments upon it by adventurers and nations of the Far West. History thus presents these two empires in two sharply contrasting attitudes—that of oppression on the one side and that of self-defence on the other.

In these two attitudes we discover the whole cause and meaning of their late war.

At the close of the Seventeenth Century, as we have noted, Russia's eastward advance was stopped at the Amur River. But the Czar's subjects were never at rest under this restraint. They could not leave the near-by "Island Empire" to itself. More than a hundred years ago, a Japanese scholar warned his countrymen that the Russians would sometime endanger their northern coasts. He advised preparation to resist the invaders. His book was seized by the Shogun's government, as dangerous to the public peace; the author himself was imprisoned. Only a few months afterwards, a Russian ship entered one of Japan's northern ports. Then, within twenty years, in spite of the entreaties of the Japanese, Russian ships six times entered their ports; their commanders pretending to return Japanese sailors, whom, however, they had kidnapped elsewhere. Also, frequently they encroached upon Japan's northernmost islands. Indeed, had it not been for the wars of Napoleon then raging in Europe and endangering the Czar's Government, probably even then, Russia would have sought to lay conquering hands upon Japanese territory. As it happened, however, there was no threatening contact with Russia until the Russian advance in Asia was again resumed in 1854. Then, the Amur region was once more seized; and then Vladivostok was founded, directly opposite Japan's island of Yezo.

Thirty years afterward a really portentous

alarm over Russian cupidity was sounded. The island of Saghalien was practically forced away from Japan under the guise of an exchange for the farther Kurile Islands which already were Japan's property. These islands, however had been arbitrarily occupied by the Cossacks when they first crossed Siberia two hundred years before and were claimed as Russian territory. The Japanese empire was helpless before this spoliation, having then just begun its modern era, and being, as yet, without the arms or military drill of Europe. Moreover, from that time onward, the Japanese were constantly confronted by the intrigues and advances of Russia in near-by nations. At the courts of China and of Korea the plottings of the Czar's emissaries repeatedly became evident. In China, Russia did much to increase the Chinese dislike of Japan, arising because of Japan's acceptance of Occidental civilization. In Korea, which faces Japan across a narrow strait, the Russians sought continually to gain favor for themselves and to increase the people's hostility to Japan because of her new national development.

At last the irritating friction between the Island Empire and her neighbours culminated. It took shape as the "China-Japan War" of 1895. China, largely instigated by Russia, had been induced to become the aggressor in Korea, violating there her own long existing compact with Japan. In that war the Japanese were victors. The Japanese thereby, for future self-protection, took possession of Port Arthur and the southern peninsula of Manchuria. Russia then, as is known to all the world, under plea of maintaining peace in the Far-East formed a coalition with France and Germany and demanded from Japan the restoration to China of Port Arthur, and the Liaotung peninsula. Again, too weak to resist Russia's injustice, Japan submitted. Within three years afterwards Russia herself laid hold of Port Arthur; began to draw Manchuria under her domination, and even to set in motion plans for the absorption into her dominions of Korea, too. With these aggressions the Japanese were confronted with the fact that, at last, the momentous crisis, foreseen and dreaded for many years, had come. They saw clearly that a life and death struggle must be accepted; a struggle whose issues involved the very existence of their own nationality. At once, consequently, they began to prepare for the conflict that measured them against the "Military Colossus of the World."

Those who have followed the diplomatic history of the Far East during the last four years, know how earnestly Japan sought to avoid the impending struggle. Yet, the Mikado's government could not ignore the increasing Russian army in Siberia; the enlarging Russian navy; the political and commercial aggression manifest in Manchuria, and the steady encroachments of Russian adventurers in Korea.

Finally, the fatal day could no longer be deferred. So, in July, 1903, the Mikado's government addressed a note to the Czar of Russia asking for an agreement by which the questions disturbing the relations of the two empires might be settled. Japan sought above all for assurances, which should be mutual, that the independence and integrity of China and Korea should be respected; and that both their governments should maintain equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in those countries.

For six months a tiresome diplomatic correspondence followed:—Russia acceding and promising, then evading her promises and raising new issues; Japan keeping steadily to the main question. As long as there was reason for hope that Russia would carry out her engagement with China concerning the military evacuation of Manchuria, Japan waited. But Russia steadily continued to fasten her hold on Manchuria. Also she made new demands on China and increase her interference in Korea. Then in February 1904, when Russia was fully unmasked and the Japanese were practically told that the question concerning Manchuria did not concern Japan at all; that even the Korean question was therefore to be an open one, the Mikado declared war.

"We have made it our constant aim," the Emperor announced to the world, "to promote the pacific progress of our empire in civilization."

"OUR BOYS" ACCOUNT.

	Yen.
To Hire of Hall	173.42
" Costumes	80.50
" Printing and Advertising	71.65
" Scenery, Properties	88.06
" Refreshments, Supper, etc.	266.33
" Balance to General Account	293.31
	973.47
By Receipts, C. Thwaites & Co.	973.47
	973.47
Audited and found correct, E. W. TOWNEND. C. G. BRADY, Hon. Treasurer.	
Properties, etc., etc., etc., valued at yen 1,124 95.	

THE LAW COURTS.

GIELEN V. CHAO WEI LI.

The action in which Mr. H. V. Gielen petitioned against Chao Wei Li, a Chinese merchant, for affirmation of the purchase of property from the defendant, came up again on the 2nd in the Yokohama District Court. Judge Yasuda delivered judgment in favour of the plaintiff.

THE BITE OF A DOG.

Judgment was given on Nov. 6th in the case filed in the Local Court by K. Nishikawa, a jirikisha coolie, against Mr. W. N. Wright, No. 40, claiming yen 46.50 for damages caused by a dog bite. Judge Kawama ordered defendant to pay yen 18.70 to the plaintiff.

CLAIM ON SHORT DELIVERY OF CARGO.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of a case in which Messrs. Mendelson Bros., No. 273, sue the Ocean Steamship Co. and the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., claiming yen 1,200, was resumed on Nov. 6th before Judge Nakanishi.

Mr. S. Yoneda, vice manager of the Yokohama branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, was summoned as an expert witness. Being shown two bills of lading with regard to two lots of tin-plates brought by the *Kaisow* and *Diomed* in June and July respectively, he deposed that the clause, "weight, measurement, contents and value are unknown," is merely inserted for the purpose of estimating the freight and it has no other special meaning. It is the usual clause inserted in any bills of lading. The usage of commercial circles is that any dispute arising as to damage caused to cargo is always relegated to the decision of Lloyd's surveyor. After his opinion is given the dispute is amicably settled. Referring to another clause, "not liable for condition or correct delivery of tin-plates in boxes, unless iron-hooped and tin-lined," witness stated that tin-plates must be packed as stipulated, otherwise the shipper or consignee of the cargo has no right to lodge a claim against the ship's owner in case of damage—the breaking of boxes, etc.—with the exception of taking delivery of the contents. However, claims may be lodged for short delivery, if any. Referring again to the clause "good order and condition," witness said that it had no connection with damage. If the right number of cases are delivered to the consignee, the ship's owner is not bound by the clause though there may be damage owing to the packing. For instance, a lot of a hundred boxes showed the counterfoil numbers from one to a hundred. In this case, if all the boxes bearing the numbers were delivered, even though there was damage, the clause "good order and condition" is applicable to the transaction. Being cross-examined by Plaintiff's Counsel, witness repeated that tin-plates must be packed in cases tin-lined and iron-hooped as the material is very heavy; and that even though the packing of the goods is torn, the shipper or consignee could not bring a case if the whole quantity of the contents are delivered.

K. Yamaguchi, an employee of Messrs. Siber, Wolff & Co., stated that he attended to the landing of 249 boxes of tin-plates brought by the *Kaisow* and a portion of 257 boxes by the *Diomed* while in the employment of Capt. A. Weston. The tin-plates were not packed with iron-hoops, but were in tin-lined boxes. Some boxes were broken and these are kept in the Central Ware-house Midori-cho, belonging

to the Custom Office. The tin-plates were contained in boxes bearing the marks "M.B.K." and were 20 by 28 inches each in size, while those marked "M.B." were 14 by 20 inches. By the *Diomed*, over ten thousand boxes were brought being consigned to several firms.

Mariyama, a Japanese employee of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, deposed that he attended to the landing of a portion of the tin-plate imported by the *Diomed*. Some boxes of the same merchandise brought by the *Kaisow* which Messrs. Mendelson Bros. refused to take delivery of because of damage caused through packing, were kept in the Central Warehouse and other damaged boxes by the *Diomed* were in No. 2 godown belonging to the Customs.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court to examine the damaged goods at the warehouses mentioned by the two witnesses and to appoint an expert to obtain the market price of tin-plate, at the time when the goods in dispute were imported. The Court rejected the request and adjourned the hearing till Nov. 27th.

THE "KINJO MARU" DISASTER CASE.

In connexion with the sinking of the transport *Kinjo Maru* by collision with the British steamer *Barralong* on Aug. 22nd, off Himejima, Bungo province, Judge Nagamura of the Yokohama Local Court and Mr. Hirata, a lawyer of Tokyo, representing the Bucknall Bros. Steamship Co., London, made an examination on Nov. 5th, on board the British steamer *Goldmouth*, now at Yokohama. The examination was for the preserving of evidence as to the accident, as this ship passed the scene of collision and saved some of the passengers. Mr. C. T. Ladder, third quartermaster of the *Goldmouth*, was examined as a witness.

Judge Nagamura of the Yokohama Local Court proceeded on the 5th on board the British steamer *Goldmouth* in order to preserve evidence regarding the collision between the Japanese transport *Kinjo Maru* and the British steamer *Barralong* in the Inland Sea on August 22nd. Mr. Ladder, third officer of the *Goldmouth*, was examined with reference to the collision.

LAUNCH OF THE "KINJO MARU."

The steamer *Kinjo Maru*, built by the Kawasaki Dockyard Company, Ltd., for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Limited, was launched at 4 p.m. on Nov. 8th at Kobe. In the circular of invitation to the launch we find the following particulars of the new vessel:—

Length between perpendiculars.....	280' 0"
Breadth moulded	39' 0"
Depth moulded	23' 0"
Draught	17' 0"
Displacement	3570 tons.
Tonnage in Gross	2100
Speed	13½ knots
Engine	Triple expansion
No. of Main Boilers	2
Indicated Horse Power	2300
First class passengers	20
Second class passengers.....	30
Third class passengers.....	230

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A telegram reports that two fresh cases of bubonic plague appeared on Nov. 5th in Osaka. The patients are young men.

A case of plague is reported from Kita Hori-cho, Osaka. The patient, who is the daughter, four years old, of a cotton goods dealer, died on November 4th.

Admiral Yamamoto, Minister for the Navy, and Admiral Ito, Chief of the Naval Staff Office, paid a visit at noon on Nov. 7th to Admiral Togo on board the *Shikishima* which is still at Yokohama. The visitors returned to Tokyo by the 3.15 p.m. train.

It is believed in Kabul that the Russians are bridging the Oxus at a point between Klarki and Khwaja Salar, on the Afghan border, which is well within Russian territory. The bridge may

possibly not be intended for railway purposes, as the branch line from Samarkand to the Oxus has been aligned so as to have its terminus at Termez, on the Pata Kesar ferry, due north of Mozar-i-Sharif.

The directors of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha met on Nov. 7th to discuss the proposal to raise a foreign loan, for which purpose Mr. Nakahashi, the president, was recently conducting negotiations in Tokyo with the representative of a foreign syndicate.

The training ships *Matsushima*, *Isukushima* and *Hashidate* will leave Edajima at the beginning of January with cadets who graduate at the Naval College on November 25th. The commander of the squadron is believed to be Rear-Admiral Togo.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* is very angry with the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., for losing the job of docking and repairing the Russian battleship *Czarevitch*, now at Tsingtao, through stipulating that she should lighten herself by landing her guns and stores at Tsingtao.

Li Pak-hoi, the pirate, who was extradited from Hongkong, was executed at Canton on the 23rd October. His last speech was that it was very unjust to be executed for such a small crime, and had he known that he would be executed, he would have continued to be a robber captain, and would never have surrendered.

News had been received with great regret of the death at home on the 17th ult. of Mr. Atwell Coxon, for many years a most prominent resident of Hongkong. Mr. Coxon's life in the East began in the Chartered Mercantile Bank in Bombay about 1853. After a short stay in India, he came to Hongkong and remained for some time in the Bank, afterwards establishing himself as a bill-broker, retiring from Hongkong in 1898. He took up most things in Hongkong, and was a leader in them all.

A Thanksgiving Service for the harvest was held on Sunday forenoon in Union Church. The church was very prettily decorated with sheaves of grain and other produce of the soil. Rev. B. Chappell, of Tokyo, conducted the service. The usual hymns for the season were sung and two anthems were given, one in the ordinary place and the other during the offertory. In the course of the first a short solo was rendered by Mr. S. H. Somerton. These were the first and last choruses of "The Rolling Seasons." Mr. W. K. Vincent officiated at the organ with his usual skill, and the music was very good.

The following table gives a comparison in tea transactions during the period from the first crop to Oct. 31st in 1904 and 1905:—

	1904. Kin.	1905. Kin.
Brought from inland	18,124,200	11,239,000
Sold to foreign countries	17,992,600	11,113,300
Stock on Oct. 31st.....	131,600	128,700

The *Jiji* remarks that owing to the unfavourable weather this year, the first, second and third crops of tea all proved worse than those of the previous year. On the other hand, the demand from America greatly decreased as the stocks in that country from the previous year were large.

According to the *China Times*, the High Commissioners appointed by the Chinese Government to visit foreign countries have been so far intimidated by the recent bomb outrage at Peking, that serious doubt exists whether they will start at all. Our contemporary says that they "entertain a strong desire to stay at home and cultivate a career tending towards a ripe old age, rather than allow the gods to show their love for them by taking them away early. To the Western mind it seems very extraordinary that with personages of so exalted a rank as that of the High Commissioners, personal considerations should outweigh patriotism, and that so important a mission as that to which they were appointed should be delayed, and perhaps frustrated—if the information we have be correct—by so undignified and unpatriotic a feeling as what we English in homely talk call 'funt.'"

VAN SCHAICK HALL BAZAAR.

On Friday and Saturday last Van Schaick Hall, on the Bluff, was opened to the public for the purposes of a Bazaar, which was held by the pupils of the Ferris Seminary in aid of the funds for the recent enlargement and improvement of the building. The hall was prettily decorated with festoons of tiny flags and draped bunting and the centre occupied by the principal stall for the sale of an immense variety of knick-knacks, useful and ornamental, for the most part the product of the nimble fingers and lively fancy of the pupils themselves. Amongst these were some very pretty and natural looking artificial flowers and other articles of paper, fancy needle work of all kinds, dolls galore in foreign and native costume, paintings on paper and wood shavings, work bags, purses, scraps, and other ornamental adjuncts of the Japanese maiden's attire; and a host of other things. At one corner of the room was the Fish Pond, where for the modest charge of 5 sen the visitor could angle until he caught a whale—or a minnow, and side stalls were devoted to the sale of home made sweets and other confections. In one of the new side rooms aerated waters were dispensed and in another boxes of Japanese rice confections. In the commodious room to the left of the entrance on the ground floor tea was served in foreign style on numerous little round tables. Mr. and Mrs. Booth and the ladies of the Seminary courteously received their numerous guests and the girl stallholders entered with spirit and gusto pleasant to see into the business in hand. The latter had, we understood, been working day and night to supply the stalls with their freight of fancy wares, and are to be warmly congratulated on the satisfactory results of their labours.

LADIES OF YOKOHAMA v. Y. C. & A. C.

Rain fell heavily during Thursday night and Friday morning so that it seemed as if the deferred cricket match between ladies and members could not be brought off. A start was made, however, and the event was successfully carried through. The ladies went in first and were all out before tiffin—their score being 68. After tiffin the gentlemen, who played left handed with sticks instead of bats, went in and scored 89. In their second innings the ladies made 48, but, as the gentlemen scored 30 in their second innings, lost the match.

The ladies' team consisted as follows:

Mrs. Dinsdale (Captain), Miss Wilson, Miss Page, Miss Merriman, Miss Kilby, Miss Dinsdale, Miss Playfair, Miss C. Merriman, Miss Moss, Miss D. Page, and Miss Waddilove. The highest scorers were Miss Merriman 34, and Miss Kilby 20.

The Y. C. & A. C. team consisted of Dr. Moon, Dr. Emerson, Messrs. E. W. Maitland, J. M. Mollison, J. T. Dixon, W. S. Moss, B. C. Foster, A. E. Cooper, F. J. Abbott, O. Strome, and H. W. Kilby.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Mr. Unwin will publish this autumn, says the *Athenaeum*, a volume likely to have considerable importance as an historical document. It contains the memoirs of the late Dr. Thomas W. Evans, Court Dentist to Napoleon III. Dr. Evans enjoyed intimate relations with the Emperor, and the impressions which he gives of his character—an estimate very different from the conventional one—is based upon close observation during many years and in very varied circumstances. Several chapters of this work relate how the Empress Eugénie, on her flight from the Tuileries, after Sedan, sought refuge in Dr. Evans's house, and how her secret flight to England was made in his charge. The volume has been edited by Dr. Evans's friend, Dr. Edward A. Crane.

A recently issued list of additions made to the Printed Book Department of the British Museum specifies amongst others a copy of the New Testament with these words written on the flyleaf in the autograph of late Queen Victoria: "1 Cor. xiii. 4 and 8. 'Love suffereth long, and is kind, . . . 'Love faileth not.'—V.R.I., 1891."

The Testament has been presented to the Museum by Lord Ronald Sutherland-Gower, F.S.A., whose account of the origin of the inscription is given in these words:

During the month of August 1901 I was laid up for three weeks in the Luisen Hospital at Aachen, after undergoing an operation which necessitated perfect quiet. Just before coming into the hospital I sent off to Lorne [Marquis of Lorne, now Duke of Argyll] a little pocket-Bible that I had had by me some time, and asked him to beg the Queen to write in it her favourite text (I knew the Queen's favourite hymn was "Lead, Kindly Light," and was curious to know what her favourite text or chapter might be). In a short time I got the little book back with a letter from Lorne, dated Osborne, August 2; in it he wrote: "I asked the Queen before chapel to put something in your book, and she said what she liked best was the text about Charity, or Love; this was just as we were walking towards the church. The Bishop of Ripon, Boyd Carpenter, preached, and lo and behold! the text was exactly that of which the Queen had just spoken. The coincidence was very odd, and she was much struck by it." So that the Queen's writing on the flyleaf of this little Bible must have been written on the afternoon of August 2, my birthday. The Queen's alteration of "Love" for "Charity" is decidedly a better rendering of the sense of these beautiful texts.

A very interesting little addition to the annals concerning her late Majesty.

The correspondence of Taine, just published, shows that in the presence of much hero worship the eminent critic could retain his independence of judgment. While all France and much of Europe was almost idolising Victor Hugo, Taine held him in poor esteem. "Except for a couple of hundred verses," he says, "the 'Contemplations' and the 'Legend of the Ages' are a mixture of folly and parade. Nothing," he adds, "displeases me more than your mystic charlatan." This judgment is expressed in a letter written by Taine to M. Georg Brandes, on July 25, 1873.

"Wooden Swords and Straw Muskets," the book of singular title in which a retired infantry officer, M. Hult, conveys his reminiscences and criticisms of French garrison life, seems likely to involve him in duels, not only with every officer of his old battalion, but with nearly every officer in the garrison. Even the garrison commandant, Gen. Salabrier, has been swept into the fighting line, and has just requested "major and a captain of the 78th Foot to take his challenge to M. Hult."

In a recent magazine is recounted the embarrassing position of a well-known philosophical writer—an admirable talker on most occasions—who, on being introduced to a lady, found himself absolutely at a loss for anything to say. The lady expressed the anxiety she had long felt to meet him; he thought of one possible remark after another, rejected each as inane, and the lady was finally led away without his having said anything at all. Probably everyone has felt this difficulty of opening a conversation with an absolute stranger, whose tastes, history, and prejudices are unknown. It is said that a distinguished British general, who is habitually at a loss for small talk, repeats the first seven numerals in a mumble incomprehensible to anybody when first introduced; thus gaining time to think or to force upon the introducee the onus of discovering some subject favourable for investigation. Mark Twain tells of his first presentation, as quite a youth, to a President of the United States, when, after an embarrassed pause, his irresistible sense of humour asserted itself, and he observed, "I feel embarrassed, Mr. President—do you?" Perhaps the best possible advice is that given by a famous conversationalist—discover as soon as possible the subject best known to the person you are introduced to, and speak about that; this will make him talk, and he will think you clever and interesting in consequence.

Edited by Mr. F. T. Jane, and published for the Naval Syndicate by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., is the eighth annual issue of "Fighting Ships," 1905-1906, consisting of three parts. The first portion of the book deals with the "Navies of the World," in order of strength, and with "Coast Defence Navies" in geographical order.

This, the chief section of the book, is fully illustrated as usual with excellent photographs, maps, silhouettes, &c. In the second portion are articles on recent naval progress, with a special paper on warship engineering by Mr. Charles le Grave Sells, M.Inst.C.E. Finally, there are articles on the war in the Far East by combatants, with special photographs, revised rules of the Jane War Game (naval), and a silhouette "index of warships."

On the question of public libraries and reading the *Saturday Review* says:—

The circulating libraries are no doubt necessary, but we are sure that they encourage a slovenly and slap-dash skimming of the books "which everybody is talking about," while they eliminate books worth reading to replace them by trivialities. We have grave doubts whether they encourage appreciably the reading of good books. We are sure that they, and they alone, make possible the appalling outcrop of bad books, dishonest books, on topics of the moment. How many of the recent books on the condition of Russia would have found their way into print had there been no Mudie and no Smith? The nation may be as preponderantly foolish as Carlyle thought, but there would not have been enough consummate fools to buy largely some of these collections of bogus "revelations."

"But everybody gets them from the library."

It is said that Australia, at the present time, produces more writers of sort than any other country on earth.

A copy of the original pamphlet by William Harvey on the discovery of the circulation of the blood, published in 1623, has just been sold for £30.

Messrs. Hutchinson & Co. will shortly commence the publication of a new important work, which has been in preparation for many years, entitled "The Living Races of Mankind," to be issued in twenty-four fortnightly parts, at 7d. net each. The work comprises a popular account of the customs, habits, pursuits, feasts, and ceremonies of the races of mankind throughout the world, and contains over 800 photographic illustrations from life, also twenty-five coloured plates and maps. The text of the book has been written by eminent travellers and specialists, including Sir Harry Johnston, G.C.M.G.; R. Lydekker, F.R.S.; Professor Keane, Professor Longford, and Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, and it will be printed throughout on English art paper.

Among the commemorations of "Nelson's year," probably one of the most striking from the point of view of historical novelty will be a very thorough reinvestigation of the life drama of Emma, Lady Hamilton, by Mr. Walter Sichel. Her early history will be retold from new and authentic material; the service which she claimed to have rendered to the British fleet in June, 1798, will be presented in a light much more favourable than ever before; and the precise character of her influence upon Nelson reconsidered in the light of newly discovered letters and MSS. of importance. The "Life," which will be issued by Messrs. Constable, will be illustrated from a hitherto unknown oil-sketch by Romney, and by other portraits, all of which will be reproduced now for the first time.

A portly volume of 500 pages bears the title "International Law as interpreted during the Russo-Japanese War." The authors are F. E. Smith, M.A., B.C.L., and N. W. Sibley, B.A. The book is in three parts, the first dealing with the normal relations of Russia, Japan, China, and Turkey; the second with the law governing States in the relation of war; and the third governing States in the relation of neutrality. Mr. Unwin is the publisher.

The differences of critical opinion in regard to "Fagan," the winner of the \$5,000 prize in the short-story competition instituted by *Collier's Weekly*, leads another American contemporary to the conclusion that "there is no standard of excellence for short stories, and there never will be." While three of the judges in the competition gave "Fagan" preference over all others, Senator Lodge gave it "zero" out of a possible one hundred!

CORRESPONDENCE.

SMART POLICE WORK.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

Dear Sir,—There have been numerous instances of the skill of the Japanese Police in catching thieves and recovering stolen goods; but the following almost beats the record for smartness.—

On Oct. 22, my watch and chain were picked from my pocket, either in the crowd near Shimbashi, (on the occasion of Admiral Togo's arrival) or in the tramcar going to Shinagawa, I was uncertain which, but I did not miss it until I had been for some time in the tramcar.

I gave notice of the theft at the Police Box at Shinagawa, and later I gave a more careful description of the stolen goods (a silver watch with a calendar in the back, and a gold chain) to the Hongo Police Station.

Yesterday, Nov. 1, I received a notice to call at the Police Station at Shiba to identify a watch supposed to be mine; accordingly I went there, and received back my watch and chain complete, none the worse for having been temporarily in the possession of a "dorobo."

The Police Inspector told me that the watch had been stolen in the tramcar, but he only smiled when I asked him how they caught the thief.

I may add that I could not get the Police to accept any remuneration at all for their successful labours in the matter.

Yours truly,

C. D. W.

THE AINU APPEAL.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

Sir,—Please accept our heartiest thanks for the very kind way in which you met us by so promptly and generously allowing space in your Journal for our appeal on behalf of the poor suffering Chikahumi Ainu. And may I trespass still further by asking you now to be so good as to allow us here-with to express our thanks—our best thanks—by the same means to those Friends—especially the little Britishers—who so cordially helped with their means as soon as they heard of our need. We thank them all; and so do those Ainu who are being fed by their kindness.

Among the sufferers there is an old blind couple who are being fed by us. I learn that those in authority at Asahigawa have so far woken up to a sense of their responsibility and to the fitness and justice of things that they are likely to provide rations for these. They have been talking about it, but up to the 26th of October had not actually given them any rice. One wonders how these poor blind creatures would have fared had we done nothing for them. As soon as the Authorities commence feeding these we shall of course drop them. So far our help is extended to six families. But these must be added to soon; and, if more help is not given us nothing remains but to bring them down to Sapporo and feed them here, for starve they shall not so long as we have a crust to offer.

Private Japanese friends are, we are most thankful to say, gradually waking up to their responsibilities, and we have already received a donation of 10 yen from one gentleman. Moreover, a letter has just come to hand from Mrs. Pierson, who is right on the spot, in which she writes:—"A soldier who read in the papers of the help we are trying to give these people brought us 40 sen—his pay for ten days—to buy rice for the Ainu"! Would there were more of this kind of good-hearted person among both us and them! So far about 60 yen have been given us for this work. Will not some others kindly help in it? It would be a real boon if they could and would. Once again thanking you, Sir, for your kindness.

I remain, Yours very truly,

JNO. BATCHELOR.

Sapporo, November 4th, 1905.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ORIENTAL HOTEL COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Oriental Hotel Ltd., was held at the hotel, Kobe, on Tuesday says the *Kobe Herald*. The Chairman of the Company, Mr. A. H. Groom, presided, and the Directors, Messrs. Reynell, Woolley and Th. de Berigny, were also present. The following report was submitted:—

"The Directors have pleasure to lay before the Shareholders a statement of the Company's Accounts for the year ending 31 Aug. 1905. The total net earnings in Working Account amount to yen 55,604.34 and after writing off yen 6,668.51 for depreciation and deducting Interim Dividend of yen 3,725.00, paid on the 15 April, 1905, and making the usual transfers to Profit and Loss, there remains to be

dealt with a sum of yen 18,376.74 and the Directors propose to treat this amount as follows:—

Final Dividend yen 3.56 on Ordinary Shares.....	Yen 5,215.00
Final Dividend 8 per cent in Preference Shares.....	3,600.00
Dividend Yen 37.00 on 76 Founders.....	2,812.00
Carried to Reserve Account.....	7,349.74

18,376.74

"The continued Russo-Japanese war affected the Company's business in many ways. The Directors trust, however, that peace having been re-established, a new era of prosperity is at hand. The Company's property has been efficiently maintained. Work on the new building on the Bund has been greatly retarded by the abnormally large rainfall of the Spring and Summer, but is now progressing satisfactorily, and there is every reason to believe that before the close of next year the Hotel business will have been established there. In accordance with Article 90 of the Articles of Association, Messrs. A. H. Groom and Th. de Berigny retire from office and offer themselves for re-election. In accordance with Article 129 of the Articles of Association, the present Auditor, Mr. W. D. S. Edwards, now retires from office, but is eligible for re-election."

In submitting the above report and the accounts, the Chairman stated that the Company's business was entirely satisfactory and that there had been an improvement as compared with the previous twelve months. About the middle of next year yen 50,000 of 8 per cent. preference shares would be allotted at par. Shareholders who desired to take up some of these should communicate with the Secretary. Mr. Groom concluded by moving the adoption of the report and this was agreed to, Mr. Melhuish seconding the motion. Messrs. Groom and Berigny, the retiring Directors, were then re-elected, together with Mr. W. D. S. Edwards, the Auditor. In reply to a vote of thanks to the Staff, the Secretary Mr. G. A. Adam, as an instance of the excellent way in which the staff worked together, said that twenty-six of the Hotel's employees had been at the Hotel for over five years, and thirteen of them for more than ten. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE SITUATION LATER.

London, November 4.

The troops are resuming control in Odessa and are clearing off the mob. The railway workmen are continuing their strike in order to prevent the despatch of troops to Finland.

AMNESTY PROCLAIMED IN RUSSIA.

Later.

An Imperial Ukase proclaiming an amnesty has been signed at Peterhof. The general situation in Russia is unchanged.

MASSACRES OF JEWS.

Anti-Jewish disturbances and massacres continue, as does also the state of anarchy at Odessa.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD PROMOTED AMBASSADOR.

Sir Claude MacDonald, British Minister in Tokyo, has been promoted to the rank of Ambassador.

PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG AT WASHINGTON.

November 5.

Rear-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, who has been visiting America with a squadron, has paid a 3 days' visit with his officers to Washington. President Roosevelt received them at the White House with great ceremony and cordiality. Prince Louis of Battenberg presented a personal message from the King.

NEW ZEALAND AND THE JAPANESE.

Rt. Hon. Richard John Seddon, Prime Minister of New Zealand, has declared that the Japanese will not be allowed to come to New Zealand, which refuses to be dictated to.

FINLAND AND THE RUSSIAN TROUBLES.

Later.

The *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg says that Finland has won her freedom. A manifesto embodying the popular demands has been submitted for Imperial signature.

The horrors continue at Odessa. The "hooligans," aided by the police, have slaughtered whole families of Jews with inconceivable brutality. It is impossible to estimate the total killed, but 5,500 wounded are in the hospitals at present.

RUSSIAN STRIKE ENDING.

London, November 6.

The railway strike in Russia is ending and the service is being resumed. Count de Witte has informed the strikers that their demands will be granted.

MASSACRES AND BARBARITIES.

Sporadic disturbances are reported from the Caucasus. In the vicinity of Odessa eight factories were wrecked. The massacres were accompanied by revolting barbarities. Eyes were gouged out; tongues torn out with pincers, and invalids were burned alive.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S VISIT TO JAPAN.

London, November 7.

Prince Arthur of Connaught starts for Japan in the second week of January. His suite includes Lord Redesdale, Admiral Seymour, and General Sir T. Kelly-Kenny.

DISTURBANCES UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE POLICE.

Reports of serious anti-semitic and anti-liberal rioting continue to be received from all directions, from Archangel to Tiflis and from Poland to Tomsk, generally, following the so-called patriotic, otherwise conservative demonstrations, under the auspices of the police. The mobs are headed by the Imperial banner with a portrait of the Tsar.

AUSTRALIA AND THE JAPANESE.

The Australian Commonwealth will introduce a bill varying the phraseology of the language of the test in such a manner as to conciliate Japan.

KAISER'S PRESENT TO THE MIKADO.

Later.

The Kaiser has presented to the Mikado six black stallions from the Imperial stud.

TSAR FREES FINLAND.

The Tsar has issued a manifesto restoring all the ancient liberties of Finland. It has been published in Helsingfors. The constitutionalists are satisfied but the revolutionaries demand further concessions.

LORD LANSLOWNE ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

London, November 8.

At a banquet in honour of Lord Lansdowne and in recognition of the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, Viscount Hayashi was present and Lord Ashbourne was President.

Lord Ashbourne toasted the Mikado eulogistically.

Lord Lansdowne said that in these days, when all the nations were grouping themselves and arming to the teeth, no nation could venture to stand entirely alone. He eulogised England's Ally's prowess, patriotism, patience, self-restraint and straightforward diplomacy. He said that he had no better recollection during his stay at the Foreign Office than his intercourse with Viscount Hayashi, who was about to be made Ambassador. He went on to say: We have gained an Ally

of whom we are proud. The Alliance is not to be considered as against others. There are no unavowed motives and no secret clauses. There is nothing behind the published documents. He then alluded to the *entente* between Great Britain and France, which, he said, also greatly strengthened the position of both. He deplored the assumption that these understandings necessarily involve the estrangement of other Powers. If any of the latter desire similar understandings we are willing to enter into them, provided nothing is done hereafter to impair our friendship with Japan and France.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa M.	F. Nov. 10
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric	F. Nov. 10
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	F. Nov. 10
Europe	N. L. D.	Sachsen	F. Nov. 10
Europe	M. M.	Tourane	Sa. Nov. 11
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	M. Nov. 13
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	M. Nov. 13
Hongkong	G. N.	Dakota	Tu. Nov. 14
Hongkong	P. & A.	Manchuria	F. Nov. 17
Hongkong	B. T.	Myndes	Su. Nov. 19
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota	M. Nov. 20
America	P. M.	Siberia	M. Nov. 20
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Th. Nov. 23
Tacoma	B. T.	Lyra	F. Nov. 24

- 1 Left Seattle on the 24th ult.
- 2 Left Hongkong on the 31st ult.
- 3 Left Nagasaki on the 7th inst.
- 4 Left Shanghai on the 7th inst.
- 5 Left Vancouver on the 30th ult.
- 6 Left San Francisco on the 27th ult.
- 7 Left Shanghai on the 7th inst.
- 8 Left Hongkong on the 7th inst.
- 9 Left Seattle on the 5th inst.
- 10 Left San Francisco on the 4th inst.
- 11 Left Seattle on the 3rd inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	O. & O.	Coptic	Th. Nov. 9
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Chenan	Th. Nov. 9
America	O. & O.	Doric	Sa. Nov. 11
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Nov. 11
Europe	P. & A.	Hoona	Sa. Nov. 11
Europe	N. L. D.	Sachsen	Sa. Nov. 11
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	Tu. Nov. 14
Seattle	G. N.	Dakota	Th. Nov. 16
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	M. Nov. 13
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	America Maru	W. Nov. 15
Europe	M. M.	Tourane	Sa. Nov. 18
America	P. M.	Manchuria	Sa. Nov. 18
Tacoma	B. T.	Myndes	M. Nov. 20
Portland	P. & A.	Arabia	Tu. Nov. 21
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia	W. Nov. 22
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	F. Nov. 24
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	Sa. Nov. 25
Hongkong	B. T.	Lyra	Sa. Nov. 25
Hongkong	P. & A.	Nicomedia	Sa. Dec. 2

ARRIVALS

Progress, Norwegian steamer, 1,641, Steen, 2nd Nov.,—Java ports, Sugar, —Ed. van Nierop & Co.
Trieste, Austrian steamer, 3,203, D. Mistrovigo, 3rd Nov.,—Trieste via ports, Mails and General.—Heller Bros.
Totoni Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,976, T. Tibballs, 3rd Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kanju Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,041, S. Oda, 3rd Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Deucalion, British steamer, 4,476, Geo. D. Keny, 3rd Nov.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Imaum, British steamer, 2,706, Penberthy, 3rd Nov.,—Portland, Oregon, 16th Oct., Flour.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Anamba, Danish steamer, 1,156, Van Deues, 4th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Centennial, American steamer, 1,184, B. Gilbey, 4th Nov.,—San Francisco, General.—Order.
Barracuda, American steamer, 1,949, Curtis, 5th Nov.,—San Francisco, General.—To Order.
Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 5th Nov.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Powhatan, British steamer, 1,640, W. F. Turner, 5th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oro, British steamer, 2,147, W. Ransome Coleman, 5th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shawmut, American steamer, 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 6th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.
Craighall, British steamer, 2,867, J. Milne, 6th Nov.,—Tacoma, Wash., General.—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.
Belgian King, British steamer, 2,153, J. Hayton, 6th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kumagata Maru, Japanese steamer, 843, S. Atami, 6th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tenzer, British steamer, 1,803, A. C. Stevens, 6th Nov.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Breconshire, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, 6th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Opland, Norwegian steamer, 843, T. W. Schlybter, 7th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 7th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tyr, Norwegian steamer, 1,417, Nielsen, 7th Nov.,—Wakamatsu, Coal.—Drabble & Co.
Hansa (34 guns), German cruiser, 6,230, Captain Weber, 7th Nov.,—Kobe.
Ottenshoop, British steamer, 1,840, Farnell, 8th Nov.,—Java, Sugar, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, Wm. Finch, 8th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Kanju Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,041, S. Oda, 8th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Prinz Sigismund, German steamer, 1,844, Lenz, 2nd Nov.,—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Numantia, German steamer, 3,806, Feldmann, 3rd Nov.,—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.
Benahler, British steamer, 1,959, C. K. McIntosh, 3rd Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Cornes & Co.
Kumagata Maru, Japanese steamer, 843, S. Atami, 3rd Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Salasia, French steamer, 2,089, C. Eschenauer, 4th Nov.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.
Kanju Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,041, S. Oda, 4th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Totoni Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,976, T. Tibballs, 4th Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, T. Sakai, 4th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Aldershot, British steamer, 1,354, W. W. Adam, 5th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Centennial, American steamer, 1,184, B. Gilbey, 6th Nov.,—Vladivostok, General.—To Order.
Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 5th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Totoni Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,976, T. Tibballs, 6th Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Serbia, German steamer, 2,277, Hoffschmidt, 6th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Vermont, British steamer, 2,723, Haynes, 6th Nov.,—Newchwang, General.—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.
Reigate, British steamer, 2,504, F. R. Ross, 6th Nov.,—Kobe, Rice.—W. M. Strachan & Co.
Calchas, British steamer, 4,279, Williams, 6th Nov.,—London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Shawmut, American steamer, 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 6th Nov.,—Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.
Redhill, British steamer, 2,504, Dawell, 7th Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Cornes & Co.
Woodford, British steamer, 1,860, Jas. Sedden, 7th Nov.,—Murroran, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Sunda, British steamer, 2,987, H. S. Brandshaw, 7th Nov.,—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Kintuck, British steamer, 2,881, D. Robinson, 7th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Bantu, British steamer, 2,662, A. W. Wooster, 7th Nov.,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Trieste, Austrian steamer, 3,203, D. Mistrovigo, 7th Nov.,—Trieste via ports, General.—Heller Bros.
Oro, British steamer, 2,147, W. Ransome Coleman, 7th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, K. Suzuki, 7th Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Anamba, Danish steamer, 1,156, Van Deues, 8th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Opland, Norwegian steamer, 843, T. W. Schlybter, 8th Nov.,—Takao, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Powhatan, British steamer, 1,640, Turner, 8th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Austrian steamer *Diète*, from Trieste via ports:—Mr. Schwarz, Mr. Bhazurind Dandimul, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mayott, Mrs. Barnes, four children and Chinese ayah, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Brent, Mr. I. M. Patwari, and Lieut. Ulrich, in cabin.
 Per British steamer *Tutur*, from Vancouver:—Miss H. Atwood, Mr. W. Bennett, Mr. J. Bradshaw, Mr. L. E. Charley, Mr. A. R. Clark, Mr. F. E. Clark, Mrs. W. S. Davidson, Miss M. W. Davison, Mrs. M. Ford, Mrs. F. M. Gilbert, Mr. J. C. Greenlay, Mrs. C. F. Greenwood, Miss M. Greenwood, Master F. Greenwood, Mr. H. H. Hart, Mr. J. F. Hayes, Mrs. Hayes, Rev. Y. Honda, Mr. W. Everburg, Mr. G. Huber, Mrs. Huber, Mr. W. R. Keller, Mr. R. R. Landon, Mr. G. F. Lawson, Mr. W. Melville, Mrs. C. Norie, Mrs. F. Rith, Miss Russell, Mr. R. Simmons, Mrs. Simmons and child, Mr. S. Suzuki, Mr. W. J. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. S. R. Wagner, and Mr. C. B. Woodford, in cabin; 13 in steerage.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. Gordon Brown, Mrs. A. L. Hall, Mr. R. W. Irwin, Mr. Montague Kirkwood, Mr. Tatsu Kurokawa, and Captain Von Pustan. For Nagasaki:—Mr. C. S. Leavenworth. For Manila:—Mrs. T. J. Arns, child and governess, Mr. R. F. Bacon, Mrs. R. F. Bacon, Mr. H. Beck, Mr. W. K. Blessing, Mr. J. C. Butner, Mr. E. B. Collins, Mr. Chas. Corley, Mr. M. H. Curran, Mr. W. E. Francis, Mrs. W. E. Francis, Mr. E. E. Fischer, Mr. F. J. Kibby, Mr. Wm. Klemme, Mr. Tra Loomis, Mr. J. J. Luchsinger, Mr. J. H. Mader, Miss Irene L. Mair, Mr. Thomas T. Mair, Mr. R. K. Van Mater, Lieut. H. C. Sparrow, U.S.N., Mr. E. D. Stanley, Miss Julia Terry, Mr. F. L. Wilson, Mrs. F. L. Wilson, daughter and infant and F. Wells. For Hongkong:—Miss Laura F. Austin, Mrs. A. B. Caldwell, Rev. A. B. Caldwell, Miss Mary Caldwell, Master Jos. Caldwell, Mr. Chas. J. Chapman, Mr. Lawrence T. Darr, Mr. C. F. Davis, Mr. C. H. Hillbert, Mr. Harry Neiter, Mr. Heinz Nibler, Mr. Geo. M. Perrine, Mrs. Geo. M. Perrine, Mr. A. A. Silver, Jr., Mrs. A. A. Silver, Jr., Miss S. C. White, Mr. Hamilton Wright and Mr. Theu. Watjen in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Salasia*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Lombard, Mr. Prinet, Guillaume, Mr. and Mrs. Reuter, Mrs. Drosmeier, Mr. Ragamail, Mr. A. McPherson, Mr. K. Matsubara, Mr. T. Nakajima, Mr. S. Hashimoto, Mr. Chotirmall, Mr. Kikera-jimali, Mr. Midzuno, and six Chinese, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Tutur*, for Hongkong via ports:—Miss MacGlo, Capt. Paxton, Mr. J. Rosenthal, Major Crawford, Col. Tulloch, Miss Barnes Lawrence, Capt. Barnes Lawrence, Mrs. Barnes Lawrence and child, Mr. Y. C. Bouman, Mr. J. Stiver, and Miss Thomas, in intermediate.

Per American steamer *Shawmut*, for Tacoma, Wash.:—Mr. A. E. Berg, Mr. H. R. Dorr, Miss A. H. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Evans, Mr. R. Ford, Mr. T. Healy, Mr. J. Hiramama, Mrs. H. M. Hobbs, Mr. A. E. Hudson, Mr. C. M. Hyatt, Mr. Kong Do Yu, Mrs. G. W. Laws, Mr. H. C. Lukan-bill, Mr. H. A. Meyerberg, Mr. M. L. Merson, Mr. E. H. Murray, Mr. G. Newman, Mrs. J. H. Reinbach, Mr. E. Sage, Mr. H. N. Seares, Mr. J. O. Schreiner, Mr. J. Swanson, Mr. J. Reikamp, and Mr. H. Wickersham, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Sunda*, for London via ports:—Mr. C. W. Yale, Mr. A. Duncan, Mr. H. Wilson, Mr. J. A. Holmes, Mrs. Goddard, Miss I. Goddard, Miss A. Goddard, Mrs. C. W. Cooper, Mrs. Bowden, Mr. H. Goddard, Mr. C. W. Cooper, Mrs. G. Dell Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Forster, Mr. and Mrs. R. Verspyck and Mrs. Van Burenkom, and native servant in cabin.

CARGO.

Per American steamer *Shawmut*, for Tacoma:—

TEA.					
From	Chicago	New York	Pacific	Other	Total
Hongkong	—	—	—	—	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	408	60	213	724	1,395
Total	408	60	213	724	1,395

SILK.				
New York	S. Manchester	Easton	Total	
Hongkong	65	—	—	65
Yokohama	773	10	—	783
Total	838	10	—	848

LATEST COMMERCE.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL"]
IMPORTS.Yokohama, November 9.
There is still very little doing in this market.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{49 yds. 36 in.} ... 0.10 to 0.16
{50 yds. 36 in.}

Grey Shirting—8½ to 38½ yds. 36 inches ... 4.00 to 4.50

Grey Shirting—6½, 38½ yds. 45 inches ... 4.50 to 5.25

Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 36 inches ... 2.35 to 4.25

Cotton Hosiery and Saitens ... 0.50 to 0.40

WOOLLENS.

Flannels ... 0.50 to 0.65

Italian Cloth, 37 in. ... 0.35 to 0.50

Mousseline de Laine—Capes, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 0.16 to 0.28

Clothes—Prints, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00

Clothes—Prints, 57 to 65 inches ... 0.90 to 1.00

Clothes—Union, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00

Blankets—Searlet 3 to 5 lb. per lb ... 75 to 80

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 28 inches ... 9.20 to 12.50

Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ... 0.90 to 1.80

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb. 24-25 yards, 30 inches ... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb. 24-25 yards, 32 inches ... 2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles ... Nominal

Nos. 28/32, Singles ... —

Nos. 38/42, Singles ... —

Nos. 32, Doubles ... Nominal

Nos. 48, Doubles ... 200 to 202½

Nos. 260, Plain ... Nominal

Nos. 280, Plain ... Nominal

Nos. 2/100, Plain ... Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Gassed ... 300.00 to 310.00

Nos. 2/80, Gassed ... 350.00 to 370.00

Nos. 2/100, Gassed ... 430.00 to 460.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling ... 34.00 to 36.00

Indian Broach ... 25.50 to 26.00

Chinese ... 24.00 to 26.50

METALS.

No change to report.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square ... 4.00 to 4.15

Iron or Mild Steel, Plate ... 4.35 to 4.65

do Sheet ... 4.70 to 6.95

do Hoop (¾" to 1¼") ... 5.00 to 5.50

Galvanized Iron Sheets No. 30 G. ... 10.00 to 11.20

Wire Nails, ordinary assortments ... 6.80 to 7.00

Tin Plates, golbs. I.C.W. ... 7.40 to 7.65

Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar" ... 2.00

KEROSENE.

The market continues firm.

American ... 13.49

Russian ... 3.33

Longkat ... 3.20

SUGAR.

The demand is small and the market consequently inactive.

Brown Takao ... 8.80 to 9.20

Brown Manila ... 9.60 to 10.60

Brown Daitong ... 7.10 to 8.00

Brown Canton ... 10.00 to 12.10

White Java and Penang ... 12.70 to 13.70

White Refined ... 14.70 to 17.00

INDIGO.

Java; Medium to best ... 195.00 to 245.00

Calcutta; Medium to best ... 150.00 to 200.00

Madras (Karpas); Medium to best ... 90.00 to 120.00

Madras (Dry Leaf); Medium to best ... —

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Only a moderate business during the week. Holders try to make prices strong but stocks are very heavy and it looks as though we must see an easier market before long.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ... 1060 to 1070

Filatures—Extra, Fine ... —

Filatures—Extra, Coarse ... 1020 to 1030

Filatures—No. 1, Fine ... —

Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ... 990 to 1000

Filatures—No. 1½, Fine ... 1050 to 1060

Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse ... 950 to 960

Filatures—No. 2, Fine ... 990 to 1000

Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ... —

Common—Coarse ... —

Re-reels—Extra ... 960 to 970

Re-reels—No. 1 ... 950 to 955

Re-reels—No. 1½ ... 930 to 940

Kakedas—Extra ... 990 to 1000

Kakedas—No. 1 ... 960 to 965

Kakedas—No. 1½ ... 940 to 945

Kakedas—No. 2 ... 925 to 930

Kakedas—No. 2½ ... 900 to 905

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With Shampoos of Cuticura Soap
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of Cuticura.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itches, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, and for all the purposes of the toilet, as well as by millions of women in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers.

COMPLETE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 6 Rue de la Paix, Paris. FOTTER DRUGS AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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(CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated Liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket flasks, containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alternative, antiseptic, tonic, digestive, and the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical of blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives.)

WASTE SILK.

More doing in Waste Silk and prices are higher. Stock in this branch also is very large, but the conditions of foreign markets seem to favour waste silk at the moment and holders here feel quite sure of their position.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ... 160 to 170
Noshi—Filatures, Good ... 150 to 155
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ... 140 to 145
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ... 130 to 135
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ... 120 to 125
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ... 90 to 95
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ... 80 to 85
Noshi—Bushi, Best ... 100 to 105
Noshi—Bushi, Good ... 90 to 95
Noshi—Bushi, Medium ... 80 to 85
Noshi—Joshiu, Best ... 135 to 140
Noshi—Joshiu, Good ... 115 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ... 100 to 105
Kibiso—Filatures, Medium ... 90 to 95
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ... 40 to 45

EXCHANGE.

London silver ½ lower but sterling quotations from China are unchanged and local rates keep steady.

Bank of Japan ... 100 to 105
Bank of China ... 100 to 105
Bank of Communications ... 100 to 105
Bank of India ... 100 to 105
Bank of Korea ... 100 to 105
Bank of Siam ... 100 to 105
Bank of Persia ... 100 to 105
Bank of Egypt ... 100 to 105
Bank of Greece ... 100 to 105
Bank of Italy ... 100 to 105
Bank of Spain ... 100 to 105
Bank of Portugal ... 100 to 105
Bank of Russia ... 100 to 105
Bank of Turkey ... 100 to 105
Bank of Persia ... 100 to 105
Bank of Egypt ... 100 to 105
Bank of Greece ... 100 to 105
Bank of Italy ... 100 to 105
Bank of Spain ... 100 to 105
Bank of Portugal ... 100 to 105
Bank of Russia ... 100 to 105
Bank of Turkey ... 100 to 105

JAPANESE SHARE.

Yokohama, November 6, a.m.
Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.Paid up. 1 year. Q'tion.
Yen. per cent. Yen.
Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue ... 100 5 97.00
Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue ... 100 5 95.00
Exchequer Bonds 3rd Issue ... 100 5 95.00
Exchequer Bonds 4th Issue ... 100 6 100.00
Provincial Exchequer Bonds
5th Issue ... 100 6 97.50
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ... 100 5 92.30
War Bonds (Gunji) ... 100 5 92.30
5% Imperial Bonds (Goburji) ... 100 5 92.00
Navy Bonds (Kaigin) ... 100 5 85.00
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds ... 100 6 96.00
Y'hama Water-works Bonds ... 100 6 94.50
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds ... 100 6 94.50
Osaka Harbour Bonds ... 100 6 86.50
Sanyo Railway Debentures and 100 10 71.50
Sanyo Railway ... 50 8 61.50
Kyushu Railway ... 50 12.5 92.50
Hokkaido Colliery Railway ... 50 8.40 64.30
Sobu Railway ... 50 11 74.30
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha) ... 50 11.04 71.99
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai) ... 25 11.04 37.86
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki) ... 50 3.5 57.50
Tokyo Electric Railway, new ... 30 3.5 32.60
Yokohama Electric Railway ... 40 — 60.00
Odawara Electric Car ... 50 3 23.00
Keihin Electric Railway ... 50 8 71.50
Keihin Electric Railway, new ... 12.50 8 31.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance ... 12.50 15 37.20
Yokohama Fire Insurance ... 12.50 10 18.50
Tokyo Fire Insurance ... 12.50 12 23.00
Kanegafuchi Spinning ... 50 16 91.70
Fuji Cotton Spinning ... 50 15 80.80
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning ... 50 10 77.00
Yokohama Dock ... 33 12 51.20
Yokohama Electric Light ... 50 16 88.50
Yokohama Electric Light, new ... 12.50 — 35.50
Tokyo Electric Light ... 50 12 77.00
Tokyo Electric Light, new ... 12.50 12 40.50
Osaka Electric Light ... 50 20 88.50
Kobe Electric Light ... 50 15.6 81.20
Tokyo Gas ... 50 15 89.50
Tokyo Gas, new ... 25 15 38.50
Osaka Gas new ... 25 — 43.20

* Ex dividend.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



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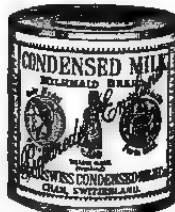
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man, woman, and child in the
land."
BOVRIL

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON and Antwerp via ports, Quick Despatch, the "BENMOHR."—Cornes & Co.
For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "TAKESHIMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Nov. 11th, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.
For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 11th, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
For NEW YOYK, via ports and Suez Canal, about Nov. 11th, the "GHAZEE."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Nov. 11th, at Daylight, the "POONA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Nov. 13th, the "EMPEROR OF JAPAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Nov. 11th, at 9 a.m., the "SACHSEN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Nov. 14th, at 2 p.m., the "IYO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about Nov. 15th, the "LYRR."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand Nov. 15th, the "TSINAN."—Butterfield & Swire.
For SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 16th, the "DAKOTA."—Great Northern S.S. Co.
For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Nov. 18th, at 7 a.m., the "TOURANE."—M. M. S.S. Co.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Nov. 18th, at 3 p.m., the "MANCHURIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.
For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 20th, the "HYADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Nov. 21st, at Daylight, the "DEUCALDON."—Butterfield & Swire.
For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Nov. 21st, the "EASTERN."—Cornes & Co.
For PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 21st, the "ARABIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki and Shanghai, about Nov. 22nd, the "SIBERIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.
For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 24th, at Noon, the "EMPEROR OF INDIA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, Nov. 25th, the "MINNESOTA."—Great Northern S.S. Co.
For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 26th, the "PINGSUY."—Butterfield & Swire.
For SYDNEY, via Hongkong and New Guinea, Nov. 29th, the "WILLEHAD."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Dec. 2nd, the "NICOMEDIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Dec. 2nd, at Noon, the "MANICA."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Dec. 5th, the "HIKOKO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

(毎土曜日一發行)

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE RUPOUEURA"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH, 1905.

BIRTH.

On Nov. 14th, at No. 46-c Bluff, Yokohama, to Mr. and Mrs. R. G. D. SINGLETON, a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On Sept. 14th, 1905, at All Saints Church, Malabar Hill, Bombay, by the Rev. H. Foote, Garrison Chaplain, JOSEPH T. KIRBY, Lieutenant, 109th Infantry, eldest son of Richard J. Kirby Esq., of Tokyo, Japan, to ETHEL M. S. WARD, eldest daughter of T. J. Ward, Esq., of Bombay, India.

DEATH.

At Napa, California, on Nov. 7th, 1905, Capt. WILLIAM G. FURBER, formerly of Nagasaki, Japan, aged 86 years. (By cable.)

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

JAPANESE detained at Harbin will shortly leave for home via Vladivostok.

THE death is announced of Mr. Kodama, a member of the Upper House.

THE new armoured cruiser *Tsukuba* will be launched at Kure about the middle of December.

An official telegram says that the Russian battleship *Tzarevitch* left Kiachow on Nov. 11th for Saigon.

AN Awamori telegram says that Judge K. Aki, of the Sapporo District Court, attempted to commit suicide by injuring himself in the throat with a short sword in a hotel at the Owari Hot-

spring on his way from Akita to Sapporo. Details are not yet given.

A HIROSHIMA telegram says that the withdrawal of the army from North Korea was completed on November 8th.

A HUNDRED and thirty bluejackets of the reserve were released from service on Nov. 11th at the Yokosuka Naval Station.

THE *Hogue* and six destroyers left Nagasaki on Nov. 12th for Hongkong. None of Admiral Sir Gerard Noel's ships are now in Japan.

THE Russian gunboat *Manjour*, which was interned at Shanghai at the beginning of the war, left there on Nov. 7th for Vladivostok.

THE *Soya* (formerly the *Varyag*) arrived at 11 a.m. on Nov. 9th at Sasebo under her own steam from Chemulpo. The speed attained was eleven knots.

THE last census returns taken in Shanghai have been published. The number of foreigners is given at 11,497. Of this number 3,713 are British.

THE election of a Mayor took place in Osaka on Nov. 9th. The result was as follows: Mr. S. Yamashita, 52; Mr. K. Hino, 42; and Mr. N. Nakaya, 33.

HEAVY rain fell in Yokohama on Friday, but the N. R. C. did not put off their race meeting. The autumn Chrysanthemum party at the Akasaka Palace was postponed.

THE equipment of the battleships *Katori* and *Kajihira* is expected to be completed in the beginning of next year and they will leave England in March or April for Japan.

SIR HIRAM WILKINSON, LL.D., late Chief Justice of H.B.M.'s Supreme Court in Shanghai, has been elected to the executive committee of the Council of Queen's College, Belfast.

THE honours announced in celebration of the birthday of King Edward include a knighthood conferred on Judge de Sausmarez, Judge of the Supreme Court at Shanghai.

ENGINEER-ADMIRAL K. NAGAMINE, President of the Naval Engineering College, has been appointed fleet engineer of the united squadron. He is attached to the flagships *Asahi*.

ACCORDING to a Shanghai telegram to the *Jiji*, the Tsar has presented to General Dessins a sword and the order of St. Vladimir in appreciation of his services during the war.

It is reported that the cruiser *Bacchante*, 12,000 tons, will be the next flagship of the British China squadron, while the *Hogue* and *Sulley* will return to join the home fleet.

THE Tokyo City Office intends to establish a public hall to seat ten thousand persons. The cost is estimated at a million yen. The City councillors are investigating the matter.

It is reported by a Nagano telegram that the tunnel through the Uto Mountain, which is under construction, collapsed to a length of about sixty on Nov. 9th. Two workmen were killed.

THE Toyo Kisen Kaisha's steamers *Hongkong Maru* and *Nippon Maru*, which had been converted into cruisers, were recently released. They are now being stripped of their armament.

THE Sanyo Railway Company intends to raise a loan of ten million yen in London through a prominent British firm in Yokohama. Mr. T. Ushiba, the President, is conducting the negotiations with the representative of the foreign firm.

The terms are reported to be more favourable than those obtained by the Kwansei Railway Company which recently made a contract with the same London syndicate.

THE Foreign Office intends to provide a bureau to deal with domestic and foreign loan affairs. It is said that Mr. K. Takahashi, Vice-President of the Bank of Japan, now in London, has advised this step.

MR. K. MANEI, Director of the Yokohama Post and Telegraph Office, has been promoted a secretary of the Department of Communications. The vacancy is taken by Mr. T. Kawamura, Director of the Nagasaki Post and Telegraph Office.

SOME leading traders of Kobe intend to establish a bank in Korea with a capital of a million yen with the view of encouraging trade between Japan and Korea. The promoters will shortly apply to the Japanese Government for a charter.

MR. T. FUKUZAWA, President of the Tomioka Bank, on Nov. 17th sustained severe injuries to his right foot by being run over by an electric car at Shibaguchi near Shimbashi while trying to cross the tramway. He was at once removed to the Tokyo Hospital.

LORD Rosebery, speaking recently at Stourbridge, said that the Japanese Treaty was an engine of tremendous power; it would probably lead to countless animosities but with good men at the helm they would be able to defeat all hostile combinations.

THE British members of the Kobe Club cabled their congratulations to King Edward on his birthday, and received in reply from Baron Knollys the following message—The King sends his sincere thanks to the British members for their loyal congratulations.

THE *Asahi* says that a man has been arrested in Osaka on a charge of having forged several thousand shares of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and of having tried to obtain a loan from a bank in Hyogo by offering four hundred and seven of the forged shares as security.

THE Osaka Alkali Company intends to raise a loan of half a million yen in London through a prominent British firm of Yokohama. The whole amount will be redeemed within thirty years and the interest will be at 6 6 per cent. per annum.

PANPAO, a Chinese fireman employed on board the Norwegian steamer *Deramore*, which arrived at Yokohama from Moji on Nov. 10th, stabbed another Chinese fireman in the breast with a knife during the voyage. On the arrival of the ship the culprit was handed over by the captain to the Harbour Police Office. The cause was a slight dispute.

JUDGE WATANABE, President of the Yokohama District Court, has been removed to the same post in the Tokyo District Court. To congratulate him on his promotion, the officials of the Yokohama Court and lawyers of Yokohama entertained Judge Watanabe on Nov. 12th in the Yemisu-ro teahouse at Enoshima. It is said that Judge T. Ishii, President of the Kyoto District Court, will succeed Judge Watanabe.

VICE-ADMIRAL MISU, former commander-in-chief of the First Squadron, who lost his left eye in the battle of the Japan Sea, has been appointed Chief of the Naval Educational Department. The post had been occupied by Vice-Admiral Saito, vice-Minister of State for the Navy, in addition to other duties. Vice-Admiral Kamimura, Commander-in-Chief of the Second Squadron, has been promoted to the rank of Fourth Rank.

KOREA.

Saturday, Nov. 11th.

We read in the *Kokumin Shinbun* that the Korean Government has modified the sumptuary regulations issued on the 25th of October. These regulations interdicted the use of white clothing and prescribed that garments must be of blue, indigo, black or purple colour. The people were enjoined to effect this change by the new year, and it was laid down that anyone failing to comply would be liable to fine. Such arbitrary legislation being obviously indefensible, the Court has been induced to alter it from an order into a recommendation. Nevertheless the expectation is that a considerable effect will be produced, as is much to be hoped, for although the wearing of white garments can not be the main cause of the extreme indolence displayed by the male sex in Korea, it is certainly one of the causes. There will doubtless be many invidious suggestions as to the motive of the Korean Government in introducing this reform since Japanese merchants will be the chief gainers in a commercial sense. The stuff used by the Koreans for their white robes is imported almost entirely from China, whereas the adoption of colours such as those indicated would open a large market for Japanese *meisan-tsumugi*, *Yonazawa ito-ori* and such products. It is stated that the issue of the original order led to large speculative purchases of Japanese materials by importers, and that the Chemulpo Chamber of Commerce is agitating to have the regulation restored in its drastic form. That is probably a canard.

Marquis Ito and his suite reached Seoul on the afternoon of the 9th instant. A large crowd assembled at the station to meet the Ambassador.

Mr. Megata has published an accurate statement of Korean finance during the past twelve months. This, it is presumed, inaugurates a habit which will be steadily followed in the future. The public will thus be enabled to gather clear information about Korea's financial condition and a signal check will be imposed on the irregular practices said to have hitherto prevailed.

Rumours having been circulated that assassins threatened the lives of Chi-yong, Minister of the Interior; Li Keun-thaik, Minister of War; and Li Hwa-yong, Minister of Justice, the Japanese have placed guards over the residences of these dignitaries.

Great distress is said to prevail among the merchants of Seoul. Thirty of the principal men of commerce have gone bankrupt and it is expected that others will follow. No reason is assigned but presumably the cause is to be sought in the nickel question. Measures of relief are being concerted.

Monday, Nov. 12th.

Marquis Ito was received in audience by the Emperor of Korea on the 10th instant. His Majesty seems to have treated the Ambassador with much graciousness and hospitality. A banquet was subsequently given in the Palace. In the evening the Marquis and his suite dined at the Japanese Legation. In two or three days the section of the old Palace devoted to the use of the Marquis will be ready for his occupation.

The Nationalists, of which party most of the Ministers are said to be members, have declared their opposition to the *Il Ching-hoi* who advocate submission to Japan.

It is stated that the Pyong-yang-Wiju railway will be opened for general traffic from the 1st of December.

The Emperor of Korea has sent the Mini-

ster of War to call upon General Hasegawa and convey to the latter His Majesty's kindly sentiments on the occasion of the visit of Japanese troops to Korea *en route* for Japan. Mr. Li Kon-thak was also the bearer of presents, namely 45 oxen, 58 dozen of champagne, 78 tubs of Japanese sake and a quantity of cigarettes. We fail to comprehend the Imperial message. It would seem to imply that the Yalu Army is to pass through Korea on its return journey to Japan, but no such intention has hitherto been attributed to the Authorities, and we do not find any trace of it in General Hasegawa's reply to the Minister of War. The General alluded solely to the troops that are to garrison Korea and said nothing whatever of forces making a half-way house of the peninsula.

This morning (Sunday) Seoul sends news of interchanges of visits, banquets and various ceremonials in connexion with the advent of Marquis Ito. These things may be summed up in the statement that the distinguished statesman has been fitly received in the Korean capital.

The *Iwate* and the *Suma* have arrived at Chemulpo, where they are to lie during Marquis Ito's stay in Seoul. These vessels had escorted the Marquis to his landing place, Fusan, whence they steamed round to Chemulpo.

Tuesday, Nov. 14th.

Marquis Ito was to have had his second audience of the Emperor of Korea on the 11th instant, but for some unexplained reason there was a postponement. This has given rise to a rumour that some friction has arisen in Court circles, but the bulk of information goes to represent the Koreans in a much more placable frame of mind towards Japan that they were before the coming of Marquis Ito. It is said that whereas they had then entertained grave fears for the continued existence of their country as an independent empire and had determined that their only hope lay in seeking aid from England and America, they have now recognised Japan's sincerity towards them and are prepared to fall in with any suggestions she may offer. We are inclined to question the complete accuracy of this latter analysis, however. It is almost certain that the Korean Government has sent foreigners westward to start an agitation in the press and from the platform against Japanese preponderance in the peninsula.

Mr. Hayashi is to give a ball at the Japanese Legation on the 11th instant. It is expected to be an affair of unprecedented magnitude in the Korean capital, and the occasion is said to be partly the presence of Marquis Ito, and partly to say farewell to Sir John Jordan, the British Representative, who is to leave Seoul on the 20th.

Wednesday, Nov. 15th.

It is stated that a great "purification" of the Korean Court has taken place. The bands of necromancers, fortune-tellers and parasites who made the place a seed-plot of corruption and intrigue have been cleared out, and an era of cleanliness has been inaugurated. How long will it last? Not long unless Japan's influence be more resolutely exercised than has been the case in the past.

The Emperor is unwell. His Majesty has developed a sore throat and has consequently been obliged to postpone his return visit to Marquis Ito, which was to have taken place on the 10th instant.

The *Kokumin Shinbun*'s Seoul correspondent describes the object of Marquis Ito's

visit to be chiefly one of friendly reassurance. His Excellency is sent by his Sovereign to the nation which shared with Japan the troubles and the triumphs of the war, his purpose being to announce the restoration of peace, to thank Korea for the part she took, and to convey an expression of Japan's best wishes. Among the Koreans, however, it is believed that while the distinguished statesman's visit is unquestionably inspired by these purposes, he is also charged with the duty of effecting some arrangement which will place the relations of the two empires on a firmer and more clearly defined footing. A prominent Korean official is stated to have informed the *Kokumin*'s correspondent that the better classes in Korea are convinced of the expediency of being guided by Marquis Ito's advice, and that they entirely disapprove of the course taken by a few agitators who are addressing to the Ambassador letters couched in an angry tone.

With regard to the rumours current some time ago that the Foreign Representatives would be withdrawn from Seoul so soon as the status of the country *vis-a-vis* Japan was clearly defined, the *Jiji Shimpō*'s correspondent speaks in doubtful terms. It gathers that there is much uncertainty as to the possibility of having treaty engagements duly carried out in the absence of a Minister. Thus even the British Representative, though there have been signs of his withdrawing, will not do so until his *locum tenens* arrives, and the United States Representative, in spite of the recently prevalent belief that he intends to leave, is having extensive repairs made at his legation. Hence the *Jiji*'s correspondent infers that this talk of the withdrawal of Foreign Representatives is, at all events, premature and that a considerable interval must elapse before anything like a thoroughly satisfactory settlement can be achieved.

Thursday, Nov. 16th.

News from Seoul is contradictory. Some accounts say that the Emperor's illness—to which a note of interrogation is appended—will constitute an indefinitely prolonged obstacle to his meeting with Marquis Ito, and that Prince Wi will be deputed to act in his Majesty's stead. But others treat the Sovereign's indisposition as a merely temporary affair. The latest accounts are to the effect that Marquis Ito is to have audience on the 15th and that very interesting developments are expected.

The Korean Cabinet is said to have prepared a proclamation denouncing the manifesto of the *Il Ching-hoi* as containing views unbecoming to Korean subjects and calculated to disturb the people's minds. It will be remembered that the manifesto declared the advisability of relying on Japan as the only course leading to international safety for Korea. Evidently had the Cabinet been suffered to issue a proclamation in the above sense, the nation would have been confronted with a definite official declaration that to rely on Japan is an unwise and unpatriotic programme for Korea. This aspect of the affair made itself patent to certain members of the Government prior to the issue of the proclamation, so that some hesitation resulted, and finally the Japanese Authorities stepped in and interdicted the promulgation of the Cabinet's views as calculated to disturb the relations between Japan and Korea. These statements are made by the correspondent of the *Asahi*.

It is alleged on apparently good authority that although the inhabitants of north-

eastern Korea were unable to cultivate their farms on account of the war and are consequently without crops, they gained so much money during the sojourn of the troops in their region that if rice be purchasable they will not suffer any inconvenience.

Friday, November 17.

Marquis Ito was received by the Emperor of Korea in private audience at 3 p.m. on the 15th instant. The Ambassador did not take with him any suite except an interpreter, his communication to the Sovereign being of an entirely private character. This interchange of views is believed to prelude important events.

The two parties to the pending controversy are assuming definite outlines. On the one side are the *Daihan* Club (Great Korea Club) and the Popular Party; on the other, the *Il Chinhui*. These appear to be agitating vigorously.

The Masan Railway—a branch of the Seoul-Fusan line—which is already open to traffic, is to undergo improvements which, including the building of an iron bridge over the Nakdong, will cost 1,300,000 yen. The contract has been given and the work is to be completed in 15 months.

The manifesto of the *Il Chinhui* has been much talked of lately. Our readers know that *Il Chinhui* is the title adopted by a band of Koreans who profess to be, and regard themselves as, ardent patriots. In that character they have published a manifesto which is said to have produced a sensation in Korea, and to have provoked a rejoinder of a very denunciatory character from a section of the Government—a rejoinder, however, of which the Japanese authorities prohibited the publication. The manifesto is a very lengthy document, but its gist may be given in comparatively few words. It sets out by postulating that when men are competent to act, then they may speak, but if not thus competent, their best plan is to keep silence and to nurture their strength. Japan, who stands at the head of Eastern progress, has laboured to the utmost during the past ten years for the purpose of securing the peace of the Orient. Her war with China and her war with Russia were dictated by that noble purpose. But the Portsmouth Treaty and the Anglo-Japanese alliance have inspired all kinds of alarmist rumours, and the *Il Chinhui* feel it their duty to speak. The notion of re-placing the relations between Japan and Korea on their ancient footing is like attempting to resurrect the dead. If it be desired to sever intercourse with Foreign States and to stand independent, then the resolve must be proclaimed and the Koreans must be prepared to fight to the death, for death will be their portion. But if that impracticable course be not contemplated, then there is nothing for it but to rely on a friendly Power for aid to maintain the country. Nothing but loss of her friend's assistance and ruin for herself will be Korea's fate if, without either the courage to fight or the sense to seek succour, she relies on the prattle of a number of imbeciles and on the devices of deception. What may be the relation between Japan and Korea ultimately no one can predict, but it is very plain that the recall of Korea's Ministers abroad and the withdrawal of foreign Ministers from Seoul is a step which will soon enter the domain of practical politics. Certain publicists see in this course an evidence that Korea's independence is about to be forfeited but they fail to see that a Convention already pledges Korea to accept a Japanese adviser in foreign

affairs and to follow his advice. Under such circumstances, is it not idle to gird at entrusting to Japan the charge of the country's foreign affairs? The thing is already accomplished in fact and the critics cry out against the form merely. Still more evident is it that for Korea to maintain Ministers in foreign countries is only idle show. There is nothing for it but to entrust the management of these matters to a friendly Power and to rely on its aid. Who is there that does not wish to avoid alien interference and to preserve his country's independence? But if there be neither competence to order one's domestic affairs nor competence to resent foreign contempt, what remains but to seek aid and to cultivate ability? The world knows the magnanimity and the virtues of the Sovereign of Japan. All countries recognise the humanity and justice of the Japanese people. If Korea frankly trusts such a monarch and such a nation, need she apprehend any injury? Already there has been too much hesitation, too much distrust, too much reliance on countries that do not deserve to be relied on, too much indifference to the dictates of gratitude and friendship. A little more of such procedure and ruin will be inevitable. When war broke out between Japan and Russia, Korea allied herself with Japan and declared Russia her enemy. Yet the Korean Government had not the wisdom to send out a single soldier to fight for its friend. To Korea's shame be it related. Alone the *Il Chinhui* laboured to assist the Japanese army and to discharge the duty their country owed to her ally. Yet the public misjudged them, and called them traitors. Could there be a greater perversion of the truth?

The manifesto ends with a declaration of the *Il Chinhui's* sincerity and patriotism.

THE AMERICAN-JAPANESE COPYRIGHT CONVENTION.

It is stated, notably by the *Nippon*, that the convention just concluded with regard to the protection of American copyright in Japan is a very one-sided affair. The *Nippon*, while writing in a guarded tone, states very clearly that several attempts had previously been made to obtain Japan's signature to this convention, but she invariably refused in view of the injury her interests would suffer. Now, however, the relations between the two countries are such that refusal on Japan's part becomes scarcely possible and Mr. Griscom is to take home the convention as a farewell gift. Our contemporary speaks of the injury suffered by English authors during a long course of years owing to the United States' indifference to the wholesale reproduction of English books in America, and observes that whereas the Washington Government has never given adequate protection to the rights of British authors, it has now, after much insistence, induced Japan to do for American authors what America refuses to do for English. This is described as inconsistent. Naturally the Japanese do not ask for permission to reprint American books without let or hindrance. That was done on an extensive scale some years ago, especially in the case of American school-books. What they ask is that they should be free to translate American books into Japanese without incurring any obligation to the authors. Apparently their contention is that there can be no practical reciprocity in this matter. American citizens are not at all likely to translate Japanese books and publish them in the States. Thus it follows that a mutual restriction imposed

by treaty would be very sensibly operative against one side but would have no sensible effect on the other. If the matter be considered from the standpoint of strict justice, authors should be protected in defiance of such considerations as those here set down, but there is no country in this modern world that conducts its international relations on a basis of strict justice, and in view of the unsympathetic attitude maintained by America towards Europe in this matter for so many years, the pressure she has brought on the Japanese on account of her own authors may well seem inconsistent in the eyes of Japanese publicists. The *Asahi*, we observe, treats the matter in much the same tone as the *Nippon* does.

The *Chuo Shimbun* supports the Government's action in agreeing to a copyright convention with the United States. Dealing with the allegation that America, who refuses protection to English authors, is so earnest in seeking protection for her own authors in Japan, the *Chuo* notes that this comparison is not quite just, for although English authors cannot obtain protection in the United States by direct process, English publishers can and do establish branches in America, and by these means are enabled to procure American copyright for English books. At any rate, even though Japan suffered something by concluding such a convention with the United States, she is under a certain moral obligation in these matters and must not pay sole attention to her own selfish interests. What the *Chuo* regrets is that the translation of American books into Japanese should be interdicted by the convention. Such a veto is not in the interest of authors themselves. People who read translations would not, under ordinary circumstances, purchase the originals, but the mere fact of reading a translation may compel reference to originals, and at any rate the translation of a work into a foreign language constitutes a sort of *reclame* without in any way injuring the sale of the original book.

THE DIET.

It is announced in the *Official Gazette* that on the 12th instant the Emperor sanctioned the issue of an Ordinance summoning the Diet. Thus the official opening of the two Houses will take place on Dec. 28th. Rumour is not busying itself very actively with the probable course of events after the Diet comes together, but, on the whole, the most commonly held opinion seems to be that the Lower House will take some step involving dissolution and that the Katsura Cabinet will then resign, handing over the reins of administration to the *Seiyun-kai* leaders, in other words to Marquis Ito's followers. Some represent Marquis Saionji's position as very difficult, inasmuch as he is pledged not to adopt any strongly hostile course in view of the understanding that the Ministry will resign in favour of the *Seiyun-kai*, whereas the bulk of the latter are pressing for stalwart measures. The Marquis is thus placed, in a manner, between the devil and the deep blue sea. But it is impossible to discern how much of this forecast may be mere conjecture and how much may be truth. At any rate the Diet cannot commence its work during the current year. If the Houses are officially opened on the 28th their immediate business will be to vote the reply to the Speech from the Throne, and they will then adjourn for the New Year's recess, meeting again on the 10th of January at soonest. Evidently the Budget will not be placed in their hands until next year.

CHINA.

Saturday, November 11.

The Chinese plenipotentiaries who are to meet Baron Komura and Mr. Uchida to conference are now definitely nominated. They are Prince Ching, Viceroy Yuan and Mr. Ku Fung-ki (written also Chu Fung-chi). It may be inferred from these nominations that Peking regards the consultation as something very much more than a mere formality. Rumour attributes an entirely placable attitude to the members of the Wai-wu-pu, but says that in other quarters there is a strong agitation in favour of seizing this occasion to recover the concessions made by China to Russia and transferred by the latter to Japan. Should this policy prevail it will certainly go down to all time as a monument of ingratitude. Had not Japan driven Russia from southern Manchuria the Liaotung Peninsula, the whole of the railway, the mines and the control of all the Three Provinces would now be in the hands of the great Northern Power, and Manchuria would be as completely lost to China as though she had explicitly ceded it. Yet we are to suppose that when Japan, after immense expenditure of blood and treasure, restores the Three Provinces to the Chinese Empire, the latter's statesmen hesitate to leave her in the enjoyment of concessions which do not effect the Empire's integrity and which Japan, by her compact with England, is bound not to abuse. No one can imagine that Japan will consent to be thus treated, nor will any one readily imagine that Chinese statesmen contemplate exposing her to such treatment. China is now at the parting of the ways. She has to decide whether she will throw in her lot with Japan and therefore with England, or whether she will attempt to resume the attitude of isolation which has hitherto exposed her to disintegrating shocks from all quarters. Telegrams represent Viceroy Yuan himself as being much perturbed at learning of Baron Komura's coming, but to Viceroy Yuan the Japanese Minister's mission is not news at all, and we quite fail to see why the event should inspire any alarm. The impression conveyed by many of the rumours now circulating is that they emanate from tainted sources, and that a deliberate attempt is on foot to create trouble between Japan and China. When we consider whose game such a result would play, it becomes easy to imagine the provenance of these tales.

Telegrams to the *Kokumin Shinbun* say that Baron Komura is expected to reach Taku on the 12th, and that Viceroy Yuan has made arrangements to go to meet him on board the *Manchu Maru*. The Baron is to be the guest of the Chinese nation during his stay in Peking.

There are as yet no appearances of Russia sending an ambassador to China for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Portsmouth Treaty. Russia is pledged equally with Japan in this matter, but it would seem that she intends to proceed in a much more leisurely manner. Possibly she thinks that an embassy from one side is enough, and that the terms of the Portsmouth Treaty furnish sufficient evidence of her own intentions.

The Chinese Government is taking much trouble to inform itself of the state of affairs in Manchuria. Representatives of the mercantile, manufacturing and agricultural interests have been summoned thence to Peking and a commission has been sent thither from the capital. The Viceroys and Governors throughout the Empire have also

been invited to give an opinion as to the best manner of dealing with the affairs of the Three Provinces.

H. E. Chou Erh-hsun, Governor-General of Manchuria, contemplates, it is said, the establishment of a salt monopoly for the purpose of defraying administrative expenses. He is sending men to Formosa to study Japanese methods of managing this gabelle. But a salt monopoly is a familiar institution in China. When Dr. Wells Williams wrote his history, he stated that at that time the administration of the monopoly cost as much as its receipts, but things have altered greatly since then. Another telegram represents Mr. Chou as having applied to Viceroy Yuan for assistance in obtaining a Japanese financial adviser to serve in Manchuria.

A telegram to the Foreign Office announces that, there being no fresh cases of pest at Newchwang and no patients under treatment, the embargo has been removed.

Monday, November 13.

Mr. Tang Shao-yi and several others have been nominated to assist in the negotiations with Baron Komura and Mr. Uchida. Tang is the official to whom China entrusted the management of the Tibetan affair. In view of these numerous nominations there can be no doubt as to the importance attached by China to the Komura embassy.

Mr. Wang and some other censors have addressed a memorial to the Throne with reference to the Manchurian problem. They advise that (1) the lease of the Liaotung Peninsula should be made unquestionably revocable at the termination of the period for which it was originally written, and that as the problems of Weihaiwei and Kiaochow bear a close relation to that of Liaotung, this question can not be too carefully treated. (2) That although the Changchun-Port Arthur railway may be ceded to Japan, the common rights of China should be recognised, and the line should be protected by Chinese guards. (3) That the salt monopoly at Kinchow, Haichow and Fuchow in the Liaotung Peninsula should remain in China's possession, and that the Japanese should not be permitted to exploit any mines in the Peninsula without the sanction of the Chinese Government. (4) That since it is of the utmost importance to maintain Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria, the recently inaugurated Japanese system of allowing taxes to be paid with war notes must be discontinued.

The memorial concludes by urging that since Japan has treated China with great humanity throughout this crisis, the negotiations must be conducted in a most friendly and pacific spirit.

The *Tsarevitch* left Kiaochow on the morning of the 16th for Saigon, and the *Askold* left Shanghai on the same day for Vladivostok.

The upper reaches of the Liao river have frozen over.

The Russians in Manchuria are proceeding very slowly with the process of evacuation. Their advanced line has not been withdrawn more than two or three miles, which would mean that they have merely called in their outposts. At this rate it will take all the allotted period of 18 months to get their troops out of the field.

Tuesday, Nov. 14.

Baron Komura was to reach Peking on the evening of the 12th.

Viceroy Yuan, when received in audience by the Emperor on the 11th instant, is said to have urged that after the Manchurian question had been settled, China should con-

clude a treaty with Japan having for its objects the preservation of East Asia and the maintenance of peace. To this the Empress Dowager is reported to have replied that the safety of the Three Provinces depended upon the steps now taken and that the Viceroy was directed to confer with other Chinese statesmen so as to effect a satisfactory settlement.

China is represented as directing much attention to the state of affairs in Hsinking, Ili and Mongolia. Many reforms are said to be contemplated, and it is reported that a considerable sum of money has been placed in Prince Ching's hands for the purpose. The evident impression in Peking is that Russia, having been checked and forced back in Manchuria, will now direct her attention to the districts on the northern frontier of the Middle Kingdom.

Wednesday, November 15.

Baron Komura arrived at Taku on the 11th and was received with much ceremony. The Japanese Representative went down from Peking to meet him, as did also Mr. Ijuin, Consul-General, Major-General Kamio, Colonel Aoki and the Taotai of Tientsin. Viceroy Yuan was not present—the report on this subject is now shown to have been false—but His Excellency sent two steamers to receive the Ambassador and his suite. We gather that, the *Manchu Maru* having anchored outside the bar at Taku, Baron Komura and his suite transferred themselves to the shallow-draught vessels sent by the Viceroy and were then carried to Tongku, where they rested for a time in the premises of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and finally took special train for Tientsin at 3 p.m. At Tientsin all the Japanese residents as well as many foreigners, including a notable number of Russians, assembled to welcome the embassy so that the railway platform and the bridge were thickly packed with spectators. The Baron seems to have proceeded at once to Peking, arriving there at 7.30 p.m. A guard of honour furnished by the Japanese garrison and a body of Chinese infantry and cavalry were drawn up at the station, where also had assembled all the Japanese residents carrying red lanterns, as well as Mr. Na Tung, Mr. Wu Ting-fang and a number of Chinese officials. It is stated that nothing could have been more enthusiastic than the reception given to the Baron and his suite, and that he moved through the streets to the sound of cheering crowds and bands of music. At Chefoo, at Tongku, at Tientsin and at Peking this enthusiasm was uniformly conspicuous. In the Chinese capital he is the guest of the State. On the 16th he is to present his credentials to the Emperor. It is added that among those who greeted the Baron at the station were the Representatives of America, Germany and Italy, but we suspect that his old friend Sir Ernest Satow was not missing. Major-General Fukushima has been appointed a member of Baron Komura's suite.

Thursday, November 16.

It is stated that Baron Komura is to be received in audience by the Emperor of China on the 16th instant and that the negotiations will commence at once after that event.

The *Hochi Shinbun* has a telegram from Peking which attributes to the French Minister the performance vulgarly known as putting a spoke in Japan's wheel. M. Dubail is said to have informed Prince Ching that Baron Komura's embassy must be interpreted, in the sense of a design on Japan's part

to secure for herself not merely nominal but also practical privileges of a dominant nature in Manchuria. He warned the Prince that in the event of China consenting to such an arrangement the other Powers would certainly demand equal treatment, which might be exceedingly inconvenient for China.

Mr. Chou is said to have suggested to Prince Ching that as the Hungluts are sure to show unpleasant activity in Manchuria after the withdrawal of the restraints imposed by the presence of the Japanese troops, and as no force to hold these bandits in check is available at present in the Three Provinces, it would be advisable to retain the services of a section of the Japanese troops for the present. What view Prince Ching took of this proposal we do not learn, but it did not commend itself at all to the astute Viceroy Yuan. He decided that much the better plan would be to place a part of the Chinese Northern Army at the disposal of Governor Chou for police purposes, and having submitted this programme to the Throne, he at once obtained imperial sanction. Governor Chou's idea does not commend itself as either very practical or very wise.

Friday, November 17.

It is stated that Viceroy Yuan, when received in audience on the 14th instant, was applauded from the Throne on account of the success of the recent military manoeuvres and also on account of the efficiency of the police and gendarmes in Tientsin. He is further said to have been instructed that any concessions previously made to Russia in Manchuria may be transferred to Japan, but that care must be taken to avoid any other infringement of China's sovereignty. Prince Ching's instructions to those charged with the conduct of the negotiations are reported to be that the sovereignty and interests of China must be guarded, and that, if possible, the general question of East Asia must be definitely disposed of.

Baron Komura is said to be in excellent health. On the 16th he was to be received by the Emperor. The Plenipotentiaries of the two Empires are to submit their credentials on the 18th instant. It is stated that the credentials of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries will be couched in exactly the same language as those of the Japanese.

Tokyo newspapers state that, the Japanese Government having applied to the Chinese to relax the prohibition on the export of salt inasmuch as Japan is suffering from scarcity of this staple owing to the inclement weather of last summer, the Chinese Government has decided that in consideration of neighbourly relations, it will hand over 20 million catties of salt free of charge. This is a valuable present. Salt is selling to-day at 10 *sen* per *sho* (about 1 1/2 catties).

Sir Robert Hart is making arrangements to extend the Chinese postal system to Manchuria. As each of the Japanese post offices, established during the war, is withdrawn, its place is to be taken by a Chinese substitute.

The extra-mural districts of Mukden were thrown open to general residence and trade on the 21st of October, and immediately there flocked thither from Liaoyang a multitude of petty tradesmen and others, so that the suburbs of the city have become very gay, though the city itself continues to be closed to all but officers and persons having permits. Tieling also is reported to be flourishing. The Japanese troops collect there and remain some two days before extraining for

Tairen, thus the place is crowded and a roaring trade is done by all classes of small store-keepers and trucksters. Meanwhile winter has definitely set in. The Liao is completely frozen and all traffic by boat is suspended.

It may here be mentioned that the troops expected to return to Japan before the end of the present year are the four newly raised Divisions, the *Kobi* and the First Army.

THE PROGRESSISTS' PROGRAMME OF FINANCE.

Very great interest attaches to a document just issued by the Political Investigation Committee of the Progressist Party, showing the Committee's ideas of the financial situation. Unfortunately the calculations err very seriously owing to a blunder which we shall presently explain, but as an *exposé* of the views entertained on the general problem by this great political party, the programme remains worthy of study. It begins by asserting the sound principle that outlays should be regulated by income and it then sets forth the income of the Treasury during the past seven years:—

STATE INCOME.	Yen.
1899	254,254,516
1900	295,854,861
1901	274,359,043
1902	297,341,415
1903	259,990,254
1904	349,672,223
1905	304,363,988
Average	290,833,759

The question is, what will be the income in 1906? The Committee set it down thus:—

INCOME FOR 1906.	Yen.
Estimated Income for 1905	304,363,988
Extraordinary Special Taxes	160,794,517
Total	465,158,505

It is here that the committee perpetrate an error by counting the same item twice over. In the sum of 160 3/4 million *yen* shown under the heading of "extraordinary special taxes," there is included the war tax imposed in 1905 as well as the increased produce of State Monopolies; a total of 70 million *yen*, approximately. But this sum is already included in the income for 1905—namely 304 3/4 million *yen*—and consequently the Progressists' figure for 1906 is 70 millions too large; they ought to have shown a gross income of 395 millions instead of 465.

Turning now to their statement of Expenditures we have the following:—

STATE EXPENDITURE.	Yen.
1899	254,165,453 Settled Account.
1900	292,749,961 do
1901	266,856,727 do
1902	289,326,637 do
1903	249,596,034 do
1904	390,674,413 Estimate.
1905	211,544,379 do
Average	279,259,086

Since this average includes the two altogether exceptional years 1904 and 1905, it can not properly be taken as a basis for calculating the outlays in 1906 when the country will no longer be engaged in a great war. The committee therefore select the expenditure of 1903 as a basis and obtain thus the following estimate of the outlays and income in 1906:—

OUTLAYS AND INCOME IN 1906.	Yen.
Outlays (as per 1903 account)	249,866,034
Income	465,158,515
Surplus	215,562,481

This surplus, if we apply the correction indicated above, should be, not 215 1/2 millions but 145 1/2 millions.

The Committee then compile a first list

of *post-bellum* undertakings, namely, those that may be counted unavoidable:—

FIRST LIST OF "POST-BELLUM" UNDERTAKINGS (ORDINARY).	Yen.
Interest and Sinking fund of National Debt	420,000,000
Pensions to Officers and Soldiers	20,000,000
Cost of Naval Increment	7,000,000
Cost of adding 4 Divisions to the Army	12,000,000
Expenses in connexion with Port Arthur, Korea and Saghalien	2,000,000
Total	161,000,000

Taking the erroneous figure 215 1/2 million *yen* as representing the income, the Committee conclude that there will be a surplus of 54 3/4 millions, but if the correction of 70 millions be applied, there is really a deficit of 15 1/2 millions.

With regard to the second list of *post-bellum* undertakings, the Committee's figures are:—

SECOND LIST OF POST-BELLUM UNDERTAKINGS (Extraordinary.)	Yen.
Increase of Warships and Repairs	35,000,000
Army Increment (equipment, etc.)	14,000,000
Repairs, rolling stock, etc., of East-Chinese Railway	10,000,000
Railways to link the Manchurian and Korean systems	23,000,000
Fortifications and Docks at Port Arthur, Mines in Manchuria and Harbour-construction	15,000,000
Total	97,000,000

There would consequently be an excess of expenditures over revenue to the extent of 42 1/2 million *yen* according to the Progressists' Committee, but in reality an excess of 112 1/2 millions. Apart from the error—which has naturally brought much ridicule on the Progressists, though they explain that the above statement of accounts was merely tentative and had not received the Party's endorsement,—apart from this the interesting feature is that the Progressists, judging by their manner of compiling the account, would seem to have adopted a positive policy and to be in favour of undertakings which, if any inference might be drawn from Count Okuma's tone, they were supposed to condemn.

THE EMPEROR AND MARQUIS OYAMA.

On the evening of the 8th instant the Emperor addressed the following message to Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama:—

"You have long been abroad in the execution of important duties and at the head of a great army. I desire to see you at once and to receive your report of the protracted operations in the field. Return therefore forthwith, accompanied by your staff, and present your report."

It will be remembered that the Field-Marshal's desire was to remain in the field until the end or the middle of January as he was unwilling to leave the army at an earlier date. Rumour then predicted his return before the end of the year; subsequently the middle of December was spoken of; afterwards the 1st of December was assigned as the date of embarkation at Tairen, and now, in view of the above message, it is not unlikely that the Commander-in-chief will reach Tokyo about the 20th of this month.

In reply to the Emperor's mandate requiring his speedy return to report the course of the campaign in Manchuria, Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama expresses profound thankfulness for the Sovereign's gracious commendation of the manner in which he (Marquis Oyama) discharged the duties of an office all too heavy for his capacity, and announces that he will set out on his return journey on the 25th instant.

Original from

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Four Japanese journals published leading articles on the 9th instant—namely, the *Asahi*, the *Kokumin*, the *Fiji* and the *Chuo*. The *Asahi* gave a photograph of Sir Claude MacDonald and the *Chuo* a picture of the King. The *Asahi* says that although the sound of Japan's *bansais* can not reach England, the hearts of the two peoples speak to each other audibly. Confucius well said *toku wa ko narazu kanarazu tonari aru* (virtue is not isolated; it certainly has neighbours). Great Britain and Japan have come together because their pacific and just purposes formed a natural bond. When sentiments are one, distance is annihilated. The people of Tokyo now place over their doors the crossed flags of the Union Jack and the Rising Sun, and know assuredly that peace has come to dwell under them. The *Kokumin* says that Great Britain's Indian Empire is secured; that Japan's position in Korea is assured; and that the peoples of the two island empires have joined hands to maintain China's integrity and the open door. It is commonly said that constitutional countries are founded on laws. But a constitution can not have any practical reality without a worthy Sovereign. The King of England has shown himself to be a monarch possessed of dignity, ability and foresight. Since he ascended the Throne his Empire's relations with foreign Powers have felt the influence of his noble purpose. England is an old country but her activity is that of perennial youth, and her fortunes are constantly expanding. The *Fiji Shimpō*, like its colleagues, attributes to England the merit of having prevented the recent conflagration from spreading to the whole of Asia if not to the whole world. And now, by forming the new alliance, Great Britain has guaranteed peace to hundreds of millions of Asiatics. It is often said in praise of England's truly constitutional system that her Sovereign rules but does not govern. It must now be admitted, however, that the present Sovereign of England is a true pilot of her foreign affairs and has steered her into the haven of tranquillity and prosperity. The evidences of respect shown by England towards Japan in sending a Royal Prince to carry her highest Order to the Mikado and in establishing an Embassy in Tokyo are not lost upon the Japanese. They know how to be grateful. The *Chuo Shimbun* says that peace is the true aim of the British Monarch. To secure it he has not hesitated to lead his country out of the splendid isolation of centuries. Before the world had recognised Japan's powers King Edward's sagacious foresight recognised it and induced him to make the alliance which has now grown into an instrument for guaranteeing Asiatic tranquillity. Japan owes it to England that the countries of the world now place her among first-class Powers.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD'S RECEPTION.

Chief Chamberlain Count Toda was specially despatched by the Emperor to convey to the British Embassy on the 9th instant His Majesty's congratulations on King Edward's birthday. This is a step not previously taken, and it is understood that the procedure thus inaugurated will be followed in the case of all countries having embassies in Japan. The King of England set the example on the 3rd instant by despatching a Chief Chamberlain to the Japanese Embassy in London.

YOKOHAMA.

Owing to the fact that Great Britain was not represented at Yokohama by any warship, no salutes were fired at noon in honour of the birthday of King Edward the Seventh, but various men-of-war and other vessels dressed ship. As the occasion was not observed as a bank holiday there was no general closing of premises, but British houses in many cases put up their shutters and displayed their flags. In the Japanese town there was a very extensive show of bunting—consisting for the most part of crossed British and Japanese national flags. Governor Sufu and Mr. Ichihara, Mayor of Yokohama, paid a ceremonial visit to the British Consulate in the forenoon, but apart from these—for the reception to Admiral Togo and his officers at the Yokohama United Club had only an accidental connexion with the celebration of the anniversary—there were no special demonstrations in Yokohama. A large number of residents proceeded to Tokyo in the forenoon and called at the British Embassy for the double purpose of observing the King's Birthday and of offering their congratulations to Sir Claude MacDonald on his elevation to the rank of Ambassador.

NAGASAKI.

The British Squadron happened to be in Nagasaki on the 9th instant. Admiral and Lady Noel entertained the Governor and Mrs. Arakawa together with other Japanese on board the flagship in the afternoon and gave a banquet to the Governor in the evening. The students of the *Shihan-gakko* repaired to the flag-ship and sang the song composed by the Empress. On the previous evening the Governor gave a dinner to Admiral Noel and several of his officers, and in the evening a ball took place under the auspices of the Bankers Club.

ARCHBISHOP O'CONNELL.

His Grace Archbishop O'Connell was received in audience by the Emperor on the 10th instant. No particulars are published but the Japanese press seems to be now satisfied that the Archbishop's mission has no deeper purpose than to convey to the Mikado the Pope's thanks for the consideration and kindly protection extended by the Japanese forces in Manchuria to Roman Catholics and their property.

We read in the *Kokumin* that the Emperor used the following words in replying to Archbishop O'Connell's address:—*Chin wa shiken no oyobi kagiri naigwai wo towasu kyoto wo hogo subeshi kokoro wo yasunzen koto wo nosomu* (You may rest assured that I shall protect followers of religion, whatever their nationality, to the fullest extent of my Sovereign power).

On the 11th instant, by command of the Emperor, the Minister of the Imperial Household entertained the Archbishop in the Shiba Detached Palace at luncheon.

The *Fiji Shimpō* sent a representative to interview the Archbishop but his Grace said little beyond assuring his visitor that nothing could have been more satisfactory than his reception at the Palace or than the gracious words addressed to him by the Mikado. The *Fiji* advises that some steps be taken to give the prelate a public entertainment. Japan has recently been visited by representatives of learning, of politics and of naval prowess. She has welcomed them all publicly and hospitably, and she ought now to welcome the representative of religion.

The *Nippon* has an article on the subject

of the Archbishop's coming, an article which leaves nothing to be desired in point of frankness. It says that the Roman Catholics have the largest number of converts of any foreign faith in Japan, namely, sixty thousand, but it adds that where the propagandism is going on and what the propagandists are doing, no one knows. In fact the whole thing produces scarcely a bubble on the surface of the nation's life. The Roman Catholic teachers think that the Japanese, being poorly clad and living, for the most part, humble lives, must be semi-barbarous folks, and they accordingly preach a faith which relies wholly on superstition and makes no appeal to reason. But the Japanese are rich in the reasoning faculty. Such teaching does not appeal to them. They see that their own educated men are superior in intelligence to these preachers of a strange creed and they decline to be converted. Japan, her affinities being with Anglo-Saxondom, inclines rather to the Protestant faith, which also attracts her as the religion of freedom of conscience. But the Protestant propagandists too leave much to be desired in respect of ability and personal magnetism. There is, in fact, no great teacher of a foreign faith now in Japan. The Greek Church made some semblance of success at one time, but it has now come to be associated with a policy of aggression, and until Russia purges herself completely of her evil reputation, the Church she obeys will remain discredited. The *Nippon* is nothing if not outspoken, but when its utterances have been fully discounted for that reason, there is still a residuum worthy of attention.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TOKUGAWA MANSION AT SHIZUOKA.

The mansion of the ex-Shogun Prince Tokugawa Keiki was destroyed by fire on the night of the 7th inst. After the fall of the Bakufu Government and the abdication of the Shogunate, its last representative retired from public life and built for himself a residence on his Shizuoka estate, adopting as his heir, and therefore as head of the Tokugawa Family, Tayasu Kamenosuke, then head of one of the Gosankyō. The latter is now President of the House of Peers. Subsequently the Emperor, by a special exercise of grace, conferred the title of Prince on Keiki also, thus creating another family of Tokugawa princes. The recipient of the new title then abandoned his comparatively reclusive life at Shizuoka and took up his abode in the Sugamo suburb of Tokyo, handing over his Shizuoka mansion and its surrounding grounds to the people of the district. Thereafter the mansion—a building so spacious that rumour commonly assigned six maid-servants for its service—was converted into an inn—the Aoi Hotel—but it did not prosper in that capacity, and when the question of finding quarters for the Russian prisoners became urgent, the people were glad to see the building utilized for that purpose. A fire broke out there in August last but was quelled after it had consumed the billiard-room. The conflagration on the 7th instant proved intractable, however, and the whole edifice was destroyed.

It is stated that the burning of the building was due to incendiarism. The flames broke out in a store-house where no reason whatever existed for the presence of fire. There was no insurance. The owner was Mrs. Yasuike and the edifice had been let to the War Office for a rent of 250 yen monthly.

THE RETURNING TROOPS.

The citizens of Tokyo are giving a very cordial welcome to the returning troops. There have not yet been, and there could not have been, any organized demonstrations on a large scale, but each ward seems to be sending out its own band of citizens with "flaunting banners and flaring trumpets" to meet the home-coming heroes as they arrive by detachments from the front. One marvels how so many things called "bands" can be mustered in the capital. Sometimes the musical instruments consist of nothing more dignified than tin whistles and concertinas, but there is always a big drum, and what is wanting in harmony is made up in vigour of blowing and beating. There is of necessity a close resemblance between the manner of welcoming the troops home and the manner adopted at the time of sending them off—in each case alike a cheering crowd, a forest of fluttering pennants and a musical din are the cardinal features. But the hearty gaiety of the people who flock to Shimbashi to meet the incoming trains is plainly a sentiment of different quality from the artificial enthusiasm of the original leave-takings. There was a time in 1904 when every soldier ordered to re-inforce the investing army at Port Arthur believed himself to be going down to death, and the groups of friends and relatives who followed him to the railway station could not for all their stoicism hide every trace of sorrow and apprehension. There is no mark of any such sentiment now. The citizens are simply brimming over with happiness, and the soldiers as they arrive see their triumphs reflected in the faces of their fellow countrymen. As for the soldiers themselves, they are not without traces of the hardships they have endured.

It has been suggested in some quarters that inasmuch as the Portsmouth Treaty allows a term of 18 months for the complete evacuation of Manchuria, and inasmuch as Russia will probably be unable to accomplish the performance at an earlier date, some kind of obligation or expediency would compel Japan to keep a body of troops there for a corresponding time. There is not, we are persuaded, any value in such a forecast. Japan will consult her own convenience entirely. Indeed one may infer as much from the language of the convention arranged between Major-Generals Fukushima and Wolnofsky, which document has now reached Tokyo. It provides that while 18 months is to be the maximum period, either of the contracting parties is at liberty to remove its whole army at any time during that period. Meanwhile the Japanese troops are returning rapidly. We read of arrivals which have already taken place or are immediately imminent at Nagoya, at Awomori, at Shinagawa, at Ujina, at Tadotsu and elsewhere.

Among the head-quarter staffs of Army Corps the first to return will be that of General Baron Kuroki, whose forces first took the field. The General has issued an eloquent instruction to the troops under his command. He does not hesitate, as indeed he should not, to tell them that they have nobly performed their task as soldiers, but he reminds them earnestly that their duty to their country requires them to be models in peace as well as in war, and that on their return to their native places, it will be for them, while cherishing the memory of their experiences, to refrain from everything in the nature of boastfulness. General Kuroki speaks in feeling terms of the brave

and beloved comrades whose corpses the Army leaves behind in Manchurian graves and of those who have become cripples in their country's service. It may be assumed that General Kuroki's return to Tokyo will be immediately subsequent to that of Marshal Oyama.

There has been much curiosity as to the question how the troops of Russia and Japan would be withdrawn from Manchuria so that neither side might precede or follow the other. In all probability this particular phase of the question caused little concern to the two Governments, since no importance whatever attaches to a point of precedence in such a matter. The main object with each would naturally be to get their troops home as soon as possible, that being their obvious duty to the men in the field as well as to the tax-payers at home. The public is now placed in possession of the details by the *Asahi Shimbun's* correspondent, who describes the arrangements embodied in a convention between Major-Generals Fukushima and Wolnofsky. It appears that on the 30th of October the second meeting between these two plenipotentiaries took place at Supingchieh. General Fukushima's party proceeded thither in the morning, and were met mid-way by a squadron of Russian cavalry which escorted them to the rendezvous. The conference lasted until 6.30 p.m., after which the Japanese and Russians dined together and the former remained for the night in the latter's quarters. On the 31st the convention, done into Japanese and Russian, was signed, but apparently not until late in the evening for the Japanese returned after nightfall, declining, on that account, the cavalry escort which the Russians would have sent with them. The following is the order of evacuation as set forth in the document:—

1. By the 31st of December, 1905, the Japanese troops are to withdraw from their advanced posts within the lines of Fakumun, Kinkiatun, Changtu, Wei-yuan-paun and Fushun. The Russians, by the same date, are to withdraw within the lines of Itungchow, Yeholing, Weitszkau, Pamienching and Shanchingtsz.

2. By the 1st of June, 1906, the Japanese will withdraw from Fakumun, Tielhing, Fushun and the regions immediately south of them; and the Russians will withdraw from Shanchingtsz, Kunchuling station, Itungchow and the regions immediately north of them.

3. By the 1st of August, 1906, the Japanese will retire from Hsinmintun, Mukden, Fushun and the districts immediately south of them; and the Russians, from Sankiatun, Changchun, Palipau and the regions immediately north of them.

Proceeding in the above order, the two armies will withdraw so as not to leave more than 250,000 men each in Manchuria after the 15th of April, 1906, and not more than 75,000 men each after the 15th of October, 1906; and the high contracting parties agree that by the 15th of April, 1907, each shall have withdrawn the whole of its forces. But it is provided that, as laid down in the Portsmouth Treaty, 15 men per kilometer may be retained as railway guards.

With regard to the transfer of the railway, the arrangements are as follows:—

On the 15th of May, 1906, a committee of 3 shall be sent out by both sides and the transfer shall commence. By June 1st, 1906, the line south of Kunchuling station shall be handed over, and by the 1st of August the section northward of that place shall be placed

in Japanese possession. This order of transfer has been agreed to inasmuch as Russia has to withdraw her forces by rail within the regions occupied by them. We do not discover, however, that this agreement decides who shall be the owner of Changchun (Kwanchingtsz) station. Apparently both sides claimed it, and, being unable to arrive at a decision, agreed to leave the matter for diplomatic adjustment. We read in the same correspondence that the Russians, according to Chinese reports, have taken up all the rails between Shwang-miaotsz and Changchun and carried them away. A great quantity of rails are stacked at Changchun, but throughout a length of many miles south of that place, the road is said to be denuded. The *Asahi's* correspondent, while pointing out that this story comes primarily from the Chinese, says that he has other information which tends to confirm it.

It will be observed that while the convention determines the latest dates for the completion of withdrawal from the various sectors, it imposes no limits as to speedier retirement. In short, each side may be as expeditious as it pleases, but it must not show more than a certain measure of tardiness.

THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

It is now stated that 4000 Russian prisoners hitherto confined in the Hamadera prison near Osaka will be handed over at Kobe on the 12th and 13th instant, and 2,000 men confined at Narashino in Shimosa will be handed over at Yokohama on the 13th. These are all Port Arthur men, and they are to be carried to Vladivostok. The idea is that one half of the total number of Russian prisoners will go to the northern fortress and the remainder to Odessa. Presumably the Vladivostok men will have to remain there for something like a year, as the capacity of the railway will be fully taxed to carry the troops at the front. It may be, however, that the transfer to Vladivostok is merely a temporary measure pending the provision of sufficient shipping facilities.

On the 15th instant twenty-six Russian officers will be handed over in Kobe. Among the number are Admirals Rojestvensky and Wiren.

The return of the Russian prisoners commenced simultaneously in Kobe and Yokohama on the 12th instant. During four days beginning with that date the first batch will be handed over, namely, in Kobe 113 officers and 5,000 men; in Yokohama, 11 officers and 2,000 men. General Daniloff has proceeded to Kobe where he will superintend the arrangements. He will have his office on board the *Yaku*. Lieut.-Colonel Wesselofsky will officiate in a similar capacity at Yokohama. The Japanese will be represented by Colonel Harada at Yokohama and by Colonel Asagawa at Kobe.

Admiral Rojestvensky and 25 officers forming his staff will be handed over at Kobe on the 15th. The Admiral is to travel home at his own convenience. It is reported that 12,800 among the Russian prisoners have asked permission to become naturalized in Japan.

Lt.-General Daniloff, accompanied by the members of his staff and introduced by the French Representative, repaired to the Palace on the 10th instant and was received by the Emperor in audience.

Colonel Melchonsky and ten other Russian officers, from Shidzuoka, and 676 non-commissioned officers and men from Shidzuoka and

Narashino arrived in Yokohama at 5.55 a.m. and 676 men from Shidzuoka and Narashino at 6 p.m. on Nov. 13th. They were at once sent on board the Russian volunteer ship *Yaroslavl* (Capt. Oranofsky), which had arrived at Yokohama the previous day. A third batch consisting of 637 men from Shidzuoka and Narashino were to arrive in Yokohama at 5.50 a.m. to-day, Nov. 14th. The *Yaroslavl* (which has brought the Russian flag into the harbour for the first time since the war) leaves at once for Vladivostock. The Oda-waraya, Fujiya and other hotels were assigned for the accommodation of the Russians. The early arrival of the *Yaroslavl*, proves a great convenience for the Japanese authorities as well as for the Russians.

On Nov. 13th, 1,442 Russians from Hamadera left Kobe for Vladivostock.

A telegram from Nagasaki says that although Vladivostock is supposed to have barracks capable of housing 6,000 prisoners, it can not in reality accommodate more than one half of that number, and that the Russian Government will be indisposed to send many of the prisoners to Odessa in the present disturbed state of that port. We regard these statements as mere alarmist rumours. What may be taken for granted is that the Russian authorities will not ship prisoners to Vladivostock unless there is ample accommodation for them there, and as for the condition of Odessa, either order will have been fully restored before any of the prisoners can arrive, or such disorder will reign that the Russian Government's mandates will have ceased to run and the presence or absence of a few thousands of unarmed troops will make no difference. But it must be admitted that the despatch of any of the prisoners to Vladivostock seems an uneconomical course, unless the men going thither are to be retained for service in East Asia. Meanwhile Shanghai circulates alleged telegrams from Vladivostock saying that an insurrection has broken out there, that the place is in a state of commotion, that conflagrations have occurred in several quarters and that the lives and properties of foreign residents are in much danger. It is added that war-ships have been despatched thither. This news has reached both the *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Asahi Shimbun*. We may mention in this context a London telegram to the *Hochi Shimbun* alleging that among the prisoners at Hamadera and Himeji, there are some thirty thousand who have openly expressed their sympathy with the revolutionists in the home country. In the meanwhile the prisoners are rapidly leaving Japan. On the 11th Admiral Rojestvensky and ten members of his staff arrived in Kyoto and left almost immediately for Kobe. These officers are proceeding home independently. Two carriages were sent from the Prefectural Office to carry the Admiral and the principal members of his suite to the hatoba. They leave Kobe on the morning of the 15th.

A telegram to the *Hochi Shimbun* from Shanghai alleges that the losses incurred by Chinese merchants in connection with the disturbances in Vladivostock amount to about ten million yen. That is probably an exaggeration, but considering this telegram in the context of the messages preceding it, we can not escape the conviction that the Chinese have suffered badly. Will they receive any redress? It is very doubtful.

The *North-China Daily News* issued on the 15th instant an extra which has been telegraphed to the *Fiji Shimpō*. It contains a telegram sent from Vladivostock on the 14th instant, to the effect that an insurrection had broken out there,

that some 800 people were killed and wounded, that the business quarter had been almost completely destroyed by fire and that, although the actual disturbance was subsiding, the revolutionary spirit remained rampant.

Russia is certainly passing through the fire. This Vladivostock affair, happening as it does on the distant confines of her empire, has no very portentous significance at first sight, but it assumes a different complexion when we remember that a large number of the prisoners are about to be shipped from Japanese to Vladivostock and that some of them are already on their way thither. These men may constitute another element of disturbance on their arrival at Vladivostock, and at any rate all the arrangements for their reception and control must be more or less dislocated. Thus the storm cloud appears to be settling down over the Far East as it has done over Russia in Europe.

In this context a telephonic message received by the *Fiji Shimpō* from Kobe has great interest. It conveys a somewhat complicated story. The Russian prisoners at Kumamoto, we read, being strongly disaffected, their condition has been reported—presumably from Russian sources—to St. Petersburg and has elicited from the latter place a promise of severe punishment. Thereupon one of the disaffected officers telegraphed to the *Kobe Daily News* inquiring whether any information could be furnished as to the nature of the contemplated punishment. This question caused some excitement in the Kobe journal's office, and after consultation with the editor of the Russian paper issued from the same office, Mr. Terajima, the Manager, repaired to the Oriental Hotel and showed the telegram to General Daniloff. The latter replied that such matters did not fall within his province. His next in rank pressed Mr. Terajima to disclose the name of the officer who had sent the telegram, but this was of course refused. Finally an answer was sent from the newspaper office to the effect that any punishment inflicted in Japan would have to be in accord with the laws of Japan. The *Fiji Shimpō*'s correspondent supplements this message by saying that it is an open secret that great disaffection exists among the prisoners; many have expressed a desire to go to America instead of returning to Russia, and some thousands have petitioned for leave to become Japanese subjects. These aspirations, however, need not be interpreted as indicating revolutionary sentiments. The prisoners doubtless look forward with extreme apprehension to the return journey, and many of them may possibly shrink from going home to face the conditions now existing in their own country.

The *Fiji* itself quotes an anonymous authority who alleges that whereas Russia originally intended to transport the bulk of the prisoners over sea to Odessa, sending only a small number to Vladivostock, and had made arrangements in that sense with the North German Lloyds S. S. Company, she has now changed her plan and will send nearly the whole of the 70,000 to Vladivostock. The *Fiji*'s informant points out that, if this alteration of programme be correct, one of two inferences is suggested, namely, that Russia does not really contemplate any rapid withdrawal of her troops from Manchuria since she does not hesitate to impose this heavy additional burden on the railway; or that she intends to mass a heavy force along the Chinese frontier.

RELIGION IN JAPAN.

A French journal, quoted by the *Independent*, gives a list of the faiths professed by certain prominent Japanese, but it appears to us that the compiler of the list has been misled in some cases. Thus he describes Marquis Oyama as "a devoted Protestant." That is to us a revelation. We have never heard that the Commander-in-chief in Manchuria professes any kind of Christianity. Count Itagaki and Okuma also are set down as "servent Protestants." That is certainly incorrect. It is true that Counts Okuma and Itagaki are liberal in their attitude towards religion, but to call them "servent Protestants" is quite misleading. Mr. Ozaki Yukio, Mayor of Tokyo, and Mr. Shimada Saburo stand in the same list, though no epithet such as "servent" or "devoted" is applied to their faith. It is well indeed that such epithets should be left out. We should hesitate to describe Mr. Ozaki as an adherent of any form of Christianity and we do not believe that he himself would have any hesitation in disowning all forms, while Mr. Shimada Saburo, though commonly spoken of as a Christian, would be more faithfully depicted as an avowed believer in the "Unknown Being" who constitutes Herbert Spencer's God. Then again the French journal is altogether mistaken when it speaks of Vice-Admiral Viscount Ito being a Catholic and his wife French. It is Rear-Admiral Ito, not Vice-Admiral Viscount Ito—Yalu Ito—who married a French lady, and we have never heard that he embraced Christianity. Finally, it is our conviction that Viscount Aoki would be much surprised if he heard himself spoken of as "a follower of the Roman Catholic religion." It will thus be seen that this contribution of a religious analysis to a French journal is very deficient in facts.

THE NIIGATA SCHOOL TROUBLE.

This unhappy affair is not yet at an end. It appears that the trouble had its origin in an insulting act on the part of the lads of the Commercial School, who in their procession on the 3rd instant paraded a flag won from the Middle School in a recent boat-race. This flag ought not to have been shown outside the precincts of the School, and the boys of the Middle School regarded its appearance at the head of the procession as a direct challenge. They at once organized an attack, but it did not attain large dimensions, being checked successfully by the police. Thereafter the lads grew more and more excited, and ultimately the teachers at the Middle School, finding their control ineffective, sent warning to the Commercial School. Presently some 50 students of the former marched to the Commercial School. Their sole object being to recover the flag which had been put to an improper use, they went without any weapons in their hands. But the lads of the Commercial School armed themselves with bayonets, and even made provision of chemicals to throw in the faces of their assailants. The result was that 50 students of the Middle School were wounded and thirty of the Commercial School before the combatants could be separated. Both schools have had to suspend work. It is stated that the youths of the Middle School were about to renew their attack, this time with bayonets, when one of the teachers, Mr. Kodama, threw himself before them and declared that they must stab him to death before he suffered them to pass. The affair is still causing much uneasiness.

THE EMPEROR AT ISE.

His Majesty left Shimbashi on Tuesday by train at 9.30 a.m. In view of the very special character of the occasion all the prominent personages in the capital may be said to have assembled at the station, and the streets from the Palace to Shimbashi were literally packed with spectators. An interesting figure among those who came to see His Majesty off was the Empress-mother, Madame Nakayama, who is now some 80 years of age.

His Majesty passed Kanagawa at 11.10 a.m. and Hiranuma at 11.15 a.m. The *Takachiho*, *Naniwa*, the *Hansa* and various merchant-men, including the Russian volunteer ship *Yaroslav* now at Yokohama, were fully dressed in honour of the occasion. When the *horen* (carriage of the Emperor) was passing Kanagawa, the Japanese and German warships saluted with twenty-one guns each. The Kanagawa Railway Station was crowded with people and flags bearing the names of various public bodies were displayed. A band played the national anthem while the train was passing. The train ran through at usual speed.

The Hiranuma Railway Station was also crowded, there being present children from various schools. On the platform, high officials of the Kencho, District Court, Customs, City Office, Silk Conditioning House, and other offices, the presidents of the Prefectural Assembly, City Assembly, and Chamber of Commerce, the representatives of the Yokohama branch of the Ladies Patriotic Society, and the Yokohama Shohai Gikwai, etc. were present to see His Majesty pass. Some day fire-works were sent up. When the train approached a band played the *Kimigayo*, and bugles were blown by school boys outside the station. The train also passed this point at the usual speed. It consisted of the following:

1st.—Locomotive dressed with evergreen leaves and two Rising Sun flags.

and carriage.—Officials of Railway Bureau.

3rd.—Petty officials of the Imperial Household and officers of the Imperial Body Guards.

4th.—A double carriage, one portion of which was occupied by the chamberlains, officials of the Imperial kitchen, attendants, pharmacists, and luggage of the Emperor; and the other by Count Katsura, Premier; Viscount Tanaka, Minister of the Imperial Household; Marquis Takatsuka, Viscounts Hojo, and Ayanokoji, Barons Yoneda, and Sawa, Drs. Oka, Morinaga, and Nagama, and other chamberlains, aides-de-camp, masters of ceremonies, etc.

5th.—The *Horen*, or Imperial carriage, which is in three compartments, the first a dining room and the second and third saloons. His Majesty was in the second saloon in company with Marquis Tokudaiji, Grand Chamberlain, and Baron Okazawa, Chief Aide-de-Camp.

6.—Marquis Yamagata, Chief of the Staff Office, Major-General Nagaoka, Vice-Chief; Baron Ito, Chief of the Naval Staff Office, and Rear-Admiral Ijuin, Vice Chief; Baron Yamamoto, Minister for the Navy, General Terauchi, Minister for War; and secretaries of the Imperial Household.

7.—Subordinate officers of the Imperial Household and the Home Office.

8.—Officials of the Railway Bureau, etc., and luggage of the Imperial party.

The train passed Kodzu at 12.30 p.m., when speed was reduced and His Majesty took tiffin. At 3.45 p.m. the train arrived at Shidzuoka where the Emperor passed the night in the Detached Palace. The citizens had erected a large triumphal arch in front of the railway station to welcome His Majesty. Ote-machi, Sakai-cho and other streets which he passed en route to the Detached Palace were handsomely decorated with bunting, etc.

In connection with the Emperor's visit to the Shrines of Ise, the Third Squadron,

under Vice-Admiral Uriu, which had been stationed in Shinagawa Bay, weighed anchor on the 13th and proceeded to Ise Bay. This squadron consists of the *Asahi*, *Chitose* and *Otowa*.

In one of the many charming letters which the late Major-General Palmer, R.F., sent to *The Times* is an account of a visit he once paid to the Shrines of Ise, and from it we take the following extracts, referring our readers to his book, "Letters from the Land of the Rising Sun" for the complete letter:

In Yamada and its neighbourhood you come face to face with the two most famous and hallowed shrines of one of the oldest religious systems in the world. There are, it is true, a few other more ancient seats of worship elsewhere in Japan. But these "two great divine palaces" as they are called, have been for ages the centre and stronghold of the early *Shinto* faith, and their history runs far back into the mists of time. On the border of the town is the *Geku*, or outer palace, dating from the year 478 of our era. The *Naiku*, or inner palace, three miles beyond was established no fewer than 1892 years ago, and within it is hidden the original sacred mirror, said to have been bestowed by the Sun-Goddess herself on her adopted grandson, the founder of the Japanese Imperial dynasty. Thus, year after year for nearly 19 centuries, Yamada has been visited by unnumbered hosts of the faithful and devout. Chief of all holy places in the Empire, the Ise shrines are to the *Shinto* believers of this realm what Mecca is to the Moslems or Jerusalem to the Christian Greeks.

Simple and unadorned as the *Shinto* faith itself and exhalation like odour of antiquity, are the "two great divine palaces" of Ise. He who may think to see in them any repetition of the architectural and decorative glories which distinguish the famed Buddhist temples at Nikko and Shiba will assuredly be disappointed. At the *Geku* and *Naiku* you will find no such splendour—no wealth of colour, ornaments, or carving, no elaborate gateways or gorgeous altars, no pompous ceremonials, no images or objects exposed for veneration, no grandeur of form or cunning workmanship, no sacrifices, hardly any symbols. On the contrary, there reigns supreme in every detail the rigid, almost rude simplicity of the purest and humblest *Shinto* style. Except that the main posts are supported on hewn-stone blocks instead of entering the ground, that the floors are raised, and that wooden walls have taken the place of mats, the buildings approximate in form and structure to the primeval Japanese hut. Wood and thatch form the materials; brass, bronze, and iron, scantily used, the sole ornaments; plain fences of posts, rails, and palisades the outer and inner Cathedral enclosures. There is no patch of paint or scrap of gilding, no colour but the browns and drabs of thatch and weatherworn woodwork. For gateways there are merely open *Arri*, constructed of bare round logs, in the form with which the world is now familiar; for gates nought but hanging screens of thin white silk, for sacrifices daily offerings of water, rice, fish, salt and other simple products of land and sea. The very lamps for the service of the temple are of coarse white paper, decorated only, in black, with the chrysanthemum flower, the crest of the Son of Heaven. And in place of the long ranks of costly and beautiful *toro* in stone and bronze, which line the approaches to more pretentious shrines, the few of such objects that are to be seen here are of common forms, common wood, and insignificant value. As for emblems, they too are of the same simple and unaffected type. Rice-straw ropes and wisps, sprigs and wands of the rare and sacred *sakaki* (*cleome japonica*), hanging slips of notched white paper—each symbolical of some incident in the well-known legend of the Sun-Goddess's enticement out of the cave to which she retired, in wrath and pain, from the Moon-god's violence—that is all. Though the sacred mirror and its copies are there too, they are never now seen by human eyes. For each there is a spruce-wood box, shrouded in a wrapper of plain white silk and covered by a wooden cage, which again is completely hidden under a voluminous silken

mantle. Within the box reposes the mirror; in a sack of brocade, or rather in a succession of sacks, for, as soon as one begins to perish from age, a new one is added without removing it. Of public ritual at these Shrines there is virtually none, except on occasional feast-days; and even then it is of the most unpretending kind.

As for the neatness and cleanliness of the temples and their surroundings, these are beyond reproach. Seen as I saw them but a little while ago, the roofs of the buildings at first seemed almost to wear the appearance of neglect. The thatch had a seedy and withered look, or showed grasses and infant bushes springing up from its surface. But you soon learn that this apparent neglect is studied. Heat and cold, sun and rain, moss, lichen and natural decay are purposely allowed to work their own will on the buildings and fences. Beyond that, all is scrupulously cared for by tender and reverent hands. Not a thing is out of place; not a weed disfigures the wide walks and gravelled spaces; not a scrap of dirt of any kind is where dirt ought not to be. Let it not be supposed, however, that the buildings themselves are of great age, or even as old as they often look. Those now standing were erected no longer ago than 1869. But in this damp and highly variable climate a single decade goes far to impair rude thatch and unpainted cedar. And, as a matter of fact, the entire structure of each temple is, and has been from time immemorial, renewed every 20th year. Not by pulling down one set and building another in its place, but by the expedient of two precisely similar sites, contiguous to one another and alternately occupied, so that the old set is not demolished until the new one is ready. The great point is the care that is taken to preserve the ancient style most faithfully in every detail. Each successive structure is an exact copy of the last—exact to Oriental fidelity—and you know that in looking on any one of them you are beholding a genuine type of the identical buildings that prevailed in Japan before the birth of Christ.

Nothing could better heighten the impression produced upon all beholders by the Shrines themselves than the solemn magnificence of the forest groves and aisles by which they are surrounded and approached. Evidently they were planted for the purpose—who shall say how many centuries ago. Splendid at all events, in form and dimensions, are the dense ranks of Japanese cedar and spruce, elm and other trees who now rear their dark masses to heights so great that the firmament is almost shut out from view. The *Naiku* grove is especially enchanting, and its trees—the finest without doubt in Japan—are a rare and goodly spectacle. Here the sombre stillness is pleasantly broken by the sight and sound of the clear waters of the *Isuzu-gawa*, spanned by rustic bridges and rushing gaily out to sea. And, as you thread the grand and lonely glades approaching the old-world shrine of the Sun-Goddess, you feel you have before you a temple within a temple, and that the outer of these, reared by the architect of Nature, is a very meet and noble tabernacle for the time-hallowed Sanctuary within.

DOCTORS AND NURSES.

Among the entertainments given in Tokyo in connexion with the war, the physicians and nurses have not been forgotten. Surgeon-General Baron Takagi gave on the 11th instant a garden party at the Tokyo Charity Hospital which may be called his creation, in honour of the nurses whom that institution had sent out to the field. Several of the Imperial Princesses were present and it was evident from the tone of the addresses delivered and from the spirit animating the affair that the great services rendered by the nurses and the sacrifices made by them were fully appreciated. On the 13th instant General Terauchi, Minister of War, entertained at the Koraku Park the principal surgeons and physicians who had assisted in

organizing and manning the various medical corps in the campaign. His Excellency, in welcoming the guests, alluded in justly emphatic terms to the fine record achieved by this branch of the service and to the debt which the country owed to the medical profession. He mentioned incidentally that the Red Cross Hospital had sent out 144 bands of nurses and 2 hospital ships; as well as to the fact that 239 private physicians had given their services for the sake of the troops. The war had been of unprecedented magnitude. Over a million of men had been engaged; there had been seventy thousand deaths; a hundred and twenty thousand wounded had been carried back to Japan, and during the twenty months of war the wounded and sick had totalled three hundred and ten thousand. Out of this great number those that had died of wounds after coming under treatment had totalled only 9,800 and those that had died of sickness 15,000. Counting up the troops under arms at home and beyond the sea, there had been 1,200,000 at one time, and the fact that out of this great aggregate so few had perished from disease or wounds, spoke eloquently of the high competence of the medical service. The healing art had long been known in the East as the "humane art," and it must be not less satisfactory to its able exponents, whom the Minister had now the honour of addressing, that efforts in the cause of humanity had been crowned with such signal success, than it was to the Army, on whose behalf he now tendered his sincere thanks, to know that so many of the lives of their brave comrades had been saved by medical skill.

The numbers of sick and wounded now under treatment in Japan are shown in the following table:—

	In Hospital.	At health resorts.	Total.
Tokyo	4,522	505	5,027
Sendai	955	50	1,005
Nagoya	1,533	162	1,695
Osaka	1,572	126	1,698
Hiroshima	5,161	149	5,310
Kumamoto	1,061	133	1,194
Asahigawa	528	—	528
Hiroaki	950	288	1,238
Kanazawa	2,069	326	2,395
Himeji	1,221	201	1,422
Zenushiji	1,585	292	1,877
Kokura	1,403	99	1,502
Total	22,560	2,331	24,891

THE LAW OF SIEGE.

The journalists of Tokyo met in the Newspaper Club within the precincts of the House of Representatives on the 12th inst. Their object was to take steps for procuring the abolition of the law of siege in Tokyo as well as the special regulations for the control of the press. It is reported that the measures they intend to adopt are to despatch delegates to wait upon the Elder Statesmen, the Ministers of the Crown and the most prominent members of the Diet in order to enlist their sympathies. All the journals throughout the empire will also be invited to join, not excluding the foreign papers. It is impossible not to sympathise with this movement. More than two months have passed since the extraordinary legislation in question was put into operation and the respectable residents of Tokyo must naturally feel much humiliated by the continued application of such a system. On the other hand, it is equally certain that the Administrative Authorities are not less anxious to revert to the normal state of affairs, and that they will rescind

the obnoxious measures as soon as ever they judge it safe to do so. We have heard it stated by men in very high positions that the evidence in the hands of the Government does not yet justify reversion to the usual system, and of course it must be taken for granted that the Government has access to sources of information beyond the reach of ordinary individuals. Proof of that fact is furnished incidentally by the arrest of Mr. Kono Hironaka and his friends. These arrests took place on the very eve of the inception of journalistic measures to abolish the operation of the Law of Siege, and though it may not be an altogether reasonable inference that the arrests could not have been effected had the city been under the usual administrative system, it is at all events evident that the journalists, when they convened the meeting which forms the theme of these remarks had no suspicion that such an event was pending. In short, private citizens are not in a position to pass final judgment in this matter. If Mr. Kono Hironaka and his five companions, now lying in jail, are guilty of the crime of having incited the *sashi* and the coolie classes to the acts of violence which disgraced Tokyo and discredited the Japanese nation on the 5th and 6th of September, then it follows that so long as they remained at large and within reach of such instruments of disturbance, the peace of the city could not be preserved by normal methods. These things should be carefully kept in mind by any one joining an agitation for suspending the operation of the law of siege. The Government, it may be observed *en passant*, has taken a large responsibility by making these arrests, for if it can be proved that the accused politicians were not guilty of the crime laid to their charge, the *bona fide* character of the rioting on the 5th and 6th September will be established, and the capacity of the police will again be called in question. In short, the incident is one of great moment, and its results may be far-reaching.

The *Kokumin* and the *Chuo* have declined to join the journalistic movement in favour of the immediate abandonment of the law of siege and the special press regulations. At the head of the movement stand the *Jiji*, the *Nichi Nichi*, the *Asahi*, the *Hochi* and the *Yoruzu Choho*. It is alleged by the chief promoters of the movement that although the Cabinet Ministers profess to be anxious to abandon this abnormal administration, their real intention is to maintain it until the end of the Diet's session. The present expectation is that the House of Representatives will be dissolved and in view of that probability the Ministry are supposed to be desirous of keeping Tokyo under martial law until after the extraordinary general elections which will ensue.

CASUALTIES IN THE NAVY.

In the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* we find a statement, doubtless based on good authority, as to the number of killed and wounded in the Navy throughout the war. The figures are these:—

Officers killed and wounded.....	307
Persons having relative rank of officers, killed and wounded	93
Warrant officers, killed and wounded.....	891
Bluejackets " "	2,333
Others " "	65
Total.....	3,689

The exact details are thus given:—

	Killed.	Died of wounds.	Wounded.
Officers	159	14	194
Persons ranking as officers	51	4	55
Warrant Officers	511	27	538
Bluejackets	1,139	68	1,207
Others	32	4	36
Total	1,892	117	1,880
Cured and returned to duty.	132	—	2
Officers	132	—	2
Persons ranking as officers	37	1	—
Warrant Officers	317	27	344
Bluejackets	1,005	73	1,078
Others	28	—	1
Total	1,519	101	1,620

These figures convey the impression that naval warfare, even in modern days of tremendously powerful ordnance, is not remarkably fatal. Two years of fighting and blockading produced less than 4,000 casualties. But if the Russian record be examined the aspect of affairs changes. In the battle of the Sea of Japan alone the Russians had nearly twice as many killed and wounded as the Japanese had throughout the whole war. All expert forecasts of the character of fights between twentieth-century battle-ships indicated that cruel slaughter must result. Twelve-inch shell and torpedoes were regarded as engines of destruction such as the men of former days never conceived. But on the whole experience has not justified these predictions. Victories at sea can evidently be won now with comparatively little cost to the victors. If the Japanese lives lost and number of men wounded in the blocking operations at Port Arthur and in the vessels sunk by mines be deducted from the above total, it will be found that the remaining casualties are wonderfully small. On the other hand the ratio of deaths to wounds is very high. No less than 1,892 were killed on the spot against 1,797 wounded, and if we take into account those that died from wounds, the number of lives lost becomes 2,011 and the number of wounded is only 1,680. In military operations the number wounded is generally four times that of the killed.

LEPROSY IN JAPAN.

Miss Riddell's visit to Tokyo to obtain assistance for the Kumamoto Leper Hospital has attracted great attention. Kumamoto is a centre of attraction to lepers on account of the Nichiren temple, Honmyo-ji, which is supposed to exercise a healing effect. Japan is said to have 30,000 lepers, being thus more afflicted than any country in the world except India, where the terrible disease claims 110,000 victims. There are no proper arrangements for segregating lepers in this country. They are allowed to wander about the country, begging alms and visiting shrines. The custom is that when a man is unquestionably attacked by leprosy, he secretly leaves his home at night, never more to return thither, and thereafter enrolling himself in the Nichiren Sect, goes about beating a drum and begging. There are only four leper hospitals in Japan and all have been founded by foreigners. This fact is naturally regarded with shame by the press, and an agitation is now on foot to procure funds for establishing a great institution where lepers may be completely segregated and duly cared for. Miss Riddell is to be sincerely congratulated on the excellent results that seem likely to attend her charitable propagandism.

THE ARRESTS IN TOKYO.

The arrests of Messrs. Kono Hironaka, Otake Kanichi, Yamada Kinoshige, Ogawa Heikichi, Hosono Jiro and Sakurai Kumataro will not greatly surprise the public. These four men, above all Mr. Kono Hironaka, were prominent throughout the anti-peace treaty demonstration, and rumour persisted in alleging that the agitation must have derived impulse and support from some source other than popular indignation. We ourselves were informed, on evidence of a nature scarcely admitting doubt, that the destruction of the police-boxes in Tokyo was an organized affair, directed by a leader who made free use of money. This man was observed by several citizens. He rode in a jinrikisha and carried a flute which he blew by way of signal. The method was that he would proceed to the neighbourhood of a police-box and there sound his flute, whereupon a body of rioters would assemble in obedience to the notes and attack the object of destruction. So soon as the box had been pulled out into the middle of the street and set on fire, the man with the flute would scatter handfuls of *yen* among the rioters and then move on to some other box. Evidently he worked in accordance with a previously arranged programme, and a section, at all events, of the rioters obeyed his directions and had come out prepared to obey them. If these facts be credible, it is hard to avoid the conviction that the trouble had its origin in party politics, and that the disturbance which did so much to discredit Japan in the eyes of the world was deliberately planned. Of the six men now arrested four are members of the Diet, Mr. Sakurai is a barrister and Mr. Hosono is—or was—a member of the *Asahi's* staff. The arrests were made early on the morning of the 11th, and the police seem to have performed the unpleasant duty with all consideration. Mr. Kono Hironaka is well acquainted with prison life. His connexion with the Fukushima affair in 1882 led to nine years in jail, and he emerged only because of the amnesty granted at the time of the promulgation of the Constitution. It will probably sound strange in foreign ears that a man with such a record should have been at once elected a member of the House of Representatives and should have actually held the position of President for a brief period, but his countrymen regard Mr. Kono as the victim of his own impetuous patriotism and not at all as a common malefactor. Mr. Hosono was apprehended in Wakayama, where he was travelling. When the fact of the arrests became known several of the leading barristers of Tokyo repaired to the office of the Chief Procurator and suggested that as the suspects were all public men whose reputation discriminated them from the rank of common felons and as there was not the least fear of their absconding, they should not be kept at the house of detention but should be merely obliged to remain in their own homes. The Procurator promised to comply as far as possible with this request, but explained that no definite step could be taken pending fuller examination.

The arrests in connexion with the *emette* of September 5th and 6th now total eleven, and eight warrants are said to have been issued for the apprehension of other suspects. In accordance, however, with the rules of Japanese judicial procedure, the exact nature of the offense charged against these men is not stated. Meanwhile it is alleged that some thirty-six men have come to Tokyo from

provincial districts to discuss the best method of dealing with the incident. Some journals interpret the arrival of these provincials as a kind of anti-Government demonstration, but others depict them as moved by mere anxiety on behalf of the prisoners. Of course the Kokumin Club, of which Mr. Kono Hironaka is a prominent member, has begun to move actively in his behalf. The Tokyo Bar also, since several of the incriminated persons belong to it, is doing everything legitimately in its power to assist them.

The preliminary examination of the men arrested in connexion with the riot in Yokohama on the 12th of September has been concluded, and the result is that 37 have been discharged owing to insufficient evidence, 14 have been remanded for trial on penal charges and 42 have been remanded on charges of minor offences. Looking at the names of the 14, we find that the persons gravely implicated were without exception of the lowest classes, men who can not be supposed to have understood anything about the serious aspects of the international problem, and who, in all probability, were excited to riot by the unreasoning and intemperate utterances of newspapers. The latter, however, escape scot-free, though against them in reality lies the accusation of having assembled revolutionary mobs.

THE CENTRAL UNIVERSITY.

This institution celebrated its twentieth anniversary on the 11th instant. For the sake of identification it may be well to state that the Central University was originally the English Law School, after which it became the *Hogaku-in* (Law College) and ultimately the *Chuo Daigaku* (Central University). Mr. Masujima was largely influential in starting the School of English Law, and his influence has, we believe, been actively engaged in promoting it ever since. Professor Baron Kikuchi is now the President. At the meeting on the 11th there were present a number of distinguished persons, including the British Ambassador, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Professors Hozumi and Eigi, the Minister of Home Affairs, etc. Several short addresses of congratulations having been read, the British Ambassador delivered the following speech:—

YOUR EXCELLENCIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It is with feelings of the greatest diffidence, amounting indeed to trepidation, that I rise to say a few words on this most interesting occasion. That I, in the presence of such a distinguished company of Statesmen, Cabinet Ministers, and last but by no means least, in the presence of the most brilliant and gifted exponents of the law in this country—that I, a mere soldier-diplomat, should dare to stand up and discourse about the law, savours of an audacity verging on the sublime and undoubtedly classifies me with those unfortunate persons who “rush in where angels fear to tread.” My excuse for trying to outdo the angels on this occasion, is that the “greatness” of my present position is not of my own “achieving” but has been, as Shakespeare says, “thrust upon me” by the kind and flattering importunity of some of my legal friends; therefore, gentlemen, I crave your great indulgence and trust that the very few words I have to say, though they may not be good law may nevertheless be not devoid of interest and common sense. By the kindness of the legal friends I have mentioned I have been supplied with a few notes regarding the object of the founding of the Central University whose 20th anniversary we are now celebrating; also the “aim of its instruction” and lastly its “belief and aspirations.” The object of its founding was, I am told, “the diffusion of the knowledge and spirit of the English common law or body of laws worked out by common sense.” Secondly the “aim of its instruction” is the “practical application of law in inculcating the idea that the law is the necessary rule of real life, and not a collection of abstract principles,” and lastly

its “belief and aspirations,” which are that “men trained in the above way would be fitted to understand and work out the law in the right direction.” With regard to the first, the diffusion of the English common law, this law has, I understand in common with the law of other States as its origin and substratum, the Roman Law. But England in so far as jurisprudence is concerned is isolated. She has solved her legal problems for herself, and while English law is thus historically independent of Roman Law, it is in all respects worthy of being associated with it on its own merits, and for several reasons. In the first place on account of the intellectual qualities which have gone to its formation, and the rigid logic, and above all the reasonableness and common sense of the generations of lawyers and judges who have built it up. Further on account of catholicity, for it must be remembered that in the United States of America, in India, through England's vast Colonial Empire, the common law of England constitutes most of the legal system in actual use, or is gradually being superimposed upon it. Again, and this will appeal to all and especially to laymen, we have it on the authority of one of the most erudite of English lawyers, Sir Edward Coke, who was a contemporary of the great *Shogun* Iyeyasu, that “reason is the life of the law, nay the common law itself is nothing else but reason.” Furthermore it has been said, though doubtless many here may not agree with me, that “English law of indigenous growth, and Roman law between them govern the legal relations of the whole world.” I venture therefore to think that the object of the founders of the School, namely, the diffusion of the knowledge and spirit of the English common law is very sound, and that the instruction which is aimed at by the teaching in this School, namely, that the practical application of the law should inculcate the idea that the law is the necessary rule of real life, and not a collection of abstract principles, is a very wise and proper teaching, and I am convinced that the hopes and aspirations of the school will be successful, and that men trained in its principles will be “fitted to understand and work out the law in the right direction” and will become most worthy exponents of what the poet describes as

The Sovereign law, the State's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes elated
Sits Empress, crowning good, repressing ill.

But while the common law of England and indeed of most states is based on common sense and reason, I think the present company will agree with me in principle, though the financial results of a too rigid adherence to this principle would be disastrous to many of them, that a very excellent maxim and one replete with common sense is: “Never go to law if you can help it.” There are times when the law may come to us in the shape of the local *junta*, but that is another question, and one which I hope may never affect us. And now, gentlemen, in conclusion, one little word more of reason and common sense. Not very long ago I was a personal witness of a people who up till that time had shown qualities of patriotism, of devotion to right, of reason, and of common sense, which had placed them in the front rank of the nations of the earth, who, or at any rate a great majority of them, seemed for a brief space to have lost their reason and their common sense. Now I should like to tell them in this public manner how sincerely and deeply gratified are all true friends of Japan, that this weakness has been only very temporary and that reason and common sense have returned to them, and that they are settling down to carry out that high ideal of advancement and civilization which they owe to their country's glorious past. In this connection I am tempted to quote the lines of an American poet, composed relative to his own beloved country, but at the present time so applicable to Japan—

Sail on, Oh Ship of State!
Sail on, Oh union strong and great,
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hope of future years,
Hangs breathless on thy fate!—

Breathless, gentlemen—but confident. (Loud Applause.)

Professor Eigi then gave a learned lecture on the postponement of the operation of the Civil Code and on defects in the Code, after which Professor Hijikata briefly thanked the guests for their presence. The proceedings concluded with handing certificates to graduates.

In connexion with the criminal charge against Y. Kubota of having forged a number of shares of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, says the *Jiji*, Mr. J. Hoshino, ex-member of the Lower House, was arrested on Nov. 15th in Matsue.

NAVAL ITEMS.

Admiral Togo changes his flag from the *Shikishima* to the *Asahi*, and Rear-Admiral Togo transfers his pennant from the *Suma* to the *Izumi*. We observe also, —which is more interesting— that the *Iki* (formerly the *Nicholai I.*) is to be the flagship of Vice-Admiral Dewa, and that the *Okinoshima* (formerly the *Apraxin*) is to fly the flag of Rear-Admiral Nakao, who has hitherto been in command of the *Chinyen*. From this it may be inferred that the *Nicholai I.* and the *Apraxin* are in good sea-going trim.

Admiral Rojestvensky has sent his chief of staff to express to the Minister of the Japanese Navy his profound appreciation of the kind treatment extended to him while in Japan and of the courteous inquiries of which he was the constant object while in hospital.

The following documents have been published:—

His Excellency BARON KOMURA,
Sec., Sec., &c.,

H.L.J.M. Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Tokyo.

British Legation, Tokyo,
October 31, 1905.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE.—In a letter addressed to me by Admiral Sir G. H. Noel, Commander in Chief of the British Squadron in Far Eastern waters, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose, His Excellency asks me to convey to the Government of His Imperial Majesty through Your Excellency the intense appreciation and gratitude felt by officers and men alike for the enthusiastic reception given to them in Japan. In this letter Admiral Noel refers very specially to the distinguished honours which His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to bestow upon himself and several of his officers, and to the gracious kindness of Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Arisugawa, and records his very grateful appreciation of the generous hospitality accorded to himself and the officers and men of the squadron by Ministers of State and others in high positions, and of the cordial welcome extended to the Fleet by all classes of the nation.

I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to add my own thanks to those of Admiral Noel, and to express my deep sense of the hearty manner in which the officials and people of Japan have co-operated in giving to the British fleet what has been a truly national welcome.

I avail myself of this opportunity, Monsieur le Ministre, to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

CLAUDE M. MACDONALD,
H.B.M. Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary.

His Excellency

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
H.B.M. Minister at Tokyo.

H.M. Ship "Alacrity" at Osaka,
October 27th, 1905.

SIR.—I have the honor to request that Your Excellency will be good enough to convey to the Government of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan the intense appreciation and gratitude felt by officers and men alike for the enthusiastic reception of the Squadron under my command during its visit to Japan.

In the first place, I and my staff and the senior officers of the Squadron were treated with much distinction by, and were the recipients of high honors at the hands of His Imperial Majesty himself, for which we shall ever feel the deepest gratitude to His Majesty.

We have also been honored by Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Arisugawa and other members of His Imperial Majesty's Court, and their gracious kindness will never be forgotten.

His Majesty's Minister and other members of the Government have also received and entertained us in a most cordial and generous manner.

The officers and men of His Majesty's navy, headed by His Excellency the Minister of Marine, vied with each other in showing their sincere friendship for us. We have seen much of them, considering the short stay of the Squadron, and have learnt to appreciate the exceptional professional qualities of the Naval personnel of this country. We should feel it a great honor to work in co-operation with them on active service, should the need unfortunately arise.

We also feel deeply the reception accorded by the Municipal Authorities and residents of all classes.

The spontaneous and lavish welcome bestowed upon us wherever we went will always remain vividly in our memories.

Finally, I would add how much honored we feel to have been chosen as the recipients of this extraordinary outburst of affectionate and kindred feeling on the part of the whole Japanese Nation to ours; and if any means could be devised of making our appreciation generally known, we should be very glad.

I have, etc.,
(Signed)

G. H. NOEL,
Admiral.

On the 11th instant the British Squadron left Nagasaki for Wei-hai-wei. The ships were lustily cheered, as they got under way, and the officers and men doubtless carried away with them a lasting memory of such a round of hospitalities as has never previously fallen to the lot of a fleet in a foreign country.

The following promotions are gazetted:—

To be Admirals of the Fleet.

Vice-Admirals Shibayama and Samejima.

To be Vice-Admirals:—

Rear-Admiral Togo.

" Hashimoto.

" Y. Inouye.

" Yamanouchi.

" Sakamoto.

" Y. Ito.

" Mukoyama.

" Uchida.

" S. Kamimura.

" Uyemura.

RADICAL VIEWS OF THE ALLIANCE.

Reference was recently made in these columns to the views of Mr. W. T. Stead on the subject of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Mr. Stead does not like it. It inspires him with a kind of Dr. Fell antipathy, and he does not attempt to explain the reasons of the unbelief that is in him. Curiously enough Mr. Justin McCarthy seems to be of precisely the same mind as the author of the *Modern Babylon*. Speaking in the *Independent* of "England since the Making of Peace" this home-ruler, incidentally to an almost fulsome panegyric on President Roosevelt's action with regard to the restoration of peace, writes thus:—

There is not by any means the same general concurrence of opinion in England with regard to the alliance between the British Government and the Government of Japan. The news was suddenly sprung upon us that the treaty of alliance with Japan had just been extended to something much beyond its original limits. At first the treaty merely provided that if any other state besides Russia should make war against Japan, England would be pledged to come to Japan's rescue by force of arms. Now, however, it is made known that a new treaty of alliance has been entered into between England and Japan, and the agreement it contains engages that England shall come to the rescue of Japan in the same decided and vigorous manner if even any one power should hereafter make war upon the Japanese. The British public, the British constituencies, and the Imperial Parliament have had no more to do with the making of this treaty than have the American reader of the *Independent* and we may safely anticipate that at the earliest moment during the next Parliamentary session the Conservative Government will be called upon to propound their justification for their sudden and unauthenticated entrance into such an agreement. I have heard many Englishmen declare that under all these conditions the only statesman who comes out of the whole peace arrangements with entire credit and honor to himself and his country is President Roosevelt.

The most striking feature of his comment is that Mr. Justin McCarthy takes an absolutely one-sided view of the alliance. The agreement "engages that England shall come to the rescue of Japan * * * if even any one Power should hereafter make war upon the Japanese." One would infer, one could only infer, from such writing that while England confers an immense boon on Japan by the terms of the Alliance, Japan gives no *quid pro quo* whatever. We should

have been disposed to expect some such display of partizanship from Mr. W. T. Stead, but our estimate of Mr. Justin McCarthy's political morality was much higher. It seems, however, that in his case also nothing done by a Conservative Cabinet can possibly be judged fairly on its merits. To that extent do party politics even in England obscure reasonable men's reason.

"THE TIMES" ON THE ALLIANCE.

The *Times*, in a leading article dealing with the Alliance, makes the following comment, after giving an epitome of the conditions:—

Such in substance are the terms, and the whole terms, of this great international instrument. It marks what is undoubtedly a grave departure, but, in our judgment, a most wise and statesmanlike departure, from what has been for many years the traditional policy of Great Britain. Since the close of the great war the situation in Europe has not at any time imposed upon us the necessity of forming permanent alliances with any of the Continental Powers; nor did the conditions which prevailed in Asia render them expedient or possible in regard to Asiatic affairs, until our rivals had developed a new policy and Japan had taken her place amongst the nations. Our statesmen have been slow to realize the changes which have taken place in the Middle East and the Far East within the last generation; they have been slower still to appreciate the significance of those changes, whether for our military or for our commercial position. But they have realized both at last, and this treaty with Japan is the natural result. Two far-reaching effects of a common cause have forced us to abandon the attitude of isolation we have so long maintained. Moved by complex considerations of economics and of policy, the other Great Powers of the world have been pressing forward within the last thirty years into regions where formerly little or no European influence was felt but our own. Lord Curzon, in one of those illuminating reviews of the wider aspects on Indian affairs which have distinguished his Viceroyalty, sketched in his Budget speech two years ago some of the consequences of this advance upon the strategic problems of our great dependency. The absorption of the weaker Asiatic States which, not long since, were our only neighbours for vast distances from the frontier; the systematic sap and mine of others by an astute combination of fiscal corruption, intimidation, and intrigue; the steady construction of strategic railways to points where they can serve no purpose but to menace us; the concentration of troops and the establishment of all wide regions in the Far East, either by the actual annexation of those markets themselves, or by the extortion of privileges, monopolies, and exclusive concessions from their native rulers. Between them they threaten some of our most vital interests—the tranquillity if not the safety, of India, and our commerce with the richest undeveloped markets of the old world. Their interdependence is manifest; for they spring from the same root fact—the growing intervention of certain European Powers in Asiatic politics. Yet it is only very recently that our statesmen have reluctantly awakened to this truth. It is only now that they have taken what we trust will prove an efficacious step to avert the dangers hanging over us. The last Agreement with Japan recognized that the interests of the two Powers in the Far East were largely common. The new Agreement recognizes not only that those interests are common, but that the special means of attack within striking distance of our borders, have constituted one group of those consequences. The other group has consisted in attempts, equally systematic, to shut us out from the markets of the world. The interests of each, both our interests in the regions in the vicinity of the Indian frontier and Japan's interests in Korea, must be considered and dealt with as closely related parts of a single problem. It is the abjuration by the English Government of the delusion, long ago renounced by our better-informed allies, that Asiatic questions can be handled in watertight compartments. The wisdom of seeking to solve them in intimate alliance with the Power which approaches them on the same principles as we do, becomes manifest on the dissipation of this hereditary error. Partnership with her does not relieve us, as Mr. Balfour pertinently and seasonably reminded us the other day, from one whit of our obligation to stand armed ourselves for the vindication of our rights. It would be unworthy, and, in the long run, it would be fatal to try to shift any part of the burden of Empire from our own shoulders to the shoulders of others. That is an end which the alliance is not designed

to fill, and which no alliance can fulfil. What it may do, and what we believe it will do, is to save us and our allies, for long years to come, from the need of drawing the swords which it will be our duty to ourselves and to each other to keep ready and keen.

THE "KAJI KYOKAI."

It would seem that the restoration of peace on the terms arranged at Portsmouth has given a set-back to the *Kaji Kyokai* (Marine Association). So at least we gather from a passage in a circular addressed by the Managers of the Association to patriotic men throughout the Empire. On the 13th the Managers, of whom the most prominent are Vice-Admiral Arichi and Messrs. Ogawa and Koto, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, were summoned to the residence of Prince Arisugawa, President of the Association, on the 13th instant, and received from his Imperial Highness a document urging renewed diligence. This message became the basis of a circular in which we read that the Association has already one large auxiliary cruiser on the stocks, to form the pioneer of the Volunteer Fleet, and is about to lay down another so soon as sufficient money is subscribed. The return of peace, however, has produced a relaxation of effort on the part of the public and the circular, while lamenting this fact, marshals many reasons which should operate to inspire industry, and earnestly invokes the assistance of all patriots.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

On the afternoon of the 8th instant Vice-Admiral Kamimura and Mrs. Kamimura entertained Sir John See at the Mitsui Club. Admiral Togo, Admiral Viscount Ito, Sir Claude MacDonald, Lady MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay and many others were present. The affair was quite informal. Sir John See, replying to the toast of his health, referred to the visit of a Japanese Squadron to New South Wales during the period of his premiership and said that it gave him great pleasure to recall the honour of having received Admiral Kamimura and his officers on that occasion. He spoke in strongly eulogistic terms of the qualities shown by the Japanese Army and Navy during the war, and declared that he welcomed the Anglo-Japanese alliance as a great instrument of peace.

Sir John See was received in audience by the Emperor on the 10th. His Majesty showed much interest in Australian affairs and addressed several questions to the ex-Premier, with whom he shook hands cordially both when greeting him and when saying farewell. Subsequently Sir John and his two daughters were received in audience by the Empress.

The *Kokumin Shimbum* says that Grand Duke Alexander will be despatched by the Tsar to Japan for the purpose of re-opening friendly relations, and that Japan, on her side, will send an Imperial Prince to St. Petersburg. It sounds singular that such things should be talked of by Russia at this crisis of her domestic affairs, but we may hope for the correctness of the inference suggested, namely, that things are not so bad in Russia as the telegraph paints them.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbum* has a London telegram saying that the idea of raising the Russian Legation in Tokyo to an embassy is not favoured in the Russian Capital. It is still in contemplation to send as Minister M. Begenechieff, who is now at Sofia in Bulgaria, in accordance with the regular routine of promotion. But we judge it very

unlikely that if England, America, France and Germany appoint Ambassadors in Tokyo, Russia will take a different course.

The *Daily Telegraph* has sent a sum of £100 to the *Fiji Shimpō* by way of contribution to the fund which the latter is raising on account of the sufferers by famine in the north of Japan. The gift is much appreciated by the *Fiji*, which interprets it as a sign that England's alliance with Japan is not an affair of politics only but also of the heart.

The Statistical Bureau of the Cabinet publishes the following figures of the population of Japan at the close of 1903, the date of the latest census:—

	Houses.
Number of residences	8,725,093
Number of inhabitants	48,542,736
Consisting of { Males	24,632,462
{ Females	23,910,274

The population at the end of 1902 had been 46,732,841 and the number of residences 8,171,577.

A French firm, whose name we can not identify in its transliterated form, has applied to the Art School in Tokyo for the services of an artist in lacquer and a sculptor. The School is said to have chosen Mr. Tsujimura Nobutaro in the former line and Mr. Asai Kwansai in the latter. Both of these gentlemen are teachers in the school. They are artists of established reputation. It is expected that they will leave Yokohama on the 28th instant.

A banquet, followed by a brilliant ball, was given on the 11th inst. at the German Legation by Count Arco-Valley. The affair passed off with great *éclat*, as is usual with all such functions at the German Legation.

The obstacles to the landing of Japanese at Vladivostok have been removed. This fact is officially announced.

At 10 p.m. on the 13th instant a woman of about 20 years of age lost her life on the Shinjuku line of the Shigai Electric Railway. It is stated that the driver of the car did not pay proper attention. At all events, failing to perceive that the woman had become entangled in the net of the vehicle, he did not apply the brake for some time, and before the car stopped the woman had been decapitated. Much indignation was shown by the people in the neighbourhood of the place where the accident occurred, and they are said to have been still further incensed by the driver's attempt to proceed on his journey without listening to remonstrances. There seems to be a feeling that the Shigai motormen and conductors are rough and careless and this incident, as well as its sequel, will not tend to allay the sentiment. One of the line of cars which had been checked by the event drove off at such high speed that a girl passenger became alarmed and jumped off, falling to the ground in a faint. This almost led to a fresh commotion. The woman who was killed is a particularly sad case. She had just been married, and was on a visit to Tokyo with her husband.

Reports continue to arrive as to disturbances in Vladivostok but the latest intelligence represents the commotion as quelled. At one time, if rumours may be credited, it assumed very serious dimensions. The peaceful citizens were obliged to seek refuge on board the ships in the harbour; the Chinese commercial agent telegraphed to Peking for protection, and the Chinese merchants in Shanghai were thrown into a

panic by apprehensions as to loss of life and property. All accounts agree in describing the commotion as revolutionary, but no analysis has yet been published of the exact causes or immediate origin.

It is confirmed that the Emperor of Germany has sent six stallions of the finest breed to the Emperor of Japan. The horses which are said to be all jet black, have already left Genoa and are expected to reach Japan by the 19th of December.

There is a remarkable absence of any topic to evoke interesting articles in the columns of the Tokyo press. The *Fiji Shimpō*, taking up the subject of Australia's attitude towards the Japanese, congratulates Australia and Japan on the former's change from a suicidally conservative mood to one of wise liberalism. But our contemporary shrewdly notes that so long as the regulation of Japanese immigration into Australasia is left to the caprice of unfettered legislators, there can be no security. Therefore the Japanese Government should seize the occasion to conclude with Australia a treaty of amity and commerce containing a clause guaranteeing free ingress to Japanese subjects into Australasia and to Australians into Japan.

It is reported that the Government will not submit in the next session of the Diet its complete bill for the expansion of the Army. Financial convenience has to be consulted. The Diet will therefore be asked to sanction the increase of the establishment by only the four Divisions newly raised during the war. The full scheme will be laid before the Diet in the 1906-7 session.

It is stated that the bodies of several of the officers and men engaged in the blocking expeditions at Port Arthur have been found. The Japanese having built a mausoleum—*nokotsudo* (a tower for interring bones) is the word used—on the top of Pehyusan, steps were taken to disinter the corpses which the Russians had buried at the western base of the hill. The result was the discovery of the bodies of Commander Mukai, chief-engineer Shimizu, Lieut. Itoyama, first-class engineers Ono and Seinosuke, together with 14 other warrant-officers and blue-jackets. These were found on the 11th instant, and two days later the following were disinterred:—Commanders Iwasa and Shiraishi (who led the storming party at Taku in 1900) with 13 other warrant-officers and men. Finally on the 14th instant the bodies were found of Lieutenant Kasahara, Engineer Terajima and 3 others, one wearing a lieutenant's uniform but not identifiable. All these had been buried in their uniforms by the Russians and identification was thus rendered possible. The intention had been to re-inter the remains in the mausoleum, but in deference to the wishes of their families several have been sent back to Japan.

It is stated that the Government has decided to establish an office called the *Kokusai Seiri-kyoku* (bureau for consolidating the national debts). To this bureau will be entrusted the duty of dealing with all obligations contracted in connexion with the war. Such of the national debts as existed prior to the war and were provided for in the ordinary budgets, will remain as before in the hands of the officials who have hitherto dealt with them. The same is true of debts which may be contracted subsequently to the restoration of peace. A sum of 110 million yen annually will be set aside for the service of the debts handed by the new

bureau, and those debts will all be discharged in the course of 30 years, according to the present programme. The new bureau will be under the presidency of Mr. Sakatani, and among its members will be the Presidents of the Bank of Japan and of the Industrial Bank.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* has been suspended. Examining the number that contains the offensive matter, we find an incitement to the people of the provinces to assemble in Tokyo in their thousands—*taikyo shite* is the expression used—for the purpose of constraining their representatives to fight without flinching the contest of popular government against clan cabinets. The whole tone of the article strikes us as foolishly intemperate, but we do not find that, with the exception of the sentence here quoted, there is anything in excess of utterances which had been allowed to pass unchallenged in the columns of other journals.

We have received three letters of thanks for the sums contributed through this journal for the relief of the families of those that perished in the *Kinjo Maru* calamity. One of the letters is from Captain Iguchi Hambel, who commanded the ill-fated steamer; another from Mr. Saijo Tsuneo, elder brother of Saijo Iwao, an artillery soldier; the third is from Mr. Takemoto Kyuzo, whose son Mansuke was among the lost.

THE BOOKSHELF.

The Far East, by ARCHIBALD LITTLE: Oxford, at the Clarendon Press. Price 7s. 6d. (\$2.00).

THESE are the days when English publishers—and for the matter of that, American publishers, too—pin their faith in a "series." So on the whole, it is not very surprising to find Mr. Archibald Little's new book appearing among a series which is being issued from the Clarendon Press at Oxford under the style and title of "Regions of the World," though he has long since demonstrated himself to be a writer fully competent to run alone. There is another point of view, of course: the distinction conferred on any literary man when asked to join a band of brilliant writers associated with any particular series: such distinction when conferred in a case like the present serves to mark the place he has won in the field of letters. We felicitate Mr. Little on the company to which he has attained. In the *Regions of the World* series, each volume stands entirely apart from its fellows, so the book-reading, book-loving, and book-buying public is under no obligation to buy the complete set, or even more than the one volume which appeals to the tastes and inclinations of the individual reader. Mr. Archibald Little in "The Far East," is traversing familiar ground, and several of the regions which he describes in the present volume have already found place in other works which we have received from his facile pen. In his preface he tells us that the book owes its origin to the suggestion of Mr. J. Mackinder, the general editor, and its completion to his encouragement. "The author undertook the task in the hope that his long personal acquaintance with the bulk of the countries described would make amends for his lack of expert knowledge; and that the power, acquired by a life-long residence in the East, of imparting a 'local atmosphere' to his descriptions would atone for the many deficiencies which he is the first to recognize. The book has been written literally 'in the intervals of business' and that of an absorbing character: but this business has necessitated extended travel in China and the neighbouring countries, and so facilitated the accumulation of the needful knowledge of the regions described. The first of such journeys was made in the year 1860, at the time that Shanghai was invested by the Taipings; and led from Ningpo up the Tsien-tang river through

Nganhui, and so by way of the famous potteries of Kingtehchen down the Poyang lake to Kiukiang—the whole country traversed being the scene of the great struggle then going on between the forces of Hung-hsu-chuen and the Imperialists; a long journey which his acquaintance with the language, and the prestige that in those days surrounded the Englishman in China, enabled him to accomplish in safety. The present work might have been more elaborate but for the author's remoteness from the great literary centres: yet possibly there is a compensation in this respect, in that the book is not crowded with more matter than the average reader can digest. To comprise in a handy volume a description of such a vast area of the earth's surface, and of such a series of countries and peoples, has considerably taxed the author's powers of compression, and he trusts that the result may prove its worth as a useful *vademecum* to the traveller in the Far East, and likewise as an epitome: acceptable to the general reader at home."

Mr. Little has done his work well, and except in the earlier chapters, where several repetitions and parallel sentences, and likewise ends of sentences, occur rather too freely for the fastidious—errors of craftsmanship which undoubtedly would not have occurred had the author been able to see his book to press from title page to colophon—there is nothing which the critic can find fault with. He pays generous tribute to the help given him by Dr. Morrison, the indefatigable correspondent of *The Times*; to Major Ryder, R.E., with regard to Tibet; to Mr. Thos. W. Kingsmill, of Shanghai, for ethnographic and antiquarian detail; and as he goes to the fountain head for all his authorities we feel we are led by trustworthy guides all through. The volume is in large octavo, of 344 pages, and has eight coloured maps, besides many woodcuts illustrating the text. The author divides his work into seventeen chapters, the first of which is devoted to a definition of his theme and introduces us to some startling comparisons. Then he passes on, in Chapter II., to the Central Kingdom, China; and in subsequent chapters describes the Northern Basin, the Yellow River; the Middle Basin, Yangtse River, which has three chapters; the intermediate provinces; and then the southern basin, Yunnan to Canton, Manchuria, Mongolia, Turkestan, Tibet, Indo-China, Korea, Siam, and Japan have each a chapter allotted to them. As an example of the limpidity of Mr. Little's urbane style we quote from one of the chapters dealing with the wonderful Yangtse river valley.

In normal years the Tungting lake region, fed from the south, receives the burst of the monsoon rains, and its waters have time to escape before the Szechuan river, as it is here called, is in flood from the drainage from the far west—the produce of the late summer rains in Yunnan and the melting of the Tibetan snows. The northern and western half of the province is mountainous, thinly populated except in the narrow valleys of the Han river in the north and of the 'Tsing' or Pure River in the west; this latter, a pellucid stream that waters the vale of Shinan and falls into the Yangtse a few miles below the Treaty Port of Ichang. Through these mountains the Yangtse, after quitting Szechuan, continues its way through the grand gorges that terminate at Ichang, situated one hundred miles to the east of the border line between the two provinces. The only possible land road from Hupeh to Szechuan follows up the valley of the Tsing river to Shinan, climbing over a succession of low passes until, after leaving Shinan, it ascends to the plateau country of Szechuan where the path falls again to the level of the Yangtse at a point fifty miles above Wan-hien in a precipitous descent of 4,000 feet; the road then crosses to the left or north bank of the river and continues west across a series of mountains to Chungking. This road, in the Hupeh portion, is quite impracticable for heavy traffic, although used at times by travellers debarred from the water route by the fierce summer downward current; but the scenery is extremely picturesque, owing to the high white limestone cliffs which hem in many of the rich intervening valleys, and the frequent ascent of the path up and over them. Yet porters, for many years, carried chests of opium from Szechuan to Hupeh by this route in order to avoid the Likin stations on the river, until the gabelle officials at last made up their minds to place Likin stations upon the land route as well, which led to the present readoption of the water route.

Deeply interesting is Mr. Little's account of

the wonderful irrigation system at Kwan-hien, in Szechuan, which has turned the Chengtu plain into a veritable garden of delight. This system was first devised by Li Ping 2,100 years ago, and so honoured is the great man's memory that to this day, in addition to temples erected to his manes, his sacred maxim is still cut deep in the granite rocks of the Azure Wall mountains for all men in every age to read and bear in mind—"Dig deep the bars; keep low the dykes"; while, best of all, his work is carefully carried on and unlike most of China's public works is never allowed to fall into decay and desolation. Mr. Little also brings before the reader's mind the tree-denuded condition of large districts of China and the rapid growth of the many deltas which mark the mouths of all the big rivers of the empire, and he prophesies that before many years the Saddles and other islands which now lie in the estuary of the Yangtse will become part of the mainland, while the Gulf of Pechili will also become shallower and shallower with the progress of the years. The amount of silt carried down to the sea by the Chinese rivers is enormous and even in our own time foreign residents have seen Tientsin, Shanghai, Macao, and other towns gradually increasing their distance from the sea. The book bears warm testimony to the many good qualities of the Chinese race, while pointing out, at the same time, its deficiencies, its wilful disregard of natural opportunities, its blunders, its social delinquencies.

In the chapters dealing with the whilom dependencies of China which have passed beneath the tricolour of France during the past century we find Mr. Little keenly appreciative of the work done by the French Colonial administrators, and we conclude our short notice of his deeply interesting volume by one more quotation:—

Apart from what appears to us their short sighted fiscal policy, the French municipal administration is ages in advance of anything known in British colonies; not only is everything conceivable done for the health, comfort, business needs, and pleasure of the present inhabitants, but a wise forethought, which seems to be absolutely lacking in our dependencies and crown colonies, provides amply for future expansion. Hanoi, a city built up among Asiatic surroundings is superior in these respects to any in the Far East. Shanghai may claim more business; Hongkong may proudly refer to its Peak residential quarter and harbour reclamation; Manila to its ancient city; and Singapore to its splendid breadth; but in *tout ensemble*, Hanoi is undoubtedly the superior. In the amenities of life, in arrangements for preventing native overcrowding, and in sanitation generally, in wide streets, open places, strict building rules, and above all in a careful provision for the future extension of the city on a pre-arranged plan, Hanoi and Haiphong stand pre-eminent. Bombay and Calcutta display far more solid wealth and activity, but in elegance as well as in practical amenities of city existence will bear no comparison with Saigon and Hanoi. The latter city now claims to be the healthiest of all European settlements in sub-tropical Asia. The home French Government is proud of its colonies, as it has reason to be, and aids them in every way financially as well as politically, but is too much inclined to treat them as a private reserve for Frenchmen. Indo-China is now progressing by leaps and bounds; it only needs some relaxation of native imposts and greater freedom in external trade to assure the permanence of its present phenomenal progress.

CUSTOMS APPEAL.

Baron Sone, Minister of State for Finance, gave a decision on Nov. 6th in an appeal filed by Messrs. Sale Bros., No. 46, Kobe, against the Kobe Customs. The Minister dismissed the appeal. Messrs. Sale Bros. declared that they imported steel bars which come under No. 31 of the conventional tariff between Japan and Great Britain—"Mild steel manufactured by the Siemens, Bessemer, basic, or similar processes and approximating in value to iron of the same class." On this material, the Customs imposed 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty in accordance with No. 241 of the general statutory tariff. It should have been dealt with under No. 217 of the same tariff which provides a 7.5 per cent. duty. The contention of the director of the Kobe Customs was that the material in dispute is not mild steel such as comes under No. 217, but is handi nature.

THE OPPOSITION IN ENGLAND AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

SO far as we can discover, only two English journals condemn the Anglo-Japanese alliance. They are the *Daily News* and the *Manchester Guardian*. In the columns of the *Daily Chronicle*, too, an objection is raised, but it is on a point of procedure rather than on one of fact. True to its habitual doctrine, the organ of the labouring classes condemns the principle which permits such vitally important compacts to be concluded "without the advice or consent of the people or their representatives being asked or obtained." The *Chronicle* admits, however, that such is the constitution of England, and therefore does not waste many words discussing the point, while as to the alliance itself, the editorial view is distinctly favourable, for we are told that "by securing, so far as prevision can do, the *status quo* in Asia, it ought to facilitate good understandings and to hinder mischief-making in Europe also." The *Manchester Guardian*, however, makes much commotion about this very question of procedure. It declares that the duty of Liberals is to protest against the alliance on constitutional grounds, "for it is a menace to the whole principle of popular government that a Government situated like the present should make a revolution of this kind in our foreign policy," and it contends that, even supposing there was a case for extending the alliance, "there was still no reason for anticipating the judgment of the people's representatives." A moment's reflection will show how amazingly unpractical are these criticisms. They amount to claiming that a Ministry, so soon as ever it is warned of any signs of its waning popularity, should suspend the exercise of its cardinal functions until it can obtain a renewal of the nation's mandate. But any attempt to apply such a doctrine must plainly lead to an impossible situation, for there would be absolutely nothing to determine the moment at which a Ministry's competence should be held to have ceased. The BALFOUR Cabinet, for example, maintains that it still possesses the confidence of the nation; the Opposition, headed by that most unpatriotic of agitators, Sir HENRY CAMPBELL BANNERMAN, maintains that the Cabinet forfeited the people's confidence long ago. According then to the theory of the *Manchester Guardian* the BALFOUR Cabinet should now stay its hand from dealing with all grave problems of foreign politics; should, in fact, bow to the verdict of the Opposition and postpone the discharge of public business until the will of the nation can be ascertained by means of a general election. The mere statement of such a doctrine is fatally convincing. Problems of foreign policy can not be subserved to domestic jealousies. A Government, so long as it occupies the seat of power, must utilize all occasions offered by the country's relations with other States. It has always been the boast of English-

men that the country's foreign policy is independent of domestic dissensions, yet if journals like the *Daily Chronicle* and the *Manchester Guardian* had their will, everything would be made to depend upon party politics.

Concerning the Treaty itself the *Daily News* and the *Manchester Guardian* are agreed that it will impair Great Britain's prestige in India. For, according to the former journal, the people of India will regard the Treaty as "the summoning of the ablest and youngest of the Yellow Powers to share the white man's burden with him;" and according to the *Manchester Guardian*, the words, "Japan recognises Great Britain's right to take such measures in the proximity of the Indian frontier as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions," are eminently calculated to injure our reputation with the Indian people. Well, after all, it pains us all in our heart of hearts to reflect that England, unable any longer to maintain her old-time attitude of splendid isolation, is obliged to associate herself with others for the preservation of her rights. But we have to ask, could she have preserved those rights without abandoning her isolation or without still greater sacrifices than abandoning it? That is the practical way, the only practical way, to face the dilemma. It must be apparent to every sensible person that England had to choose between two alternatives, the maintenance of a romantic attitude and the recognition of conditions by which the policy of other great Powers has been guided during the past 20 years. There is also another phase of the matter. It is that the first use made of the first signal victory won by an Oriental Power over an Occidental in modern times, is to recognise and promise to support Great Britain's position in India. Many observers have predicted that Japan's triumph over Russia would seriously unsettle India by fanning into flame the ashes of dead ambitions. These critics should further reflect that by the terms of her alliance with England Japan acknowledges the inevitable character of England's conquests in India.

The impression conveyed by a survey of the English newspapers' opinions is that judgment in Great Britain is entirely subserved to party politics. These, to the catalogue of their familiar attributes, have now added the character of being the nurse of prejudice.

SEA MESSAGES.

The countless messages o'er ocean sent,
Must wander far in wide and voiceless space,
Until they reach their sought-for resting-place,

The ship for which the travelled thoughts are meant.

But they will find it, though they wander far
And wandering light on many an unknown mast.

Thus every homeless soul shall find at last
Through seeming failure its pre-destined star.

All wasted love, for often love seems vain,
Shall meet with love triumphant, understood.

All good that failed shall meet accomplished good,
And joys undreamed of, counterbalance pain.

Not here, but in a land no man has trod,
Near purer seas, marked on no present map,

Whose pleasant sounding waters, softly lap
The gleaming shores, about the Throne of God.

M. K.

OUR ALLIES.

[DEDICATED TO HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN WITH DEEPEST RESPECT AND ADMIRATION.]

I sing to the brave Japanese,
The stately, the grave Japanese;
Could Old England ever, (true hearts say, "Oh! never!")

Have worthier allies than these?

They seek not far countries to conquer,
But rather at home to excel;

In all that is good still advancing,
In peace and in plenty to dwell.

They've taught us that silence is golden,
We bow to their grand self-control;

Nor smile at a smallness of stature,
Made up for by greatness of soul.

Then Hurrah! for the grand Japanese!
The courteous, the bland Japanese!

Could Old England ever, (true hearts cry, "Oh! never!")

Have worthier allies than these?

They've set us a noble example!
Though Christ's not professing to be,

His precepts in practice they follow
As well, if not better than we;

They tended sick, hungry and wounded,
Though enemies, dare we then say

The unerring Judge of "all nations"
May not call them blessed one day?

Then Hurrah! for the rare Japanese!
The "do what they dare" Japanese!

Could Old England ever, (true hearts still cry "never!")

Have worthier allies than these?

Hand in hand then we'll travel together
Through ages unknown yet to be,

"For better, for worse," and be never,
Dai Nippon, unfaithful to thee.

But Hurrah! for the brave Japanese!
The inscrutable, grave Japanese!

Old England can never the firm bonds discover
That bind her to allies like these.

M. H. F. DONNE.

September, 1905.

SUPREME PRIZE COURT.

The Supreme Prize Court, Tokyo, has given two decisions on appeals instituted by the owners of the British steamer *Nigresia* (1,416 gross tons) and the German steamer *Palos* (2,398 gross tons), against the decisions delivered by the Sasebo Prize Court and the Yokosuka Prize Court respectively confiscating the hulls and cargoes of those vessels. The Supreme Court dismissed the appeals and the confiscation was thus confirmed. It may be noted that the *Nigresia*, belonging to Messrs. Allan and Co., Newcastle, was captured by the *Tsushima* off Ulsan, Korea, on Dec. 19th, 1904, on her way from Shanghai to Vladivostok with seventy thousand cases of kerosene oil. The *Palos* was seized on Feb. 10th by the converted cruiser *Hongkong Maru* off Etorofu, Hokkaido, on her way to Vladivostok with iron materials for constructing warships, food-stuffs, etc. It is added that this German ship left Hamburg on Nov. 24th, 1904, having shipped there the contraband and that she steamed through the Java Sea for her destination.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Yokohama Literary Society have now got into the full stride of their winter's work, the second meeting of the season, held last evening at Van Schaick Hall, attracting a large audience. The President in introducing the speaker of the evening said that Prof. MacCauley was one of a brilliant band of scholars who, coming to Japan from the eastern states of North America, had devoted their best energies to a study of the land and the people among whom their lines were temporarily cast. Prof. MacCauley had made a profound study of Japanese literature and many present had read his charming translations of old Japanese poetry and legendary tales. His head and heart were linked to Japan, but five years ago, those little invisible cords which bind us all so subtly and so closely to the lands of our birth, set up such an insistent vibration within his breast that Prof. MacCauley reluctantly went back home. But again he "heard the East calling," and returned for a short visit to the scenes of his former activities; while to the great delight of his many friends in this port, he placed one of his few spare evenings at the disposal of the Literary Society. The Society greatly appreciated the compliment paid them.

Prof. Clay MacCauley, who was warmly received, then read his essay, entitled "There was no Other Way"—a tale of Old-Modern Japan. The story turned upon the working of the *samurai* code of personal honour under social conditions possible in the Japan of to-day. A merchant, low-born but having become wealthy, being fascinated by the grace and beauty of the young daughter of a *samurai* whom he had seen at a family pleasuring in the spring, determined to make her his wife. He found this easy to do as the *samurai* was financially at his mercy. But in doing this it was necessary to annul a partial promise of marriage of the girl to one of her own kind. In the development of the story the merchant is shown as becoming dissatisfied, suspicious and, with no real reason, jealous of his wife. The movement takes place in and near Tokyo, among characteristic scenes and events. Well known suburban resorts, temples, parks, festivals, domestic manners, and customs appear in it. Soon after marriage, notwithstanding the efforts the young wife made to serve her husband in any way possible for her, the old man became dissatisfied and showed his disenchantment with but little concealment. He was essentially vulgar, and could not understand his refined, sensitive young wife. At this time he heard first that his marriage had prevented one that would have been more fitting. Thenceforward he became increasingly fault-finding. The most innocent things were misunderstood and were the occasion of rebukes and commands. At length after much unjust accusation he degraded the young wife with unbearable insult. Dishonored and put to shame, the daughter of the *samurai* then could find no other way than the way of the *samurai*—death by her own hand.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer at the close.

A motion by Dr. Dearing "that non-transferable season tickets of admission to entertainments of the Society shall be issued to all members," was, after discussion, carried. The following musical programme was discussed:

Song....."Since first I met Thee"...Rubinstein.
MRS. JAMES WALTER.
Violin Solo....."Cement"...Wolff.
MR. O. WHITE.
Recitation....."The Owl Critic"...J. T. Field.
MISS IRIS IRWINE.
Song....."Drearly, Wearily"...Piccolomini.
MR. KENNETH DODDS.

The provisional programme for the season has so far been fixed as follows:—

Oct. 27—"Maori Legends"...Mr. A. Bellamy Brown.
Nov. 10—"There was no Other Way," a story of Old-Modern Japan...Prof. Clay MacCauley.
Nov. 24—"An Eye-witness of the Satsuma Rebellion"...Mrs. P. S. Hubbard & Mr. W. B. Mason.
Dec. 8—"The Eighteenth Century in England"...Mr. T. Satchell.

Dec. 22—"Christmas Meeting".....Miscellaneous.
Jan. 5—"Genzai Murai".....Mr. E. B. Clarke.
Jan. 19—"The Humours of American Journalism"...Mr. C. H. Thorn.
Feb. 2—"A Bicycle Trip in New Zealand".....MR. KARL LEWIS.
Feb. 16—"Notes on 'Maritana'".....Mr. A. W. Quinton.
Mar. 2—"The Passion Play of Ober-Ammergau"...Mr. W. Karl Vincent.
Other papers are promised by Mrs. Hugh Fraser, Dr. N. Gordon Munro and Mr. Cyril Allen, the titles and dates of which have still to be arranged.

ADMIRAL TOGO AT THE YOKOHAMA UNITED CLUB.

Admirals Togo, Kamimura, Dewa and Uriu, together with their staffs and some seventy officers from the Japanese warships at present in Yokohama, were entertained at a *conversazione* by the President and members of the Yokohama United Club on Thursday afternoon (the King's Birthday). The distinguished party were received by Mr. James Walter, President, about 4 o'clock, Mr. Carlyle Robinson, in full Highland costume, playing "The Cock o' the North" upon the bag-pipes as Admiral Togo advanced down the Hall. Having made a tour of the handsome building, the Admirals took seats in the winter garden, around which were draped the flags of all nations. Here they were joined by Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Ambassador; Mr. G. Barclay, First Secretary of the British Embassy; H. E. Governor Sufu, the commanding officer and staff of H. I. G. M. cruiser *Hansa*; Mr. J. Carey Hall, I.S.O., British Consul-General; Mr. Montague Kirkwood, Mr. Otani Kahei, Inspector Ikariyama and others. The speech making was very brief, being confined to the tersest statement of the different toasts. Sir Claude MacDonald first proposed the health of the Emperor of Japan; the President proposed the health of King Edward; Mr. Ichihara that of the Rulers of all the nations represented in the cosmopolitan assembly; Admiral Togo proposed the health of the President and members of the Yokohama United Club; Mr. James Walter proposed the health of Admiral Togo and the Japanese naval officers present. All these toasts were drunk with "three times three," while the band played the "Kimi-ga-yo," and "God save the King," at the appropriate places. The guests and hosts then spread themselves about the Club, refreshments being served both up and downstairs, and the heartiest good fellowship being quickly established.

During the proceedings Mr. G. G. Brady, disguised as a sailor-man, sang "The stormy winds did blow," which caused infinite amusement, Admiral Togo leading the cheering as the singer made his exit. After a song by Mr. Gracey, the Piper led a procession twice round the Club, playing various Gaelic airs, and came to attention before the guest of honour. Soon after the three Admirals left, with Sir Claude MacDonald, for Tokyo, but the festivities were kept up after their departure till a late hour. The fine band of Admiral Togo's flagship, the *Shikishima*, was in attendance and played a capital selection of music.

YACHTING.

The Yokohama Yacht Club scheduled a race on Thursday, the 9th, for the Commodore's Cup, to be competed for by the 39 and 32 Raters. There were three starters; *Kingfisher*, *Naniwa* and *Nina*. *Naniwa* is the former *Kingfisher*, which has just been put in commission again, with considerable alterations and improvements, particularly to her internal accommodation, making her a very fine cruising yacht. She sailed under the ketch rig, and so did *Kingfisher*. *Nina* had her small winter mainsail bent, and the three yachts sailed on level terms. The cutter made the best start, crossing the line on starboard tack, and meeting the *Kingfisher*, on port tack, the latter had to go about. *Naniwa* made a poor start, being hung up just on gunfire, and was last out of the Harbour. She caught up *Kingfisher*,

however, on the run down from the Lightship the Widow buoy, as the new yacht did not set her spinnaker. At the Widow buoy, *Nina* led by about five minutes from *Naniwa*, the latter being about a quarter of a minute ahead of *Kingfisher*. In the beat back to the Lightship, the wind was very variable, and of the trio, *Naniwa* was best served, and *Kingfisher* worst. The latter got into such a poor patch off Honmoku that she was badly left. Rounding the Lightship, *Nina* led from *Naniwa* by two and a half minutes, and there was a reach in to the Harbour Entrance, on which *Naniwa* gained a trifle, and a dead run under spinnaker to the finish, *Nina* regaining on this leg, and crossing the line about two and a half minutes ahead of *Naniwa*, thus winning the Commodore's Cup. *Kingfisher* did not finish.

The Yokohama Yacht Club arranged on Wednesday a race for the sendees of all yachts belonging to the Club, and by kind permission of the owners the 21 raters were placed at their disposal. The course was around the Tachibana buoy, the lightship and home, a distance of 5.3 miles. The wind was fresh from the northward, and all boats carried one or more reefs and three or four men.

At the start at 12, noon, *Chocho* was quickest over the line, very closely followed by the rest, except *Aimee*, who was one minute late.

At the Tachibana buoy *Pele* was leading from *Edna*, the other boats being scattered somewhat behind them. On the reach to the lightship *Aimee* seemed to gain on the leaders but not sufficiently to reach that mark first. Turning home for the Harbour Entrance, however, *Aimee* showed remarkable speed in spite of her double reef, and she finished first.

Chocho, being sailed admirably, easily won on her handicap of 10 minutes, her performance in this race proving that she is a much abler boat in fresh breezes than was formerly believed by the handicapper.

	Finish.	Handicap.	Corrected finish.
<i>Aimee</i>	1.12—	scratch.	1.12—
<i>Pele</i>	1.12.35	2 min.	1.10.35
<i>Winsome</i>	1.13.33	3 "	1.10.33
<i>Edna</i>	1.13.23	2 "	1.11.23
<i>Elsa</i>	1.17.30	2 "	1.15.30
<i>Chocho</i>	1.17.32	10 "	1.07.32
<i>Lily</i>	1.24.08	8 "	1.16.08

The total amount subscribed by members, aggregating yen 39, was distributed amongst the crews of the 7 competing boats after the race, *Chocho* taking first prize, and *Lily* last.

PLAGUE.

An Osaka official telegram reports that a fresh case of plague appeared there on Nov. 8th. The patient is a coolie named Kimoto (39) employed at the hatoba. He was removed to the Momoyama Hospital.

A later telegram says that three fresh cases were reported on November 9th.

It is reported by a Kobe telegram to the *Asahi* that a case of the same disease appeared on November 9th at Isobedori, Fukiai, in that city.

An official telegram says that two cases of plague appeared on Nov. 10th at Kaigan-dori, Gochome, Kobe. It is feared that the disease will spread.

On Nov. 12th, a fresh case of bubonic plague was reported in Kobe. The patient is a coolie employed at the hatoba.

Two fresh cases of plague are reported at Chitose-cho, and one at South Hori-cho in Osaka. The first two proved fatal on Nov. 14th. All the victims are infants.

A dead rat infected with plague was found on Nov. 9th, in Kuroi-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

A fresh case of plague was reported in Osaka on Nov. 15th. The patient is a coolie named K. Nishikuchi (40) residing in Minami-ku. It is stated that 18 cases appeared in Osaka, from Oct. 27th to the present. Fourteen ended fatally and four are still under treatment in the Momoyama Hospital.

AUTUMN MEETING OF THE NIPPON RACE CLUB.

FIRST DAY, FRIDAY, NOV. 10TH.

PATRONS:—H.I.H. Fushimi-no-Miya, H.I.H. Arisugawa-no-Miya, H.I.H. Kanin-no-Miya.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE:—Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., President; Dr. E. Wheeler, Vice-President; Baron A. d'Anethan, Count Von Arco-Valley, G. Barclay, Esq., A. Bianchi, Esq., V. Blad, Esq., A. J. Easton, Esq., B. C. Howard, Esq., M. Ichihara, Esq., S. Imacs, Esq., L. Mottet, Esq., K. Mori, Esq., B. Runge, Esq., Governor Suifu, F. Strahler, Esq., T. Thomas, Esq., T. Taniguchi, Esq., and A. G. M. Weale, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:—D. Marshall, Esq., Chairman; A. J. Easton, Esq., T. C. Anderson, Esq., V. A. Caesar-Hawkins, Esq., F. H. Bugbird, Esq., and K. Mori, Esq.

HONORARY CLERK OF THE COURSE:—A. J. Easton, Esq.

HONORARY TREASURER:—T. C. Anderson, Esq.

SECRETARY:—Geo. Hood, No. 72.

The first day of the Autumn Meeting was favoured with fine, bright weather, though, as might be expected so late in the season, the wind blew rather bleakly during the latter part of the afternoon, making furs and wraps for the ladies, and overcoats for the men decidedly acceptable. The course was in fair condition though rather dead, and not by any means conducive to fast times being made. The entries were considerably more numerous than the average and large fields of starters were the order of the day. The attendance of visitors was about an average for the first day. Of course with so many griffins, both Australians and China ponies, it was not easy for the public to spot the winners, but four out of the eight events were won by the favourites for those particular races. As usual, the Town Band played a selection of music during the afternoon and the arrangements were efficiently carried out by the stewards for the meeting, viz., Messrs. V. A. C. Hawkins, Judge; A. Bianchi, Assistant Judge; Dr. Wheeler, Clerk of the Scales; D. Marshall, Starter; F. H. Bugbird, Handicapper, and F. J. Hall, Timekeeper. The various events were as follows:—

1.—The PEKIN STAKES, value yen 350, the second to receive yen 100, and the third yen 50. For All China Subscription Ponies; weight as per scale; winners of 3 races at date of entry excluded; of less than 3 races 5lb. extra. Three-Quarters of a Mile.
Mr. Star's Petit Canard, 147lb. (Higaki) 1
Mr. Lefroy's Coot, 155lb. (Mr. Mottu) 2
Mr. Virginia's Flounder, 155lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 3
Mr. Spark's Dairen, 144lb. (Hakodate) 4
Mr. Kanagawa's May-oui, 158lb. (Kawasaki) 5
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Bamboo, 152lb. (Goto) 6
Mr. Burghdunum's The Miller, 150lb. (Mr. Hutson) 0

Seven out of ten entrants stripped for this race, Coot being a hot favourite. After a fair start Petit Canard took the lead, with Flounder next. After passing the Trees the favourite ran into second place and coming down the Straight ran neck and neck with Petit Canard, the latter just winning by half a head, with Flounder third, a length and half behind Coot. Time 1.43½.

PAIR MUTUEL.—Paid yen 30.50.

2.—The COLONIAL STAKES, value yen 600, the second to receive yen 150, and the third yen 75. For All Subscription Horses and Country Breds; winners of 3 races or less at date of entry weight for age, of more than three races 3lb. extra for each win over 3 wins, not exceeding 15lb. in all. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Norfolk's Parma Violet, 137lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 1
Mr. Star's May-mie, 146lb. (Higaki) 2
Mr. Alexander's Ohgon, 137lb. (Kawasaki) 3
Mr. Friends' Daylight, 137lb. (Hakodate) 4
Mr. N. Kawakita's Hitachi, 152lb. (Sugiyama) 5
Mr. Green's Kachidoki, 146lb. (Tsubouchi) 6
Mr. R. Yezoye's Capricieuse, 137lb. (Goto) 7
Mr. Taisuta's Suma, 149lb. (Takahashi) 0

Hitachi started first favourite and Kachidoki second in favour among eight starters. The favourite got away first but was passed by Parma Violet at the Houses, who led by a length at the Trees. Coming down the straight May-mie came to the front and challenged Parma Violet, and after a splendid finish the latter won by a short head. Ohgon having run into third place about two lengths behind May-mie, the favourite fourth. Time 1.24½.

PAIR MUTUEL.—Paid yen 50.50.

3.—The FIRST CHINA GRIFFIN RACE, value yen 250, the second to receive yen 100, and the third

yen 50. For China Subscription Ponies of Autumn 1905; weight as per scale. Five Furlongs.

Capt. Leader's Bonnie Morn, 150lb. (Capt. Leader) 1
Mr. R. Loonen's Enjoleur, 147lb. (Kuramoto) 2
Mr. Kanagawa's Prince, 150lb. (Miyagawa) 3
Mr. Virginia's Fashion, 147lb. (Kawasaki) 4
Mr. Norfolk's Pooh Bah, 147lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 5
Major Trick's Grenadier, 150lb. (Hakodate) 6
Mr. Green's Kintoki, 147lb. (Tsubouchi) 7
Mr. R. Loonen's Finasseur, 150lb. (Horikoshi) 8
Mr. J. Koerting's Michalitz, 144lb. (Fujisaki) 9
Mr. H.M.S.'s Pincher, 147lb. (Sugiyama) 0
Mr. Taisuta's Haruna, 150lb. (Takahashi) 1
Mr. H. Pollak's Zealandia, 150lb. (Miyagawa) 2

This was regarded as a pretty open event as the ponies' public form was of course unknown, but Finasseur appeared to be the most favoured. A round dozen faced the starter and were got away on the second attempt. Pooh Bah got away best and Prince next but there was not much distance between any of the field until after entering the Straight when Prince and Enjoleur came to the front, passing Pooh Bah. Coming down the Straight, Bonnie Morn came with a rush and just won by a nose from Enjoleur, with Prince third, only half a length behind, the rest in a bunch. Time 1.25½.

PAIR MUTUEL.—Paid yen 136.50.

4.—The FIRST AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE, value yen 450, the second to receive yen 100, and the third yen 50. For Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1905; weight for age. Five Furlongs.

Mr. Cotton's Yahagi, 137lb. (Rikizo) 1
Mr. Green's Toun, 137lb. (Tsubouchi) 2
Sir Claude MacDonald's Susan, 136lb. (Horikoshi) 3
Mr. Friend's Daystar, 136lb. (Hakodate) 4
Mr. Kanagawa's Princess, 137lb. (Miyagawa) 5
Mr. R. Schmidt-Scharff's Greel, 136lb. (Sugiyama) 6
Mr. R. Schmidt-Scharff's Toyo, 136lb. (Omino) 7
Mr. Yezoye's Katori, 137lb. (Goto) 8
Mr. Star's Akatsuki II., 136lb. (Higaki) 9
Mr. Lefroy's Bess, 136lb. (Mr. Mottu) 0
Mr. News, Le Soir, 137lb. (Nakamura) 1
Mr. Alexander's Fortune, 136lb. (Kawasaki) 2
Mr. H.M.S.'s Chloe, 137lb. (Ichii) 3
Mr. Taisuta's Akagi, 137lb. (Kawame) 4

Yahagi was made first favourite on his training form but several others of the 14 starters found friends. The big field of impatient griffins naturally gave some trouble, but a fair start was effected. Toun got to the front at first, but was collared by Yahagi at the Trees and passed coming down the Straight, the favourite winning by about a length, with Susan third, two lengths behind Toun. Time 1.11½.

PAIR MUTUEL.—Paid yen 15.

5.—The SECOND AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE, value yen 450, the second to receive yen 100, and the third yen 50. For Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1905; weight for age; winners at the meeting excluded. One Mile.

Mr. Lefroy's Lola, 138lb. (Mr. Mottu) 1
Mr. Sport's Dekimasho, 137lb. (Mr. Catto) 2
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Sazanami, 135lb. (Goto) 3
Mr. Friends' Daystar, 135lb. (Hakodate) 4
Mr. Virginia's Fiesta, 132lb. (Kawasaki) 5
Mr. S. Sato's Genji, 135lb. (Sugiyama) 6
Lola was a warm favourite, and after a good start went to the front with Genji next in order. At the half mile Dekimasho came away and challenged the leader. In the run home, after a good race, Lola kept a slight lead and won by about two lengths from Dekimasho, while Sazanami ran into third place, finishing about two lengths behind Dekimasho. Time 1.56½.

PAIR MUTUEL.—Paid yen 9.

6.—The SECOND CHINA GRIFFIN RACE, value yen 250, the second to receive yen 100, and the third yen 50. For China Subscription Ponies of Autumn 1905; weight as per scale; winners at the meeting excluded. One Mile.

Major Trick's Voltigeur, 144lb. (Hakodate) 1
Mr. Duplex's Aeolus, 150lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 2
Mr. Star's Kintaro, 150lb. (Higaki) 3
Captain Leader's Duballow, 153lb. (Capt. Leader) 4
Mr. R. Schmidt-Scharff's Hansel, 147lb. (Mr. Mottu) 5
Mr. Cotton's Kobu, 153lb. (Omino) 6
Mr. News' Le Marin, 155lb. (Nakamura) 7
Mr. R. Loonen's Batailleur, 144lb. (Horikoshi) 8
Mr. R. Loonen's Enjoleur, 147lb. (Kuramoto) 9
Mr. Sport's Daijoubu, 147lb. (Mr. Catto) 0

Voltigeur was a warm favourite and Daijoubu next. The favourite made the running from the first and was never collared. Aeolus and Kintaro ran a good race for second place, the former finishing some lengths behind Voltigeur who won easily. Time 2.15½.

PAIR MUTUEL.—Paid yen 9.50.

7.—The MELBOURNE STAKES, value yen 500, the second to receive yen 100, and the third yen 50. For Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1905; weight for age; winners of 3 races at date of entry excluded; of less than 3 races 3lb. extra for each win. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Sport's Dekimas, 140lb. (Mr. Catto) 1
Mr. Norfolk's Patricia (late Hyacinth), 140lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 2

Mr. Cotton's Alabama, 137lb. (Omino) 3
Mr. Friends' Daybreak, 137lb. (Hakodate) 4
Mr. Kanagawa's Ten-nin, 140lb. (Kawasaki) 5
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Hinode, 137lb. (Goto) 6

Dekimas was first favourite while Patricia also found many supporters. Patricia ran to the front at the start but was displaced by Dekimas at the Houses, with Alabama next in order. In the Straight the favourite kept the lead and won by a length from Patricia, Alabama finishing third about three lengths behind Patricia. Time 1.26.

PAIR MUTUEL.—Paid yen 9.

8.—The CRITERION PLATE, value yen 350, the second to receive yen 100, and the third yen 50. For all China Ponies; weight as per scale; Subscription Ponies 5lb. allowance. Three-Quarter of a Mile.

Mr. R. Loonen's Empereur, (late May-King), 147lb. (Horikoshi) 1

Mr. Duplex's Raubgraf, 142lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 2

Mr. Lefroy's Coot, 145lb. (Mr. Mottu) 3

Captain Leader's Boyne Water, 153lb. (Lieut. Salmond) 0

Mr. Park's Dairen, 139lb. (Miyagawa) 0

Mr. N. Kawakita's Maizuru (late Gulyash), 142lb. (Sugiyama) 0

Major Trick's The Spittle, 150lb. (Hakodate) 0

Mr. Snipe's Gogai, 142lb. (Kawasaki) 0

Mr. Luck's C.O.D., 142lb. (Tsubouchi) 0

Mr. Star's Petit Canard, 142lb. (Jimba) 0

Mr. Swarby's Mark, 145lb. (Takahashi) 0

Mr. R. Loonen's Charmeur, (late Wakashima), 142lb. (Fujisaki) 0

Mr. Pierrot's Intermediate, 144lb. (Mr. Hudson) 0

Raubgraf was most fancied, but Empereur, Charmeur, Coot and C.O.D. also found many backers. Gogai, who distinguished himself by winning a race most unexpectedly last Spring, got away well and led to the Trees, where his bolt was short, and Raubgraf and Coot came to the front. Entering the Straight Empereur came up with the leaders and after a fine race home won by about half a length from Raubgraf, Coot finishing third a length behind. Time 1.40½.

PAIR MUTUEL.—Paid yen 19.50.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, NOV. 11TH.

The second, or the Emperor's Cup, day of the Autumn Meeting was again favoured with bright and sunny weather, though the fresh north-westerly wind blew very keenly during the afternoon and made it no easy matter to keep warm on the Grand Stand and on the Lawn. Nevertheless the attendance of visitors, including a fair proportion of ladies, was large, amongst them being many from Tokyo and officers from the Japanese squadron now in port. The fifth race, for China griffins, brought out the largest field of the meeting, so far, and all of the events were well contested. The Emperor's Cup, a beautiful silver flower vase, was presented directly after the race, by Count Toda, Grand Master of Ceremonies, to "Mr. Alexander" representing the owner of May-mie, and on the initiative of the popular Vice President of the Club, Dr. Wheeler, three ringing cheers were given for His Majesty.

The various events were as follows:—

1.—The CHINA DERBY, value yen 350, the second to receive yen 100, and the third yen 50. For All China Ponies; weight as per scale; Subscription Ponies 5lb. allowance; winners at the Meeting 7lb. extra. One Mile and a Half.

Mr. Duplex's Raubgraf, 142lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 1

Mr. R. Loonen's Empereur (late May-King), 137lb. (Kuramoto) 2

Mr. Lefroy's Coot, 145lb. (Mr. Mottu) 3

Capt. Leader's Boyne Water, 148lb. (Capt. Leader) 4

Mr. Spark's Dairen, 139lb. (Miyagawa) 5

Mr. Kanagawa's May-oui 148lb. (Kawasaki) 6

Major Trick's The Spittle, 150lb. (Hakodate) 7

Mr. Luck's C.O.D., 142lb. (Horikoshi) 8

Mr. Star's Petit Canard, 145lb. (Higaki) 9

Mr. R. Loonen's Charmeur (late Wakashima), 142lb. (Horikoshi) 0

May-oui was the favourite. After a little delay the ponies were sent away to a poor start, Coot being left lengths behind at the post. Empereur made the running and led by a length first passing the Stand, with Charmeur and May-oui in order. After rising the Hill Raubgraf came through his horses and gradually drew up on Empereur, while Coot displaced Charmeur. In the straight Raubgraf succeeded in collaring and passing Empereur, winning by a length, with Coot third and Charmeur fourth. Time 3.29½.

PAIR MUTUEL.—Paid yen 31.50.

2.—The YOKOHAMA DERBY, value yen 600, the second to receive yen 150, and the third yen 75. For All Subscription Horses and Country Breds; winners of 3 races or less at date of entry, weight for age; of more than 3 races 3lb. extra for each win over 3 wins, not exceeding 15lb. in all. One Mile and a Half.

Mr. Tatsuta's Suma, 149lb.(Takahashi) 1
Mr. Sport's Dekimas, 137lb.(Mr. Catto) 2
Mr. Alexander's Ohgon, 134lb.(Kawasaki) 3
Mr. Green's Kachidoki, 146lb.(Tsubouchi) 0
Mr. Friends' Daylight, 136lb.(Hakodate) 0

Kachidoki was first favourite. Ohgon and Dekimas led at first and made the pace rather warm for a mile and half race. The latter led on first passing the Stand, with Kachidoki next. Going down the dip Kachidoki stumbled and threw her jockey, Tsubouchi, who however was not hurt. The mare recovered herself and completed the race on her own account and passing the post first went round the course again before she could be caught. Dekimas kept the lead till entering the Straight when Suma, who had been steadily bettering her position, came up and passed the leader, winning by three lengths, Ohgon a good third. Time 3-0 1/2.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 20.50.

3.—The THIRD AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE, value yen 450, the second to receive yen 100, and the third yen 50. For Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1905; weight for age; winners at the meeting excluded. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Sport's Dekimas, 137lb.(Mr. Catto) 1
Mr. S. Sato's Genji, 136lb.(Sugiyama) 2
Sir Claude MacDonald's Susan, 136lb.(Horikoshi) 3
Mr. Green's Ruby, 137lb.(Rikizo) 0
Mr. Kanagawa's Princess, 137lb.(Miyagawa) 0
Mr. Yezoye's Katori, 137lb.(Higaki) 0
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Sazanami, 136lb.(Goto) 0
Mr. Star's Akatsuki II, 135lb.(Jimba) 0
Mr. Lefroy's Bess, 136lb.(Sugiyama) 0
Mr. Alexander's Fortune, 136lb.(Kawasaki) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Akagi, 137lb.(Kawami) 0

Dekimasho was a warm favourite. Genji got away best and led for the first half mile with first Katori and then Susan in second position. At the Trees the favourite came away and coming down the Straight took the lead and won from Genji, who had taken second place, by a couple of lengths, with Susan three lengths behind Genji, for third. Time 1-26 1/2.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 10.

4.—The THIRD CHINA GRIFFIN RACE, value yen 250, the second to receive yen 100, and the third yen 50. For China Subscription Ponies of Autumn 1905; weight as per scale; winners at the meeting excluded. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Star's Kintaro, 150lb.(Higaki) 1
Mr. Sport's Daijobu, 147lb.(Ichi) 2
Mr. H.M.S.'s Pincher, 147lb.(Sugiyama) 3
Mr. H. Pollak's Zealandia, 150lb.(Sugiyama) 0
Mr. Kanagawa's Prince, 150lb.(Miyagawa) 0
Mr. Virginia's Fashion, 147lb.(Kawasaki) 0
Mr. Norfolk's Pooh Bah, 147lb.(Mayeda) 0
Major Trick's Grenadier, 150lb.(Hakodate) 0
Mr. R. Schmidt-Scharf's Hansel, 147lb.(Koide) 0
Mr. Green's Kintoki, 147lb.(Goto) 0
Mr. Cotton's Kobu, 153lb.(Omino) 0
Mr. News' Le Matin, 150lb.(Nakamura) 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Finasseur, 150lb.(Horikoshi) 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Enjeleur, 147lb.(Kuramoto) 0
Mr. J. Koerting's Marchaliza, 144lb.(Fujisaki) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Haruna, 150lb.(Takahashi) 0

The big field of sixteen ponies faced the starter and were sent away anyhow, there being a dozen lengths between Finasseur and Hansel, the first and last to get off. After half the distance had been covered the race lay between Kintaro, Daijobu and Pincher, and they finished in that order, after a fine run home, Kintaro winning only by a head, and half a length separating second and third. Time 1-42 1/2.

PARI MUTUEL.—paid yen 17.50.

5.—The SYDNEY STAKES, value yen 500, the second to receive yen 100, and the third yen 50. For Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1905; weight for age; winners of 3 races at date of entry excluded; winners of less than 3 races 3lb. extra for each win; winner of Melbourne Stakes, First Day, excluded. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. H. Lefebvre's Flash, 143lb.(Horikoshi) 1
Mr. Norfolk's Patricia (late Hyacinth), 140lb.(Mr. Dietrich) 2
Mr. Friends' Daybreak, 137lb.(Hakodate) 3
Mr. Cotton's Alabama, 137lb.(Rikizo) 0

Patricia and Flash were both largely backed and the race virtually lay between the two. Patricia obtained and held the lead until the turn into the Straight when Flash passed her, and increasing her distance won easily by four or five lengths, with Daybreak third, a score of lengths behind. Time 2-12 1/2.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 12.

6.—The FOURTH CHINA GRIFFIN RACE, value yen 250, the second to receive yen 100 and the third yen 50. For China Subscription Ponies of Autumn 1905; weight as per scale; winners at the meeting 7lb. extra. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Duplex's Aolus, 150lb.(Mr. Dietrich) 1
Mr. Sport's Daijobu, 147lb.(Ichi) 2
Captain Leader's Duhalow, 153lb.(Capt. Leader) 3
Major Trick's Voltigeur, 144lb.(Hakodate) 0
Mr. Cotton's Kobu, 153lb.(Omino) 0
Mr. News' Le Matin, 150lb.(Kuramoto) 0
Mr. Loonen's Batailleur, 144lb.(Fujisaki) 0

Aolus was first favourite and Daijobu next. The latter made the running from the start and led for half a mile; at the Shakespeare Voltigeur took the lead but was displaced by Aolus at the Trees and the latter increasing his lead down the Straight, won by about five lengths from Daijobu, Voltigeur being finished while Duhalow had run into third place, finishing a couple of lengths behind Daijobu. Time 2-41 1/2.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 12.50.

7.—The EMPEROR'S CUP, presented by His Majesty the Emperor. The second to receive yen 200 and the third yen 100. For Subscription Horses and Country Breds; winners of 3 races or less at date of entry, weight for age; winners of more than 3 races at date of entry 3lb. extra for each win over 3 wins, not exceeding 15lb. in all. Australian Subscription Horses in Japan for their second meeting 3lb. allowance; horses that have started at previous meetings but have not won a race 5lb. allowance, allowance cumulative; Australian Subscription Griffins 12lb. allowance; winners after closing of entries to carry 5lb. extra cumulative. Previous winner of Emperor's Cup under these conditions excluded. One Mile.

Mr. Star's May-mie, 146lb.(Higaki) 1
Mr. Cotton's Yahagi, 151lb.(Omino) 2
Mr. Norfolk's Parma Violet, 137lb.(Mr. Dietrich) 2
Mr. N. Kawakita's Hitachi, 152lb.(Sugiyama) 0
Mr. Kanagawa's Princess, 125lb.(Miyagawa) 0
Mr. Alexander's Ohgon, 135lb.(Sugiyama) 0

* Dead Heat.

May-mie started a warm favourite, and after obtaining the lead in the first quarter mile held it to the finish, winning by about three lengths from Parma Violet and Yahagi who ran a dead heat for second place, with Hitachi a length behind these two. Time 1-53 1/2.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 11.

8.—The JOCKEY CUP, value yen 350; with Cup for the Rider; the second to receive yen 100, and the third yen 50. For all China Subscription Ponies; weight as per scale with 5lb. added; winners at date of entry 5lb. extra for one win, 7lb. for two or more wins; winners at the meeting 5lb. extra. To be ridden by full members of the Club, or Visitors whose names must be sent in to the committee before the meeting and approved by them. One Mile.

Mr. Burghdunum's The Miller, 160lb.(Mr. Motu) 1
Mr. R. Loonen's Charmeur, (late Wakashima) 150lb.(Mr. Catto) 1
Mr. Virginia's Flounder, 162lb.(Mr. Dietrich) 3
Captain Leader's Bonnie Morn, 155lb.(Capt. Leader) 0

Mr. Kanagawa's May-mie, 165lb.(Mr. Irwine) 0
Mr. Luck's C.O.D., 159lb.(Mr. Hudson) 0
Mr. Swarby's Mark, 162lb.(Mr. Ferrier) 0

* Dead Heat.

Charmeur was made first favourite, while The Miller and Flounder were also well supported. Bonnie Morn got away well and led to the rise from the dip, when The Miller took up the running and the lead, with Flounder and Bonnie Morn a couple of lengths behind. Entering the Straight Charmeur came up with the latter two and challenged The Miller, and after a fine race home caught the latter on the post, making a dead heat for first place, Flounder finishing next about three lengths behind. Time, 2-19 1/2.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 14 on The Miller and yen 5 on Charmeur.

By mutual arrangement the stakes were divided and the rider's Cup awarded to Mr. Catto, who rode Charmeur.

9.—The FOURTH AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE, value yen 450, the second to receive yen 100, and the third yen 50. For Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1905; weight for age; winners at the meeting 7lb. extra. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Lefroy's Lola, 134lb.(Mr. Motu) 1
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Sazanami, 134lb.(Goto) 2
Mr. Friends' Daystar, 134lb.(Hakodate) 3
Mr. S. Sato's Genji, 134lb.(Sugiyama) 0

Lola was a hot favourite and had an easy win, taking the lead from the start and keeping it, to the end, finishing easily a dozen lengths ahead of Sazanami, with Daystar third several lengths behind the latter. Time 2-14 1/2.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 7.

THE LAW COURTS.

CLAIM FOR INSURANCE PREMIUM.

The hearing of a case lodged by Mr. George R. Davis, President of the Manchester Assurance Co., England, against Mr. H. C. Litchfield, administrator of the estate of the late Mr. N. P. Kingdon, of Messrs. Kingdon, Schwabe & Co., claiming yen 17,026.35, which is alleged to represent premiums received by the deceased gentleman on behalf of the plaintiffs while acting as Oriental agent for them, was resumed on Nov. 11th in the Yokohama District Court. An interlocutory judgment was delivered as to the protest by which the defendant contended that he is merely administrator of the deceased's estate and has no right or obligation to carry on legal actions. Judge Matsuyama dismissed the defendant's protest. The next hearing will take place on Nov. 16th.

RAZA V. CHARTERED BANK.

The hearing of an action filed by Mr. M. A. Raza against the Chartered Bank petitioning for delivery of forty bales of tanned sheep skins, each bale containing a thousand pieces, was resumed on Nov. 16th in the Yokohama District Court. Mr. Carl Helm, of Messrs. Helm Bros., was examined as a witness.

Mr. Helm deposed that during the period from July 14th to the end of August he was absent from his office. Consequently he did not personally attend to the landing and storing of the forty bales of sheep skins. Under the instructions of the Chartered Bank, the firm—Messrs. Helm Bros.—stored the goods in a warehouse. The bank gave two bills of lading, one for eight bales and the other for thirty-two bales, to the landing agents. The goods were brought by the *Empress of Japan* being transhipped from the *Zamania* from Calcutta. The bills of lading were handed to the ship's agent after taking delivery of the goods. The goods were stored in a godown, and Messrs. Helm Bros. gave a receipt to the bank. The contents of the bales seemed to be short. Witness, however, could not tell the exact shortage as he did not examine the goods.

After the close of the examination of the witness, counsel discussed the transaction as between the bank and the consignee and as to the responsibility arising on the bills of lading and the receipt for the goods given by Messrs. Helm Bros. to the bank.

At this stage, the Court adjourned the case till Dec. 2nd.

CLAIM FOR SHIP DAMAGE.

In the Yokohama District Court a case instituted by Messrs. Andrews and George, No. 242, Yamashita-cho, against Messrs. Dodwell and Co., No. 50, claiming yen 315 came up on Nov. 16th. Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. Yamada, and defendants by Mr. Ideura.

Plaintiffs' Counsel stated that one drilling machine and thirteen sundry implements were shipped on May 27th at Liverpool on the steamer *Den of Crombie*, for which the defendants are the agents in Yokohama. The goods were consigned to Messrs. Andrews and George. The ship arrived on Sept. 5th at Yokohama. On landing the goods, the consignees found the drilling machine damaged. In view of this damage, the consignees made a reduction on the price, and delivered it to one of their customers to whose order the machine was imported. Counsel concluded that the defendants should be held responsible for the damage.

Defendants' Counsel contended that Messrs. Dodwell & Co. were the agents for the ship's owner but not his legal representatives. They had no right or obligation to be sued in a legal action under Japanese law. Even if they could be sued they were not responsible as the machine alleged by the plaintiffs to be damaged was not packed in a case. Consequently the ship's owner was under no obligation to meet the plaintiffs' claim under the clauses of the bill of lading.

Mr. Yamada, for the plaintiff, producing the bill of lading, said there was no provision in Japanese law as to the capacity of an "agent." All business affairs should be dealt with in

accordance with universal usage. According to British law, anyone authorised to act as agent was always regarded as the legal representative of the principal. The defendants were British subjects representing the ship's owner as agents in Yokohama. There was no doubt that the ship's owner was saddled with responsibility for damage under both Japanese and British law. Messrs. Dodwell and Co. therefore should not decline to meet the claim.

At this stage, Counsel discussed technical points after which the Court decided to go on with the hearing as to facts.

Plaintiffs' Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine an expert witness as to usage in the shipping business. The defendants' Counsel held that there was no necessity to summon any witness since the *status* of agent was distinctly defined in Japanese law.

The Court decided to give a decision as to calling the witness required by the plaintiffs' Counsel on Dec. 8th. The hearing was adjourned.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. S. Yoshida, a member of the Niigata Prefectural Assembly, was arrested on Nov. 10th. The charge is reported by the *Fiji* to be embezzlement.

It is reported by the *Asahi* that the Russian cruiser *Terets* arrived at Nagasaki on Nov. 15th. She left immediately for Moji to take delivery of prisoners.

Nov. 11th being the anniversary of the birthday of King Emmanuel, the Emperor and Empress sent a congratulatory telegram to His Majesty. The Italian Court replied cordially.

The Cash Sweep on the Champion Sweepstakes, third day of the Shanghai Autumn Meeting amounted to \$24,000. The first prize was \$14,455, the second \$4,130, and the third \$2,065.

The *Chugwai Shogyo* says that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has placed an order with the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard for three steamers. These will be employed on the service between Yokohama and Shanghai.

Early birds, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, get a little encouragement sometimes. The first prize in the first race on the first day of the races (Monday Nov. 6th) was won by the first number (No. 1) in the Cash Sweeps.

R. Fukunaga, a former employee of Captain Bougouin, was arrested on Nov. 11th by the Nihonbashi police, Tokyo, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of silk piece-goods from the shops of the Mitsu Koshi, Shirokiya, etc.

H. Nakajima and K. Nakabayashi, proprietors of the well-known weaving factories at Hachioji, near Tokyo, and I. Kazamatsuri, a wood-cutter, were arrested on Nov. 12th on a charge of infringement of the Tax Law as to woven goods.

On the morning of Nov. 14th, the Japan-China Trading Co. of Kobe received a telegram to the effect that owing to the disturbance ashore, the cargoes of steamers which had arrived at Vladivostok from Kobe and other Japanese ports can not be landed. The trouble is still going on.

We regret to record the death of Capt. W. G. Furber, which occurred at Napa, California, on Nov. 7th in the 87th year of his age. Capt. Furber was long connected with the maritime trade of Japan but had retired for many years. He has one daughter still resident in Japan, Mrs. R. Swain, to whom we extend our condolences.

On the application of the representative of Mr. Alfred Elgar, a British engineer, with regard to a submarine invented by him, the Minister for Agriculture and Commerce has granted a patent. This new craft according to the statements of the inventor, can carry mines under water and lay them at the appointed places or can discharge torpedoes under water without being visible

from the surface. Whenever the boat is not required on the surface she can stay on the bottom as long as necessary. In this case, however, she can make communication with her consorts at a distance by means which constitute her speciality.

A rumour is current in Osaka that the Government intends to increase the consumption tax on sugar by *yen* 1.50 per 100 *kin* over the present rate. An Osaka telegram to the *Fiji* adds that there will hardly be any speculative import of sugar in consequence of this rumour, as a large quantity was imported before July 1st when the war tax was enforced and stocks are almost untouched.

Hongkong has reached the premier position in the world as a shipping port, the tonnage of the six principal ports being:—

Hongkong	19,204,889
London	18,639,159
Amwerp	18,139,184
New York	17,900,168
Hamburg	16,466,639
Liverpool	14,716,790

The Hongkong figures do not include Chineseunks engaged in the foreign trade.

The *Kobe Herald* regrets to record that news of the death of Mrs. A. W. Crombie was received by cable on Monday morning. Mrs. Crombie only left Kobe last month for California. At that time her health was not in a satisfactory state, but no immediate anxiety was felt on that account. Mrs. Crombie was a daughter of a former American Consul at Kobe, and sister to Mrs. Harsell and Mrs. Buschell. Mr. Crombie is at present in Colorado and much sympathy will be felt for him in his sad bereavement.

Y. Katsumoto and Akita, two of the Japanese prisoners in Russia, have been tried by Court Martial in St. Petersburg on a charge of having infringed the regulations regarding prisoners and having opposed the officers guarding them. They were sentenced to two years' imprisonment and eight months' imprisonment respectively. Later a lawyer appealed to the higher Court against the decision on behalf of the accused. The second Court quashed the foregoing judgment on Sept. 22nd; sentenced Katsumoto to one year and four months' imprisonment and acquitted the other.

Commenting on the appointment of Mr. T. Kawamura, Director of Posts and Telegraphs at Nagasaki, to a similar position at Yokohama the *Nagasaki Press* says: He has been in charge here since 1901, in which year he was transferred from Tadotsu. Foreign residents of Nagasaki will be pleased to hear of Mr. Kawamura's promotion, while regretting his departure from Nagasaki. The business of the local office has been conducted very successfully during the period it has been under his control and we have pleasure in testifying to the general accuracy of the work of the staff.

Two tragedies are reported from Osaka. T. Teraura (21) a farmer residing at the village of Oto, near Osaka, murdered his cousin, U. Tsujinaka (39) living in the same district by inflicting on him severe injuries with a hatchet. He also wounded his victim's wife, Toyo (25). The murderer took refuge on the Ikoma hill. Subsequently he was arrested by the police. The other case is that of S. Kobayashi (25) a workman employed at the Osaka arsenal, who murdered, on the night of Nov. 14th, another workman named Y. Yamauchi (22) by hitting him on the head with a large hammer while the latter was asleep. Both were living in the same boarding house. There is no report as to the cause. The crime seems to have arisen from a slight dispute which the two men had previously in the arsenal.

A small sensation was caused on Wednesday forenoon on board and in the vicinity of the steamer *Craighall*, lying in the harbour, by the antics of one of that vessel's firemen. He went on board about eleven o'clock, heavily burdened with liquor, and, having added to his load with the benevolent co-operation of the bumboat people, began to comport himself forthwith in

such disorderly fashion that he was finally locked up in the fore-castle. Resenting this interference with his liberty he broke out and wrathfully essayed to take charge of the ship, winding up his capers by jumping overboard. Buoyed up by bumboat whisky he swam gleefully round the ship for some time, and refused to return on board until a boat was sent in chase and recaptured him. He seemed all the better for his icy cold bath.

At the meeting of the Corporation of London on September 26th, it was unanimously resolved, following the precedents of 1874 in the case of Lord Shaftesbury and 1884 in the case of Sir George Williams, to confer the freedom of the City on General Booth, "in appreciation of his earnest and conscientious exertions for the moral and social improvement of the condition of the necessitous classes, not only of his fellow subjects of the British Empire, but of other races and peoples throughout the world." In deference to the wishes of General Booth, the box in which the freedom will be enclosed will cost only £5. The balance—£100—of the sum usually voted for a box upon such an occasion will be handed over to the funds of the Army.

Although the world is still ignorant as to how, where, or when De Brazza died, remarks the *Globe*, tributes to the dead explorer are flowing in freely upon his widow. It was a curious position that De Brazza occupied among explorers. An Italian, ranging Africa as a free lance, he carved out a rich dependency for France. The proceeding sounds strange, but it is fully explained by the circumstances of the time. The map of Africa was then being recast by the Berlin Congress and De Brazza, unfriended but talented, with a career to make by his own efforts, had gauged the situation. Italy had no chance on the Congo, where France had manifested a clear determination to have a footing, and De Brazza, placing his experience and his relations with the chiefs at her disposal, cut out the French Congo and became its first organiser and administrator.

In connexion with the matter of repaying the house tax to foreigners, a curious report is published by some Japanese newspapers. The Financial Department, they say, proposes that the tax shall be paid back by the city offices concerned, as it has been spent by those offices. The Foreign Office contends that the city offices enforced the tax upon the foreigners under the orders of the Central Government, consequently the National Treasury is bound to pay back the tax even if it was spent by the city offices concerned. The citizens have no obligation in reference to the house tax. These different views are obstinately maintained by both Departments. The matter, it is reported, will be submitted to the Cabinet. In the Legislative Bureau the subject is under investigation. After the conclusion of the examination the arguments of the Foreign Office and Financial Department will be presented to the Cabinet.

FIRES.

Fire broke out at 4.20 a.m. on Nov. 11th in Horai-cho, Yokohama, destroying ten houses and damaging nine including the dwelling occupied by Bun Fijita, the girl who was brought into prominence in connection with the H. B. Collins' espionage case. Mr. Hayashida, one of the police-inspection of the Isezaki-cho station and an old woman sustained injuries. The cause is not known.

Fire broke out at 9.30 a.m. on Nov. 12th in Otsuka-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo, destroying six houses. The cause was negligence.

A Sapporo telegram says that an outbreak of fire occurred early on the morning of Nov. 13th at Masuke-machi burning down a hundred and ten houses. No person was killed or injured.

At 3 p.m. on Nov. 14th, fire broke out in the dormitory of the Tokyo Female Normal School, destroying it. A stove is reported to have been the cause.

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Ryushin Maru* which arrived at 5.10 a.m. on Nov. 8th at Osaka from Takamatsu with twenty-five passengers and sundry cargo, collided with the break-water. The *Ryushin Maru* sustained severe damage forward and below. The passengers, crew and cargo are safe.

The hospital ship *Toyei Maru*, with 291 sick and wounded, including an officer, went ashore at noon on Nov. 8th at the entrance to Ujina harbour. The passengers and crew were safely landed. The ship is in a serious state.

A telegram from Wakanai says that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Kilami Maru* went ashore on Nov. 10th off Mombetsu, Hokkaido. The crew is safe. The ship is in a dangerous position.

Fire occurred on board the *Dakota* at Kobe, at 3 p.m. on Sunday, Nov. 12th. The fire was still going on at 8.30 p.m. when this information was despatched to Tokyo. The accident originated in the midships hold which contained matting and sundry other goods. The conflagration seems to have been limited in its extent by the bulkheads, which prevented its spreading to the adjoining holds.

The small steamer *Fuyei Maru*, at 5 p.m. on Nov. 12th collided in Kobe harbour, with the destroyer *Kagero*, which was at anchor there and about to tow submarines to Kure. The destroyer sustained severe damage forward and entered the dock of the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard for repairs.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

To few men has it been given to use the English language as Cardinal Newman used it. He was, indeed, a master of literature, a poet and a mystic, a writer and a speaker whom posterity will recognise as one of the most fascinating figures of the nineteenth century. Every age has its unrepresentative men, men aloof from the movement of their time, seers or reactionaries, according to the point of view of the observer, who live in the future and in the past but not in the present, and who influence their generation by challenging its ideals. Of these the most eminent in the last century was Newman. A little book has just appeared in London containing the replies he made to addresses presented to him on various occasions, and a perusal of the volume discloses the strange witchery with which the Cardinal clothed even the most trivial details of daily life, when he came to translate them into words. What can be more singularly beautiful than the closing sentence of his reply to the congregation of the Church of the Oratory when they had presented him with his portrait:—

You ask for my blessing, and I bless you with all my heart, as I desire to be blessed myself. Each one of us has his own individuality, his separate history, his antecedents, and his future, his duties, his responsibilities, his solemn trial and his eternity. May God's grace, His love, His peace, rest on all of you, united as you are in the Oratory of St. Philip, on old and young, on confessors and penitents, on teachers and taught, on living and dead. Apart from that grace, that love, that peace, nothing is stable, all things have an end; but the earth will last its time, and while the earth lasts Holy Church will last, and while the Church lasts may the Oratory of Birmingham last also, amid the fortunes of many generations one and the same, faithful to St. Philip, strong in the protection of our Lady and all Saints, not losing as time goes on its sympathy with its first fathers, whatever may be the burden and interests of its own day, as we in turn now stretch forth our hands with love and with awe towards those, our unborn successors, whom on earth we shall never know.

Protestant or Catholic, we can hardly read this without a thrill. The close of it is positively magical.

What should prove a book of considerable interest as a record of travel in lands where "no other white woman has ever been" is a volume entitled "Everyday Life Among the Head-

Hunters," by Dorothy Cator, which Messrs. Longman will publish. The title refers, of course, to Borneo, where the author enjoyed for two years excellent opportunities of studying a most interesting people and country. The second portion of the volume deals with sketches of native life on the West Coast of Africa, native beliefs, industries, and secret societies being among the subjects treated. There are many illustrations, the product of the author's camera apparently.

Mr. Alexander Macdonald, F.R.G.S., puts forth "a wanderer's experiences" in some of the wildest regions of British Columbia, Australia, and other lands in a volume published by Mr. Fisher Unwin, with the title "In Search of an El Dorado." The author is an explorer and a pioneer, as well as a seeker after an El Dorado. His book is one of those chronicles of travel that take on the hues of romance and the charm of an adventurous story. Admiral Moresby, who contributes an "introduction," describes Mr. Macdonald as "a born leader of men, a very prudent Odysseus," and yet as one who has felt the attraction of the unknown just as the Spaniards of old succumbed to the spell of the golden city of Manoa. Many illustrations adorn this interesting book of travel.

From the University Press, Cambridge, is forthcoming Sir Richard Jebb's edition of "Bacchylides: the Poems and Fragments," with introduction, notes, and a prose translation by the editor. Professor Jebb refers in his preface to the literature that has so speedily grown around the study of Bacchylides. It was only in 1896 that the Bacchylides papyrus was brought from Egypt, and only in 1897 that the *editio princeps* by Dr. F. G. Kenyon was produced.

Another book on Japan is promised. It will be entitled "Japan: From the Old to the New." The author is Robert Grant Webster, LL.B., J.P., late M.P. for St. Pancras, who has more than once lived and traveled in Japan. The volume will be published by S. W. Partridge & Co.

Under the *nom de plume* of "Mr. R. E. Fyffe," the Duchess of Sutherland, it is announced, has hidden her identity as the author of "The Conqueror, now holding the boards in London." Not, of course, that authorship nowadays carries any stigma, as it did when Sir Walter Scott made such strenuous efforts to avoid being known as a novelist, and when Charlotte Brontë was considered forward, if not indelicate, for writing fiction. Lady Jersey and Lady Margaret Sackville are among those who are both prominent in society and in literature, and Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton has, of course, written a play. Nowadays authorship carries such distinction that it is not unknown for managers to receive offers of large sums to produce unproducible dramas.

Many who knew nothing of the quiet life passed in a small agricultural parish, will learn with regret of the death, in his 77th year, of the Rev. W. J. Brodribb, who had been rector of Wootton Rivers, Wilts, since 1860, for his classical and literary work extended his name far beyond the confines of his living. *The Times* reminds us that with his cousin, the Rev. A. J. Church, he translated the whole of the works of Tacitus and that in association with the late Sir W. Besant he published a short history of Constantinople. The translation of the "Histories" first appeared some 40 years ago, and was followed by the "Annals" and the three Minor Works. Besides these, the two collaborators issued a translation of Books XXI-XXIV of Livy, editions of the "Agricola" and "Germania," and certain select letters of Pliny.

France is just at present without any great novelists, for the great men of the Zola and Daudet epoch seem to have left no successors. Various theories, says the *Globe*, have been put forward in Paris for this dearth of good fiction, the chief one being that it does not pay to write novels nowadays. That theory will hold good for the general run of trade fiction writers, but the really great novelist writes because he must, and

not because novel-writing is a profitable trade. On the English side of the Channel, we cannot boast of any first-rate composers of long stories, but nevertheless the French papers have turned to us for some of their feuilletons. For example, the *Journal des Débats* has just finished publishing Mr. Rudyard Kipling's "The Story of the Gadsbys," which went very well in French, though it lost a good deal of its rugged power, and many of the conversations seemed strange in their foreign dress. It might have been thought that having published one English work, the *Débats* would have resorted to a native author, but Mr. Kipling was evidently so great a success that the paper is now issuing a translation of Sir William Magnay's "Count Zarka," a novel of the "Zenda" school. There was plenty of health and strength in the fiction of Dumas, and Victor Hugo, but to-day, with a few exceptions, French novelists are nerveless and anæmic.

In the English magazine world a notable landmark has just disappeared, and another is to change its aspect. *Longman's* has ceased to exist, and *Macmillan's* is henceforth to be a sixpenny magazine. The first event is a matter for sincere regret, but it is another impressive indication of the decline of the serious magazines. It is explained by the editor of *Longman's* that "the reproduction of drawings and photographs has called into existence a number of magazines and papers depending largely upon their illustrations. Competition for the patronage of the sixpenny public has become very severe, and the mere endeavour to keep up a high literary standard is nowadays not sufficient." This is a sound statement, yet we are not sure whether the craze for illustrations will last much longer. The process block has cheapened and multiplied until it is becoming almost a nuisance. It is significant that one of the great houses which purvey popular literature has recently started a sixpenny magazine with no illustrations. A very good record is that of *Longman's*. The magazine has been in existence for twenty-three years. Robert Louis Stevenson was a contributor to the first number, and so was Dr. E. A. Freeman. Mr. Andrew Lang was a contributor from the first, but his famous "Sign of the Ship" was not hung out until 1886. J. A. Froude wrote on the Spanish Armada in 1890. Richard Jefferies was, of course, a large contributor. In regard to *Macmillan's*, it is not, we suppose, very generally remembered that this magazine ran an almost neck and neck race with the *Cornhill* for seniority, and won by two months. Mr. David Masson, now known the world over as Professor Masson, was its first editor, and "Tom Brown at Oxford" was its first great attraction. Such were the circumstances of its birth in 1859. *Macmillan's* has had a fine career.

In the *Army and Navy Journal* (U.S.A.), we find the following review of Lieut.-Col. Wood's new book:—

When the historian takes up the task of preparing the authentic annals of the Russo-Japanese War he will recognize at the outset that he is deeply indebted to an officer of the United States Army for a work which greatly simplifies the labour before him. That officer is Lieut.-Col. Oliver E. Wood, Art. Corps, U. S. A., who, in his volume, "From Yalu River to Port Arthur" (Franklin Hudson Publishing Company, Kansas City, Mo., \$1.50), has prepared an exceptionally lucid and comprehensive epitome of the first period of the campaign in Manchuria which, from the military viewpoint, is incomparably the most valuable work on the subject thus far published. Colonel Wood was especially qualified for the production of this important volume. For nearly four years preceding the war he was the American Military Attaché at Tokyo where he enjoyed exceptional opportunities to study military conditions and observe Japan's preparations for the impending conflict. He possessed the full confidence of the Japanese military authorities and through their contest he was enabled to reach Dairen before the surrender of Port Arthur and was the first foreign officer to enter that great stronghold after the capitulation. Thus favored, and with his high attainments as a military officer, Colonel Wood has undertaken to describe the first period of the war as a soldier observed it, and in that undertaking he has been brilliantly successful. His book is one by a soldier for soldiers. It is characterized by the accuracy,

thoroughness and grasp which are part of the officer's equipment, and, seen through his eyes, the gigantic event with which he deals becomes distinct and clear, passing like a great military panorama. He explains that the basis of his work is the Japanese official reports daily received from the Imperial Headquarters before being issued to the press, but he has supplemented these with a mass of important and trustworthy information from other sources. The care with which Colonel Wood has completed the technical portions of this work is well illustrated in his appendices giving the order of battle of the Japanese armies in Manchuria. Each of the four armies is described in detail and its division and brigade organization is given in full, together with the date of mobilization and the names of its principal officers. This information is supplemented with the order of battle of the Russian forces showing the corps and division organization of each of the three armies and the names of their leading officers. The author's graphic outline of the field operations of the campaign is embellished with nine instructive maps prepared by himself, together with a chronological table of important events during the period under review and a separate table relating to the sieges of Port Arthur. Colonel Wood writes clearly, forcibly and with the fine art of description. His description of Port Arthur after the surrender, his impressions of the officers and men of the opposing armies and his observations on the thoroughness of the Japanese military system are all dramatic and graceful. As we have said, however, his work is impressive, first of all because of its strength, clearness and accuracy as a military study by a military expert and in that respect it is unrivalled in the published literature of the late war.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The Canadian Minister of Justice has finally issued a warrant for the extradition of Gaynor and Greene. These men were indicted in connection with the harbour improvements in Savannah, and covering a period of six years they resorted to all sorts of methods to avoid extradition through court procedure. Their latest effort was to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and this being denied, the extradition warrant was promptly issued, and Gaynor and Greene will be returned to the United States for trial. Referring to the efforts made on behalf of these men, the *New York World* says:—"The nature of the technicalities made use of to defer action, the long period of immunity secured to the defendants, exceeding by nearly two years the term of imprisonment served by Captain Oberlin M. Carter, the engineer in charge of the fraudulent work, and the great cost of the prosecution to the Government, make this one of the most extraordinary cases of international law's delay which can be recalled. For nearly six years Greene and Gaynor have lived in comfort under indictment, half of the time in luxurious exile. For the young lawyer the proceedings will serve as a complete text-book of legal subterfuge and defensive strategy."

The experiment of fastening a tag to some finny creature, liberating it in the sea and then waiting for some one to catch it and report results has, according to a writer in the *New York Evening Post*, often been ridiculed as being merely the intentional putting of needles into a haystack. But the *Post* writer says that scientists are really learning a good deal from these methods, adding: "Considering the proverbial abundance of the fish in the sea the number of such labelled creatures to be caught again is really so astonishing as to suggest that like pet canaries, they must intentionally seek human protection. For example, of 479 lobsters recently liberated in and about Buzzards Bay, no less than seventy-six were traced. One fact brought out in this way was that the lobster was able to travel as much as ten miles in forty-eight hours. It was in the same way that scientists learned where the salmon spend the time between their birth and their return to the fresh-water rivers. Some tagged salmon liberated when young in the river were caught much later, by deep-sea fishermen. It is said that the edible crab of Chesapeake Bay is to be the next subject for investigation by this method. One unforeseen result of the ichthyologist's labours has been an addition to the legends of the deep. The metal

tags seemingly designed for the personal adornment of the submarine dandies, are said to be in great request among superstitious fishermen, especially Greeks and Portuguese, as charms.

The latest line of credit given to President Roosevelt is particularly interesting, and is revealed in an article printed in a New York newspaper from which the following extract is taken. "President Roosevelt's doctrine of large families has had a stimulating effect on the New York city birth-rate. Cupid, too, has evidently been listening to what the President said, and as a consequence the ministers and the magistrate have been unprecedentedly busy tying the marriage knot. The bureau of vital statistics of the health department announced yesterday that during the first six months of the present year there were 50,943 births reported, as against 47,384 in the same period of 1904. The increase amounts to 3,559. In the first six months of 1905 there were 20,768 marriages, as against 19,295 in the same period in 1904. Nearly 3,000—to be exact, 2,945—happy lovers hearkened to the warning from the White House against race suicide, and resolved themselves into 1,473 happy couples.

A "tourist trust" comprising nine western states having the best scenery to offer, is to be organized to fight Europe and the fashion of going abroad in preference to seeing the wonders at home. The idea is to corral the American tourist and show him that the best and most profitable vacation can be spent in the west. The Salt Lake Commercial Club fathers the movement and asks the governors of nine states to join in advertising.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, in his annual report, will recommend that bonds be issued to the amount of \$60,000,000, running for a period of 50 years, covering the outlay already made on the Panama Canal. Congress will be asked to pass the necessary legislation. Before the canal is completed not less than \$200,000,000 will have been expended, and it is the opinion of Secretary Shaw that for this generation to pay practically one-third of the total is more of a burden than it should bear. By issuing bonds for the money already expended, the hole which has been eaten into the treasury will be filled, and the danger of a threatened deficit will disappear for a number of years. It will put a period to the discussion of tariff revision from the standpoint of a needed revenue raiser. It is important in one other sense, in the opinion of Secretary Shaw. It will make clear to future generations, at a glance, what the work has cost. By including the \$60,000,000 in the total of the bonds to be issued, there will never be any question as to cost, for the amount of bonds issued will answer that question automatically.

The criticisms of the American army and navy, published by the *Neue Preussische Kreis Zeitung* of Berlin, have provoked retorts and comments from Secretary of War Taft and Admiral Dewey. In the criticism that the officers of the American navy are too old for their ranks, Admiral Dewey entirely agrees, and says that the General Board is now drawing up recommendations on the subject. "The nation will assuredly meet with disaster in a naval war unless younger men are given command of the ships of our navy," he said. "I know from experience that in the stress of war we must have younger men to direct the fighting."

It is believed in New Bedford that the famous northwest passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, skirting the northern extremity of the North American continent, has been traversed. Captain George Comer, back from the North with the whaling schooner *Era*, says in all probability the exploit has been accomplished by the Norwegian Arctic exploring expedition of Commander Amundsen in the sloop *Gjoa*. This passage has been the dream of Arctic explorers. Many have tried it, but none has succeeded. Captain Comer bases his statement on a letter

he had from Commander Amundsen who was then, April 22, in the *Gjoa*, off King William's Land. Captain Comer figured that the ship must have made the better part of the passage, for she was in Simpson Strait, and the commander had asked about the country to the westward. In reply Captain Comer had sent information that American whalers were wintering in Mackenzie River at Herschell Island. The natives reported that the Norwegian had made the passage, or the better part of it, and the commander himself had sent word that the vessel had accomplished all she hoped for, and would work her way out to Behring Strait this past summer. It is believed that the commander meant that he had made the passage.

Mr. S. O. Davis, comptroller and insurance commissioner for Nevada, has revoked the license of the New York Life Insurance Company in that state. Mr. Davis sent to President McCall the following telegram: "Pending the investigation of the corrupt management and fraudulent disposal of funds entrusted to your company, and so long as yourself and George W. Perkins retain offices of trust in the management of the New York Life Insurance Company, the license to do business in the state of Nevada is hereby revoked. Upon advice of a change of management and satisfactory proof of honest management the license will be reissued. A notice has been forwarded throughout the state warning all agents of the fact of the order and giving the agents two weeks to close the records."

James Russell Lowell and John Greenleaf Whittier were on Oct. 9th declared elected to the Hall of Fame. All the other American authors—there were 17 in all—and the 23 teachers who were candidates were blackballed. Edgar Allan Poe, who was up for election once before, received 43 out of the 51 votes necessary. Whittier got in with only one vote to spare. Lowell received 58 votes. Among the other authors who failed were William Cullen Bryant, with 46 votes; James Fenimore Cooper, with 43 and Oliver Wendell Holmes, with 48. Among the teachers, Phillips Brooks received 49 votes.

"Years ago the dangers of unlimited size of insurance companies were pointed out, says *Collier's Weekly*. In a paper by an actuary read at the convention of insurance commissioners of 1892, for example, it was argued that the largest companies might "grow to such vast size that their assets and affairs could not be perfectly managed by their officers, supervised by their directors, and examined by state insurance officials." And he, like other prophets, pointed out also the moral temptation, increasing with the size. Mr. Hughes, pressing an officer of one big company about syndicate operations, received the reply that they were necessary in order to handle so much business. To the paraphrase of Mr. Hughes, that the insurance companies fight for an amount of business that will force them to disregard the law, there was, as there could be, no adequate reply. These big companies, says the writer, have come to be indifferent to the permanence of the business written. The public has been naturally hypnotized by figures. The statement of an agent that his company has hundreds of millions in assets stops criticism, for a "billion of assets in force" must impress the uninformed imagination. The policy-holder can hardly be expected to know that under the law of legal reserve each thousand dollars of insurance in force is protected by its reserve, and that, therefore, a company with \$20,000,000 of insurance in force, and a reasonable surplus, is as sound as one with many times that volume. The principles of life insurance, however, will, at the end of the present upheaval, be better understood by the public than they ever were before. A limitation of the amount of insurance permitted to one company is likely to be among the many legal measures taken to keep this vast and necessary business from becoming dangerous to the policy-holders, to other lines of enterprise, and to the community.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ENGLISH MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

The medical schools of London started their winter's work on October 2nd, and the occasion was taken advantage of by some of the leading members of the profession in England to address the students. Sir James Crichton-Browne, speaking at the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, remarked in the course of his address:—

Inefficiency was widespread, but the encouraging fact was that it was at length recognised, and that in many directions measures to insure efficiency were being adopted. This more healthy and hopeful state of affairs might be attributed, he thought, in some measure to the great object-lesson recently furnished by the wonderful efficiency shown by the Japanese in their struggle with Russia. He felt convinced that the Japanese brain would be found, when careful measurements and observations were made, to be not inferior to our own. This should prove of the utmost anthropological significance, and should the Chinese brain be found to participate in the characteristics of that of Japan, then the "yellow peril" would be not merely a fancy bogey, but in some form or other a possible contingency. With regard to the use of stimulants, he said that happily the bibulous medical student was a creature of the past. It was a noteworthy fact that in nearly 90 per cent. of cases of confirmed inebriety the addiction to drink began between 15 and 25 years of age. That was the dangerous period, and little apprehension need be felt as to the future career, as regarded sobriety, of any man who had voluntarily abstained from alcohol until 25, or even 21, years of age. He thought the medical student, aiming at efficiency, did well to place alcohol in all its guises, from the homely stout to the ethereal champagne, in the index expurgatorius.

At St. George's Hospital Medical School, Mr. R. Brudenell Carter, F.R.C.S., was the principal speaker. He said:—

We were looking forward not quite without anxiety to the competition of Germany in various fields of activity, but we were handicapped by the fact that Germany had banished smallpox from within her boundaries, while we were still paying an annual tribute in population and money, and many of those whose lives were spared suffered a permanent disability of a kind likely to be handed down from generation to generation in ever-widening circles. The problem set before the authorities of medical schools was how best to assist in establishing barriers against disease, and how best to deal with the admirable raw material furnished by English homes, in order to train with the definite object of producing men who were not only conversant with disease in all its manifestations, but with the means of prevention and cure, and also be at the same time wise and trustworthy councillors in the domestic questions which were constantly brought to their notice and submitted to their decision. The great problem of life and society—using the words in their widest sense—were mainly, the problems of health, habits, physical environment, and concerning these the medical profession alone either possessed or was able fully to acquire the knowledge which was necessary for the guidance of the public. He dwelt at some length on the necessary elements of a medical education, remarking that the future of physics was the future of medicine, and a real and thorough training in physics must form the essential groundwork in medical education. He deprecated the idea of encouraging or assisting imperfectly educated young men without exceptional ability in the medical profession. This profession was not a refuge for the destitute. The future of medicine rested largely on research, but this was very expensive, and he urged that it should receive public recognition.

THE NEWSPAPER READER'S TEN COMMANDMENTS.

If much advice and instruction are educative forces, newspaper readers should be a highly cultivated community, for the advice showered upon them is surely unequalled for quantity and diversity. A Continental would-be guide and philosopher has lately added to the wisdom specially prepared for the needs of the reader by formulating into ten "commandments" the laws to which the said reader should adhere. Here is the text of these legal documents:—

I.—If thou art neither crank nor stick-in-the-mud, subscribe at once to an energetic paper. Nor let thy heart fail thee if now and again thy

paper uses strong language, for it is better that the country should be pluckily defended than that it should be railed at in an underhand manner.

II.—Read thy paper attentively, for it is written for thy benefit; he who takes papers only on account of the announcements it makes insults the editor.

III.—Do not imagine the paper to exist solely for thee; it is there for general use, and as no one has the right to put private interests before public ones, so no one has the right to expect his own fads and fancies to be given preference in a newspaper.

IV.—Be a loyal collaborator of thy paper. Every item of news thou canst supply adds to its popularity and attracts new readers. Whatever news thou obtainest which is of public interest, write it on a postcard, and send it to the office. And be not offended if the editor puts useless or personal news into the waste-paper basket.

V.—If anything in public life strikes thee as requiring alteration, be not afraid to write to the editor. Remember, it is the object of a newspaper to bring abuses to light, and to help good causes to victory.

VI.—Do not be afraid of the powers that be, for all right-minded men in power welcome honest criticism.

VII.—Have faith in the administrators of a paper, whatever may happen.

VIII.—Be an advocate of thy paper; point out everywhere that here is a cause round which it is worth while to gather.

IX.—Be mindful of the criticisms of a strong and able writer, but where a coward criticises merely from craving for notoriety, there turn away with scorn.

X.—If it happens that thy paper should reach thee late, do not at once threaten to stop thy subscription. As a rule, the office is not responsible, for the paper is always printed at the same time. And the editor remains absolutely cool at thy threats, for he has nothing to do with the business aspect of the paper.

And now go and do as thou hast been told.

THE IMPERIAL MINT.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. T. Hasegawa, Director of the Imperial Mint at Osaka, for a copy of the report of the Mint's working during the year ended March 31st last. We extract the following:—

The coinage of this financial year consisted of gold and silver only.

The amount of coinage was much greater than in the preceding year, being 31,166,111 pieces of the value of 72,503,151 yen, against 13,316,571 pieces of the value of 25,801,085 yen of the previous year.

In addition to these, 6,970,843 pieces of silver yen were manufactured during the year.

The medals struck during the year amounted to 139,658 pieces, being considerably below the number of last year.

The analyses of ores and metals made for the public were particularly numerous.

The total amounts of bullion deposited or purchased for coinage during this financial year were:—Gold, 14,865,443.72 monme (0.900 fine); and Silver, 36,125,000.02 monme (.800 fine). There was no purchase of nickel or of copper for bronze.

The deposits of bullion for refining and certification of fineness amounted to 2,188,302.68 monme of gold and 12,476,735.68 monme of silver, both in fine weight.

The total amounts of bullion deposited for refining and certification of fineness at the Mint since the regulation for certification came in force in April, 1898, up to the end of this financial year were: Gold 15,445,426.24 monme (fine weight); Silver 74,304,353.63 monme (fine weight).

The total coinage of gold and silver during this financial year amounted to 31,166,111 pieces, of the real or nominal value of 72,503,151 yen.

The coinage of this year compared with that of the last year shows an increase of 43,500,000 yen in gold and of 3,302,081 yen in silver as well as a decrease of 100,016 yen in nickel, making a net increase of 46,702,065 yen.

Silver bullion deposited by the Imperial Government and Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Formosa) for the manufacture of silver yen during this financial year amounted to 66,756,887.18 monme (.900 fine).

The total number of silver yen manufactured in

this year was 6,970,843 pieces, as against 5,131,096 pieces in the preceding year.

The number of medals made at the Mint during this financial year was as follows:—

Gold.....	7
Silver.....	131,912
Nickel.....	6,002
Copper.....	1,737

Total 139,658

Besides the above, the Mint furnished the Chinese Government with 206 dies, including matrices and punches of four denominations of silver coins, and the Korean Government with 4 punches for medals; it also supplied the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and the Provincial Government of Fukuoka Prefecture with 3,010 punches for making weights and measures.

The assays of ores and metals made at the Mint for the public increases in number year by year, owing to the progress of mining and metallurgical industries. In this financial year the number of samples examined was 550, as against 291 of the preceding year.

The total receipts and expenditures of the Mint for this financial year, and those from its commencement up to the end of the last financial year, were as follows:—

RECEIPTS.	Yen.
For this financial year	5,092,423.518
From the commencement of the Mint up to the end of the last financial year	76,537,419.302
Total	81,629,742.820
EXPENDITURES.	Yen.
For this financial year	4,322,919.845
From the commencement of the Mint up to the end of the last financial year	56,791,923.643
Total	61,114,443.488

The following table shows the account of yearly receipts and expenditures of the Mint from its commencement up to this financial year:—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
From commencement (December, 1870) to March 1897.....	36,773,105.676	24,701,599.874
1897-98	10,796,241.258	8,777,574.518
1898-99	17,907,852.275	14,290,049.217
1899-1900	5,879,039.950	4,846,039.345
1900-01	1,240,387.993	987,404.724
1901-02	1,266,120.405	979,513.823
1902-03	844,173.917	736,781.603
1903-04	1,830,397.798	1,472,560.539
1904-05	5,092,423.518	4,322,919.845
Total	81,629,742.820	61,114,443.488
Year.	Net profit.	
From commencement (December, 1870) to March, 1897	12,152,444.494	
1897-98	2,035,860.821	
1898-99	3,616,100.089	
1899-1900	1,029,357.794	
1900-01	260,135.277	
1901-02	275,177.231	
1902-03	85,888.854	
1903-04	382,471.038	
1904-05	754,692.066	
Total	20,522,127.664	

The balance of receipts and expenditures does not agree with the sum of net profits since 1891-92 owing to certain alterations in the financial system.

The precious metals reclaimed from sweeps in the Amalgamation Room during this year consisted of 1,189.61 monme of gold and 34,422.49 of silver, both in fine weight, showing the increases of 481.194 monme in gold and 26,597.14 monme in silver, as compared with last year.

Experiments on the electrolytic refining of impure gold bullion were conducted partly during the last and partly during this financial year. The process was found easy of execution and yielded gold of a very high degree of purity. Moreover, besides iridosmine, all the platinum contained in the impure gold can be reclaimed, and the value of this by-product, if contained in the proportions of over 0.4 parts per mille, would alone offset the cost of refining the bullion. The process should be particularly applicable to institutions in which there is not available sufficiency of silver-containing materials required by the ordinary sulphuric acid process. The only drawback with the electrolytic process, as applied to the necessities of the Mint, seems to lie in the circumstance that it does not admit of exact stocktaking of the gold as readily as in the sulphuric acid process, in which all the gold remains in compact solid state and can be readily collected and melted into ingots.

THE CANALS IN MARS.

Ever since the presence of canals or channels (canals) on the surface of the planet Mars was first described by the Italian astronomer, G. V. Schiaparelli, in 1877, the question of their character and even of their real existence has been keenly debated. On the one hand they have been accepted as truly material formations, and various hypotheses have been advanced to explain them, such as that they are waterways connecting with oceans, or that they consist of lines of vegetation growing along irrigation works which derive their water from the seasonal melting of the polar snows and are the result to intelligent effort of some sort, or that they are merely great rifts produced in the globe by uneven contraction on cooling. On the other hand some competent observers have failed to detect the canals at all, while others who have succeeded in seeing them have not agreed with each other in their descriptions of what they saw. In consequence it has been suggested that these canals or channels are of the nature of illusions of vision, and are not the definite features that appear on the drawings, but rather the result of slight suggestions made to the eye by more or less irregular differences in the minute shadings and colour tints on the surface of the planet.

Within the last few months fresh light has been thrown on the question by a piece of work carried out at the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona. The observers there have always been among the most successful in seeing and drawing the canals; and they resolved to supplement their visual observations by an attempt to photograph them in the favourable conditions presented by the planet's opposition in the spring of this year when it was comparatively near the earth. The observatory at Flagstaff enjoys exceptional advantages for such a task. It stands 7,250 ft. above sea level, and therefore above many of the lower and denser layers of the atmosphere which incommode observatories at smaller altitudes; and it possesses the largest glass in the world mounted at such an elevation. Further the air is intensely dry, and its currents trouble the image less and produce less distortion and obliteration of detail than at lower levels in more humid conditions. Without such advantages the undertaking would be hopeless; even with them it was one of extraordinary difficulty and delicacy, and called for numberless precautions. It must be remembered that the diameter of the planet at the time was only some 15 seconds of arc, and that the view of it to be obtained even with the largest telescopes in favourable conditions is little, if any, better than that obtained of the moon with the naked eye. But to secure the required definition of detail it was usually thought necessary at Flagstaff to use only the central portion of the 24 in. object glass of the telescope, which accordingly was reduced by a diaphragm to an effective diameter of 2 in.; a colour screen was employed that allowed only the yellow and orange rays to pass; and the extremely sensitive plates which had to be used permitted exposures of only from six to ten seconds, though during that time the utmost care had to be exercised to ensure that the telescope followed the planet smoothly and exactly.

The result was that Mr. Lampland, Professor Lowell's assistant at Flagstaff, succeeded in obtaining in May and June a number of photographs of the planet at different stages of rotation, which show canals quite distinctly and even present indications of the doubling which has been regarded as still more doubtful than the existence of the canals themselves. When a series of these photographs taken on the same night in close succession is examined, the same markings are seen to be repeated from one to another, though naturally some of the pictures are better than others; and comparison of drawings made of the planet's surface by Professor Lowell himself at about the same dates as, though quite independently of the photographs, shows a close correspondence between the two, canals having the same position and direction being perfectly visible on both drawings and photographs, even to the untrained observer. The defining power of the eye, however, is so much superior to that of the photographic plate that, although some 400 canals and 175 oases have been made out by Professor Lowell himself, the photographs have so far revealed only about 40 canals and four or five oases. If it be admitted that the photographic plate cannot lie and can yield representations only of things that have a real objective existence, the conclusion to be drawn from the constancy of the markings on the successive photographs of a series and the correspondence between photographs of different series and almost contemporaneous drawings by Professor Lowell would seem to be that the canals, whatever be their nature and origin, cannot be mere subjective illusions on the part of certain observers, but have an actual existence as material formations on the surface of Mars.—*The Times*.

GERMANY GROWS IN WEALTH.

The *Daily Express* says:—Some remarkable figures showing the steady growth of wealth and prosperity in Germany are given by Mr. Consul-General Schwabach in his report to the British Foreign Office for the first half of 1905.

With the exception of the temporary setback caused by the great miners' strike in the Rhenish-Westphalian coal districts in January this year, there has, he says, been a gradual improvement in German trade and industry since the last months of 1902.

Some idea of the general prosperity of the nation may be gained from the fact that within the nine years 1896-1904 the income tax payers in Prussia alone increased from 2,650,000 to 4,500,000, or nearly 70 per cent., while the increase of population during the same period was only about 15 per cent.

The aggregate income of all taxpayers amounted in 1904 to £436,134,478, or £20,650,000 more than in 1903.

The savings of the people as represented by the deposits in the banks amounted to £361,450,000, nearly double the total of ten years before.

The stock markets form another guide to the national wealth, and it is interesting to note that a very high level of quotations has been recorded in connection with German industries during the half-year. Not only this, but new enterprises, floated successfully, have totalled £106,244,000 for the half-year, against £90,032,500 for the whole of 1904, and £94,404,000 for the whole of 1903.

The foreign trade for the half-year was valued at £300,860,000, of which £168,660,000 was imports and £132,200,000 exports.

The figures for the first halves of the four preceding years were as follows, although in making the comparison it must be remembered that owing to the miners' strike less coal was exported and more imported than the average:—

	Exports.	Imports.
1901.....	£106,800,000	£137,600,000
1902.....	111,150,000	141,950,000
1903.....	121,150,000	153,859,000
1904.....	126,620,000	161,150,000

It is interesting to note that of the imports this year 48.8 per cent. consisted of raw materials for industrial purposes.

In the textile industry, in which the Germans are becoming formidable rivals to Lancashire and Yorkshire, it may be noted that the half-year shows an increase in exports valued at over £600,000.

In her exports of iron and ironware Germany continues to increase her trade, while for pig iron, rails rolled and drawn wire, fine cutlery, cement, and needles she is securing an important position in the world's markets.

There is a notable increase shown in the shipments abroad of machinery, including locomotives, boilers, machine tools, transmission machines, pumps, and other kinds.

The miners' strike, which is practically the only regrettable feature of the half-year's industry, is estimated to have cost £3,000,000, of which half was loss in wages. British coalowners benefited largely by the strike, imports of coal from this country rising to 948,497 tons in February, whereas the average for the month is between 200,000 and 300,000 tons.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE JEWISH MASSACRES IN RUSSIA.

London, November 8.

Dr. Adler, the Chief Rabbi in London, has received a telegram from the leading Russian Jews, stating that many Jewish communities in Russia have been entirely destroyed. Help is asked for and the Rothschilds and others are concerting measures with this end in view.

Later.

A mass meeting of Jews was held in New York, to consider the relief of suffering in Russia.

The result was that a committee was formed to attend to the relief of Russian sufferers in general,—irrespective of religion.

The sum of \$56,800 has been subscribed, and telegrams have been received from the Jews of London, Paris, and Berlin offering to participate in an international relief organisation.

Four hundred and twelve Jewish victims

were buried in Odessa yesterday, in the presence of vast crowds.

The corpses were buried together in long trenches, without being placed in coffins.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, and suite, will sail for Japan in the P. & O. *Mongolia* on the 5th January.

PRESSING THE PORTE.

London, November 9.

It is expected that the combined fleets of the Powers, composed of fifteen warships, will appear in the Levant at the end of the week.

It is stated in Vienna that if the demonstration fails to modify the Porte's opposition to the Macedonian reform scheme a pacific blockade of the Dardanelles will be proclaimed.

AUSTRIAN TROUBLES.

Ten thousand state railway employes in Austria have struck work. Their demands include universal suffrage.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife, will henceforth be styled the Princess Royal, and her daughters, the Ladies Alexandra and Maud Duff, will be princesses.

[Note.—The Princess Royal is the eldest daughter of King Edward and was born on Feb. 10, 1867. She married the Duke of Fife on July 27, 1889. She has only two children.]

BANKERS AID THE JEWISH VICTIMS.

November 10.

Rothschilds, of London, and Schiff, the New York banker, have contributed each ten thousand pounds sterling to the London fund for the relief of the Jewish victims in Russia. The money has been remitted to the British Consuls in Russia, who have been authorised by Lord Lansdowne to distribute it.

GRAND-DUKE VLADIMIR RESIGNS.

Grand-Duke Vladimir (uncle of the Emperor) has resigned the command of the St Petersburg military district. The resignation has been accepted.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

Later.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have reached Bombay, where they had a splendid reception.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS JOIN RIOTERS.

The soldiers and sailors at Kronstadt have joined the workmen. They are fighting, pillaging and burning. There is desperate fighting between the loyalists and the revolutionaries. Pools of blood are in the streets. The inhabitants are fleeing. The warships are ordered out of the harbour. It is reported that a force of lancers which was sent from Peterhof joined the rioters. Yielding to the popular demand Trepoff has resigned.

MR. BALFOUR'S TRIBUTE TO JAPAN.

London, November 11.

The Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, the British Prime Minister, speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall, London, referred to Japan as "our new ally—a Great Power that has arisen in the Far East." He said this was "a happy time to survey foreign politics when our allies were beginning their great mission of civilization."

COMBINED MANŒUVRES BY BRITISH AND JAPANESE FLEETS.

The *Standard* says that theoretically the Japanese Navy will form part of a scheme

of world-wide naval manœuvres in 1906. It will be assumed that the situation is threatening, and the Anglo-Japanese navies are watching enemies' ships throughout the world. Presuming that war breaks out later, a skeleton squadron of cruisers to form the enemy will leave England with secret orders. This will keep everyone on the alert for weeks.

THE MUTINY AT KRONSTADT.

The mutinous soldiers and sailors at Kronstadt number 5,000. They have killed ten unpopular officers. Two squadrons of Hussars and two battalions of the crack Preobrajensky regiment have arrived there.

Later.

The mutiny at Kronstadt has been quelled. Two thousand troops now occupy the town.

AUSTRALIA AND ASIATIC EMIGRATION.

London, November 12.

Mr. Deakin has introduced into the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia amended immigration bills, the first of which provides that the Commonwealth may make arrangements with the Government of any other country whereby merchants and tourists may enter and travel in Australia under passports, other natives being prevented from entering Australia at port of shipment. Mr. Deakin emphasized in his speech that "while carrying out the policy of a White Australia we are not called upon to cast slur on other people. Two races had peculiar claims on our respect and admiration. The Hindoos were entitled to special consideration as forming part of the British empire, and so are the new people who are allied to the empire. It was desired to so amend the Australian immigration law as to avoid hurting the susceptibilities of any nation."

The second bill deals with the importation of contract labour, which is sanctioned under certain circumstances.

LONDON'S UNEMPLOYED.

Later.

The Lord Mayor of London has opened a fund to relieve the unemployed. The Queen has given £2,000. The Lord Mayor appeals to all charitable persons throughout the Empire to relieve the starving during the winter.

TROUBLES IN POLAND.

London, November 13.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Poland, where an insurrection is feared.

Count Witte has received telegrams from all parts of Poland demanding the fullest autonomy. He favours an autonomous administration, but is opposed to political autonomy.

TOGO TO VISIT ENGLAND.

London, November 14.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Tokyo correspondent says that it has been definitely decided that Admiral Togo's squadron shall visit England, probably in March.

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY TO JAPAN.

The American Legation in Tokyo has been raised to the rank of an Embassy.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

An official *communiqué* declares that the Russian Government no longer tolerates, but stigmatizes as impudent, the movement aiming at the independence of Poland; therefore, so long as the troubles continue and the people are influenced by agitators, Poland will receive none of the benefits of the manifestoes of August 18th,

or October 30th. Hence, too, the reason for the proclamation of martial law.

A BIG JAPANESE LOAN.

London, November 14.

Reuter learns that Japan has decided to issue a fifty-million-sterling 4 per cent. loan immediately; probably this month. Half will be applied to the conversion of the external loans. Paris takes a large share.

DEATH OF MR. E. R. BELILIOS.

The death is announced of Mr. Emanuel Raphael Belilios, C.M.G., late of Hongkong. JAPANESE PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.

Japan has chartered two Dominion liners to repatriate the Japanese prisoners held by Russia. They will probably embark at a German port a month hence. They consist of a hundred officers and 2,000 men.

THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

London, November 15.

The London County Council has received a most cordial invitation from the Paris Municipal Council to visit Paris in January. THE RECENT JEWISH MASSACRES.

The Governors of Odessa, Esthonia, Tomsk and Kazan have been dismissed for not preventing the recent massacres.

THE GERMAN EMBASSY.

The *Cologne Gazette* says that on the suggestion of Japan, Germany and Japan some time ago decided mutually to convert their Legations into Embassies.

AMERICA AND ASIATIC LABOUR.

London, November 15.

The American Federation of Labour has opened at Pittsburgh. It takes a pronounced stand in favour of the exclusion of Mongolians, including the Japanese.

THE FRENCH LEGATION.

Le Temps says that France is prepared to raise her Legation in Tokyo to an Embassy, but desiring to respect Russia's feelings she must await the opportune moment.

ANOTHER SERIOUS STRIKE IN RUSSIA.

London, November 16.

The St. Petersburg Council of Workmen Delegates resolved upon another general strike to-day, owing to the employers refusing the eight hours' day, but it is intimated that the object of the strike is largely political and the situation is critical.

Later.

The Council of Workmen Delegates in St. Petersburg has declared a general strike to begin at noon in sympathy with the revolutionists in Cronstadt and in Poland. It was begun punctually in all the great works and on all the railways radiating from St. Petersburg, except the St. Petersburg-Moscow line. Both capitals are cut off from communication with Europe.

The strike is rapidly generalising.

The police have begun to arrest prominent Polish leaders in Warsaw.

NEW GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

It is reported in Berlin that Herr von Stuebel, Director of the Colonial Department, is to replace Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein as German Minister at Peking, the latter going to Tokyo as Ambassador.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

YINGKOW FREE OF PEST.

Yingkow, November 11.

All appearances of pest having ceased at Yingkow the veto upon communications between that port and the interior of Manchuria is to be rescinded from the 12th inst., and the navigation of the Liao river will be permitted.

BARON KOMURA.

H.E. Baron Komura was received in audience by the Emperor of China on the 16th instant, and the negotiations will commence from the 17th.

THE GERMANY EMBASSY.

It has been agreed that a German Ambassador shall be stationed in Tokyo but the question is still undecided in the case of France.

TRADE OF JAPAN.

Summary of the foreign trade of Japan for Oct., 1905, and comparison with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

EXPORTS.

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

	1905. Yen.	1904. Yen.
Silk tissues, habutae.....	1,846,501	3,183,762
Silk tissues, kaiki	52,287	61,428
Silk handkerchiefs	347,950	260,767
Cotton tissues	1,499,304	646,270
Towels	159,373	154,945
Matches	892,235	1,002,235
Mats and matting, hanagoza ..	417,067	466,913
Porcelain and earthenware ...	491,218	455,224
Lacquered ware.....	110,785	79,714
Umbrellas, European	60,908	47,216
Cigarettes	199,989	160,226
Others.....	3,161,564	2,430,225
Total	9,239,221	8,945,925

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, HALF WROUGHT.

Silk, raw.....	6,780,666	14,023,621
Silk, noshi and kibiso	380,987	676,785
Cotton yarns	2,707,006	1,769,782
Straw-plait.....	423,837	501,455
Tea	750,522	999,802
Camphor	271,393	255,700
Others.....	3,485,827	2,574,790
Total	14,800,238	20,801,845

RAW PRODUCTS.

Coal	1,255,918	1,219,487
Rice	168,278	162,709
Cuttle-fish	300,158	290,900
Sea-weeds and cut sea-weeds ..	462,369	393,849
Mushroom, dried	67,433	104,330
Copper, coarse & refined.....	1,319,959	1,522,170
Fish oil	66,925	67,268
Vegetable wax	69,747	41,723
Others	1,459,184	1,597,405
Total	5,169,071	5,099,841

Grand Total

Summary of total value of Specie and bullion exported from and imported into Japan for the same period.

EXPORTS.

Gold	1,250,000	5,550,657
Silver	749	123,927
Total	1,250,749	5,674,584

IMPORTS.

Gold	409,135	739,271
Silver	651,247	1,512,501
Total	1,060,382	2,251,772
Excess of exports	190,367	3,422,702
Excess of imports	—	—

Summary of the Shipping (foreign trade) for the same period

	ENTERED.	Tons.	Tons.
Japanese	165,095	68,657	
Foreign	1,090,268	892,151	
Total	1,255,363	960,808	
	CLEARED.	Tons.	Tons.
Japanese	168,087	91,355	
Foreign	1,071,401	923,895	
Total	1,239,488	1,015,250	

IMPORTS.

GROUP I.

	1905. Yen.	1904. Yen.
Cotton, raw	2,594,993	7,748,720
Cotton yarns	336,507	22,708
Wool	606,924	907,953
Flax, hemp, jute, &c.	521,809	245,845
Iron nails	155,078	222,777
Rail	134,480	196,452
Iron, bar & rod.....	733,641	362,859

Iron pipes and tubes	158,303	196,868
Other iron and steel	1,661,069	835,357
Indigo, dry	252,509	101,322
Paper	579,955	326,841
Leather, sole and other	804,978	495,647
Machinery and engines	1,122,922	795,037
Locomotive engines and rail- way cars	266,603	94,237
Steam vessels	394,913	489,809
Others	4,206,826	3,655,417
Total	14,321,510	16,697,749

GROUP II.

Mousseline de laine	337,183	206,863
Woolen cloths	276,281	254,947
Shirtings and cotton prints	1,046,091	615,827
Cotton satins and velvets	301,277	88,290
Sugar, brown and white	1,418,663	1,494,932
Others	2,772,681	3,734,055
Total	6,152,176	6,404,914

GROUP III.

Rice	2,242,798	5,445,664
Beans, peas and pulse	1,159,229	856,697
Flour, wheat	806,833	925,983
Kerosene oil	974,568	662,087
Oil-cake	1,014,598	649,788
Others	2,581,461	1,761,848
Total	8,777,487	10,312,067

Grand total

Total of exports & imports	58,459,703	68,262,341
Excess of exports	—	1,432,881
Excess of imports	42,643	—

Summary of the foreign trade and shipping of Taiwan (Formosa) for the same period.

	1905.	1904.
Exports	1,085,021	861,165
Imports	907,759	1,026,400
Total	1,992,780	1,887,565
Excess of exports	177,262	—
Excess of imports	—	165,235
Exports, specie & bullion	221,214	12,763
Imports, specie & bullion	104,277	3,981
Excess of exports	116,937	8,782
Excess of imports	—	—

Summary of the shipping (foreign trade) of Taiwan for the same period.

	ENTERED.	Tons.	Tons.
Japanese	3,498	975	—
Foreign	10,866	27,975	—
Total	14,364	28,950	—
	CLEARED.	Tons.	Tons.
Japanese	5,339	898	—
Foreign	19,389	20,409	—
Total	24,728	21,307	—

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

C. Ferd. Laeiss, German steamer, 3,799, Meyer-diercks, 8th Nov.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Poonia, British steamer, 4,878, C. R. Longden, 8th Nov.,—London via ports, Kobe 7th Nov., General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Tjilatjap, Dutch steamer, H. Koops, 9th Nov.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. Van Nierop & Co.

Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 9th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bennahr, British steamer, 1,935, Alex. Webster, 9th Nov.,—London via ports, Kobe Nov. 8th, General.—Cormes & Co.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 10th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Kobe 9th Nov., Mails and General.—P. & O. S. S. Co.

Sachsen, German steamer, 3,119, F. von Letten-Petersen, 10th Nov.,—Hamburg, and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 10th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Deramore, Norwegian steamer, 1,496, Olaf Scherviz, 10th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Tanimichi & Co.

Sui Sang, British steamer, 1,776, Mitchel, 10th Nov.,—Saigon, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 11th Nov.,—Seattle, Wash., 24th Oct., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 11th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 9th Nov., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Richmond, British steamer, 2,059, F. T. Nicolle, 11th Nov.,—Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Bennvorlich, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 11th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, and Kobe, 10th Nov., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Inkula, British steamer, 3,313, Crosscarry, 11th Nov.,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tinan, British steamer, 1,460, Lindberg, 12th Nov.,—Australia via ports, and Hongkong, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Valetta, British steamer, 1,937, J. McMorran, 12th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tourane, French steamer, 2,338, Girard, 12th Nov.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S. S. Co.

Fulham, British steamer, 2,766, Gow, 12th Nov.,—London via ports, General.—Takata & Co.

Nord, Swedish steamer, 1,075, Sandberg, 12th Nov.,—Moji, Coal.—Nitsui Bishi Co.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, Wm. Thompson, 13th Nov.,—Kobe, 11th Nov., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Varaslavi, Russian transport, 4,321, P. Oronovsky, 13th Nov.,—Saigon via Kobe.—M. Ginsburg & Co.

Kanji Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,041, M. Honda, 13th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Durwich, British steamer, 2,111, F. Dudley, 13th Nov.,—Sasa, Coal.—Yamashita.

Pucasset, British steamer, 1,726, W. N. James, 13th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Puwahan, British steamer, 1,640, Turner, 14th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 14th Nov.,—Vancouver, B.C., 30th Oct., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Macduff, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 14th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Dakota, American steamer, 13,305, E. Francke, 14th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 13th Nov., Mails and General.—G. N. S. S. Co.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,460, P. H. Going, 14th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 27th Oct., Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Lothian, British steamer, 3,223, J. C. Williamson, 15th Nov.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 13th Nov., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Sefala, British steamer, 3,436, D. L. Neilson, 15th Nov.,—Rangoon via ports, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,976, T. Tibbals, 15th Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Woodford, British steamer, 1,860, Jas. Seddon, 16th Nov.,—Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Belgian King, British steamer, 2,153, J. Hayton, 16th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 843, S. Atsumi, 16th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Progress, Norwegian steamer, 1,641, Steen, 9th Nov.,—Kobe, Sugar.—Ed. L. Van Nierop & Co.

Kanji Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,041, M. Honda, 9th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Braconshue, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, 9th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Quito, British steamer, 2,153, Shotton, 9th Nov.,—Moji, Ballast.—American Trading Co.

Belgian King, British steamer, 2,153, J. Hayton, 9th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 9th Nov.,—Shanghai, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Samara, British steamer, 1,790, Wm. Lewis, 9th Nov.,—Otaru, General.—Inugami.

Barraclough, American steamer, 1,749, Curtis, 10th Nov.,—Vladivostok, Salt.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, Wm. Finch, 9th Nov.,—Hongkong, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

Kelvenbach, British steamer, 2,289, Ryder, 10th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, Wheat.—China & Japan Trading Co.

Trucer, British steamer, 1,803, A. G. Stravens, 10th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, A. Keih, 11th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 11th Nov.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 11th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

Tyr, Norwegian steamer, 1,417, Nielsen, 11th Nov.,—Wakamatsu, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.

Craighall, British steamer, 2,867, J. Milne, 11th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Cecilia, German steamer, 2,209, Temes, 11th Nov.,—Shanghai, General.—Otto Reimers & Co.

Kumagata Maru, Japanese steamer, 843, Atsumi, 12th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 12th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 12th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Poonia, British steamer, 4,878, C. R. Longden, 12th Nov.,—Marseilles and London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Sachsen, German steamer, 3,119, F. von Letten-Petersen, 13th Nov.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

ichmond, British steamer, 2,059, F. T. Nicolle, 13th Nov.,—Muroran, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Imaumi, British steamer, 2,407, Penberthy, 14th Nov.,—Kobe, Flour and Wheat.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Itola, British steamer, 3,362, Hartley, 14th Nov.,—Moji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Kum Sang, British steamer, 2,079, E. J. Butler, 14th Nov.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Kanji Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,041, M. Honda, 14th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, Wm. Thompson, 14th Nov.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 14th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Bennahr, British steamer, 1,935, Alex. Webster, 14th Nov.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Cormes & Co.

C. Ferd. Laeiss, German steamer, 3,799, Meyer-diercks, 14th Nov.,—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Varaslavi, Russian transport, 4,321, P. Oronovsky, 14th Nov.,—Vladivostok.

Bennvorlich, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 15th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Deramore, Norwegian steamer, 1,496, Olaf Scherviz, 15th Nov.,—Mikuni, General.—Tanimichi & Co.

Tinan, British steamer, 1,460, Lindburgh, 15th Nov.,—Sydney via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tjilatjap, Dutch steamer, 2,475, H. Koops, 16th Nov.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Dakota, American steamer, 13,305, E. Francke, 16th Nov.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—G. N. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Doric* from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. W. F. McLaughlin and native servant, Mr. J. R. Morse and servant, Mr. H. J. Sharp, Miss Strome, Mr. R. Sedgewick, Mrs. Brent and native servant, Miss Weiland, Mrs. C. Gilchrist, Mr. E. Gilchrist, Mrs. J. W. Wallace and child, Mr. A. R. G. Clark, Mrs. A. R. G. Clark, Miss S. D. Huntington, Mr. A. L. Tuska, Mrs. A. L. Tuska, and Miss Tuska. For San Francisco:—Miss M. Campbell Smith, Mrs. D. R. Smith and child, Miss Alice Hughes, Mrs. A. T. Smith, Mrs. A. F. Bridge, Mr. Quackenbush, Mr. G. H. S. Bayne, Mrs. G. H. S. Bayne and infant, Mr. C. C. Chopp, and Mr. C. M. Ede, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Sachsen*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. W. Gromie James, Mr. D. D. Dempster, Miss Poolmann, Miss Keep, Mr. Poolmann, Mr. G. McCrea, Mr. R. V. Reid, Mrs. Duny Seai Bong, Mrs. Dunn and child, Mrs. Hommann, child and servant, Mr. J. Pirnitzer, Mr. C. A. Miller, Count Tyschkewitsch, Mr. C. F. Miller, Mr. A. Alvares, Mr. G. Werkmeister, Miss Blake, Mr. G. Winklin, Mr. Henry Londs and son, Mr. H. Liebenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Kimura, Mr. T. Obiedo, Mr. Toe Pan Chin, Mr. Tsing Hin Pan, Mr. Kwan, Mr. John So Chang, and Mr. Gen Menz, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. C. B. Wymys, Mrs. Wymys and child, Mr. A. F. H. Gibbs, and Mr. K. Obata, in cabin. In Transit:—Mr. J. Gowan, Mr. W. D. Silas, Mrs. Pardee, Lieut. A. M. Wilson, Mr. W. C. Bunner, Mrs. Bunner, Mrs. M. F. Land, Dr. G. H. L. Fitz-Williams, Mr. K. Katokira, Mr. B. Kabota, Mr. K. Tanaka, Mrs. Tanaka, Mr. K. A. Gilbert, Mrs. Tam, Mrs. Hong, Mrs. Kwong, Mrs. Wo, Mr. Y. Yakota.

Mr. Wong Hong Quong, Mr. Tam Tuck, Mrs. Tam Tuck, Mr. Lew Gin Look, Mrs. Lew Gin Look, Dr. Lew Kim, Mrs. Low Kim, Mrs. Low, Mrs. Fung, Mrs. Leung, Mrs. Ching, Mrs. Wong, Mrs. Lu, Mrs. Lul, Mrs. Foy, and Mrs. Ng, in cabin; 25 Indians, 18 Chinese, and 1 Japanese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hennigan, Mr. F. E. Burke, Mr. F. R. Finlay, Major J. P. Doyle, Mr. R. W. Sprague, Mr. Katzenstein, Mr. M. Long, Mr. H. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Parmelee, Mr. J. Richards, Miss A. L. Archer, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Graham, Miss J. Bayley, Dr. Oronhyateka, Mr. J. M. Strong, Mr. W. R. Turnell, Mr. H. Pawsey, Mr. J. Esaky, Mr. Y. Araki, Mr. H. J. Stockton, Mr. R. Singer, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Ullman, Mr. L. M. Cantion, Mr. A. F. S. Hill, Mr. M. Camper, Miss E. E. Spencer, Mr. W. E. Dunn, and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Eisen, in cabin; Mr. Chan Ming Poo, Mr. D. M. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Farbridge and child, and Mr. T. Tanaka, in intermediate. In Transit:—Mr. W. R. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cockburn, Mr. C. C. Elliott, Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Taylor, Mrs. McKenzie and son, Miss E. McLennon, Mr. W. H. Williams, Mr. R. M. Horsey, Mr. and Mrs. Parmezell, Mr. J. S. Duff, Miss A. J. Wade, Mr. H. Hosie, Mr. T. W. Barnes, Mrs. L. Taylor and child, Sir Charles Dudgeon, Mrs. S. Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. May, Miss N. R. Rodd, Miss L. J. Bryer, Mr. J. R. McLaren, Mrs. E. A. S. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hamilton, Mr. M. Simon, Mr. E. H. Gregory, Dr. and Mrs. Bradley, Mr. J. G. Caulter, Mr. R. Gause, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kerr, Lieut. T. S. Whyte, Mr. A. H. Green, Miss K. T. Langley, Mr. R. H. Grettton, and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Fabling, in cabin; Mr. A. McFarlane, Mr. B. Link, Mr. F. V. Burns, Mr. E. Redmond, Mr. C. Marcus, Rev. J. Lawson, Mr. L. T. Woon, Mr. L. Cheong, Mr. Wong Nim, Mr. and Mrs. Lun Lee, Mr. R. Julion, Mr. G. Jones, Mr. W. R. Wilson, Mr. L. Y. Hin, and Mr. Yip Yow, in intermediate; 29 Japanese, and 252 Chinese, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Dakota*, from Hongkong via ports:—Dr. F. V. Voegelie, Mr. Takahashi, Mrs. Takahashi, and Maj. Dopping Herperstal R.E., in cabin; 1 Chinese in steerage. For Seattle:—Mr. A. H. Turner, Mr. Oscar Johnson, Mrs. R. E. Murphy, Mr. Ed. Levy, Mr. H. J. Whitmore, Mr. F. S. Ayers, Mr. J. Seymour, Mrs. M. D. Owings, Mr. C. Owings, Mrs. F. C. Owings and child, Mr. A. M. Thomas, Mrs. A. M. Thomas, Mr. C. E. Thurston, Mrs. C. E. Thurston, Mr. W. H. Clarke, Mrs. W. H. Clarke and 2 children, Mr. Howard James, Mrs. Howard James, Miss Helen James, Mrs. H. E. James, Mr. Philip James, Miss Martha O'Connor, Miss K. Brannen and Mrs. J. A. Fitch and son in cabin; Mrs. Belle Nelis, Mr. J. G. Freeman, Mr. A. Rosenblum, Mrs. A. Rosenblum, Mr. T. Forstrom, and Mrs. A. Richardson and 4 children in second class; 2 Japanese and 10 European in third class.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. T. R. Newton, Mr. Y. Kojima, Mr. G. Brockmann. For Nagasaki:—Mr. T. Kurioka. For Shanghai:—Mr. N. G. Harris, Mr. A. E. Schaeffer, Mr. Geo. P. Godsey, Mrs. Geo. P. Godsey, Mr. Ignacio Altamira, Mr. Ignacio Altamira, Jr., Mrs. C. M. Goode. For Hongkong:—Mrs. L. W. Martin, Miss Pauline Montague, Mr. Wm. C. Brodstein, Mr. Fred E. Chester, Mrs. C. L. Rion, Mr. W. Lavy, Mr. W. Schuchner and Mrs. S. La Grave in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Doric*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. G. H. S. Bayne, Mrs. G. H. S. Bayne and infant, Mr. E. L. Bracy, Mrs. A. F. Bridge, Mr. C. C. Chopp, Mr. J. J. Dowling, Mrs. J. J. Dowling, Mr. C. M. Ede, Mrs. F. Gillett, Miss Alice Hughes, Miss S. D. Huntington, Mr. J. A. Onmand, Mr. R. E. Padfield, Mr. Otis A. Poole, Mr. Quackenbush, Mrs. A. T. Smith, Mrs. D. R. Smith and child, Miss M. Campbell Smith, Mrs. H. Tokunaga, Mr. F. Warren, Mr. K. Yagishita, and Mrs. K. Yagishita, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, for Vancouver:—Mr. Bunner, Mrs. Bunner, Dr. G. H. L. Fitzwilliams, Mr. C. Fukushima, Mr. S. Gilbert, Mr. J. Gowan, Mr. J. Hayakawa, Mrs. J. Hayakawa, Mr. J. Honda, Mr. A. Houtri, Mr. K. Katokira, Mr. B. Kobata, Mr. M. F. Land, Mr. T. Mimori, Mr. T. Miyazaki, Mr. S. Nakagome, Mrs. Pardee, Mr. M. D. Silas, Mr. J. H. Silberstein, Mr. K. Tanaka, Mrs. K. Tanaka, C. Tauri, Mr. G. Teyssot, Lieut. Wilson, Mr. Y. Y. Yamamoto, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Sachsen*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. E. Becker, Mr. G. Koischwitz, Mr. Siebenschnein, Mrs. Maitland, baby and amah, Mr. Gandenberger V. Moisey, Major von Frobel, Mr. Wong Kai Kah and servant, Lieut. von Loeben, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Forster, Mr. Geoffrey Oulton, Mr. Geo. Fester, Capt. M. F. Smith, Capt. Hegardt, Mr. Ullrich, Capt. P. W. West, Baron von Ungelster, Mr. Alfred Edey, Mr. Alfred Tyschkewitsch, Mr. Fudell, Miss G. E. Benham, Dr. Louise R. Cooke,

Mr. Rietzschel, Miss McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Bower, Mr. Lu Hong Chang, Mr. Chong Kok, Mr. K. Ito, Mr. K. Horiba, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Master Paul, Master Peter Johnson, Mr. Katayama, Mr. H. Suzuki, Mr. S. Ujiye, Dr. Kien, Mr. Pow Ket Shun, Mr. Pow Voi, Mr. A. Alogares, Mrs. Vincent Shortland, Miss A. Beausire, Mr. and Mrs. Grossjohann, Mr. Peter Vorrath, Mr. Resirui, Mr. J. Kuraham, Mr. G. Kannutz, Mr. T. Toyoda, and Mr. A. Gasco, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. W. W. Campbell, Mr. K. Baker, Mr. W. Dobei, Mr. C. Znanicki, Mrs. C. Znanicki, Mrs. P. F. Varawa and infant, Mrs. Gibbens, Mr. Fulton, and Mr. Raspe, in cabin; Mr. Charles Chin, in intermediate; 1 Japanese, and 3 Chinese, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Dakota*, for Seattle:—Mr. F. S. Ayres, Mr. Belle-Melis, Mr. W. H. Clarke, Mrs. J. A. Fitch, Mr. J. G. Freeman, Mr. Howard James, Mrs. H. E. James, Mr. Philip L. James, Mr. E. Levy, Mrs. R. E. Murphy, Mrs. L. McCormick, Mr. F. S. Owings, Miss M. O'Connor, Mr. A. Rosenblum, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. A. M. Thomas, Mr. C. Thurston, Mr. H. J. Whitmore, Mr. Francker, Mrs. Howell, Mr. T. Grogan, Mr. H. Schilling, Mr. I. Curran, Mr. S. Hartnett, Mr. G. Cannon, Mr. N. Masuda, Mr. T. Ohira, Mr. T. Amano, Miss K. Brennan, Mrs. Belle-Melis, Mrs. W. H. Clarke and 2 children, Master Fitch, Mr. T. Forstrom, Mrs. Howard James, Miss Helen James, Mr. O. Johnson, Mr. L. Levy, Mr. L. McCormick, Mrs. M. D. Owings, Mrs. F. S. Owings and child, Mrs. A. Richardson and 4 children, Mrs. A. Rosenblum, Mr. A. H. Turner, Mrs. A. M. Thomas, Mrs. C. E. Thurston, Mr. Laney, Miss Howell, Mr. J. McKenzie, Mr. Kazampai, Mr. J. McCormick, Mr. W. Deegan, Mr. G. White, Mr. J. Aikawa, Mr. Y. Hasegawa, and Mr. I. Katayama, in cabin.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, for Vancouver:—

From.	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total.
Hongkong..	618	—	—	256	—	874
Amoy	170	—	—	—	—	170
Foochow ...	490	—	—	821	—	1,311
Shanghai ...	1,488	4,361	2,298	55	—	8,202
Kobe	—	357	651	95	—	1,073
Yokohama ...	300	263	269	25	—	857
Total...	3,066	4,981	3,218	1,222	—	12,487

SILK.

From.	New York.	Easton Pa.	Phila. delphia.	South Man.	Mon. ter.	Total.
H'kong & Canton	350	—	—	—	—	350
Shanghai	416	—	—	—	—	416
Yokohama	487	25	—	19	—	531
Total	1,253	25	—	19	—	1,297

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Sachsen*:—

	RAW.				WASTE.			
	Genoa.	Option.	Lyons.	Marcellas	Genoa.	Marcellas	Lyons.	Trieste.
				Genoa				
				Stramon.				
Siber, Wolff & Co.	32	72				151		
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	10							
F. Strahler & Co.	12							
Sieber & Co.	15							
Boyer, Mayet Guil-								
lice	20							
Nabholz & Co.	130							
Bavier & Co.			20					
Otto Streuli & Co.		37						
Jewett, Bent & Co.		19						
Ulysses Pila & Co.		30						
Longin & Co.		40						
H. Bernardin & Co.		28						
Cl. Eymard		36				91		
Dell'Oro & Co.					79			

Silk shippers per steamer *Athenian*, for Vancouver, B.C. 9th November:—

	Bales.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Jewett and Bent	79
Vivanti Bros	40
F. Strahler & Co.	25
Ulysses Pila & Co.	25
Herbert Dent & Co.	25
Bavier & Co.	25
Siber, Wolff & Co.	10
American Trading Co.	5
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	70
Doshin Kaisha	70
Kitto Gomei Kaisha	57
Total	531

Silk shippers per *Doric*, for San Francisco, 10th Nov.:—

	Bales.
F. Strahler & Co.	10
Siber, Wolff & Co.	10
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	119
Kitto Gomei Kaisha	74
Total	213

Silk shippers per *Iyo Maru*, for Seattle, Wash., 14th Nov.:—

	Bales.
Ulysses Pila & Co.	25
Vivanti Bros	16
F. Strahler & Co.	10
Kitto Gomei Kaisha	87
Doshin Kaisha	5
Total	148

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong...	P. M.	Manchuria 1	F. Nov. 17
Europe	N. L. D.	P. R. Luitpold 2	Sa. Nov. 18
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota 3	M. Nov. 20
America	P. M.	Siberia 4	M. Nov. 20
Europe	M. M.	Tonkin 5	W. Nov. 22
Hongkong...	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Th. Nov. 23
Tacoma	B. T.	Lyra 6	F. Nov. 24
Hongkong...	B. T.	Hyades	W. Nov. 29
Hongkong...	C. P. R.	Tartar	F. Dec. 8
Hongkong...	O. & O.	Coptic	M. Dec. 11
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. Dec. 11
America	O. & O.	Doric	Tu. Dec. 26
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Dec. 30
Hongkong...	G. N.	Minnesota	Su. Dec. 31

- 1 Left Nagasaki on the 13th inst.
- 2 Left Nagasaki on the 16th inst.
- 3 Left Seattle on the 5th inst.
- 4 Left San Francisco on the 4th inst.
- 5 Left Hongkong on the 14th inst.
- 6 Left Seattle on the 3rd inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	M. M.	Tourane	Sa. Nov. 18
Hongkong...	T. Y. K.	America Maru	Su. Nov. 19
America	P. M.	Manchuria	Su. Nov. 19
Hongkong...	P. M.	Siberia	W. Nov. 22
Shanghai ...	N. Y. K.	Anhui	W. Nov. 22
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	Em. of India	F. Nov. 24
Europe	N. D. L.	P. R. Luitpold	Sa. Nov. 25
Hongkong...	G. N.	Minnesota	Sa. Nov. 25
Hongkong...	B. T.	Lyra	Sa. Nov. 25
Portland	P. & A.	Arabia	Sa. Nov. 25
Tacoma	B. T.	Hyades	Tu. Nov. 29
Hongkong...	P. & A.	Nicomedia	Sa. Dec. 2
Europe	P. & O.	Pelermo	Su. Dec. 3
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa Maru	Tu. Dec. 5
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa. Dec. 9
Hongkong...	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. Dec. 11
America	O. & O.	Coptic	Tu. Dec. 12
Hongkong...	O. & O.	Doric	W. Dec. 27
Hongkong...	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Dec. 30
Seattle	G. N.	Dakota	Tu. Jan. 2

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL"] IMPORTS.

Yokohama, November 17.

The yarn market is steady. Grey Shirtings are dull. Nothing doing in Fancy Cottons and Woollens and deliveries are slow. The high prices of cotton and wool prevent forward business.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. }	0.10 to 0.16
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 36 inches V.	4.00 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches	4.50 to 5.25
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...	2.85 to 4.25
Cotton Italians and Satteens...	0.20 to 0.40

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels ...	0.50 to 0.65
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ...	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ...	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet 3 to 5 lb per lb ...	70 to 80

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.20 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ...	2.50 to 3.65
COTTON YARN.	
Nos. 16/24, Singles ...	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles ...	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles ...	—
Nos. 32, Doubles ...	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles ...	200 to 202½
Nos. 2/60, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...	300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ...	350.00 to 370.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ...	430.00 to 460.00
RAW COTTONS.	
American Middling ...	34.00 to 36.00
Indian Brochard ...	25.50 to 26.00
Chinese ...	24.00 to 26.50

METALS.

The Metal market is inactive.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square ...	4.00 to 4.15
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate ...	4.35 to 4.65
do Sheet ...	4.70 to 6.95
do Hoop (14" to 14½") ...	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 C ...	10.00 to 11.20
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments ...	6.80 to 7.00
Tin Plates, galls. L.C.W. ...	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar" ...	2.00

KEROSENE.

The market is still firm.

American ...	\$3.49
Russian ...	3.33
Langkat ...	3.20

SUGAR.

The Sugar market is dull; little or nothing doing in all directions.

Brown Taka ...	9.20 to 9.20
Brown Manila ...	9.60 to 10.60
Brown Daitong ...	7.10 to 8.00
Brown Canton ...	10.00 to 12.10
White Java and Penang ...	12.70 to 13.70
White Refined ...	14.70 to 17.00

INDIGO.

Nothing doing.

Java, Medium to best ...	195.00 to 245.00
Calcutta, Medium to best ...	150.00 to 200.00
Madras (Kupah), Medium to best ...	90.00 to 120.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...	—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Market dull and depressed with a tendency to still over prices.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	Nom. 1060 to 1070
Filatures—Extra, Fine ...	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ...	1020 to 1030
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ...	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ...	940 to 960
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine ...	1040 to 1050
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse ...	925 to 935
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ...	1020
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ...	—
Common—Coarse ...	—
Re-reels—Extra ...	—
Re-reels—No. 1 ...	960 to 970
Re-reels—No. 1½ ...	950 to 955
Re-reels—No. 2 ...	920 to 930
Kakadas—Gold Cup Chop ...	990
Kakadas—Veiled Woman Chop ...	950
Kakadas—One Horsehead Chop ...	930
Kakadas—No. 2 ...	910
Kakadas—No. 2½ ...	900 to 905

WASTE SILK.

Market is active and holders now asking higher prices, which at the close tends to restrict business.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ...	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good ...	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ...	160 to 170
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ...	150 to 155
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ...	140 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ...	100 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ...	90 to 95
Noshi—Bushi, Best ...	—
Noshi—Bushi, Good ...	—
Noshi—Bushi, Medium ...	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best ...	100 to 105
Noshi—Joshiu, Good ...	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ...	135 to 140
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ...	115 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ...	100 to 105
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ...	50 to 60
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair ...	40 to 45

BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red Rough Hands Prevented by

CUTICURA SOAP

MILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic, cleansing purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, and the best toilet and baby soap in the world.

COMPLETE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring humours, eczema, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: E. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 71-73, Charterhouse St., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humoral cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifiers, humoral cures, and skin-digestives, yet compounded.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, November 16.

No change in silver from London but China sterling quotations are ¼ to ½ higher and local rates on China lower accordingly. To-morrow being the Thanksgiving day of H.M. the Emperor all Banks will be closed.

London Bank T.T. ...	1/3½
— — Bills on demand ...	2/6½
— — 4 months' sight ...	2/3½
— — Private 4 months' sight ...	2/0½
— — 6 months' sight ...	2/1
Paris & Lyons — Bank sight ...	256
— — Private 4 months' sight ...	260½
— — 6 months' sight ...	261½
Hongkong — Bank sight ...	101½*
— — Private to days' sight ...	99½*
Shanghai — Bank sight ...	70½*
— — Private to days' sight ...	72½*
India — Bank sight ...	151½
— — Private 30 days' sight ...	153½
America — Bank sight ...	49½
— — Private 30 days' sight ...	50
— — Private 4 months' sight ...	50½
Germany — Bank sight ...	82
— — Private 4 months' sight ...	82½
Bar Silver (London) ...	79½

* Nominal.

JAPANESE SHARE.

Yokohama, November 15, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Div'd.	Paid up. 1 year. Q'tion.
	Yen.	per cent. Yen.
Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue ...	100	5 95.50
Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue ...	100	5 94.50
Exchequer Bonds 3rd Issue ...	100	5 94.50
Exchequer Bonds 4th Issue ...	100	6 99.20
Provisional Exchequer Bonds 5th Issue ...	100	6 98.00
Consolidated Bonds (Seit) ...	100	5 92.00

War Bonds (Gunji) ...	100	5 92.00
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi) ...	100	5 91.80
Navy Bonds (Kaigun) ...	100	5 88.00
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds ...	100	6 96.50
Y'hama Water-works Bonds ...	100	6 95.50
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds ...	100	6 94.30
Osaka Harbour Bonds ...	100	6 96.50
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd ...	100	6 87.80
Sanyo Railway ...	50	10 72.50
Kyushu Railway ...	50	8 62.20
Hokkaido Colliery Railway ...	50	12.5 96.50
Sobu Railway ...	50	8.50 65.50
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha) ...	50	11 77.00
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai) ...	50	11.04 73.40
Tokyo Street Railway new ...	25	11.04 38.70
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki) ...	50	3.5 56.50
Tokyo Electric Railway, new ...	50	3.5 33.50
Yokohama Electric Railway ...	50	— 61.50
Odawara Electric Car ...	50	3 23.00
Keihin Electric Railway ...	50	8 76.70
Keihin Electric Railway, new ...	12.50	8 36.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance ...	12.50	15 38.00
Yokohama Fire Insurance ...	12.50	10 18.60
Tokyo Fire Insurance ...	12.50	12 23.50
Kanagawa Spinning ...	50	16 93.70
Fuji Cotton Spinning ...	50	15 84.50
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning ...	50	10 82.50
Yokohama Dock ...	33	12 51.50
Yokohama Electric Light ...	50	15 89.00
Yokohama Electric Light, new ...	12.50	— 35.00
Tokyo Electric Light ...	50	12 78.00
Tokyo Electric Light, new ...	12.50	12 40.50
Osaka Electric Light ...	50	20 92.00
Kobe Electric Light ...	50	15.6 81.00
Tokyo Gas ...	50	15 92.00
Tokyo Gas, new ...	25	15 39.00
Osaka Gas new ...	25	— 40.00
Tokyo Rope Manufacture ...	50	20 105.00
Tokyo Rope, new ...	43.50	20 94.80
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refinery ...	50	20 112.50
Nippon Sugar Refined new ...	12.50	20 61.70
Nippon (Osaka) Sugar Refinery ...	45	20 102.00
Nippon Beer Brewery (Yebisu) ...	50	20 113.00
Nippon Beer Brewery, new ...	25	20 70.00
Japan Beer Brewery (Kirin) ...	50	— 100.00
Osaka (Asahi) Beer Brewery ...	50	9 65.00
Marusan Beer Brewery ...	50	— 48.20
Y'hama Chujo Godown ...	50	15 69.00
Yokohama Dock Godown ...	20	13 31.50

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

- For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "TAKESHIMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
- For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about Nov. 18th, the "GHAZEE."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Nov. 18th, at 7 a.m., the "TOURANE."—M. M. S.S. Co.
- For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Nov. 18th, at 3 p.m., the "MANCHURIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.
- For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Nov. 21st, a Daylight, the "DEUCALION."—Butterfield & Swire
- For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Nov. 21st, the "EASTERN."—Cornes & Co.
- For PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 21st, the "AKABIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.
- For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Nov. 22nd, at 2 p.m., the "ANRIU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki and Shanghai, about Nov. 22nd, the "SIBERIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.
- For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 24th, at Noon, the "EMPEROR OF INDIA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.
- For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Nov. 25th, at 9 a.m., the "PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, Nov. 25th, the "MINNESOTA."—Great Northern S.S. Co.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about Nov. 25th, the "LVRR."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 26th, the "PINGSUEY."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Nov. 27th, at Daylight, the "SITHONIA."—C. Illies & Co.
- For SYDNEY, via Hongkong and New Guinea, Nov. 29th, the "WICLIHAD."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
- For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 30th, the "HYADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Dec. 2nd, the "NICOMEDIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.
- For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Dec. 2nd, at Noon, the "MANICA."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Dec. 3rd, at Daylight, the "PELERMO."—P. & O. S.N. Co.
- For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about December 4th, the "NIPPON."—Heller Bros.
- For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Dec. 5th, at 2 p.m., the "KANAGAWA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

(毎土曜日一發行)

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE RUOQUEURA"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1905.

MARRIAGE.

READ-THIRKELL.—At Christ Church, Yokohama, on Nov. 23, by the Rev. W. P. G. Field, M.A., Incumbent, MADEL AGNES, daughter of the late John George Thirkell, of Shanghai, to HENRY HARRIS READ, of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

On Nov. 15th, at 312 Camden Road, London, England, JOSEPH BEVAN BRAITHWAITE, aged 87 years. (By cable.)

On Nov. 20th, 1905, at Zurich (Switzerland), Colonel HERMANN SIGON NABHOIZ, in his 70th year of age. (By cable.)

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

SNOW fell in Yamagata on the morning of Nov. 21st.

On the morning of Nov. 17th, snow fell at Karuizawa.

THE destroyer *Yagure* was launched at Sasebo on Nov. 17th.

THE destroyer *Wakaba* will be launched on November 25th at Yokosuka.

A CHEFOO telegram says that four Russian destroyers left there on Nov. 21st for Vladivostok.

FIELD-MARSHAL Oyama, Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian armies, will arrive on Dec. 3rd at Ujina.

News has been received in Kobe that Mr. Sassoon J. David, Sheriff of Bombay, and senior partner in the firm of Messrs. S. J. David and

Co., has been knighted in honour of the birthday of King Edward.

THE *Jimmin* was suspended on Nov. 20th on a charge of having published a report injurious to public order.

THE Russian naval hospital at Nagasaki will shortly be re-opened. Surgeon Horosdom has been appointed chief.

THE *North China Daily News* understands that Mr. Pavlov has been appointed Russian Minister to Portugal.

THE Japanese Soldiers' and Sailors' Widows and Families Fund in England has now been closed, with a total of £40,100.

ON Nov. 18th, 997 Chinese refugees from Vladivostok arrived at Karatsu by a Norwegian steamer on their way to Shanghai.

THE *Hechi* says that in February or March, the Government will raise at home a further loan, amounting to a considerable sum.

VICE-ADMIRAL TOGO arrived on Nov. 21st at Kure on his flag-ship *Hashidate*. A garden party was held by the citizens in his honour.

THE Russian volunteer ship *Yaroslav*, with prisoners from Yokohama, left Nagasaki on the evening of Nov. 20th for Vladivostok.

It is officially reported that Mr. Huntington Wilson, First Secretary of the U. S. Legation, will temporarily discharge the duties of Minister.

THE *Fiji* says that Dr. Morrison, the well known correspondent of *The Times*, will arrive early next year at Peking to resume his duties.

THE consumption tax on sugar to be raised from April 1st to the end of September throughout the Empire is estimated to aggregate yen 5,044,832.

ACCORDING to the *Fiji*, Chile has decided to establish a legation in Tokyo, and the present Minister in Washington will probably be transferred to Japan.

A LIGHTER with six hundred bales of rice collided with a sailing vessel off Tsurumi the other day, the result being that the former sank. The two tenders were saved.

A NAGOYA telegram reports that the engine of the Aichi Sugar Refining Factory exploded on Nov. 16th. The foreman and one of the workmen were severely injured.

PRINCESS Iwakura, representing the Ladies Patriotic Society, presented to Admiral Togo a pair of gold sleeve-links bearing the insignia of the Association, on Nov. 16th.

WE learn that Messrs. James Buchanan & Co., proprietors of "Black and White" Scotch Whisky, have been appointed purveyors of Scotch Whisky to the Imperial Japanese Household.

THE census of Kanagawa prefecture taken at the end of December last is as follows: City—males, 181,051 and females, 155,046. Rural districts—males, 364,350 and females, 359,343.

A TELEGRAM from Mito, Ibaraki prefecture, says that in the village of Kawane, East Ibaraki district, a duel took place on the evening of Nov. 21st, one party of three men fighting another of two. One man was killed.

SOME Japanese papers report that Captain Bougouin, who recently returned to his home in France via Marseilles, is very ill. His relatives and acquaintances are profoundly disgusted at the treatment accorded him by the Japanese

Government. It is said that Captain Bougouin has been persuaded to ask his Government to re-open his case.

THE death of Viscount Matsudaira, descendant of the feudal lord of the Iwamura clan, Mino Province, is announced. The funeral will take place on Nov. 21st at Yanaka Cemetery, Tokyo.

T. MORI, a convict of Negishi Jail, Yokohama, committed suicide on the morning of Nov. 16th by hanging himself with a cord. He is reported to have been suffering profound remorse at his dishonest conduct—theft.

DEBENTURES of the Kwansei Railway Co., were issued in London, on Nov. 20th. The loan is to be raised for a Syndicate by the London branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank in four instalments from December to March, 1906.

THE crew, consisting of thirty-two men, of the sailing vessel *Ryu-un Maru*, which was destroyed by a Russian warship during the war, off the coast of the Maritime Province, arrived on Nov. 16th at Moji by a German steamer from Vladivostok.

ACCORDING to the *Official Gazette*, post-humous honours have been given to eleven hundred and eighty non-commissioned officers and men who were killed at Mukden and other places. They were decorated with the Seventh Class of the Golden Kite.

THE directors of the China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited, will recommend at the forthcoming meeting of shareholders to be held on 16th proximo, the payment of a general dividend of 18 per cent. (\$4.50 per share), and a bonus to contributors of 15 per cent.

THE *Asahi* says that Marquis Ito will shortly leave Seoul for home as his mission to Korea has been finished. Some other Tokyo papers, however, report that he will proceed to Peking to assist Baron Komura who is conducting negotiations with the Chinese envoys on Manchurian affairs.

THE presents carried by Marquis Ito from the Emperor to the Korean Court, are: To the Emperor of Korea, a gold vase and a gold cigarette-case; to the Crown Prince, a silver vase; and to Prince Ying, a silver vase. From the Empress of Japan to Lady Om, a silver vase.

A TRAIN on the Kwansei Railway, collided at 5.30 p.m. on Nov. 16th with a motor-car containing eight persons at the crossing of Imamiya, Sumiyoshi, near Osaka, the result being that the latter vehicle was entirely destroyed, a passenger was killed and the conductor was severely injured.

MESSRS. T. OKUDA and C. Oike, Chairmen of the Chemulpo and Fusan Chambers of Commerce respectively, recently left for Tokyo to ask the government to abolish the duty on foreign rice and to submit their views to the next session of the Diet. They represent all the Japanese traders in Korea.

CHIYO Ozawa (40), a wealthy widow residing in Sanbancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, committed suicide by cutting her throat with a sword on the morning of Nov. 19th. Insanity is reported to be the cause. She had been suffering from brain trouble for a long time and was being treated in the Toyama Hospital.

THE theme of the annual poetic compositions to be given at a party in the Palace on January 18th, 1906, is *Shin-nen no Kawa* or "The River of the New Year." Poems composed by the public are to be sent to the Minister for the Imperial Household not later than January 10th with the writers' address.

KOREA.

Friday, November 17.

Marquis Ito's private audience with the Emperor of Korea on the 15th instant lasted for over three hours. Only one interpreter was present and no officials of either Government. As to the result of the interview there are various rumours, some conveying a very hopeful impression, others attributing an attitude of extreme reserve to the Emperor. The *Kokumin's* correspondent avers that His Majesty gave no definite reply to Marquis Ito's suggestions, but merely directed that a conference on the subjects involved should take place between duly appointed plenipotentiaries. As to the subjects themselves, secrecy is of course observed. We read merely that Korea's foreign politics and domestic affairs were in question, a sufficiently vague synthesis.

It is alleged that opposition to the purport of the Il Chinhoi's manifesto grows in volume and intensity. On the 15th instant crowds collected in the streets and orations were made denouncing the manifesto and declaring that Korea must be independent. This demonstration assumed a threatening form, and the Japanese gendarmes were obliged to disperse the crowd, which was effected without any serious difficulty.

Rumour says that Mr. Kameyama and other Japanese officials in Seoul have been engaged for some time drawing up a schedule of regulations for the better control of Japanese subjects in Korea. The draft has been finished and approved, and the regulations will be sent, in two or three days, to the various consulates for strict enforcement. Judging from the writing which has appeared in the foreign local press of Korea this question of the better control of Japanese subjects is one of the most pressing problems of the day. Independent accounts indicate that similar legislation is scarcely less needed for the control of other nationals, but there is this radical difference, namely, that whereas the small handful of Europeans and Americans residing in Korea are, for the most part, men of education and some social standing, the large body of Japanese settlers—nearly fifty thousand in all—include hundreds and thousands of persons belonging to a very low, if not the lowest, grade of society, and the licence exercised by them is probably greater in proportion and certainly greater in volume.

The *Jiji Shimpō* has a very strong article on the subject of Japan's relations with Korea. In brief our contemporary's conviction is that gentle and conciliatory methods will never succeed with the Koreans. They are essentially cunning and specious, ready to take the fullest advantage of every display of weakness and always alert to find an opportunity of evading their obligations. A strong ungloved hand is the only instrument for governing them effectively. Treat them with consideration and they will at once repay you by treachery and conspiracy. The *Jiji* seems to think that even Marquis Ito, by his naturally courteous and considerate methods, may lay himself open to misconstruction, but it has great confidence in the astute old statesman. At all events it urges implacable resolution and recalls the fact that the history of Japan's relations with Korea is not such as to relieve the Koreans of all apprehension.

Saturday, November 18.

It is reported that on the 16th instant Mr. Hayashi handed to the Korean Government a document embodying certain proposals of a most important nature. Of

course the exact nature of these proposals is not stated, but they are said to have embodied a system for placing the direction of Korea's foreign affairs in the hands of Japan and for organizing some kind of bureau of general control in Seoul. The latter point is specially obscure. From the language of the telegrams we find it impossible to decipher whether the control in question relates to foreign affairs or to administration. The communication of this document is said to have caused much commotion in Korean official circles. A Cabinet Council was immediately held and vehement discussion resulted, the council breaking up at a late hour in the night without having arrived at any decision. On the 17th instant Mr. Hayashi entertained the Cabinet Ministers at luncheon and an animated debate is reported to have ensued. One account says that Mr. Pak, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, did not attend on the occasion, from which it was inferred that the situation had become complicated, but later cablegrams allege that the Ministers all gave their assent to Japan's proposals, and that the whole body, accompanied by Mr. Hayashi, repaired to the Palace to report progress. It would seem that the Japanese negotiators, while they exercised deliberation in the early stages of the discussion, pressed rapidly for a decision so soon as the final stage was reached. In such a matter quick and wholesale consent was not to be expected from the Koreans. Their custom is not to do anything in a prompt and comprehensive manner, and for the rest the case was one justifying some hesitation. The telegrams reflect this state of doubt. They say that Marquis Ito had a four hours' interview with the Emperor of Korea on the 15th instant. In the early part of the audience only one official was present besides His Majesty and the Marquis, namely, an interpreter whom Marquis Ito had taken with him, but the Emperor, finding this aid insufficient, ultimately summoned Mr. Pak Yong-ho of the Treasury Department, a fact which illustrates the complicated nature of the interview. Rumour says that Marquis Ito's arguments prevailed in the main, and we may assume that they did, for this audience must be regarded as preliminary to the submission of the memorandum by Mr. Hayashi on the 16th instant. Had the Emperor declined positively to entertain Marquis Ito's suggestions, Mr. Hayashi's subsequent action would not have been taken. It is said that the long interview with the Japanese statesman and the momentous decisions the Emperor was required to make proved too much for His Majesty's strength, and on the 16th instant he postponed audiences which he was to have given to Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hayashi. But without going so far as to infer actual sickness, we may fairly imagine that the Emperor himself was too much occupied with matters concerning the future of his country to devote time to the ordinary courtesies of court life. Meanwhile the agitation against Japan appears to be continuing in certain circles. Four of the ringleaders, who were endeavouring to incite the populace to lawless demonstrations, have been arrested and drastic steps are being taken to check the commotion fomented by some of the literati. It can not be expected that measures such as the Japanese Government appears to have in contemplation will be achieved without more or less commotion. Mr. Hayashi has taken occasion to issue to all the Japanese Consuls throughout Korea an instruction the gist of which is that every effort should be made to prevent mistakes and misunderstandings between

Japanese and Koreans, and that all acts of rudeness or violence on the part of the former towards the latter should be made the theme of immediate complaint.

On the afternoon of the 18th instant the *Asahi Shimbun* published an extra which is worth quoting in full:—

Seoul, 17th instant, 4 p.m.
At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Cabinet Ministers repaired to the Palace where a council is still going on in the presence of the Emperor. Mr. Hayashi also is at the Palace. The appearances are that according to circumstances Marquis Ito too will proceed thither.

9 p.m., 17th instant.
Marquis Ito went to the Palace at 8 p.m. to-day. It is expected that the Council in the presence of the Emperor will last all night.

General Hasegawa also has gone to the Palace. The proposals made by Japan are that a viceroy's (or governor-general's) office should be established in Seoul with branches at the various open ports, and that the control of the Empire's foreign affairs should be in Japan's hands.

1.55 a.m. 18th instant.
There are indications that the negotiations have matured and that the Korean Government has given its consent. Mr. Hayashi and the Ministers of the Cabinet are now in audience with the Emperor.

2.30 a.m. 18th instant.
The result of the Palace council is that new relations have just been established between Japan and Korea.

4.10 a.m. 18th instant.
The Korean Government has agreed to the terms proposed by Marquis Ito, and the Foreign Minister also has consented to sign.

Marquis Ito and General Hasegawa left the Palace a short time ago. Mr. Hayashi is still there.

All this, though it leaves something to be desired in point of clearness, indicates plainly enough that the great crisis in Korea's affairs has come and passed. We do not pretend to say whether the principal proposals of the Japanese are rightly described above, namely, the establishment of a viceregal office (or a governor-generalship) in Seoul and the transfer of the control of Korea's foreign affairs to Japan. The word used in the telegram is *sookufu*, which is the term for the governor-general's office in Formosa as it is also the term for the Chinese viceroys. But it cannot be a serious mistake to assume that some kind of administrative supervision is to be exercised by the Japanese and that Korea will no longer be left to mismanage her own foreign affairs. No smaller measures seem to be adapted to the situation.

Sunday, November 19.

It is evident that for a moment the agreement of the Korean Ministers to Japan's proposals hung in a very delicate balance. One story telegraphed from Seoul is that during the night of the Palace Council the Prime Minister, Mr. Han Kiu-hwa, attempted to make his escape from the Palace but was turned back by the Japanese gendarmes. At 7 a.m. on the 18th instant Marquis Ito and General Hasegawa left the Palace and it may therefore be assumed that an agreement had been reached at about that hour. The *Jiji Shimpō's* account says that Mr. Hayashi proceeded to the Palace at 3 p.m. on the 17th, and that Marquis Ito held himself in readiness to repair thither as soon as Mr. Hayashi withdrew. The inference is that Mr. Hayashi's visit was expected to achieve its purpose without much difficulty. But at 7 p.m. Mr. Hayashi had not returned, and at 7.45 Marquis Ito, who had doubtless been kept informed of all that was passing, set out for the Palace in company with General Hasegawa. The issue was then distinctly in abeyance, though there is no evidence that it was regarded with any serious apprehension of failure on the Japanese side. The *Nichi Nichi's* reporter sends news that the factor which finally resolv-

ed the situation was Marquis Ito's arrival at the Palace and the very firm attitude taken by His Excellency. Other accounts confirm this analysis, but there is a strong air of conjecture about all the stories. Thus while some represent the Prime Minister, Han Kiu-hwa, the Foreign Minister Pak and the Minister of Education Li as the most obstinate objectors, others allege that whereas for a long time the Korean Ministers sat looking one another furtively in the face, each unwilling to take the initiative in expressing an opinion, the Minister of Education Li finally had the courage to speak out and declare that nothing remained except to agree to Japan's proposals. This latter version is confirmed by a rumour that an attempt has been made to set fire to Li's residence. On the other hand Han and Pak are reported to have resigned. All agree that Marquis Ito's efforts were most untiring and efficacious. His Excellency never wearied in offering explanations of the situation and of Japan's intentions, and there can be no doubt that his influence produced excellent results. Naturally the Japanese Authorities adopted all precautions to secure the preservation of order in these extraordinary circumstances. Thus far their arrangements have been entirely successful, though appearances are said to indicate that anything less thorough must have failed to avert disturbance.

All the Tokyo journals have intelligence from Seoul, dated at noon on the 18th instant, to the effect that on the morning of that day a convention was signed by Mr. Hayashi and Mr. Pak by which the control of Korea's foreign affairs was handed over to Japan.

According to the *Fiji Shimpō*, which does not, however, profess to be entirely accurate, the above Convention consists of five articles, namely:—

- 1.—Japan engages to maintain the prestige (*songen*) of the Korean Crown. (This article is textually stated to have been inserted at the request of the Korean Government).
- 2.—A Japanese Governor-General (*sotoku*) directly attached (*chokurei*) to the Korean Sovereign shall be appointed to carry on the administrative functions of the country.
- 3.—The foreign relations of Korea shall be conducted by Japan. Provided that in the event of Korea's developing capacity such as, in the opinion of the Japanese Government, qualifies her for independence, she shall be re-introduced with the management of her own foreign relations. (This provisional clause is explicitly stated to have been inserted at the request of the Korean Government).
- 4.—The commissioners of customs at the various open ports shall be Japanese subjects.
- 5.—Korea shall not establish relations with any foreign Power without Japan's consent.

Thus far only three Tokyo journals have commented on this arrangement. They are the *Nichi Nichi*, the *Fiji* and the *Asahi*. All write in the sense that a new and powerful guarantee of Far-Eastern peace has been secured, mainly through the skill and resolution of Marquis Ito. The evident impression is that Korea now stands towards Japan in much the same relation as Annam stands towards France, and that a situation which was equally anomalous and dangerous has been solved along really practical lines. The *Asahi* pays a compliment to the discernment of Korea's statesmen, who were able to appreciate the trend of the time and the necessity of adopting this course. It is easy to see that such a speedy settlement had not been anticipated and that the Tokyo journals are profoundly relieved to find that the storm centre of the East has now been brought under Japanese control. The *Kokumin* takes the view that a condition which already existed virtually in fact has now been formally legalized, and the *Shogyo Shimpō* believes that Marquis Ito will remain

in Korea until the administrative machinery contemplated by the new convention has been organized.

Monday, November 20.

It appears from the detailed accounts that on the 16th instant while Marquis Ito was receiving the Cabinet Ministers and explaining to them in the fullest manner the reasons which rendered it imperative that the relations of the two Empires should be placed on a more definite footing, Mr. Hayashi was holding an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the same purpose. The line taken by Mr. Hayashi and doubtless by Marquis Ito was that whereas there had been from time immemorial close connexion between the interests of the two neighbouring countries, Korea's frequent mismanagement of her foreign affairs had jeopardized those interests seriously and had menaced the peace of the East. Hence it became obviously necessary that in addition to the treaties and conventions already existing some compact should be concluded of such a nature as to preclude the recurrence of these dangers. That was the general argument and it was of course re-inforced by many detailed examples which could easily be culled from the history of the past twenty-five years. The Emperor of Korea, with whom Marquis Ito had a four hours' audience on the 15th instant, appears to have appreciated the force of the Japanese statesman's contention, but among the Cabinet Ministers some remained obdurate and unconvinced even in the presence of the Sovereign, and it was not until 1.30 a.m. on the 18th that a consensus was finally reached. The Minister of Education, Li, was the first to give his open approval. This has been already related and is now confirmed, together with the fact that there resulted an attempt to set Li's house on fire. The account published by the *Fiji Shimpō*, which is much the most detailed, indicates that the Emperor did not actually appear at the Palace Council which took place from the afternoon of the 17th until the morning of the 18th. His Majesty was kept accurately informed, however, of the progress of the negotiations, and he is said to have sent a message to Marquis Ito urging the latter to rest as the great labour he was undergoing might impair his health.

The present expectation is that the convention will be published in Seoul within the course of two or three days.

It will be remembered that the Prime Minister, Han Kiu-hwa, was reported to have attempted to escape from the Palace during the conference and was turned back by the gendarmes on duty. Rumour now says that his conduct resembled that of an insane person. Probably his reason had been unhinged by the stress of the crisis. At all events he refused to sign the protocol which had received the Sovereign's consent, and the Emperor consequently deprived him of office and sentenced him to three years' banishment. This punishment, however, is said to have been subsequently remitted at the instance of Marquis Ito, but the post of Prime Minister is now occupied by Min Yong-chol.

The news of the convention spread rapidly through Seoul and produced at first considerable commotion, people crying out that the *Il Chin-hoi* and the Ministers of the Crown had sold their country. It appeared at one moment that disturbances might result but the Japanese gendarmes and police had taken effective measures to preserve the peace. The latest telegrams (published by the *Kokumin*) bear date of the afternoon of

the 18th. They say that everything is quiet in Seoul and that on all sides Marquis Ito's diplomatic skill is lauded. Some of the Foreign Representatives have called at the Japanese Legation to offer their congratulations. The correspondence of the *Vorozo Choho* says that not the slightest opposition was made by any of the foreign Representatives. Even the French Minister, who might have been expected to make some difficulty, is about to hold a reception in honour of Marquis Ito. The fact that quiet reigns in Seoul may be inferred from a message which says that, on the afternoon of the 18th, Marquis Ito went for a ride in the streets of the capital, accompanied by General Hasegawa.

Tuesday, November 21.

The *Kokumin Shimbun's* Seoul correspondence says that the new Korean convention consists of five articles. The gist of these is alone given.

The first says that Japan will take charge of Korea's foreign relations and that Japanese Ministers and Consuls in foreign countries will represent Korea and look after Korean interests.

The second provides that, as a consequence of the first, Japan will become responsible for the discharge of Korea's treaty obligations and Korea will not enter into any treaty or convention with a foreign Power without previously consulting Japan.

The third article relates to the high commissioner—*tokwan* is the word used by the *Kokumin's* correspondence: it signifies a directing official—who shall be appointed by Japan to reside in Seoul, and shall represent the Japanese Government, manage foreign affairs and have the right of private access to the Emperor. (This article apparently limits to foreign affairs the scope of the Commissioner's functions.) In places of importance throughout Korea Japanese *riji-kwan* (managers) shall be posted, who, under the authority of the *Tokwan* in Seoul, shall deal with duties hitherto devolving on Consuls as well as with all other matters.

The fourth article provides that, with regard to hitherto existing treaties and conventions, only those not conflicting with the terms of the new convention shall remain in operation.

The fifth article declares that Japan guarantees the preservation of the security and prestige (*teishitsu no anzen katsu songen*) of the Imperial House of Korea.

With regard to the rumour that the convention contains a clause engaging Japan to restore to Korea the rights of which this arrangement deprives her so soon as she shall have qualified for their exercise, the *Kokumin's* correspondence speaks of the prevalence of such a rumour but denies its accuracy. What has probably been construed in that sense is a phrase in the exordium of the convention where the words are used "until the reality of Korea's financial competence shall have been recognised (*Kankoku no fukyo no jitsu wo mitomeru made*). This constitutes Japan arbiter of the situation, and makes the convention's period of operation dependent solely on her discretion.

It will be observed that if this convention be accurately reported, there is one obscure point, and that too a point of much importance, namely, the functions of the Japanese *Tokwan* who is to be posted in Seoul. The term itself is one of wide significance, but the language actually used would imply the direction of foreign affairs only. Supervision of consular affairs, however, indicates a wider field, and it may be taken for granted,

Original from

we think, that the document, when published in detail, will be found less ambiguous than this brief summary suggests.

It is stated that some of the Korean Ministers presented their resignations after the conclusion of the convention, but the Emperor refused to accept them. His Majesty said that what his officials had to do was to apply themselves to giving effect to the Treaty in such a manner as to satisfy Japan of Korea's sincerity. The Prime Minister, however, goes out of office. But we find no confirmation of the rumour that his mind is deranged. What he did was to refuse obstinately to obey the Emperor's injunctions for negotiating with Japan on the above basis. He simply ignored the Imperial commands and set the weight of his official position against the proposed action. It was owing to this obstinacy that the Palace conference on the night of the 17th threatened to be interminably fruitless, and Marquis Ito accompanied by General Hasegawa was obliged to repair thither at a late hour to remain until past midnight. The Emperor not only resented this defiance of his authority but also felt that a want of courtesy had thus been shown towards Japan's Ambassador, and His Majesty accordingly deprived Mr. Han Kyu-hwa of his post and sentenced him to three years' banishment. At Marquis Ito's intervention, however, the latter part of the punishment was subsequently remitted. Mr. Han doubtless obeyed the dictates of duty as he interpreted it, and the public will be disposed to applaud rather than to condemn his procedure. He resolutely refused to promote or take part in an arrangement which impaired his country's sovereignty, and were there among his countrymen many others of like determination, no occasion would have existed for such a convention.

In connexion with the incident it is stated that the members of the opposition, headed by the Prime Minister, are said to have anticipated harsh treatment at Japan's hands, but Marquis Ito's intercession in Mr. Han's behalf has completely re-assured them.

The Emperor has signified his desire to have another meeting with Marquis Ito for the purpose of discussing the course of events subsequent to the operation of the new convention. His Majesty has also issued a proclamation announcing that the interests of the Empire and the welfare of the people demand the acceptance of a Japanese protectorate; that respectful confidence must be placed in Marquis Ito, and that all Korean subjects are to continue their avocations quietly and confidently.

Marquis Ito is to hold a reception on the 27th or 28th instant to which all the Korean high officials and all the prominent Japanese and foreign residents will be invited.

The Foreign Representatives, beginning with the British Minister, are said to have called at the Japanese Legation on the morning of the 19th to learn the course of the negotiations, and it is rumoured that they all signified their intention of offering congratulations so soon as the new Convention should be published.

A Seoul newspaper, called (in Japanese) the *Kojo Shimpō*, has been suspended and its plant confiscated. This is described as the newspaper that strongly opposed the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and it is now charged with endeavouring to incite the people to rebellion. The *Kojo Shimpō* is alleged to be under the control of a foreigner but it is not to be identified as the notorious *Korea Daily News*. The name of the latter is *Dai Han Mai-il Shimpō*.

There is a rumour (*Kokumin Shimbun*)

that Mr. Li, Minister of Education, has taken poison. This is the official who assumed the lead in advocating compliance with Japan's proposals. The rumour is without confirmation thus far.

Such of the Japanese newspapers as had not already expressed their opinions, now write about the new convention. The gist of what they say is that things have been carried to their natural goal. Japan has proceeded in the most patient, painstaking and regular manner, as all the Western Powers must acknowledge. She has dealt deliberately and circumspectly with this problem which, unsolved, constituted an abiding menace to the peace of the East, and the solution now reached is the least drastic that was to be expected. It means that the greatest danger to international tranquillity has been removed and that the Korean nation may now enter upon a career of confident and tranquil development. Several papers allude to the question of the first Japanese *Tōkwan* in Seoul. They regard this as a matter of the utmost importance and urge the nomination of one of the best men possessed by Japan. The *Asahi* emphatically thinks that Marquis Ito is the one suitable person. We ourselves (*Japan Mail*) are inclined to think that General Baron Kodama would be specially adapted for the post, since a man is required who will exercise military as well as civil authority.

Wednesday, November 22.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* publishes what purports to be the full text of the new Convention concluded between Japan and Korea. The translation runs as follows:—

The Governments of the Empires of Japan and Korea, desiring to consolidate the community of interests that bind the two Empires together, have concluded a convention containing the following clauses which shall be operative until the prosperity and strength of Korea are recognised.

Art. I.—The Japanese Government, through the Foreign Office in Tokyo, shall manage and direct the relations and the business of Korea with foreign countries, and the Japanese Representatives and Consuls in foreign countries shall protect the subjects of Korea and their interests in those countries.

Art. II.—The Japanese Government shall be responsible for giving full effect to the treaties now actually existing between Korea and foreign countries, and the Korean Government promises not hereafter to make, without the intervention of the Japanese Government, any treaty or promise of a diplomatic nature.

Art. III.—The Japanese Government will appoint as its Representative at the Korean Court a Resident General (*Tōkan*) who, residing in Seoul, shall manage matters relating to foreign affairs and shall have the right of direct personal audience with the Emperor of Korea. The Japanese Government shall further have the right to post Residents (*Riji-kan*) at all the open ports in Korea and at such other places as the said Government may consider necessary. These Residents under the directions of the Resident General, shall discharge all functions belonging to the Japanese Consuls hitherto stationed in Korea, and shall further carry out all business necessary for giving full effect to the provisions of this Convention.

Art. IV.—All Treaties and Conventions already existing between Japan and Korea shall continue to have effect in so far as they do not conflict with the provisions of this Convention.

Art. V.—The Japanese Government guarantees the safety and prestige of the Imperial House of Korea.

It will be observed that the term *Tōkan*—originally sent over the wires in the form of *Notoku*—about the exact English equivalent of which there was much doubt—is rendered above by "Resident General," and the term *Riji-kan* by "Resident." We have the authority of the *Kokumin Shimbun* for these translations. That journal, though of course it prints only the Japanese text of the Convention, adds the English equivalent of these two important words. Thus we learn

that so far as her foreign affairs are concerned Korea will henceforth stand towards Japan in the position occupied by the Malay States towards Great Britain or Tunis towards France. On the other hand, the new convention contains no evidence that Japan intends to interfere in the administration of Korea's domestic affairs. Possibly, indeed probably, the influence of this country will be largely exercised in that field also, but so far as the Convention is concerned it provides merely that Korea shall no longer have the right to conduct her own foreign relations, and that, consequently, there shall be an end, once and for all, of the cabals and intrigues which constituted a perpetual danger to the peace of the East. Count Okuma, commenting on the Convention, of which he has evidently seen only the epitomes hitherto published, speaks a good deal of the Article guaranteeing the safety and prestige of the Imperial House. He wittily compares the Emperor of Korea to a poor wandering ghost and Marquis Ito to a great bonze who, by one efficacious prayer, gives rest to the unquiet spirit. He pays a high compliment to Marquis Ito's ability and influence, and considers that the Korean problem is now finally solved.

Seoul has now entered an era of festivities to celebrate the conclusion of this convention. Marquis Ito and Mr. Hayashi are, of course, the principal figures on the social stage.

Marquis Ito is described as adopting every possible measure to re-assure the Koreans as to the meaning and import of the new convention. His Excellency is eminently adapted for such a task.

Japanese newspapers say that the Emperor of Korea has addressed to Marquis Ito a warm message of appreciation in connexion with the conclusion of the Convention, but we suspect that the word "Korea" in this telegram should read "Japan."

Steps are being taken for the removal of the Japanese Legation from Seoul, which means its conversion into a residency general. Telegrams say that the officials are very busy with this work.

In spite of Marquis Ito's endeavours there appears to be much dissatisfaction in Seoul with reference to the new Convention. The politicians who oppose it are endeavouring to incite the people to riot. Full precautions have been adopted by the Japanese military and police.

Thursday, November 23.

Telegrams from Seoul indicate that the new Convention is obtaining the approval of foreign States. The Representatives of England, the United States, France and China have all called on Marquis Ito and offered their congratulations. We miss the German Representative from the list and we trust that his absence may not be significant. These visits were made between the 19th and the 21st. It appears that on the 20th Mr. Hayashi communicated the gist of the Convention to the various Powers.

The *Il Ching-hei* have issued a manifesto expressing admiration of the Emperor's perspicacity in concluding this Convention and applauding the Ministers of State for leading the country successfully through a difficult crisis in its career. It will be observed that the doings of the *Il Ching-hei* are prominently reported by Japanese correspondents, but we should probably be ill advised did we accept these reports as conclusive evidence of the state of popular feeling in Korea. Unfortunately there is no supply of news from an entirely impartial source. The only foreign publi-

cation in Seoul that lays claim to the status of a newspaper is so greatly and obviously biased that no reliance whatever can be placed on its statements, and the Japanese reporters are necessarily inclined to view matters from their own stand-point only. So far as we can learn, however, the new convention is accepted on the whole with tolerably unanimous resignation. Something more drastic had been anticipated, and, after all, there is not in any nation a very large section which interests itself vividly in the conduct of ordinary foreign affairs, the only domain of administration visibly invaded by the Convention. In Korea those that meddled with such matters belonged largely to the intriguing and self-seeking class. Their metier is now gone, but they have not, it seems, very many sympathisers. The *Fiji Shimbun's* correspondence, however, says that the Ministers of the Crown are again seeking to obtain release from office and are tendering their resignations. The Emperor, on the other hand, declines to accept them. His Majesty is said to place great reliance on Marquis Ito, and to be anxious that the celebrated statesman should remain as long as possible in Seoul, but the Marquis does not contemplate prolonging his stay later than the end of November. Meanwhile the attitude of the Ministers has more or less embarrassed the conduct of State business. It is essential that some steps should be immediately taken to relieve the financial trouble in Seoul but the failure of the high officials to discharge their functions blocks the way. Mr. Megata is reported to be losing patience, and to have announced that if this policy of abstention be continued, he will adopt the needful steps on his own authority. All the correspondence of Tokyo journals leads us to think that this attitude on the part of the Ministers is purely a matter of form. They shrink from transmitting their names to history as unprotesting parties to the new arrangements. The literati who threatened to foment troublesome agitation have, however, calmed down; the provincials are quite quiet, and when the Ministers find themselves floating in smooth water after all, they will probably recover their breath and their sangfroid.

The Mikado has addressed a message to Marquis Ito and one to Mr. Hayashi applauding their action. The message to the Marquis runs thus:—"Considering it essential that the relations between my empire and Korea should be placed upon a firmer basis, I appointed you to convey to His Majesty the Emperor of Korea a statement of my sincerity in this matter. You have skillfully given effect to my purpose and have fully discharged the duty entrusted to you. I profoundly approve your efforts." No accurate statement is made as to the Imperial message to Mr. Hayashi.

On the 21st instant Marquis Ito dined at the French Legation. The banquet is said to have been very brilliant. On the 22nd His Excellency proceeded by rail to Suwon for purposes of recreation—shooting game is the exact form of sport described, but as we have never previously heard of Marquis Ito indulging in that pastime, we are sceptical about the correctness of the report. It is stated that the Marquis will visit Pyongyang on the 27th and will return to Seoul on the 28th.

The offices of the new *Tōkan-fu* have been chosen in the compound of the old palace, and steps are being taken for the removal of the Japanese Legation. It may be presumed that the Japanese Government

will adequately recognise the great services of Mr. Hayashi, who for many years has conducted his country's relations with Korea in a remarkably able manner under circumstances of great difficulty.

The schools whose students showed signs of commotion on the publication of news about the Convention, have been ordered to discontinue their work for a week. Two Koreans have been apprehended on a charge of having incited some rioters to set fire to the house of the Minister of Education. This confirms the previously received intelligence of such an attempt, as well as the statement that Mr. Li took the lead in advocating consent to Japan's proposals. Nothing more is said, however, of the rumour that he had committed suicide, and probably the story was a mere canard.

The convention was submitted to the Japanese Privy Council on the 22nd instant, and is said to have been unanimously approved.

When the train carrying Marquis Ito and his suite was en route from Suwon to Seoul, stones were thrown at it, and one of these missiles struck the Marquis on the cheek, inflicting a slight wound. One of the throwers has been arrested. Stones are the traditional weapons of the Koreans. They are remarkable for their skill in that kind of ballistics.

Later.

Since the above was in type fuller details have reached us. It appears that the outrage was committed a few minutes after the train had left Anyang. Marquis Ito was not struck by a stone. What happened was that a chip of granite, some 2 inches square, smashed the window beside which the Marquis was seated and the fragments of glass inflicted some slight hurts on his face. There was a little bleeding but it soon ceased. No evil results of any kind were apparent. The Japanese gendarmes arrested four of the stone-throwers and two of them have confessed.

THE NEW CONVENTION BETWEEN JAPAN AND KOREA.

The following is the official version of the new convention. It is identical with the version already translated in these columns, except as to some trivial points of phraseology:—

The Governments of Japan and Korea, desiring to strengthen the principle of solidarity which unites the two Empires, have with that object in view agreed upon and concluded the following stipulations to serve until the moment arrives when it is recognised that Korea has attained national strength:—

Art. I.—The Government of Japan, through the Department of Foreign Affairs at Tokio, will hereafter have control and direction of the external relations and affairs of Korea, and the diplomatic and consular representatives of Japan will have the charge of the subjects and interests of Korea in foreign countries.

Art. II.—The Government of Japan undertake to see to the execution of the treaties actually existing between Korea and other Powers, and the Government of Korea engage not to conclude hereafter any act or engagement having an international character, except through the medium of the Government of Japan.

Art. III.—The Government of Japan shall be represented at the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of Korea by a Resident General, who shall reside at Seoul, primarily for the purpose of taking charge of and directing matters relating to diplomatic affairs. He shall have the right of private and personal audience of His Majesty the Emperor of Korea. The Japanese Government shall also have the right to station Residents at

the several open ports and such other places in Korea as they may deem necessary. Such Residents shall, under the direction of the Resident General, exercise the powers and functions hitherto appertaining to Japanese Consuls in Korea and shall perform such duties as may be necessary in order to carry into full effect the provisions of this Agreement.

Art. IV.—The stipulations of all treaties and agreements existing between Japan and Korea not inconsistent with the provisions of this Agreement shall continue in force.

Art. V.—The Government of Japan undertake to maintain the welfare and dignity of the Imperial House of Korea.

In faith whereof, the Undersigned duly authorized by their Governments have signed this Agreement and affixed their seals.

Signed. HAYASHI GONSUKE,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary.

Signed. PAK CHE SOON,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

November 17th, 1905.

JAPANESE MINES.

In answer to a request from the Russian General Staff the Japanese have defined the positions of the mines laid down by them in the neighbourhood of Vladivostok. From the statement we learn this mine-laying operation in the northern seas commenced immediately after the sinking of the *Kinsu Maru* off Gensan on the 26th of April, 1904. Speaking broadly the Japanese then laid (28th and 29th of April) a field of mines stretching from the north-eastern extremity of Kazakavitchi Island, across Ussuri Bay and stretching southward to Tsivolko Island. These mines partially blocked the two entrances to Vladivostok Bay. Then, nearly a year later and when the Baltic Squadron was on the eve of arrival, a large field of 715 mines was laid right across Peter the Great Bay from Askold Island on the east to Korsakoff Island on the west, a distance of 40 miles. These mines should have completely blocked the path of any ship attempting to reach Vladivostok or to emerge from it, and inasmuch as there were more than 17 mines in every mile of sea—supposing them to have been distributed equally—it is hard to understand how even the *Almas* reached Vladivostok safely after the Battle in the Sea of Japan. One would suppose too that every vessel attempting to make her way into or out of Vladivostok must do so at deadly risk yet there has not been a single mishap to merchant steamers. A few mines are reported as having drifted ashore at Oki, an inland off the Izumo coast, and we may assume that these were errant from the Vladivostok field; but it is truly remarkable that communications with Vladivostok have been possible at all during the past 7 months, seeing that right across the route of vessels a line of mines lay strewn at an approximate distance of only 100 yards apart. Some idea is thus suggested not only of the comparative innocuousness of this kind of defence, but also of the enormous quantity that must have been strewn in the vicinity of Port Arthur, where not only were a number of war-ships destroyed by them, but also several merchant steamers met the same fate.

A murder took place in Sugamo Jail, Tokyo, on Nov. 22nd. Two convicts named S. Onoda (24) and M. Watanabe quarrelled while working at bamboo-basket making. The latter killed the former with a knife. The murderer was removed to the District Court for trial.

VLADIVOSTOCK.

Friday, November 17.

A telegram has reached Nagasaki from the master of a Norwegian steamer, the *Ressler* (?) which left that port recently for Vladivostock, to the effect that on arriving at the Russian harbour a great fire was raging in the town which was also the scene of much disturbance, and it was found impossible to land any cargo. Further, a German steamer which left Vladivostock on the 14th and reached Shimonoseki on the 16th, reports that on the 12th an insurrection broke out on a large scale, the troops and sailors pumped kerosene on the buildings and set them on fire. When the vessel steamed away on the 14th, the flames were burning fiercely. All this is difficult to reconcile with the re-assuring statements published a few days ago to the effect that order had been restored. It is on the contrary apparent that order has not been restored, and that things are in a condition which would render it highly perilous to send any large number of prisoners thither. Washington telegrams indicate that several hundreds of persons have been killed or wounded and a great number of houses burned. Certainly Russia's difficulties thicken. A statement is now current that in addition to the disaffected spirit already rife among the prisoners in Manchuria, much discontent has been caused by the Government's routine for recalling the troops. Instead of giving precedence to those who have been longest in the field, the newest arrivals are being withdrawn first. This is probably the order dictated by the manner of the force's distribution in the field, but it is none the less calculated to engender indignation among the men.

An extra published by the *Hochi Shimbun* yesterday gives the alleged facts of the Vladivostock insurrection. It appears that an outbreak had long been anticipated but the authorities, not suspecting its magnitude, failed to take sufficient precaution. As is not unusual in such matters, the spark that fired the magazine was quite fortuitous. Two Russian soldiers got into an altercation with a Chinese store-keeper about the prices of his goods and drawing their knives, stabbed him to death. A commotion arose and a party of soldiers moved out to restore order. But the men turned on their officers, who had to fly for their lives and thereafter, like fire in stubble, the insurrection spread. The following day (12th) saw many thousands of soldiers and sailors banded together and animated apparently by recklessly destructive propensities. They set fire to the town in many places and whole rows of houses were reduced to ashes, including the principal bank and the store of Kunst & Albers. It is stated that the blue-jackets of the *Almas* and the *Zemichug* joined forces with the insurgents, and that the *Rossia* and the *Gromovoi* put to sea. A force of some ten thousand men and officers remained true to their colours. They withdrew to a good defensive position and furious fighting was going on at the date of latest advices (14th). For a time it was impossible for any steamer to leave the port as the insurgents trained quick-firers on the exit, but some accident to a gun created an opportunity of which the *Arcadia*, bringer of this news, availed herself. Rumour says that rebellious manifestoes circulated from Harbin were the proximate cause of the outbreak. If so, Harbin also must be in a state of insurrection.

Saturday, November 18.

The prime origin of the Vladivostock riot is said to have been discontent that sufficient food and clothing were not provided for the troops, and that what was provided could scarcely be used, whereas the officers led lives of ease and luxury, in sharp contrast with the sufferings of the men. Harbin is said to be terribly dissatisfied for the same reason, and the question is whether the outbreak at Vladivostock was not intended to synchronise with one at Harbin. There were persistent rumours that a strike was planned, but before it could be put into operation, the mass of the insurgents had taken the law into their own hands, and were rifling the stores and creating serious disturbances. The worst did not take place until the night of the 12th, when wholesale destruction of property seems to have been the chief aim of the insurgents. A semi-official report, dated the 14th instant, said that some semblance of order had been restored, but that the sounds of firing—rifles and cannon—were still heard continually. It is related that the civilian inhabitants of the town took refuge in 57 steamers and that the war-ships lying in the port made no attempt whatever to assist in restoring order. Rumour alleges that the order for the carriage of the Russian prisoners to Vladivostock has been cancelled and that the *Varoslav* and the *Borodino*, which had sailed with loads of prisoners from Kobe, were stopped by signal as they passed Moji and were directed to head for Nagasaki.

Sunday, November 19

The latest news from Vladivostock has been carried by the hospital ship *Mongolia* which left that place on the 15th and arrived at Moji on the 18th. She reports that the disturbance commenced on the 12th. The soldiers attacked the head-quarters of General Pochiloff and killed some 400 officers and non-commissioned officers. They then dragged artillery into the streets and bombarded the houses, destroying fully one half of the town. They were joined by a party of troops from Harbin who had obtained possession of a train and made the journey on their own account, though this sounds scarcely credible unless Harbin is in a state of complete insurrection. The Japanese residents were not molested but many Chinese were killed. The rioters consisted almost wholly of soldiers and sailors, and the affair was thus of a revolutionary nature. They released the prisoners from the jail. It is estimated that 400 Russians and 500 Chinese were killed and that the damage done represents 50 million yen. By the morning of the 15th things had quieted somewhat.

Monday, November 20.

There is no special news from Vladivostock. Telegraphic communication being cut, intelligence comes only through the medium of ships. A great part of the town appears to have been wrecked. The store of Kunst & Albers seems to have been a special object of attack, probably because of its conspicuous dimensions. It was virtually destroyed. Happily some notice of the danger had been received, and the large staff of foreign employees managed to escape before the storm broke. There are said to be over 50 steamers lying in the port waiting to discharge their cargoes.

Tuesday, November 21.

A Reuter's telegram denies emphatically that there is any disaffection among the troops of Linevitch. But a traveller who reached Chefoo on the 20th from Vladivo-

stock declares that mutiny has broken out at many places in northern Manchuria and gives a most shocking account of Vladivostock. Half of the town, he says, has been burned; the people can not find shelter; hundreds of officers have been assassinated; women and children have been killed in numbers; murder and pillage still reign supreme, and there is no prospect of order being restored. There may be some truth in this story, but it suggests much exaggeration, and is at variance with a detailed account given by the Captain of a German steamer which reached Moji on the evening of the 19th, having left Vladivostock on the 17th. This authority says that by the 14th order was virtually restored. The incendiarism was confined chiefly to big and conspicuous buildings, and although much smoke continued to ascend on the 14th the flames had then been virtually extinguished. As for the statement that the officer in command of the fortress had been killed, the Captain of the *Saberas* (?) denies it. He says that on the 16th instant when walking through the town he met the commandant and greeted him. Altogether those that were killed and those that committed suicide in the panic totalled some 800. But at this point the narrator declined to speak further unless he were paid a sum of 750 yen. He would not tell of the casualties among the troops or of the proceedings of the insurgents, but he said that though order was temporarily restored, there could be no assurance that the *emeute* would not break out again at any moment, especially since communications being severed there was no possibility of sending troops from Russia to deal with the situation. All the Chinese had made their escape.

A woman who seems to have come by the same steamer denies emphatically that there is any sign of order being restored, and says that no communication existed between the ships and the shore on the 17th instant. This is confirmed by the captain of the *Tiberius* (apparently the same steamer as the previously mentioned *Saberas*) who, according to the *Nichi Nichi*, gives a very different account from that attributed to him by the correspondent of the *Hochi*, quoted above. He is made to say that the flames were still quite unsubdued on the morning of the 17th when the steamer left the port; that the commandant was missing; that the place was abandoned to the tender mercies of the rioters who, many of them in a state of intoxication, were working their wild will; and that Admiral Essen, embarking in the *Rossia*, had escaped with that cruiser and the *Gromovoi* to Saghalien. Mrs. and Miss Essen are reported to have come to Moji in the *Tiberius*.

Wednesday, November 22.

The Chinese Commercial Agent at Vladivostock is said to have informed Peking that the losses suffered by Chinese residents during the *emeute* total ten millions of yen, and has requested that a claim for that amount be presented to the Russian Government.

A telegram from Vladivostock to Nagasaki, sent on the night of the 20th, says that the papers of all the ships in port have been destroyed by fire. These documents were kept in the harbourmaster's office, in default of consulates, and the office was one of the buildings to which the mutineers applied the torch.

We have no news this morning (Wednesday) about the state of affairs in Vladivostock, but the restoration of telegraphic

communications is re-assuring. Chefoo wires that four Russian destroyers have set out suddenly for the northern fortress.

General Daniloff arrived at Nagasaki on the morning of the 21st instant, and immediately proceeded to consult with Admiral Rojestvensky.

Thursday, November 23.

The latest news from Vladivostock is brought by a steamer, the *Vladimir*, which left that place on the 20th and reached Shimomoseki on the 22nd. She carried a number of soldiers (?) who had escaped and about 100 women. According to her report, some kind of order had been restored by the morning of the 17th instant, but there was still a feeling of uneasiness. At Harbin also there had been disturbance, but not of a very serious nature. The buildings on the sea-side and those on the railway had been the chief sufferers at the hands of the mob. There were 36 steamers in the port, together with the *Zemichug* and two transports.

A Norwegian steamer which left Vladivostock on the 18th carrying 2 captains, 806 Chinese and 51 Europeans, has called at Nagasaki en route for Chefoo. Her people say that on the day before the ship's departure General Mischenko and a body of Cossacks arrived in Vladivostock, and their presence had produced a semblance of tranquillity but it did not seem that the trouble had been really quieted. These people further related that the Ahrens hong had been among the buildings destroyed. Mrs. Ahrens is said to have been a passenger by the steamer. The Russo-Chinese bank had been partially destroyed. Apparently it is true that the *Rossia* and the *Gromozoi* left the port on account of the disturbance. They returned on the 18th. From the same source—the officers of the Norwegian steamer—the *Kokumini's* correspondent learns that Mischenko's Cossacks had not by any means restored order fully; that several conflagrations were still raging on the 18th; that the number of Russians killed was about 300 and that the Chinese victims were almost innumerable, and that the place had not provisions for more than 20 days. It will be observed that these various accounts differ considerably. There is some confirmation of the statement that provisions are scarce, for the Russians are reported to be buying up everything obtainable in Nagasaki.

ADMIRAL KAMIMURA AND THE SATSUMA REBELLION.

Admiral Kamimura has just related a story which deserves to rank with the recital of the adventures of Marquis Ito and Count Inouye on their celebrated expedition to Europe. It appears that just before the Admiral left Tokyo on the eve of the arrival of the Baltic Squadron, General Viscount Takashima, formerly Minister of War, sent him a sword which had long been an heirloom in the Takashima family, and reminded him that now or never the time had come to do or die for the country. Admiral Kamimura, en route for the naval base, called at Viscount Takashima's villa in Kobe to return thanks for this gift, one of the most valued a Japanese *samurai* can receive. In the absence of Viscount Takashima the admiral was welcomed by the latter's agent, Mr. Okawa, and to him he related the story. It appears that in early Meiji days the great Saigo—Saigo Takamori—selected three lads whom he sent to study at the Naval College in Tokyo—the *Heigakuryo* as it was

called. These three lads were Yamamoto, Togo and Kamimura. Yamamoto is now Admiral Baron Yamamoto, Minister of Marine, and as for Togo and Kamimura, their names alone need be mentioned. At that time the Minister of the Navy was the late Admiral Count Kawamura, a man universally beloved and himself a profoundly attached follower of Saigo Takamori. The three youths applied themselves diligently to study, but in 1875 very disquieting news reached them: news that their patron Saigo had severed his relations with the Government and that a serious collision appeared inevitable. They then took counsel together. It seemed impossible for them, though mere lads, to remain quietly at their studies while such a crisis pended. If Saigo were in the right, then their plain duty was to range themselves on his side and fall or triumph with him. If he were in the wrong, then they would be under no lesser obligation to advise him by sacrificing their lives, according to the traditional custom of loyal *samurai*. Hence it seemed to them that they had no choice but to hasten to Satsuma and place themselves in direct communication with their patron. Precluded, of course, from taking the authorities into their confidence, they made their escape from the Naval College at night and succeeded in reaching Osaka. There they found that the slender stock of money at their disposal as students was already exhausted, and without a fresh supply it would be impossible to proceed. Their only hope lay in a frank appeal to Godai Tomoatsu, the famous samurai-merchant of Osaka. To him they unbosomed themselves and asked for aid. He refused peremptorily to assist them in any way, and in face of his disfavour they saw themselves placed in extreme difficulties. They could not hope in their penniless condition to accomplish the long journey that still separated them from their destination, while return to Tokyo, equally impossible as a matter of distance, could only mean disgrace and ruin. That evening, as they sat sadly in their inn debating a position which presented no ray of light, the *shoji* were suddenly drawn partially open and a man's hand threw in a parcel. It contained a sheaf of bank-notes. Godai chose this clandestine method of succouring them: prudence had dictated his curt refusal but his sympathies were with the lads. Their difficulties were now solved so far as the prosecution of their journey was concerned. Taking passage in a little coasting steamer, the *Hozui Maru*, they reached Kagoshima in due time and repaired at once to the residence of Saigo. There, in an outer room they found his celebrated lieutenant, Hemmi, in close consultation with six or seven comrades. Hemmi, learning their errand, communicated it to Saigo, and they were presently admitted to this presence. He rated them in the strongest terms. "I selected you as promising students," he said, "and sent you to the Naval College, not with any selfish purpose of mine nor yet for your own sakes but because the day will inevitably come when Japan must measure her strength with Russia, and it is incumbent on every true Japanese to prepare vigorously for that crisis. In the Naval College you had only one duty to perform: the duty of applying yourselves earnestly to your tasks and equipping yourselves to serve your country in her time of need. You have absconded from the College in obedience to your own imaginings, thus betraying the trust I reposed in you and forgetting your duty as students. Return at once, and henceforward whatever may happen, even though

mountains crumble and rivers run backwards, let nothing induce you to turn from the path of serving Japan with all your might." The three lads were dumbfounded. Next day they turned their feet once more to Tokyo, furnished with letters from Saigo to Kawamura entreating the latter to use his influence so that their sin of insubordination might not terminate their career as naval cadets. How unerringly Saigo selected worthy protégés and how astute was his prescience of Japan's future! In the thirtieth year after this incident at Kagoshima, two of these lads were to earn undying fame by crushing Russia's naval might in the Sea of Japan, and the third was to direct the country's naval administration throughout the course of her life-and-death struggle with the great Northern Power.

ARCHBISHOP O'CONNELL.

A meeting of the Roman Catholic Young Men's Christian Association was held on the 18th instant in the Kanda Hall to welcome His Grace Archbishop O'Connell. The speakers were Mr. Mayeda Chota, Professor Anezaki, the Rev. Arthur Lloyd, Mr. Shimada Saburo and Mr. Ozaki Yukio.

On the 19th instant a high mass was celebrated in the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Tsukiji, His Grace Archbishop Osof and Father Everard officiating. Some 500 converts were present. After the religious service a friendly meeting took place, at which Archbishop O'Connell attended. Mr. Koike, on behalf of the Six Roman Catholic Churches in Tokyo, read an address of welcome and presented some handsome specimens of gold lacquer. Mr. Honjo, formerly a member of the House of Representatives, offered to give to the Church a plot of land measuring 30,000 *tsubo* (12¼ acres) in Gumma Prefecture among the hills some 7 or 8 miles from Karuizawa. He proposed, though not himself a believer in Christianity, that this place should be made the site of the principal Roman Catholic place of worship in Japan, his object in offering the land being to convey his countrymen's appreciation of the visit of Archbishop O'Connell. Subsequently the Archbishop delivered an address in which he complimented the Japanese on the possession of three valuable qualities, namely, strength of obedience, discerning ability and amiability. He believed that these qualities were the main cause of the Empire's great successes, and he also believed that among a people so dowered the faith he professed must find many followers.

The address from the six parishes was as follows:—

Tokyo, the 19th of November, 1905.

To His Grace, the most Reverend Archbishop O'Connell, D.D., Nuncio of His Holiness Pope Pius X.

We, Catholics of the six parishes of Tokyo, have the honour to welcome your Grace, most respectfully. We are very grateful to His Holiness Pope Pius X., whose paternal love for the Church of Japan has prompted him to send you as Nuncio, to call on our beloved Emperor.

We firmly believe that your present mission will do much for the future development of our Church in this country.

We are also grateful to your Grace and to the reverend gentlemen of your suite for the honour you have done us by accepting our invitation this day. We only regret that want of time and means have prevented us from welcoming you in a more befitting manner.

Poor as this object may be, we beg you, nevertheless, most Reverend Lord, to accept it as a token of our gratitude and as a souvenir of the present meeting.

Once more, we thank your Grace for the honour and pleasure you have done us in deigning to come among us.

THE PRISONERS IN NAGASAKI HARBOUR.

Saturday, November 18.

General Daniloff must be much perplexed how to deal with the prisoners destined originally for Vladivostock. Seven thousand of these men are now on board the *Yaroslav* and the *Borodino*—the latter has Admiral Rojestvensky on board—, which ships, having been recalled when *en route* for the northern port, are now lying in Nagasaki. There is a report that General Daniloff will proceed to Vladivostock to investigate the state of affairs there before deciding upon any course, but it is very possible that the information he receives from refugees now arriving in Japan may suffice for his purpose without a journey northward. At all events the problem of the prisoners has again become complicated. Originally the Russian Government proposed to send them to Odessa, but the disturbed state of that town suggested Vladivostock as a safer destination. Now, however, Vladivostock has shown itself even worse than Odessa, and according to present appearances Japan is the only safe refuge for the prisoners.

Monday, November 20.

The number of Russian prisoners in the harbour at Nagasaki is 3,513 on board the *Borodino* and 3,500 on the *Yaroslav*. It is alleged that out of this total, 7,013, no less than 5,000 are disaffected, their ostensible causes of complaint being that they have been turned back from continuing their voyage home and that they are not allowed to land, but at heart they are supposed to sympathise with the Vladivostock insurgents. Four Japanese torpedo-boats are lying in the immediate vicinity of the vessels, and this precaution is said to have checked a mutiny which would otherwise have certainly broken out. It was anticipated that things would culminate during the night of the 19th, and doubtless news will be received before we go to press. The *Borodino*, on board of which is Admiral Rojestvensky, seems to be the chief seat of disaffection. It is on this ship that a hundred Japanese constables are guarding the Admiral. It is a curious reflection that after nearly five months of tender and kindly treatment at Japanese hands the Admiral should find himself in deadly peril immediately on passing into the hands of his own nationals.

General Fock is said to have divided all his immediate belongings among the Japanese on the eve of his departure. Some of the articles were given to the priests of the temple, including 100 roubles for charitable purposes. Five thousand cigars went to the soldiers who had formed his guard and all the furniture of his apartment was handed over to his interpreter. Japanese newspapers continue to write about the bad relations existing between this officer and Rear-Admiral Wiren, but such subjects, however interesting they may have been at one time, are now stale and unprofitable.

Tuesday, November 21.

General Daniloff is reported to have proceeded to Nagasaki. Rumour says that an insurrectionary spirit is rife among the prisoners at Kokura, Fukuoka, Kurume and Kumamoto, and that when these troops leave Japan they will probably rise in rebellion. We strongly suspect, however, that rumour is as busy as usual with exaggerations. For the news from Nagasaki indicates plainly that the Russian officers have obtained mastery over the disaffected soldiers. Thus it is stated, apparently on good authority, that the *Yaroslav* has

started for Vladivostock, carrying 2,100 men, and that the *Borodino* (some call her the *Voronej*) is lying quietly with the remainder of the ex-prisoners. A transfer of the orderly men was made to the former vessel and she was then sent on her way. Rojestvensky remains with the *Borodino*, but he has intimated that no further assistance is required from the shore authorities. Accordingly, the force of 100 constables has been withdrawn, and the four torpedo-boats which were watching the Russian ships have returned to Saseho. Two things are evident from this. One is that Admiral Rojestvensky must be entirely confident of his own ability to deal with the mutinous men; the other, that the Russian officers must be re-assured as to the state of affairs at Vladivostock since they are sending the *Yaroslav* thither. But how can they possess any re-assuring information? The telegraph is not working, and the accounts brought by steamers do not suggest that the northern port is in a condition fit for the reception of troops who may possibly join the rioters there. The *Hochi* affirms—without giving any authority—that the Russians asked Japan to send men-of-war for the purpose of escorting the transports, a request which was naturally refused. In the same journal we read that the trouble has its origin in jealousy between the two services, the Army being persuaded that it owes all its troubles to the incompetence of the Navy.

Thursday, November 23.

It is stated that on the 23rd the Russian prisoners on the *Borodino* were to be transferred to the Volunteer steamer *Kirff*, which was then to start for Vladivostock, the *Borodino* returning to Kobe for another batch of prisoners. Apparently the removal of the prisoners is to be resumed in accordance with the original plan.

MILITARY MATTERS.

It is stated that the railway from Tiehling southward has been working splendidly in connexion with the return of the troops. Over thirty trains have been despatched daily from Tiehling without embarrassment at any time. The steamship service, however, has not proved equal to carrying off this great flow of the troops and it has proved necessary to reduce the number of trains to 24 daily, until the large body of men collected at Tairen (Ta-lien) can be taken off. This may sound strange in the immediate context of the fact that a number of steamers have been released from the public service, but it will be observed that the released steamers were all employed as auxiliary cruisers or hospital ships, and presumably it is considered bad economy to convert them into transports.

Field Marshal Marquis Oyama is to leave Tairen on the 31st instant and will reach Ujina on the 3rd of December. Thence he will proceed to Tokyo via the Shrine of Ise.

General Baron Kuroki and Lieut General Inouye (12th Division) with their staff will set out from Tiehling in the beginning of December.

It is expected that Lieut-General Asada (Guards Division) and his staff will leave Tiehling on the 25th of December. The Guards and the 12th Division belong to the First Army.

Investigations as to the noteworthy acts performed by privates in the Battles of Liaoyang and Mukden, have resulted in the

granting of decorations and orders of merit to 1,068 men from first-class gunner Matsushita Tokichi downwards. The plan pursued by the authorities is to determine the rewards of the men first, leaving the cases of the officers and non-commissioned officers for future inquiry.

Major-General Umezawa had a great reception in Tokyo, where he arrived at 3 p.m. on the 23rd instant. This officer had a splendid record, especially at the Battle of the Shaho, where he held Penhsipu against the Russian flanking attack. Umezawa had only one brigade against five times as large a Russian force. It is related that General Ian Hamilton's comment on this action was that with such a brigade (Second Reservists) he could have settled the South African War and would undertake to protect the Indian frontier. At Mukden Umezawa's troops were chiefly engaged in the pursuit. It was they that captured Tiehling.

PLAGUE.

According to a telegram sent from Osaka to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* under date of the 20th instant, the Osaka City Council has decided to appropriate a sum of 107,000 yen for the purpose of adopting measures to check the spread of the plague. This fell disease threatens to get the upper hand. Up to the 19th instant the number of cases reported rose to 31, the greater part of which ended fatally. Moreover, whereas the disease had previously been confined to the west and south wards, it has now suddenly spread to the north ward and to Nishinada. There is said to be considerable consternation and preventive steps are being vigorously taken.

In Kobe also the pest made its appearance on the 10th instant between which time and the 19th there were 12 cases.

Two fresh cases of bubonic plague appeared on Nov. 16th in Kobe. Mr. Anto, an official of the Bureau of Sanitary Affairs, has arrived there via Osaka where he was investigating the origin of the disease.

Two fresh cases of plague are reported in Osaka. One of the patients is a woman 35 years old residing in Chitose-machi, Minami-ku, and the other, a young man, living in Ichiban-cho, North Horicho.

According to the *Fiji*, plague cases now number thirty from the first appearance in October. There are fears that the disease will further spread. The Osaka Municipality has decided to spend yen 107,000 in carrying out sanitary measures throughout the city.

An official report says that a fresh case of bubonic plague has appeared in Kobe. The patient is a woman who was among the persons undergoing disinfecting measures in a hospital.

Another case is also reported. The patient is a man residing in Nishide-machi, Hyogo.

Since the first appearance on Dec. 10th up to the present time the victims number twelve in all.

A telegram to the *Asahi* says that a renewed outbreak of the plague has occurred in Newchwang. At the quarantine stations of Tientsin and Taku, steamers from Newchwang are strictly examined.

On Nov. 21st, a fresh case of bubonic plague was reported in Kobe. The patient is a young woman.

A dead rat infected with plague was found on Nov. 20th in Nishimoto-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

An Osaka telegram reports that among dead and live rats in Mido, Kawara-machi, Mingo-machi, Imahashi, Kitahama, and other streets, many which are infected with plague have been found. The city authorities are enforcing the strictest measures throughout these districts.

CHINA.

Friday, November 17.

On the 15th inst.—according to the *Kokumin's* Peking correspondence—Mr. Uchida entertained Prince Ching and other high Chinese dignitaries at the Japanese Legation at luncheon. Very cordial speeches were interchanged. Mr. Uchida expressed a sincere hope and conviction that the mission of Baron Komura would have the effect of increasing and strengthening the bonds between the neighbouring empires, and Prince Ching, in reply, said that they welcomed most heartily their old friend Baron Komura and they reciprocated frankly the good wishes uttered by Mr. Uchida.

It is stated that on the occasion of Baron Komura's reception at the Chinese Court to present his credentials the Emperor shook hands with him, an unprecedented departure from the traditional etiquette of China. The *Asahi's* correspondent adds that the front gate of the Palace was thrown open for the Ambassador's entry, and that this too was an unprecedented mark of honour. After the audience Baron Komura, Mr. Uchida and their suite lunched with Prince Ching. The same evening Baron Komura received the members of the Foreign Corps Diplomatique. The first meeting of the Plenipotentiaries was to take place on the 17th instant, thus coinciding with the national holiday in Japan on account of the Imperial act of worship at the Ise shrines.

Saturday, November 18.

The news from Peking this morning may be summed up by saying that the Chinese Government seems to be neglecting nothing that can contribute to good feeling between the neighbouring empires. The story, in fact, still remains at the stage of preliminary courtesies, whence it will presently emerge into the domain of serious business. Baron Komura's audience at court was distinguished by very special marks of honour, and at a reception given by the Baron on the 16th instant after the audience, all the Foreign Representatives were present and the Japanese Plenipotentiary appears to have been welcomed very heartily. The first meeting of the plenipotentiaries took place on the 17th instant, but of course no details are published.

Much attention seems to have been attracted by the opening of the front gate of the Palace to admit Baron Komura, Mr. Uchida and his suite. This gate had never previously been opened for such a purpose, and the event is interpreted as a sign that China has at length recognised the right of foreign countries—or of some of them at any rate—to be classed as her equals.

Sunday, November 19.

At the first meeting of the Plenipotentiaries, which took place on the 17th instant in the afternoon, the only business done was an exchange of credentials and the fixing of the order and hours of conference. Thereafter Baron Komura handed in a written statement of Japan's proposals with regard to Manchuria and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries promised to reply in writing after due examination of the document. It is reported that the attitude of the Plenipotentiaries towards each other was most friendly and that there is every indication of smooth progress.

Mr. Pokotiloff is reported to have stated that Russia will not send any plenipotentiary to Peking in connexion with this business. Should any necessity arise for her association

in the matter, she will be represented by M. Pokotiloff.

The five envoys whose expedition to Europe, America and Japan was interrupted by a bomb-thrower, are to resume their journey at the end of this month, it is said. The fact that no light whatever has been thrown on this affair is very singular. It would seem that no one has even identified the remains of the would-be assassin, though they are carefully preserved for the purpose of recognition. Were they identified it can not be doubted that the methods of judicial procedure employed in China would soon lead to the implication of many persons, guilty or innocent. But this seemingly simple clue is not obtainable. The bomb-thrower is still unnamed. A wonderful example of secrecy is furnished.

Monday, November 20.

A telegram to the *Kokumin Shinbun* from Peking, dated the afternoon of the 18th instant, says that the newspapers of Peking and Tientsin applaud the moderation of Japan's proposals with respect to Manchuria and urge that China should firmly unite with her neighbour to preserve the peace and integrity of Eastern Asia. Another telegram to the same journal, dated the 19th, alleges that the Chinese Plenipotentiaries have debated their answer to Japan's proposals and will commit it to writing immediately. There are reports that a strong feeling exists among an influential section of Chinese statesmen in favour of proposing an offensive and defensive alliance with Japan.

Prince Chin, Viceroy Yuan and Mr. Ku Fun-ki, China's Plenipotentiaries, held a meeting with closed doors on the morning of the 19th. Present indications suggest a speedy and satisfactory settlement.

The *Nichi Nichi* publishes a telegram in the sense that a rumour having gone abroad as to some territorial demand made by Japan, certain provincial Viceroys and Governors telegraphed to Peking for information, and received an answer that there was no truth in such a story. Probably this is a resurrection of the canard that Japan had offered to give up Liaotung if China agreed to hand over Fuhkien.

The *Asahi Shinbun* says that it learns on good authority that Japan's proposals are embodied in twelve articles, of which the most important are as follows:—

The transfer of the lease of Liaotung.
The ownership of the East-Chinese Railway.
The concession for a Changchun-Kirin Railway.

The posting of railway guards.
Maintenance of the present system of war-posts and war-telegraphs and their extension within certain limits.

Concessions for railways from Hsinmintun to Mukden and from Wiju to Mukden.
Opening of the principal towns in northern and southern Manchuria.

Priority of mining and forestry rights in Manchuria. There are two or three additional proposals which do not appear to have become known to our contemporary.

Tuesday, November 21.

There is no definite news as to the progress of the negotiations in Peking, nor indeed could any be reasonably expected yet. On the 20th instant the Chinese Plenipotentiaries were to hold a meeting for the purpose of discussing Japan's proposals. These are said to be approved on the whole, but there is an idea that some provision should be introduced recognising more fully the reality of Chinese

sovereignty in Manchuria. The *Hochi Shinbun's* correspondent, however, wires that Prince Ching is considerably perturbed about the problem of the railway south of Changchun. China has not the means to buy it back from Japan, and if she consent to the latter's right of ownership, many dangers will threaten. We do not know how much truth there may be in this rumour, but the same journal alleges that M. Dubail has approached the Waiwupu with a proposal that if China desires to purchase the railway from Japan, France will find the money. Prince Ching is represented as having replied that if the occasion should arise, France will be consulted.

It is further stated that the Chinese Minister in St. Petersburg has telegraphed to his Government advising that if Japan prefers any special demands with regard to Liaotung, they must be considered by the light of China's Sovereignty so as not to provoke protests from other nations. If Mr. Hu spends his country's money upon telegraphing such banalities he can not be highly complimented on his carefulness. But we doubt the story.

In the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* it is stated that the Chinese Plenipotentiaries not having made any reply to the Japanese proposals or fixed a date for the second conference, Baron Komura urged greater expedition. Nevertheless up to the 20th there had been no answer. The proposals were submitted on the 17th, so it can not yet be said that any undue delay has occurred.

The *Nichi Nichi's* Peking correspondence says that the Representatives of Germany and Russia are doing everything in their power to obstruct the appointment of a Japanese officer to the post of director in the newly established Nobles School. M. Mumm is working for the nomination of a certain lieutenant-colonel of his own nationality.

Wednesday, November 22.

On the morning of the 21st, according to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun's* Peking correspondence, Baron Komura received the answer of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries to his series of proposals, but nothing is said as to the nature of the reply. The *Asahi's* correspondent, however, states that China's attitude towards the proposals is excellent and that a settlement may be anticipated without any difficulty or delay.

It is related that the Hunhuts have made their appearance in districts evacuated by the Japanese troops, and that they are plundering extensively. Postal communication has been rendered unsafe, and Sir Robert Hart has asked the Chinese Government to intrust Governor-General Chou to take effective steps.

It is now stated that the quantity of salt which the Chinese Government proposes to present gratis to Japan is 20 million catties. But this, of course, is a mere form. Japan wants salt. China does not wish to relax her legislation against the export of the article. Thus the pretext of a gift is resorted to, but Japan will naturally pay the proper price of the salt.

Thursday, November 23.

The news from Peking refers chiefly to entertainments—banquets and balls. These things are becoming more than ever essential adjuncts and instruments of diplomacy. Up to the afternoon of the 22nd instant the Foreign Office in Tokyo was not in receipt of information as to the day for the second meeting of the Plenipotentiaries having been fixed, but the *Jiji Shimpō's* correspondent

wires that a conference was to take place on the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

The *Hochi Shimbun's* correspondent wires that the principal points on which the consent of China has hitherto been given are the posting of a Japanese Governor-General in Liaotung and the question of the Customs. It is, however, stated that Mr. Ku Fun-ki entertains views at variance with those of his colleagues and of the Japanese.

When a copy of the Japanese proposals was submitted to the Chinese Throne the Empress Dowager (*Hochi Shimbun's* correspondence) is said to have directed that the negotiations should be conducted on the basis of due regard for China's sovereignty and prestige, and that the terms should be conveyed to Governor-General Chou, who is well versed in the conditions that exist in Manchuria. The railway problem seems likely to cause some trouble, the Chinese Plenipotentiaries being inspired with the spirit of the time, which not only forbids China to grant any new railway concessions to foreigners, but also prompts her to recover those already granted.

It is stated that Tiehling will be opened on the 1st of December, and Changtu and Kaiyuan on the 10th of that month.

A Hankow dispatch reports that on the morning of Nov. 4th the premises of a large timber merchant in that port suddenly caught fire, which assisted by a high wind then blowing swept that part of the town nearly bare, no less than between four and five thousand houses being destroyed by the conflagration. A large number of lives are also said to have been lost.

News has been received in Shanghai, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, of the accidental drowning in the river Min at Foochow of Mr. William G. Littlejohns, paymaster of H. M. S. *Hecla*. It appears that a number of officers left Foochow at night in a steam-launch to return to Pagoda Anchorage, and when they arrived at the anchorage, Mr. Littlejohns was missing, and it was surmised that he must have fallen overboard unperceived. His body had not been found when the steamer left which brought the news.

The *Nanfengpao* of Shanghai, says that the Chinese commissioner sent to Formosa to study the Japanese management of the opium monopoly has returned, and the system is now to be adopted by China. H. E. Ko Feng-shih, who is in charge of the present taxation in eight provinces, and who is exceedingly unpopular with the Viceroy, has been denounced.

It is stated that the Waiwupu has asked the British Minister to fix a date for the cancelling of the Soochow-Hangchow-Ningpo railway concession.

The *China Mail* reports that attempts have been made to burn down the premises of the American Baptist Mission at Yingtak on the North River, and believes that all the American missionaries have been recalled from the interior of Kuangtung, and that a telegram has been sent to the members of the English Wesleyan Mission in Shikuan to return.

Prince Pu Lun has presented a scheme for the reorganisation of the Chinese navy; he proposes a central squadron to consist of the existing vessels, and to add seven battleships, two armoured cruisers, ten cruisers, nine gunboats, and fourteen destroyers, the money to be raised by a special fund. The Government has shelved the scheme on the ground that they have no suitable harbour to serve as a base for such a fleet.

On the arrival of the coolie steamer *Katharine Park* at Hongkong on the 9th, she reported the drowning by the capsizing of a boat, at Chinwangtao, of the chief officer and five European sailors. Signals were made from the steamer to the harbour tug to go to the boat's assistance, but the Captain of the tug is said to have declined

on the plea that the sea was so heavy he was afraid of losing his vessel.

It is reported in mandarin circles in Shanghai that there is a rumour in Peking that several members of the Diplomatic Body have lately approached the Japanese and Russian Ministers about detailing certain vessels of their respective navies to clear the derelict mines from the gulf of Pechili and adjacent waters.

The Waiwupu, after consultation with Viceroy Tsên Ch'un-hsuen, of Canton, has notified Mr. Rockhill, the U. S. Minister in Peking, that the Chinese Government will decapitate the persons concerned in the Lienchow murders; severely punish the officials of Lienchow or their inability to give the necessary protection to the missionaries in their city; indemnify the Mission for things taken away by the mob; and reconstruct the hospital and other buildings that were destroyed. A reply is now awaited by the Waiwupu from Minister Rockhill.

Since the drawing up of the Trademark Regulations by the Board of Commerce, the different Ministers at Peking have, says the *Nanfengpao*, raised many objections against them. With the exception of the Japanese and Russian Ministers, all object to the Regulations on the ground that, according to the latter, any lawsuit, arising out of the trademark dispute, shall be tried, not by the Consul concerned in concert with the local authorities, but by the officials of the Office for the Registration of Trademarks, being thus directly in conflict with the existing powers of the various Consuls as magistrates. Their intention, therefore, is to present this point as a basis for refusing to recognise the whole of the said regulations.

The Russian Government desires to appoint Consuls at Fengtien, Liaoyang, Talienwan, and other places in Manchuria.

Viceroy Tsên has humorously suggested that as the official allowances made to Ministers of State appear to be too small to keep them incorrupt, Kuangtung province shall raise annually Tls. 100,000 to be distributed among the high officials in order that they may keep their hands clean.

Chang Yung, a Chinese Bannerman, or Hanchun, of Mukden, who was arrested on suspicion at Tientsin, on the charge of being connected with the bomb outrage of the 26th of September last, at the Machiapu Railway station, Peking, has been found guilty of being a member of a gang of revolutionaries and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Chang Yung, who is not quite thirty years of age, has been placed as an inmate of the Tientsin Industrial Reformatory, where he is to work out his sentence.

As a result of the late fire at Hankow, which is said to have destroyed over two thousand native houses, H. E. Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has issued instructions to have the fire area surveyed without delay for the laying out of two roads, one road leading to the New Wharf and the other to the Limen-gate of the Native City. This will be a great improvement for the traffic of the place.

It is reported in mandarin circles that Prince Ching recently went to the Grand Council Chamber and informed the Grand Councillors that their Majesties were so eager and earnest in their desire for every kind of reform that showed any prospect of strengthening and enriching the Empire that suggestions in these directions would be welcomed by their Majesties. Furthermore his Highness hoped that no one would feel any timidity in making suggestions to the Throne, for their Majesties had given out that unintentional breaches of etiquette or Court custom by any one proposing any new idea would not be visited by penalties as of yore, and it was hoped that this would be told to the whole country.

THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE.

His Excellency Mr. Lloyd Griscom left Japan on Sunday, nominally for a brief furlough but probably not to return unless he

be hereafter accredited to the Mikado's Court as Ambassador. The generally accepted reason for his departure is somewhat complicated. It is believed that the late Secretary of State, Mr. John Hay, desired to have Mr. Griscom nominated as Assistant Secretary and that the President approved the nomination, whereupon another diplomat was chosen to succeed Mr. Griscom in Tokyo. Mr. Hay's death interrupted this programme, and his successor, Mr. Root, made his own nomination for Assistant Secretary, so that Mr. Griscom became for the moment virtually without office. This explanation is in part conjectural. It is not positively known, we believe, that any successor to Mr. Griscom has been actually chosen for Japan, and evidently there is a possibility, or even a probability, that a choice made when a legation only was in question may be altered when an embassy has to be filled. Perhaps too the simple explanation is that Mr. Griscom, feeling himself too young for an ambassadorial post, has resolved to anticipate his supersession by going on leave. Whatever be the truth, we fear that there is little hope of his speedy return to Tokyo, and his departure to-day thus becomes an event causing universal regret. The uniform feeling seems to be that not only has Mr. Griscom discharged his diplomatic duties with quite singular tact and ability, but also that he has won such a measure of popularity as never fell to the lot of any of his predecessors, not even excluding Judge Bingham, the late Colonel Buck and Mr. Edwin Dun. There is one thing to be said, of course, namely, that an American representative in Japan now-a-days inherits a large dower of popularity from the record of his Legation and from the mere fact of being American. But even though his career in Tokyo had not started with that advantage, Mr. Griscom's exceptional competence, his winning tact and his unequivocal sympathy with the nation to which he was accredited must have commanded success. During his comparatively brief stay in Tokyo he had to deal with many problems demanding delicate manipulation, and in not one instance could better results have been attained. That such an appreciation can be frankly penned of a man little over thirty years of age is certainly remarkable, and there can be no hesitation in predicting that the long career which lies before this brilliant official will be marked by large achievements with their corresponding rewards. Not an unimportant contributor to the brilliancy of his success is the beautiful and gifted lady who bears his name. Her graceful presence and sunny disposition have lent to the generous hospitality of the United States Legation a charm otherwise quite unattainable, and her departure from Tokyo will be a sensible loss to the society of the capital. We can only wish that fortune may be so kind as soon to restore Mr. and Mrs. Griscom to a scene where they have shown themselves so capable of serving their country's highest interests.

His Excellency the United States Minister and Mrs. Griscom left Tokyo by the 10 a.m. train on the 18th instant. A very large number of Japanese and foreign ladies and gentlemen assembled to bid farewell to these eminently popular Americans, the extent of the esteem in which they are held being evidenced by the composition of the crowd, which included representatives not only of all nationalities but also of all classes and professions. It is doubtful whether the departure of any foreigners from Shimabashi ever elicited a warmer testimony of affection and regret. We express a universally entertained sentiment when we say that few years may elapse before Mr.

Griscom's return to Tokyo in the capacity of Ambassador.

FAREWELL RECEPTION AT YOKOHAMA.

A farewell reception took place from eleven o'clock to noon at the American Consulate-General, Yokohama, where many Americans met to wish *bon voyage* to Mr. and Mrs. Griscom. Two large American flags were crossed over the private entrance to the Consulate-General and the rooms were decorated with the Stars and Stripes and with flowers and foliage.

Mr. H. B. Miller, Consul-General, and Mrs. Miller, and Mr. and Mrs. Scidmore did the honours, and Mr. N. F. Smith, President of the American Asiatic Society of Japan, in an eloquent speech presented to Mr. Griscom an artistically illuminated address which had been prepared and signed by the members as a mark of their esteem for him and of their regret at his departure. The address was enclosed in a silver box of bamboo design elaborately and beautifully fashioned. Mr. Griscom, in a few feeling words, acknowledged the compliment. Mr. Miller, Consul-General, then briefly but in well-chosen words asked Mrs. Griscom's acceptance of a handsome silver vase on a carved pedestal, filled with violets. Mrs. Griscom smilingly and with evident pleasure accepted the gift. Cordial handshaking followed, all joining heartily and sincerely in wishing the departing Minister and Mrs. Griscom a safe and pleasant voyage, and giving expression to regret because of their leaving.

The Illuminated Address ran:—

To His Excellency LLOYD C. GRISCOM,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of the United States
of America to Japan.

SIR,—We, the undersigned members of the American Asiatic Association of Japan, on the eve of your departure for America, deem it but fitting that you should bear with you this small tribute recording our great respect for you as our Minister, our admiration for your sterling qualities as a man, and our deep appreciation of you as a friend.

During your administration of the American Legation at Tokyo, which has covered the most critical period in Japan's history, we have been witnesses to the able and faithful manner in which you have discharged the duties incumbent upon your high office, which has not only won you the well-deserved commendation of your fellow-countrymen but also the unbounded respect and confidence of the government to which you were accredited. We therefore have learnt to regard you with pride as embodying the higher types of American personality and as eminently qualified to represent the great Republic which is our home.

This testimonial is but a small token of the measure of our esteem, added to which, we beg to express our most fervent wishes that the future has both happiness and prosperity in store for you, and we emphasise the hope that it may be our privilege in the near future to welcome you back to the "Land of the Rising Sun" as our Ambassador.

Yokohama, Nov. 18th, 1905.

The Address was signed by Mr. N. F. Smith, President; Mr. B. C. Howard, Vice-President; Mr. George H. Scidmore, Secretary of the American Asiatic Association; and by a large number of members.

Mr. and Mrs. Griscom left Yokohama by the P. M. steamer *Manchuria* on Sunday. Mrs. Griscom's state room, and the dining salon were turned into regular bowers of flowers with the profusion of bouquets and floral baskets given her by her friends as last gifts from the land of Japan.

AN UNFORTUNATE MISUNDERSTANDING.

From the columns of the *Fiji Shimpō* we gather that publicity has been given to an unfortunate misunderstanding which remains to this day inexplicable and which seems to have caused some umbrage to Sir John See, though when we say that the cause of offence is a supposed act of rudeness on the part of the Japanese it will be at once understood that a misconception must be responsible, for in all their intercourse with foreigners the record of the Japanese has been distinguished by perfect courtesy. The *Fiji* does not comment on the incident. It

merely prints two statements, one attributed to Sir John See, the other to Mr. Kondo Rempai, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Sir John says that at the reception in the Foreign Office on the 3rd of November he was introduced by Admiral Kamimura to Mr. Kondo, whereupon the latter, after the usual greetings, stated that the Directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha were about to give a banquet to Admiral Togo and his brother Admirals in the Imperial Hotel on the following day, and that they desired the pleasure of Sir John See's presence, promising to place him in the seat of honour on Mr. Kondo's right hand. Sir John gladly accepted, and was therefore not a little astounded and offended when he subsequently received an intimation that there being a difficulty in finding a seat for him, the invitation must be withdrawn. This treatment he describes as very rude, and so it would be if the circumstances described by Sir John were accurate. But Mr. Kondo, approached by a member of the *Fiji Shimpō's* staff, gives an account which greatly alters the complexion of the affair. He says, in the first place, that he had not thought of inviting Sir John See to the banquet, for the reason that hosts and guests consisted of Japanese alone and that no foreigners whatever were to be included. It was Sir John himself who, on being introduced to Mr. Kondo, alluded to the banquet, of which he had heard, and asked to be included among the *invités*. Mr. Kondo's reply was what might have been expected from an eminently courteous Japanese. He did not refuse point blank, as he might easily and conveniently have done by merely explaining that no foreigners were to be hidden to the banquet. A refusal on such grounds might possibly have been construed as impolite. He therefore replied that nothing could give him greater pleasure than to welcome Sir John to the dinner, but that he must first consult Admirals Togo and Kamimura, and subsequently ascertain whether a convenient arrangement of seats could be made. The Admirals, on being consulted, were of course agreeable, but then arose the question of how to place the ex-Premier of Australia. The President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha would have liked to give him the seat of honour, not only on account of the high office he had formerly filled, but also because the Japanese custom is to extend the utmost consideration to strangers. But the guests of the evening were the Japanese Admirals. For them the banquet had been prepared, and it would have altered the whole character of the entertainment had a foreigner been brought in at the eleventh hour and given the position of leading guest. Under these circumstances nothing remained but to send a polite message to Sir John See, explaining the difficulty, and expressing a hope that he and his daughters would join the party after dinner and witness the amusements provided for the occasion. That is what was done, and by what miscarriage the procedure assumed a discourteous aspect in Sir John See's eyes, we do not gather. Certainly no one acquainted with the Japanese in general and with Mr. Kondo Rempai in particular, can imagine for an instant that anything intended to be discourteous or reasonably construable as discourteous was deliberately done. It is indeed stated that Mr. Kondo Rempai had planned a special banquet in his own house at which Sir John See would have been the chief guest and the Japanese Admirals would have welcomed him; but owing to the above unfortunate contretemps Sir John left Tokyo

without seeing anything more of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's President. The cause of the misunderstanding is, as we have said, quite obscure, but we understand that great regret is felt in Japan, where it is particularly painful to think that any impression of discourtesy has been conveyed, especially in the case of a visitor whom there was every desire and every reason to treat with the utmost hospitality.

DR. BAELZ AND THE "NEW YORK TIMES."

In our correspondence columns will be found a letter from Dr. Baelz emphatically repudiating the statements attributed to him some time ago by the *New York Times*. These statements appeared among the usual telegraphic despatches in our columns, and though we never for our own part attached any credence to them or supposed that persons acquainted with Dr. Baelz could attach any credence to them, the general public were not in a position to discriminate, and Dr. Baelz is consequently well advised when he makes this most uncompromising disavowal. He says that the whole of the *New York Times's* allegation "from the first to the last word is a baseless and impertinent fraud." The trouble is that such frauds are becoming quite a common feature of up-to-date journalism. Correspondents of sensational and semi-sensational newspapers do not hesitate for a moment to manufacture tales out of whole cloth and send them to the journals they represent. It becomes almost comical in this context to read the charges of mendacity preferred occasionally by some foreign critics against the Japanese. The fact is that Europe and America can give the Japanese many points in the art of artistic and literary lying. Here is a case of a gentleman of the highest repute who, since his return to Europe from Japan, "has never talked to a reporter of the *New York Times* or of any other newspaper," yet a Berlin reporter deliberately invents and puts into his mouth a statement of the most striking character and eminently calculated to bring upon Dr. Baelz the odium of his nationals. There is nothing to be said of such a reporter except that he is a criminal liar and that he ought to be walking a treadmill instead of penning falsehoods to American newspapers. The trouble of the thing is that these lies stick. They are not like the Scotch "flea in the wall." For one person that reads and is persuaded by Dr. Baelz's denial, half-a-dozen will have read and been persuaded by the Berlin reporter's unscrupulous lie, and thus a gross falsehood will have done duty for a clever piece of reporting. One does not see where the remedy may be found. Will the *New York Times* strike the name of this reporter with ignominy off its list of correspondents and employees? Not a bit of it. He will be considered to have done a smart stroke of work, and if he was "mistaken" in his facts, the "interest" of his telegram will cover the whole sin. That is the way of it. Dr. Baelz has been the victim this time. It will be somebody else next time, and so the villainous system of fraudulent journalism will flourish and prosper. It is a fine product of civilization.

Mr. Ishii, President of the Kyoto District Court, who was recently promoted to succeed Mr. Watanabe, President of the Yokohama District Court, arrived in Yokohama by the 8 a.m. train on Thursday.

GARDEN PARTIES IN TOKYO.

The garden parties given in the spring and autumn by Mr. and Mrs. Sonoda in the beautiful park of their Azabu residence have come to be counted among the most fashionable and the most popular fetes in Tokyo. On the 16th instant the weather was peculiarly favourable; a fine sunny day sandwiched between a predecessor of gloom and a successor of heavy rain. The park looked most attractive in its autumnal garments of, bright tints. Some of the great people of Tokyo were absent from the capital in the Emperor's suite, but with their exception all the notables appeared among the guests, including Admiral Togo and his brother commanders. A very interesting feature of the entertainment was the singing of a naval war song by the little children, boys and girls, of the Shirokane Primary School, who were duly marshalled for the purpose. The Admirals placed themselves before the line of lads and lasses and were received as a preface to the song by several rounds of *banzais* given most vigorously in the clear treble of the sweet young voices. It was easy to see that the distinguished officers were profoundly pleased by this ovation. They treated it with a combination of gravity and kindness which exactly suited the occasion, and it must be confessed that the benignity which is a prominent characteristic of Admiral Togo's countenance seemed perfectly compatible with this greeting from representatives of the infant world. One finds difficulty, indeed, in reading into that particularly sweet face any indications of the might in battle that has made him one of the most renowned naval captains of all ages. The Yokosuka naval band played at intervals throughout the afternoon and a sumptuous cold collation was served partly in the open air and partly under marquees. At the close of the entertainment the students of the Jishusha (Count Inouye's school) entered the park, moving to the music of a stirring march, and after cheering lustily, raised Admiral Togo and Mr. Sonoda shoulder high and carried them round in triumph. Altogether a more enjoyable party has seldom been given in Tokyo.

The Chrysanthemum party given every autumn by the Minister of State for Finance was held on the 20th instant at Baron Sone's official residence in most delightful weather—calm, bright and balmy. A great variety of very beautiful flowers were shown, the main part being ranged in pots within the salons and only a small portion under mat sheds in the garden. Japanese gardeners pursue a different ideal from that which their English confreres propose to themselves. The latter aim chiefly at size and magnificence of blossom, but the former attach scarcely any importance to such features, their object being rather to cultivate flowers of curious shape, colour and character. It is an absolute essential in Japan that a fleecy curly-petalled aspect should be present. Without it a chrysanthemum is counted common-place and vulgar. Many cunning devices are employed to develop these characteristics, and the result is an enormous variety of flowers some of which look almost artificial so strange is the structure of the blossom, while others are scarcely recognisable as chrysanthemums. At Baron Sone's party the attention of such guests as possessed any title to connoisseurship was mainly concentrated on a collection of cut flowers ranged in the southern salon. Each blossom represented the *chef d'œuvre* of a particular

cultivator, and the series thus assumed a competitive character, constituting one of the most remarkable assemblages of chrysanthemums ever brought together. An idea of the extent to which the art of cultivation is carried in Japan may be gathered from the fact that among the great multitude of flowers claiming any title to distinction, there is not one without its own special name. About thirteen hundred guests responded to Baron Sone's invitation and the party was altogether eminently successful.

THE CASE OF THE "NEGRETIA."

The Court of Appeal has given judgment in the case of the British steamer *Negretia* whose seizure by the war-ship *Tsushima* in Tsushima straits on the 19th of December, 1904, caused considerable interest, inasmuch as her liability to confiscation arose from carrying contraband persons not contraband goods. She had been chartered by a Russian subject Alexander Selbrenik (?) and her cargo consisted of 70,000 cases of kerosene oil. These facts would not necessarily have incriminated her, but when her captors examined her they found on board Lieut. Commander Paul Mikhailovitch Buren, of the Russian destroyer *Rastropin*, which, it will be remembered, left Port Arthur and running into Chefoo, was there sunk by her crew. This officer was travelling as a German under the assumed name of Frederick Pilsena(?). The ship carried also Second Lieutenant Sheverioff, belonging to the same destroyer, who called himself Ivan Gorshaluket(?), a German, and Serge Poletik, another Russian. Sheverioff claimed to be a clerk and Poletik to be the supercargo. These officers were in reality attempting to effect their escape to Vladivostok and the cargo was their property. In view of these facts the Sasebo prize court, on the 17th of April, declared the ship lawful prize of war. An appeal was lodged which, after careful hearing, was rejected on the 2nd instant, the sentence of the lower tribunal being confirmed.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

In September and early October Mr. W. T. Stead paid a visit to Russia, a country of which he has always constituted himself in some sort a champion. One of the results of his visit was a remarkable letter to *The Times*, in which he ventured to formulate opinions which are thus epitomized by *The Times*—

In the long letter from Moscow which we publish to-day Mr. Stead appears as a prophet and more than a prophet, for he disdains the ambiguities and the equivocations in which political seers too often seek a dubious security. He foretells smooth things with an intrepidity of conviction which, we imagine, may cause some amazement in St. Petersburg and more in Moscow, not unmingled possibly with amusement. He is quite confident that the extremely grave and complex domestic crisis, which lowers over Russia, will be quickly and easily solved, and he is not less confident that he knows how the solution will be wrought. It is all quite simple. The one thing needful is the "emancipation of the Tsar"—his emancipation, that is, from the toils of the bureaucracy who keep him chained day and night to the administrative machine, and separated and estranged from his loving subjects. The emancipation, we are given to understand, is at the doors. Once a freely elected Duma comes together, the bonds will drop from the limbs of the liberated autocrat. For the first time in his reign, he and his people will see each other face to face, and there will be many pleasant surprises upon both sides. Mr. Stead confesses that there are sceptics even amongst the Reformers, who jeer at the notion that the breach between the Throne and the people can be so lightly healed, but he scorns their little faith.

Needless to say, *The Times* did not for

one instant endorse these pleasant predictions. It adhered to its habitually cominuous views of the immediate outlook in the distraught empire. How singularly events have justified *The Times* and confounded Mr. W. T. Stead! It may well be doubted whether there exists any recorded instance of such a very flagrant error of vaticination by a prominent publicist. Mr. Stead's judgment as to Russia and things Russian most now be pronounced ludicrously fallacious, and since he has always posed as an almost unique authority on that subject, as on many others, the faith of his followers must now receive a rude shock.

The movement in favour of abolishing the system of Metropolitan Police in Tokyo gathers force. Meetings are being held to promote that object, and it will evidently become one of the burning questions of the near future. The citizens of Tokyo desire to have their police system placed on the same basis as that of all other Japanese cities, but the Government has always maintained that a special system is necessary.

It is confidently affirmed that arrangements have been virtually concluded for floating a new Japanese loan of 50 millions sterling. Paris is said to have taken 30 millions and London and New York the remainder. The terms are said to be 4 per cent. at 90. As to the manner of disposing of this money there is much doubt. The general belief seems to be that a great part of the proceeds will be devoted to consolidation purposes, but against this theory has to be set the fact that none of the debts contracted abroad by Japan during the war matures for redemption before 1907, and it would be very doubtful economy for the Government to undertake the enterprise of redeeming by purchase at the high rates now ruling in Europe and America. Apparently, however, some idea is entertained in Europe that such is Japan's purpose, for quotations for her securities have suddenly taken an upward leap not easily accounted for on any other hypothesis. If the Treasury intends to deal with domestic debts bearing high rates of interest, the situation would be easily comprehensible, for the service of these latter is not governed by restrictions of the nature existing in the case of the country's foreign loans. On the other hand this device of redeeming high-interest home debts with low-interest foreign money is not approved in some quarters. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* condemned it some time ago, and the *Jiji Shimpō* now takes virtually the same line, namely, that any large redemption of domestic bonds at this moment of national elation would certainly encourage speculative enterprises, raise the price of commodities and encourage imports to a dangerous extent. It is evident, however, that all the critics labour under the disadvantage of being without any intimate knowledge of the Treasury's plans; they are obliged to argue on a foundation of guess-work.

It is announced that a step of official rank has been granted to Kamo Mabuchi and Motoori Norinaga, in connexion with the Emperor's visit to Yamada in Ise. These are two of the great trio of Japanese *Koku-gaku-sha*, the third being Kada Azuma Maro. Mabuchi died in 1769 and Motoori in 1801. Both were raised to the First Grade of the Fourth Rank in 1883, and they are now raised to the Second Grade of the Third Rank.

The Government has released from public service the following vessels, namely, the

auxiliary cruisers *Nikko Maru*, *Kasuga Maru*, *Kumano Maru*, *Taichu Maru*, *Tainan Maru*, *Yawata Maru*, *Nippon Maru* and *Hongkong Maru*; and the hospital ships *Kobe Maru* and *Saikyo Maru*.

An incident has just occurred which seems to indicate that the Russians adhered to their destructive methods of warfare up to the very end. On the 7th of October they sunk the little sailing schooner *Ryoun Maru* at a point 6 nautical leagues off the coast of the Maritime Province. The vessel had no contraband of any kind on board: she was laden with salmon and salt. Indeed the Russians—they were cruising in the Volunteer Fleet's steamer *Yakodo*—appear to have made no quest whatever for contraband. They signalled the schooner to stop, ordered her crew of 30 men to transfer themselves to the *Yakodo*, and at once set fire to the *Ryoun*, which they left burning, and shaped their course for Imperatorsky. The Japanese were closely confined on board the *Yakodo*, armed sentries being placed over them. From Imperatorsky the *Yakodo* steamed to Vladivostock, and there, for the first time, the master of the *Ryoun*, on the 25th of October, was questioned about his ship, her cargo and her value. He and his men were still kept in confinement and not until the 13th of November were they allowed to proceed to Japan by the *Arcadia*. It is true that the notifications of the peace treaty did not take place until October 16th, but the conclusion of the treaty had been effected more than a month previously and the Russians might at least have refrained from their barbarous habit of destroying private property. When it is observed that the Japanese released no less than 6 steamers which had been seized by their cruisers subsequently to the conclusion of the convention (Sept. 5th), the contrast between their method of warfare and that of the Russians seems very flagrant.

Miss Roosevelt was naturally the cynosure of all eyes on her arrival at San Francisco after her trip in the Far East, and had to submit to the inevitable interview. This is what she is supposed to have said:—

"You may say for me, that I am more than ever convinced that there is no country like our own. The things that I have seen on this trip have been very interesting, of course, and instructive as well. We were everywhere shown every attention and courtesy, and not a single disagreeable incident marred our pleasure. The gifts with which I was presented in the various places we visited I accepted as a compliment to my country, and not in the nature of a personal tribute to myself. Please deny for me, however, that they represent any such value or are of the fabulous character reported in the newspapers. There is also absolutely no foundation for the absurd story that I took a dive into a tank on board ship with all my ordinary clothing on the result of a date with Congressman Longworth. Neither did I receive an offer of marriage from the Sultan of Sulu. The circulation of such nonsensical stories is the only outcome of my whole trip that I have to regret. I have had an exceptionally enjoyable time from its very inception, and have been in the best of health and spirits throughout. I am going directly to the White House."

Another of the destroyers included in the last naval-increment programme, the *Yugure* (375 tons) was launched at Sasebo on the 17th instant. Another, the *Wakaba*, will be launched at Yokosuka on the 25th.

There appears to be much difficulty in dealing with the horses and cattle released by the Russians in south Saghalien. Some 3,000 of these animals are said to be wandering about without any shelter, and it is plain that they must all perish if exposed to the rigours of winter. The Japanese authorities issued a proclamation promising

that if any one caught the animals and brought them to appointed places, public sales would be held and one half of the proceeds should go to the captors. This led to the arrival of numerous horses and cattle at the nominated localities, but no adequate means of dealing with them were available and the quandary became more acute than ever. Finally they had to be restored to their captors, and these, having no means of keeping them, set them loose again. Numbers are already perishing. We read that the Authorities, by strenuous exertions, hope to be able to save about a thousand of the best.

The organization of the Consolidation Office of Special National Debts has now been officially announced. It is to discharge duties connected with the consolidation of the special national debts under the superintendence of the Minister of State for Finance. There will be a chief of *chokunin* rank, 2 secretaries of *somin* rank and 25 *hannin* employees.

There is also to be a Council for the Consolidation of Special National Debts. It will consist of the president and 5 members, over-seen by the Minister of Finance, who will be president, the members being the Vice-Minister of Finance, the Chief of the Accounts Bureau in the Finance Department, the Chief of the Bureau of Economics, the Chief of the Consolidation Office and the President of the Bank of Japan, with two Secretaries. Extraordinary members may be appointed if necessary.

On the 20th instant the Red Cross Society of Japan held its thirteenth general meeting in Ueno Park. How many were present it is not possible to estimate, but there were 109,500 applications for invitations, and as the day was exceptionally fine at least half of that number probably attended. The Empress, having a cold, was unable to be present, and Her Imperial Highness Princess Higashi-Fushimi officiated in Her Majesty's stead. We read in the *Kokumin Shinbun* that the Red Cross Society of Japan has now a membership of 113,721 and that its capital fund amounts to 5,200,000 *yen*. During the war it expended a sum of 4,400,000 *yen*. It had two hospital ships in constant use, the *Hakuai Maru* and the *Kosui Maru*, and it employed 78 bands of nurses in Japan, sending 32 others to the front, 38 to the Army hospitals, one to the medical stores department, and one to the sick transport corps, making 150 in all, besides which the Society organized extraordinary nursing stations at 13 places, the total number of nurses being 5,200. By these nurses 821,239 patients were tended—this number includes, of course, re-admissions to hospitals as well as original admissions—and among them were 25,593 prisoners. It is a very fine record and the Society may justly be proud of it.

It appears that some 2,000 Japanese subjects who are held prisoners in Russia in Europe, will be handed over in the middle of December. Lieut.-Colonel Oi, Military Attaché of the Japanese Legation in Berlin, will take them over. Nothing has yet been said about the prisoners held by Russia outside Europe, namely, in Harbin.

We have received further letters of thanks from recipients of the sum subscribed by foreign residents for the families of the sufferers in the *Kinjo Maru* disaster. The writers are Mr. Sekiya Katsuei, of Imagawa Koji in Tokyo, whose son Seiichi, a second-class surgeon, was among the sufferers; Mr.

Izumimoto Tsunesaburo, of Yehime Prefecture, whose son Yokichi, a first-class private of artillery, lost his life; and from Mrs. Kameda of Hakodate who lost her husband in the catastrophe.

Japanese papers relate a curious incident at Nagasaki. We can not exactly discern the facts. What is stated is that a passenger of an American steamer insulted a Russian Colonel in the Nagasaki hotel, and a personal encounter was with difficulty prevented by the intervention of the Hotel officials. The American is said to have seized a chair as a weapon of assault. That evening a mixed group of Americans and Russians, some 30 in number, assembled outside the Hotel and seemed disposed to come to blows, but the Japanese police were on the alert, and nothing occurred.

The Prince Imperial is to leave Tokyo on the 25th instant for the Shrines of Ise. His Imperial Highness will devote only one day, the 27th, to the ceremony of worship, and will return to Tokyo on the 29th.

A NEW GEOGRAPHY OF JAPAN.

Mr. C. B. Bruce-Mitford, head master of the Yokohama Modern School, has done good service to the scholastic world in compiling "A New Geography of Japan, for the upper forms of schools and colleges." The book, which is supplied with maps, illustrations and historical notes, is printed by the *Japan Gazette* office and is a very creditable piece of printer's work. In a foreword the Publishers say:—

The place which Japan has lately won among the nations, and the special relation which exists between the Island Empire of the East and that of the West, calls for a fuller description of the country and its people than has yet appeared in educational textbooks. This is the immediate occasion of the "New Geography of Japan."

The text is based upon the works of the most reliable authorities, and is designed to possess sufficient *definiteness* and *readableness* to serve both the purpose of the student and the examination room, and that of the general reading public."

More than the usual amount of space has been devoted to the Physiography of the Main Islands and to those natural phenomena—the manifestations of internal force—which render the Geography of Japan of special interest. In this respect the illustrations, the majority of which are from original photographs, will enhance the value of the book.

This new geography should appeal to a wider field than that comprised within the four walls of schools and classrooms, for it has gathered within its covers much information to seek which the reader and inquirer had, previous to its appearance, to turn to many, and in some cases costly, books. The beautiful illustrations which are freely introduced, will also attract more than passing interest. Altogether the book deserves a wide circulation.

YOKOHAMA TRADE.

The foreign trade of Yokohama for the ten days ended November 20th was as follows:—

EXPORTS.		Yen.
Copper	50,536.20	
Tea	150,895.75	
Straw and Chip Braid	42,962.34	
Waste Silk	320,173.75	
Porcelain	27,335.38	
Sea products.....	49,612.57	
Raw Silk	1,648,728.73	
Habutaye	674,731.69	
Silk Handkerchiefs	73,688.32	
IMPORTS.		
Cotton	130,085.35	
Rice	371,286.44	
Bar iron.....	135,530.62	
Beans.....	100.00	
Oil-cake	5,638.09	
Sugar	180,596.93	
Wool	94,581.39	
Kerosene Oil.....	55,203.00	
Flour	108,506.75	
Iron plate	65,472.21	
Shirting	131,420.45	
Indigo and dyes	29,188.46	

Original from

KOREA.

IN the absence of any official statement

it is not possible to speak with certainty, but we may fairly conclude that the Korean problem has been at length solved. The arrangement appears to be very simple, namely, the transfer of the country's foreign affairs to Japanese management and the establishment of a Japanese controller-general in Seoul with subordinates at all the open ports. Thus on the whole Korea may be said to have become a dependency of Japan and to have been brought under a system very similar to that of Annam *vis-à-vis* France. There is said to be in the convention a clause which guarantees the "dignity and prestige"—such is the full significance of the ideographs used—of the Imperial House, but obviously this condition would not be violated though the EMPEROR were relegated to the place occupied by KING THANH THAI in Hue or the KHEIVIE ABBAS HILMI in Cairo. It is not to be supposed that the SOVEREIGN and his Ministers were readily induced to accede to this arrangement. In the first place they can scarcely have understood it, and they certainly would never have understood it had not an exponent so able, patient and authoritative as Marquis Ito been on the spot to offer explanations. In the second place, whatever tinsel was used to gild the pill, it must have seemed a very disagreeable dose; for a country that receives an alien, in the capacity of controller-general and has to surrender the direction of its foreign politics to alien hands, necessarily feels that much of the substance of independence has been taken from it. Even to outsiders the spectacle does not wear an agreeable aspect. A certain sense of outrage is provoked by the sight of a little State being compelled to surrender a part of its autonomy. But from the point of view of international expediency no event more fortunate has occurred in the Far East since the opening of Japan. Korea during the past twenty-five years has been the storm-centre of the Orient. In the affairs of the peninsula may be found the proximate cause of almost every complication involving Japan throughout that interval. Korea has been responsible for two great wars fought by Japan and assuredly she would be responsible for a third were she left to her own devices. Her people may have many excellent qualities, but they have not the faculty of self-government. They appear to imagine that the chief use of independence is to intrigue, and the fact that intrigue must endanger their independence seems to be entirely hidden from them. It is fair to say that no European Power circumstanced as Japan is would have dealt with the Korean problem so delicately and so patiently as she has done. We are very sure that England, had she been in Japan's place, would have reduced the peninsula to a second Egypt years ago and very wise she would have been to do so. But, as has often been remarked, this country has to live up to a standard

which is not used to measure the acts of States that enjoy the sanction of a Christian reputation. The Tokyo statesmen have been obliged to move with exceeding circumspection and it does great credit to their tact and astuteness that they have been able to find a safe exit from the Korean labyrinth. A leading Tokyo journal recently wrote in an almost contemptuous strain of its country's diplomacy. But in what annals are any errors recorded against Japan's diplomacy? Is it not true, on the contrary, that from all her complications with Western States she has emerged at least without loss. This Korean problem itself is a conspicuous example: To obtain the acquiescence of the peninsular SOVEREIGN and his Ministers to any administrative arrangement was not a signal feat for a Power possessing Japan's potentialities. But to obtain the acquiescence of Western States to an arrangement such as has now been made, is unquestionably a diplomatic triumph that would not have been thought possible a few years ago. Negotiations and pourparlers to that end must have preceded the final conference in Seoul, and these preliminaries were evidently managed with not less judgment than the final coup. All lovers of peace and of human happiness must heartily welcome a consummation which finally terminates the mischievous potentialities of Korean intrigue and ineptitude, and adds the Korean nation to the list of prosperously progressive peoples.

CIVILIZED WAR.

THE German General Staff recently issued a pamphlet entitled "The Usages of War in Land Warfare." Colonel PICQUART received it, and the Paris correspondent of *The Times*, writing under date of October 6th, gives the following epitome of PICQUART's synopsis:—

This publication of the German General Staff admits the legitimacy of shooting prisoners of war, not merely in case of rebellion, attempts to escape, &c., but also as a measure of reprisal, either in retaliation for a practice of the same sort or when the enemy indulges in other excesses. Secondly, it sanctions the shooting of prisoners in pressing circumstances when it is impossible to feed or keep them without compromising one's own security. The author, however, thinks that the latter case is not likely to arise in the future, owing to the facility with which European armies can be provisioned and the prisoners removed. Colonel Picquart comments on the admission of this principle as follows:—"Any one with a little experience of war and even of life will readily admit that a very dangerous weapon is thus put into the hands of a chief wanting in *sang-froid* or in scrupulousness. Moreover, this principle is a flagrant violation of the suggestions adopted at The Hague." Another "utterly revolting" principle admitted, says Colonel Picquart, by the German General Staff in direct contradiction with The Hague Conventions, is that which lays down that a person who is not even a belligerent may be forced to give information as to the troops of his own country and as to their movements and their military secrets. The Prussian General Staff admits that this system is condemned by the majority of authors, but declares that the exigencies of war will often render it necessary. The book, however, does not indicate the means of coercion that are to be employed. In presence of this omission, the young officers, suggests Colonel Picquart, will have recourse to military history, and naturally will not forget the lessons of the Great Frederick, who in Article 12 of his "General Principles of War" relates cynically the method employed by him at the camp of Chlum to obtain information.

During the delirium of battle or in the presence of bloodshed and mutilations men

frequently break away from all the restraints of humanity and revert to a state of elementary savagery. Experience seems to indicate that such things are inevitable. But it is a novel shock to find the German General Staff laying down in cold blood such precepts as the above. It was in Germany, we recall, that the hardest things were said and written about England's conduct in the South-African campaign—most unjustly said and most unjustly written. Not in Germany, therefore, does one expect to find the highest sanction given to these terrible methods of conducting warfare. It will be argued, of course, that in war alone does the principle hold good, "the end justifies the means." There is much truth in the plea, and we have no doubt that it weighed with the compilers of "The Usages of War" against the dictates of their humane sentiments. But is the justification sufficient? We can not think that under any circumstances whatever it is permissible to subject non-combatants to torture in order to extract from them information tending to the slaughter of their countrymen and the destruction of their country. Every instinct of humanity rebels against such a notion. The great authority of German Generals and the fine civilization of the German nation tend largely to disarm criticism of any doctrines deliberately enunciated by German Authorities. None the less this treatment of non-combatants is wholly revolting and even German sanction can not blind the civilized world to the true character of such acts. Where is the line to be drawn? If non-combatants are properly subject to treatment of the kind indicated, then women and children are subject to it. There is no limit. Once admit so terrible a doctrine and discrimination in its practice ceases to be possible. The shooting of prisoners by way of reprisal for an enemy's excesses is less abominable but it is bad enough in all conscience. How would such a principle have worked in the recent war, where numerous instances occurred of the mutilation and murder of wounded Japanese by the Russians? Marshal OYAMA, according to "The Usages of War" would have been justified in ordering the fusillade of all the Russian prisoners then in his hands, and Admiral KAMIMURA would have been justified in abandoning to their fate the officers and men of the *Rurik* who, a short time previously, had been engaged in the wanton slaughter of Japanese non-combatants and helpless combatants. Japan adopted a very different canon of conduct, and nothing in the whole campaign on sea and on land stands so strongly to her credit. Imagine what an outcry there would have been in Europe and America, nay above all—to their honour be it said—among the Germans themselves, had she behaved in accordance with the dicta of this new German manual, and imagine what the world would say had such a collection of precepts emanated from the Japanese General Staff.

A PREP AT ENGLISH LIFE AFTER XXII. YEARS' ABSENCE.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Perhaps the truest of all the descriptions that have been penned concerning the English people is that which represents them as devoted to two things—business and sport. The notion that the love of sport is confined to the leisured classes is not borne out by facts. The number of Birmingham mechanics who spend their Sundays in fishing all through the summer is astonishingly large. Some of these crowd the Sunday trains, but there are others who trudge through Saturday night to the bank of some distant river and begin to fish at 4 on Sunday morning, keeping at it till dark, and not reaching their homes till Monday morning. One has only to listen to the conversation of railway passengers to perceive how great a part in English life devotion to sport plays. The amount of toil and apparent inconvenience and hardship men and women in England will go through for a few hours recreation is perfectly marvellous. Those who neglect business, however, for the sake of play, are very few. The competition and rush of modern life demand the most assiduous application of the mind to business during business hours, but once out of office the business man usually banishes all its cares and enters into his pleasures with the most thorough abandon. It is a love of physical exercise and fresh air in all weathers and all seasons of the year that keeps the inhabitants of our big English towns in a state of remarkable "fitness." Everywhere one sees evidences that as a nation the Gospel of Englishmen and Englishwomen is a Gospel of Energy. Walking, riding, rowing, and swimming feats attract more attention in England than in any other European country.

Railway travelling in England, with very few exceptions, is no cheaper than it was 25 years ago. Nor are the carriages more comfortable. The prejudice of the English against corridor carriages astonishes continentals. The number of murders which the English system of separate, locked carriages has rendered possible is now so large and the last case recorded, that of the cruel butchery of Miss Money in Merstham tunnel in September last, created such a sensation throughout Great Britain that it looks as though the use of the old-fashioned carriages with their locked doors would no longer be permitted. It is a fact that one of the great English Railway Companies (the Great Western) has rescinded all its orders for such carriages. It is not, however, as some people seem to suppose, the privacy of these carriages that has rendered them so popular, but the ventilation of which they are capable as compared with certain corridor carriages. As regards ventilation the carriages in use in Germany, France and Switzerland differ greatly, some having magnificently large windows and others very small inadequate ones. Continental travellers usually dislike fresh air and huddle together at night with closed windows in a manner that to an Englishman is most offensive. The corridor carriages in use in England are not so well ventilated and certainly not so well lighted in the day time as the old-fashioned cars and for this reason not a few men stand in the passages for hours together rather than enter the stuffy carriages.

London is a world in itself and a fascinating world too to the student of English life. The tremendous bustle during the business part of the day and the pleasure-seeking hours of the night have great charms for active-minded people, and we can quite understand their getting to think that life out of London for any length of time is comparatively mere existence. All attempts to deal with the ever growing traffic of the world's great metropolis seems to be doomed to failure. The buses, the trains, the river boats are all alike overcrowded at certain hours of the day. As regards land traffic it becomes congested between 7.30 and 9.30 in the morning and be-

tween 4.30 and 6.30 p.m., when people are going to and returning from business and between 11 and 12 at night, when people crowd out of the theatres and other places of amusement in such numbers that some have to wait a whole hour for a seat on a bus. Notwithstanding the numerous new electric trains the District Railway Company has put on, the daily overcrowding of the cars is still something tremendous. Cases of 30 and 40 persons standing in one car are quite common, and one often sees as many as 20 ladies standing. The company seems to expect this kind of thing, for in each car that has a seating accommodation for 48 persons there are 72 leather straps, 36 on each side, placed about a foot apart, hanging from the roof for the use of people standing. The *Daily Mail* recently reported a case of 61 passengers standing in one car. The Tube Railway from Shepherd's Bush to the City is equally crowded at certain hours of the day. The motor buses now so popular in certain parts of London have not yet been run through a winter and it is confidently predicted by certain people that the rubber tires now in use on these buses will slip about so much in the frosty weather as to render these vehicles quite uncontrollable. In connection with this it is a significant fact that that gigantic concern the General Omnibus Company of London still holds on to its horse buses. It has made preparations for the big change to motors should the experiments now being tried by a rival company, the Vanguard, of running motor buses through an English winter be successful. When it is remembered that the General Omnibus Company own no less than eighteen hundred thousand horses, which by growing their own stuff they keep at 8d. a day per head, and that for each of these horses they are paid half a guinea a year by the Government on the condition that in case of necessity they may be all commandeered for military service, the Company's caution in making a sweeping change is seen to be natural. The Vanguard Company horse and motor buses run through the streets with the English flag flying. This is their way of drawing attention to the fact that many of the early shareholders of the General Omnibus Company were Frenchmen. That Company, however, is entirely managed by Englishmen and is as English as the Vanguard Company. Its capital is so enormous that it will certainly swamp the Vanguard Company if it decides to adopt the motor bus. It is said that in order to have a certain number of horses to fall back on in time of war, and for other reasons the use of horse buses within a radius of 3 miles from the centre of the city will be enforced by the Government. Private motor cars are by no means less expensive than horse carriages. Doctors now use them very extensively on account of their speed, but a doctor with a large practice in Birmingham informed the present writer that his 6 horse power car cost him more per month than a carriage and pair of horses would do. The motors seem to constantly get out of order, to wear out quickly and to require a lot of oil. The number of motors that get stuck in every part of the country is astonishing. Motor buses are constantly to be seen with a crowd of passengers on them anxiously waiting for the machinery to move. The drivers are jeered by cabbies and horse-bus drivers, who offer the use of their horses for the occasion. The cases of motors being pushed along the road ignominiously having been rather frequent, their chauffeurs have been dubbed Shovaneers.

The number of really good new theatres that have been opened in the Strand and other parts of London is very large. Notwithstanding this the old houses are as crowded as ever and people who have been hard at work all day will gladly stand in a crowd for an hour and a half or two hours in the open air in all weathers for the privilege of entering the pit at 2s. 6d. a ticket. It seems to be the general opinion of theatre-goers in London that musical comedy has been overdone. Stage dancing fails to interest people who have watched it for years. The musical comedy has been somewhat severely described as "all legs and no music." The music in many cases is certainly very poor. Taking advantage of the

public's satiety in respect of musical comedies, the managers of Wyndham's Theatre scored a big success last August and September with a very amusing play called "What the Butler Saw," written by Judge Parry and Mr. Mouillot. The play went on at Wyndham's up to the end of September. On Oct. 2nd it was shifted to the Savoy, where as an extra attraction it was preceded by a curtain raiser entitled *Hare-kiri*, performed by a troupe of Japanese players.

* * *

English family life has certainly very much changed during the past 30 years. In days gone by the parents used to run the children. The children now usually run themselves and their parents too. The young people of to-day are characterized by ever increasing independence. The family occasionally meets for meals, hardly ever for family prayers even among church and chapel goers. In many families the meals are most irregular, each member dropping in just when it suits him or her. The servants are not of course expected to wait on each member at any time of day or night. Sons and daughters have had to get into the way of waiting on themselves. It is one of the penalties they have to pay for the freedom from rules and conventionalities which the modern young man and young woman so dearly loves. But then independent sons and daughters are interesting to watch and to talk to. They each have their own friends, interests, recreations, tastes and ideals. The parents are respected and loved, but regarded as belonging to a world which the younger people have outgrown. Their eccentricities, weaknesses, superstitions, constantly form the subject of conversation among their grown up children. To understand, sympathize with and encourage grown up sons and daughters living in the house is successfully attempted by certain parents. By others the task is deemed too difficult to be essayed, and they are content to allow their children to revolve around their own suns while they themselves keep to their well traversed spheres. One thing cannot but strike a stranger visiting England and that is the tremendous energy, and pluck of the modern English girl. Along with her great independence of spirit there goes the most astonishing activity. Her life is one continuous bustle. There are few things that men do that she does not do equally well. She is to be seen cycling through the city traffic chaos at a rapid rate, passing almost under the noses of horses and within an inch of the wheels of vehicles with no sign of nervousness; she drives her motor through crowded streets at the highest speed allowed, managing the machine with consummate skill; she golfs, she boats, and if she be lucky enough to get the use of a horse for any length of time, she rides as well as any man. There is no jump in cross-country riding that she will not go for with dash and determination—not many weeks ago a young lady at Birmingham carried off the second prize for jumping at a meeting of two Hunting Clubs. She is an essential lover of motion and fresh air week in and week out. This energy is infectious. In many cases it keeps the male part of the population from flagging and it furnishes a crushing reply to the pessimists who tell us that England's best days are past, that national senility has overtaken her. The men who loaf around clubs, bored to death and too lazy to exert themselves in any way are a very small minority. The nation ignores and despises them. The toiling millions on whom England's prosperity depends are living for the most part a natural, and a healthy life. Vice is to be found everywhere, but the English people as a whole maintain a high standard of virtue. Girls do things nowadays which seem shocking to their grandparents and perhaps even to their aunts and parents, but they keep out of danger's way nevertheless. The modern English girl may be said to have been Americanized, that is, she has learnt how to go about the world without chaperons or male protectors and yet to reach her home unscathed. The girl in England who can't travel alone and take care of herself day and night is regarded as antiquated, as born in the wrong century. Even the stage is no longer considered to be an unfit place for pretty and talented young girls

who belong to good families. There are numbers of clergymen who have allowed their daughters to go on the stage under assumed names and they have no anxiety whatever in doing this. A girl of character nowadays can hold her own anywhere. Stage managers are naturally desirous of obtaining as many real ladies and gentlemen employees as possible and they do everything that is necessary to prevent improprieties of any kind behind the scenes. The standard of morals on the stage has certainly risen considerably during the past 30 or 40 years.

* * *

Perhaps it is true to say that the conservatism of England has its centres in the cathedral towns and in rural districts, where people seem to be impervious to the influence of advancing public opinion. More sleepy places than towns like Exeter and Salisbury it would be hard to find. The people there seem to think, talk and act just as they did 25 years ago or even 50 years ago. The gloomy cathedral bells and the still more gloomy faces of the old ladies and gentlemen who frequent the daily services at these historic spots form a striking contrast to the cheerful vivacity and bustle of great commercial towns like Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham. Except on market days the streets of these cathedral towns seem to be half-deserted. Smaller country towns appear in many instances to be on the road to decay. In town after town in Devonshire evidences are to be seen of this. As places of residence or for purposes of business small country towns are growing every day more unpopular. People pine for more life and excitement than they can get in these places. The word "depressing" describes best what the general public feels about these towns. Life without pleasure is unbearable. The English people know well what kind of pleasures they desire and these they mean to have. They are not to be had as a rule in the country—hence the rapid growth of great towns and their delightful suburbs, where the advantages of both town and country life are enjoyed.

* * *

In the musical world of England one of the many modern wonders is the great band contests which have been going on at the Crystal Palace; and the great concert of the massed bands, on Sept. 30th, consisting of 5,000 instrumentalists conducted by the boy musical genius, Max Darewski, the youngest composer-conductor in the world was an unprecedented musical *tour de force*. Interviewed before the performance, the 10 year old conductor said: "To-morrow evening at the Crystal Palace I am going to conduct five thousand instrumentalists through Mendelssohn's 'Heroes March.' We are only going to have one rehearsal at 11 o'clock on Saturday; but I know everything will be all right, for each man is himself a thorough artist. Though my own performance will only last about five minutes, that is, if the audience do not ask for any encores, it will be the greatest thing I have ever done, although I commenced conducting when eighteen months old.....I do not feel at all nervous when I am conducting. I always know the parts so well that I conduct without a score. What worries me sometimes is that the performers lose their parts or get them mixed up. I have personally to see beforehand that each man has got his part, or I find when I get up to conduct that the "cornet" has got the "violin's" part and that the "clarinet" has not got a part at all.....I do not really know why I can conduct; for I have never been taught at all and so I do not think there is anything more I can say about how I do it."

Year after year the Crystal Palace provides new sensational surprises for the public. To the Londoner the Crystal Palace is a perpetual delight because of the immense variety of the side shows which can be attended in a single day. Its Saturday fetes during last September have never been surpassed, in the opinion of veteran sight-seers. Whatever be one's tastes London life has charms for an Englishman not to be found anywhere else. The present writer returns to the East with the conviction that here we exist, but in London people live.

WEDDINGS IN YOKOHAMA.

On Thursday in most propitious weather the wedding took place of Miss Mabel Thirkell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Sharp and Mr. H. H. Read of Shanghai. The ceremony was celebrated in Christ Church, the officiating clergyman being Rev. W. P. G. Field. The service was fully choral and Mr. W. K. Vincent was the organ.

The church was beautifully decorated with feathery bamboos and white flowers of all available kinds—roses, chrysanthemums, azaleas, violets, etc. At the entrance of the aisle the wedding party passed under a prettily festooned arch of white flowers, and for the occasion white drill had been laid down for them to walk upon. The chancel was a mass of white blooms and the pulpit, the reading desk, and the rails of the altar were decorated in unison.

At the appointed hour the bride, conducted by her father, Mr. H. J. Sharp, entered the church. She presented a very charming appearance, being dressed in ivory satin, with a full court train, and the berthe of lace, which decorated the corsage, was worn by her mother on the occasion of her wedding, as were also the wreath of orange blossom and the silver ornaments that adorned the shoes. A spray of orange blossoms lay across the corsage, being caught up by a very handsome sunburst of diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride's only other ornaments were a locket and chain, an heirloom, given to her by her mother. Her shower bouquet was of white roses and violets.

Attending the bride was little nine-year-old Winnie Sharp, train-bearer, dressed in *mousseline de soie*, wearing a hat of the same material, and presenting a very pretty picture as she tripped up the aisle; and following her came the bridesmaids, Trixie, the bride's sister and her cousin Fanny. These wore white *crêpe de chine* with satin spot, and satin and chiffon hats to match. They carried shepherd crooks, heavily festooned with white flowers, from each of which was suspended a boat-shaped basket trimmed with pure white blossoms. They wore curb-chain bracelets, presented to them by the bridegroom.

Mrs. Sharp, who was conducted down the church by Dr. Wheeler, wore a rich French brocade, on a cream foundation, with heliotrope sprays and a cream toque to match, and carried a bouquet of white violets and other blooms.

The company were received in the church by the following ushers: Messrs. Bertie Poole, J. A. Harmssen, Chester Poole, L. Wilson, L. S. Hudson, and H. W. Kilby, and the bridegroom was accompanied by Mr. Johnstone McClure as his best man.

As the bride entered the church, leaning on the arm of Mr. Sharp, "The Voice that Breathed o'er Eden" was sung by the choir, and after the ceremony, in which Mr. Sharp gave away the bride, and while the party were signing the register, Mrs. James Walter rendered most impressively "O, Blessed Redeemer." The bride and bridegroom left the church to the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

A reception was afterwards held at the Oriental Palace Hotel which was very largely attended. The wedding presents were very numerous and handsome and it may be noted that in no fewer than a dozen cases friends had adopted the highly sensible course of presenting cheques.

At the reception the usual toasts were honoured and responded to. Dr. Wheeler proposed the bride's health and the bridegroom replied, afterwards giving the health of the bridesmaids, which Mr. Johnstone McClure acknowledged on their behalf.

The bride's going-away dress was of white serge embroidered with white *panne* velvet, over which she wore a long white serge coat richly trimmed with brocade.

The happy couple left on Thursday evening for Tokyo, intending to depart the following day and pass the honeymoon at Miyanosita.

The wedding took place on Thursday of Miss Margerita Henrietta Catrina, daughter of Mr. L. Stornebrink, and Mr. Albert Louis Mottu, son of

the late Mr. A. Mottu. The civil ceremony took place at the Swiss Consulate, the marriage service being afterwards performed at the residence of the bride's parents, the Rev. Father Pettier officiating.

The bride wore a charming dress of white silk, and was given away by her father, and the groom had as his best man Mr. Baumgartner. The bride's two sisters acted as bridesmaids, and wore white and pink silk dresses respectively.

After the ceremony a reception was held at No. 184 Bluff, the residence of the bride's parents, where a large number of friends of the happy pair assembled to tender their congratulations. The presents received were both numerous and valuable.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A general meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held at the home of Professor A. Lloyd, 13 Jigura, Rokuchome, Azabu, Tokyo, on Wednesday, November 15, at four o'clock. The weather being damp and cold, those present warmly appreciated the refreshments and the cosy rooms provided for the meeting by the host.

After announcing that the minutes of the last meeting had been published and that there was no other business for consideration by the Society, the President said that he would at once proceed to read the paper prepared by himself on "Village Life in Japan."

In commencing his paper, Mr. Lloyd said that it must not be considered as being in a proper state for final presentation to the Society with a view to being included in the next volume of the Transactions. Before presenting it he hoped to work over the subject once more. In the meantime, "I present it to the Society as a plea for the encouragement of further study along lines which are full of interest. I hope it may be accepted in the light of an appeal to our members, especially those living in the country, to use eyes, ears, and hands, to see, hear, and jot down the things which are going on around them."

Mr. Lloyd then proceeded to give a sketch of the village constitution in the feudal times, of the *nanushi* and *kumigashira* and their relations to the other villagers as well as to the local *daimyo*, and thus passed on to the changes made during Marquis Yamagata's régime which divided the country into prefectures, and gave to each village an elective *son kuai* and *son cho* to take the place of the *kumigashira* and *nanushi* of feudal days.

In discussing village finance he pointed out that the pressure of taxation was gradually driving the small peasant proprietors out of the field, their place being taken by the money-lending capitalists, who were gradually developing into a new class of landed gentry, on the one hand, and the small tenant farmers on the other.

Mr. Lloyd then gave a rapid review of the village life, the different classes of persons to be found in a village, artisans, labourers, servants, shopkeepers, doctors, priests, and devoted the concluding portion of his paper to a description of some of the more noteworthy feasts and festivals of the Japanese village, notably New Year and the O-bon.

The paper was confessedly incomplete, and the lecturer in conclusion expressed a desire to hear from any members of the Society, or others, living in the country, about any interesting or peculiar customs which may come under their notice. Many a person who does not feel himself competent to present a paper to the Society may be able in this way to contribute something towards the objects for which the Society exists.

Several members of the Society made remarks concerning their observations and experiences in the rural regions of Japan. The Secretary, Mr. Vickers, then said that, as the paper was read by the President, it seemed incumbent on the Secretary on behalf of the auditors to thank Mr. Lloyd for his interesting and suggestive paper, and also for his hospitality in entertaining the Society.

Original from

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The general meeting of the Japan Red Cross Society was held on Monday, Nov. 20th, in Ueno Park, Tokyo. Owing to the fine weather, no obstacle prevented the promoters from carrying out the programme which had been drawn up. It is estimated that about two hundred thousand members were present. The Empress was unable to be present, as she is suffering from a cold, but Princess Higashi Fushimi appeared as Her Majesty's representative and was welcomed by Prince Kan-in, President of the Society, Princess Kan-in, President of the Ladies' Nurse Society, and other distinguished persons, including Marchioness Nabeshima, Baronesses Senke, Tanaka, Hanabusa, Matsudaira, and Yanagiya, Countess Matsukata, Viscount Uramatsu, Princess Mori, etc. Princess Higashi Fushimi was immediately conducted to a hall where she rested. Prince Kan-in presented to her the annual reports, after which the Imperial representative moved to a pavilion where the rest of the ceremony was arranged to take place. She was escorted by the princess and princesses of the Blood. Subsequently the Princess read a message from the Empress which expressed her appreciation of the valuable services performed by the Society and urged that its further development should be pushed forward for the sake of humanity and benevolence. The President replied to the gracious words of Her Majesty and said that the Society would make strenuous endeavours to promote the cause it served under the auspices of Her Majesty. At this stage the accounts for 1904 were presented as follows:

SPECIAL RESERVE.

Yen.
Balance, brought from previous account...5,300,000
Balance, carried forward to next account...5,200,000

ORDINARY FUND.

Balance, brought from previous account... 985,584.53
Income.....2,854,562.54
Expenditure.....2,872,528.10
Balance, carried forward to next account... 667,618.97

SPECIAL FUND.

Balance, brought from previous account...1,125,237.45
Income, ordinary.....14,808.19
Income, special.....14,808.19
Balance, carried forward to next account...1,140,045.64

ORDINARY ACCOUNTS.

Balance, brought from previous account...1,101,279.23
Income.....1,819,357.71
Expenditure.....1,406,060.12
Balance, carried forward to next account...1,514,575.82
The President next proposed 283 ladies and gentlemen as special members and presented medals of merit to 42 ladies and gentlemen in appreciation of their devotion during the war. Thereafter the Empress left the meeting.

It may be added that the membership numbers 1,103,721 and that before the war the total was 897,411.

To-day, Nov. 21st, Prince and Princess Kan-in will entertain the committees of the head office and branches, at their residence, the guests numbering about three hundred distinguished persons.

RETURN OF THE EMPEROR.

The Emperor left Shizuoka at 10.30 a.m. by a special train for Tokyo and passed Hiranuma station at 3.14 p.m. on Sunday. The citizens were specially enthusiastic in their welcome. The warships and various merchantmen in the harbour were fully dressed and the streets were largely decorated with flags. The Hiranuma Railway station was crowded with people, the number being almost ten times that of those who saw His Majesty off, the reason being in part the fine weather and the day being Sunday. The officials of the Kencho, City Office, Customs, District and Local Courts and other local government offices, the presidents of the Prefectural and City Assemblies, Chamber of Commerce, leading traders, etc. were present on the platform. The train passed the station at the usual speed. It consisted of carriages in order similar to that of the Emperor's departure. Meanwhile, the cruisers *Takachiho* and *Naniwa* saluted with twenty-one guns each to celebrate his Majesty's triumphal

return. At 3.20 p.m., the Imperial train passed Kanagawa Station also at the usual speed. There also many people were assembled to welcome and see the Emperor off.

His Majesty arrived at Shimbashi at 3.50 p.m.

The large triumphal arch in front of the Shimbashi Railway Station, which was erected on the occasion of the returning of Admiral Togo, was handsomely ornamented with evergreens and flowers together with national flags. Another large arch was erected at Sakurada-mon near Shimbashi in honour of the occasion. Two hundred fine fireworks were displayed in the Hibiya Park, commencing at 3 p.m. and lasting till the evening. The whole city was decorated in honour of the occasion.

Previous to the departure of the Emperor from Ise Baron Yamamoto, and other army and naval officers among the Imperial party left Ise on Nov. 18th for Tokyo.

The squadron under Vice-Admiral Uryu, which had been in Ise Bay as naval guard to the Emperor, left on Sunday for Shinagawa.

CLAY MACCAULEY MEMORIAL LANTERN.

The ceremony attending the dedication of a stone lantern or *tōro* to Dr. Clay MacCauley at the Unity Hall, Mita, Shiba, Tokyo, took place at 3 p.m. on Saturday, with the ceremony being combined a reception in honour of the doctor's second visit (or return) to Japan.

Among those present were Capt. J. M. James, of Shinagawa, Mr. W. B. Mason, of Yokohama, Prof. E. H. Vickers, of Keiojuku University, and I. W. Cate of the Universalists Mission in Tokyo.

The programme of the ceremony began with the removal of Dr. MacCauley's portrait from the interior of the building to the garden where the *tōro* stands. The latter, it may be said, is of granite; it weighs 2½ tons and is 12 feet in height from base to top, being superposed on a mound about 3 feet in height. As adjuncts to the memorial there have been planted a large and venerable *shii* tree and a number of azalea bushes. In the hall there followed a musical number; a Bible reading, Psalm I. and Luke X., by Rev. J. Saji, pastor of the Japanese Unitarian Church; a hymn; the opening address in Japanese by Mr. S. Kanda, Secretary of the Mission; a reception address in English by Mr. T. Hiroi, representative of the Board of the Japanese Unitarian Association; chorus "Iphigenia" (Gluck) by the members of the Unity Club; a reception address in Japanese by Mr. S. Kuroima, a member of the church; a chorus by the Unity Club; a reception address by Mr. S. Arakawa, a church member, and one of Dr. MacCauley's old friends; an address in reply by Dr. MacCauley and finally a chorus of Beethoven by the Unity Club.

Thereafter the whole company went into the garden, where Dr. MacCauley lighted the *tōro* and three *bansai* were given.

At 7 p.m. 42 persons sat down to a Japanese dinner given in the hall, in which speeches were made in Japanese and English, among the speakers being Messrs. Y. Iitsuka, J. Yamagata, T. Shiba.

Both ceremony and dinner passed off very enjoyably and successfully.

JAPAN AND THE TREATY OF PORTSMOUTH.

More than a conqueror now she stands revealed.

He, that bath read war's rueful histories,

In this, Japan, thy sole surrender, sees

Thy crowning triumph; who, by flood and field

Victor, to no base idol having knelt

Of greed or glory, didst with seeming ease,

The golden mean accounting more than these,

On the full tide of fortune pause, and yield.

Thy loss herein were universal gain,

Would but thy Western teachers learn of thee

The strength, in strength, which can itself restrain,

Nor for pride only, or mere aims of State,

But, in humanest magnanimity,

Cares for the sake of greatness to be great.

JAMES RHODES.

FIRES.

Fire broke out at 3.30 p.m. on Nov. 15th at Komatsu-machi, near Kanazawa, destroying sixty-two houses including a post office.

At 1.50 a.m. on Friday (Nov. 17th), fire broke out in the kitchen of the Miyakawa-kwan hotel, No. 92, Fukutomicho, Sanchome, Yokohama, the proprietress of which is Toku Mimura. The flames immediately spread through the building, which is very spacious, with second and third stories. The result was that the house and eleven adjoining small houses were destroyed. K. Nakayama (33) a tailor who put up in the hotel a few days ago, having come from Odawara, fell from one of the second story rooms and sustained severe injuries while struggling to escape from the flames. He was removed to the Naniwa Hospital belonging to Dr. Kagami. His state is reported by the Isezaki-cho police to be very serious.

An outbreak of fire occurred at 8.30 p.m. on Nov. 16th on board a lighter which had a few hours previously arrived in the vicinity of Yanagi bridge, in the neighbourhood of the Yokohama Railway Station with three hundred and thirty-six cases of kerosene oil from the Explosives Magazine, Ishikawa, Nakamura. The boat was destroyed with the whole of the contents. Two other boats received slight damage by the flames. A *sendo* named Suzuki sustained severe injuries on the face and hands. The cause is believed to be tobacco ashes.

Fire broke out at 1.25 a.m. on Nov. 18th in a goods-car attached to an express train while running on the section between Nagoya and Ichino-miya, having left Shimbashi at 12.30 p.m. the previous day for Kobe. Twenty packages out of a hundred and thirty were destroyed and the car was greatly damaged. The fire originated in the falling of a lamp.

Fire broke out on the evening of Nov. 16th, in the factory of the Kyoeyki Perfect Manure Company, in the village of Oku, near Tokyo, destroying seven buildings covering 367 *tsudo*, including the engine room. The damage is estimated at about thirty-three thousand *yen*. The place and its contents were insured with the Yokohama Fire Insurance Co. for thirty thousand *yen*.

About 6.30 p.m., on Sunday, Nov. 19th, fire broke out in the residence of Mr. Rud. Witschi, No. 139, Bluff, Yokohama. According to the Bluff police, the outbreak occurred in the wardrobe of the children's sleeping-room which has no connection with a stove and in which no inflammable materials were kept. The flames were put out before spreading far, the damage being limited to the walls and ceiling of the room and a part of the roof. No one was injured.

Two fires broke out in Yokohama on the evening of Nov. 20th. One took place in Ueno-machi near the German Naval Hospital, on the Bluff. It originated in a shed belonging to a merchant. The flames were put out before spreading to the adjoining houses. Incendiarism is believed to be the cause.

Another fire occurred at 8.30 p.m. in the testing room of the Yokohama Hygienic Laboratory, Honcho, Gochome. The flames were put out before severe damage was sustained. The cause is not yet known but is reported to be an explosion of some chemicals.

Early on the morning of Nov. 22nd, fire broke out in the Gomei theatre in Osu-machi, Nagoya. Owing to the strong wind, the flames immediately spread to the adjoining buildings. Ten large houses were destroyed, including, Hoshu theatre the Hoshu-kwan bazaar and the Meiji-kwan tea-house.

An outbreak of fire occurred about 2.30 a.m. on Nov. 22nd in the Nippon Red Cross Society's offices, Iida-machi, Koji-machi, Tokyo. It was put out before the flames could spread, and the damage was consequently slight.

Admirals Togo, Kataoka, Kamimura, Dewa and other commanders will leave Tokyo on Nov. 24th for Kyoto by the 12.30 p.m. train. They are ordered by the Emperor to worship at the tombs of previous Emperors.

AUTUMN MEETING OF THE NIPPON RACE CLUB.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, NOV. 17TH.

PATRONS:—H.I.H. Fushimi-no-Miya, H.I.H. Ariyagawa-no-Miya, H.I.H. Kanin-no-Miya.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE:—Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., President; Dr. E. Wheeler, Vice-President; Baron A. d'Anethan, Count Von Arco-Valley, G. Barclay, Esq., A. Bianchi, Esq., V. Blad, Esq., A. J. Easton, Esq., B. C. Howard, Esq., M. Ichihara, Esq., S. Isaacs, Esq., L. Motter, Esq., K. Mori, Esq., B. Runge, Esq., Governor Sufu, F. Strahler, Esq., T. Thomas, Esq., T. Taniguchi, Esq., and A. G. M. Weale, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:—D. Marshall, Esq., Chairman; A. J. Easton, Esq., T. C. Anderson, Esq., V. A. Caesar-Hawkins, Esq., F. H. Bugbird, Esq., and K. Mori, Esq.

HONORARY CLERK OF THE COURSE:—A. J. Easton, Esq.

HONORARY TREASURER:—T. C. Anderson, Esq.

SECRETARY:—Geo. Hood, No. 72.

The third day of the Autumn Meeting opened under about as unfavourable conditions as it would be possible to imagine for the royal sport. The course was a swamp and the enclosure a quagmire, while a steady rain descended until about 2.30 p.m. and a bleak northerly wind added considerably to the discomfort of riders and spectators alike. Under the circumstances it was only natural that the attendance of visitors generally was far below the average, while the number of ladies who braved the inclement weather could be counted on the fingers of one's hands. The state of the course gave a good chance to some of the slow but strong animals and the mudlarks, as the floundering through the swamp could scarcely be called racing; consequently no times were officially given out even if they were taken. It was a surprise indeed that so many horses and ponies were turned out in some of the contests. The Band was in attendance during the afternoon and took up a position on the upper floor of the grand stand, out of the rain, and towards the end tried to raise the spirits of the visitors by some lively strains. The events were as follow:—

1.—THE ALL CHINA SUBSCRIPTION HANDICAP, value yen 300, the second to receive yen 100, and the third yen 50. For All China Subscription Ponies; winners at the meeting excluded. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Luck's "C.O.D." 145lb. (Nakamura) 1
Mr. Swarby's Mark, 145lb. (Takabashi) 2
Mr. Lefroy's Coot, 155lb. (Mr. Mottu) 3
Mr. Spark's Dairen, 135lb. (Miyagawa) 4
Mr. Kanagawa's May-oui 145lb. (Hakodate) 5
Mr. Virginia's Flounder, 160lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 6
Mr. N. Kawakita's Maizuru, 140lb. (Sugiyama) 7
Mr. Snipe's Gogai, 135lb. (Kawasaki) 8
Mr. R. Loonen's Finasseur, 130lb. (Fujisaki) 9

Nine ponies started out of thirty-one entries. Gogai led for about half a mile with Dairen next in order. At the Shakespeare C.O.D. got to the front and kept the lead to the end, passing the post three lengths ahead of Mark, who ran into second place at the entrance to the straight; Coot third.

PARI MUTUEL—Paid yen 23.

2.—THE AUSTRALIAN GRIFFINS' HANDICAP, value yen 450, the second to receive yen 100, and the third yen 50. For Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1905; winners at the meeting excluded. One Mile.

Mr. Kanagawa's Princess, 141lb. (Miyagawa) 1
Mr. H. Kawakita's Sazanami, 150lb. (Goto) 2
Mr. S. Sato's Genji, 149lb. (Sugiyama) 3
Mr. Friends' Daystar, 144lb. (Hakodate) 4
Mr. Virginia's Fiesla, 135lb. (Sugiyama) 5
Mr. Green's Ruby, 138lb. (Tsubouchi) 6
Mr. Star's Akatsuki II, 135lb. (Jimbo) 7
Mr. News' Le Soir, 125lb. (Nakamura) 8
Sir Claude MacDonald's Susan, 140lb. (Horikoshi) 9
Mr. Alexander's Fortune, 130lb. (Kawasaki) 10

* Dead Heat.

Ten out of twenty-three started. Daystar bolted the course at the start and made for the stables. Ruby and Fiesla led half the way round, when Princess came up with them and a little later took the lead. In the straight Sazanami ran into second place and finished on the post level with Princess, making a dead heat for the win, Genji finishing third about two lengths behind, Susan next in fourth place.

PARI MUTUEL—Paid on Princess yen 40, and on Sazanami yen 6.

3.—THE CHINA GRIFFINS' HANDICAP, value yen 250, the second to receive yen 100, and the third yen 50. For China Subscription Ponies of Autumn 1905; winners at the meeting excluded. One Mile.

Captain Leader's Duhalow, 145lb. (Capt. Leader) 1
Mr. R. Loonen's Enjoleur, 132lb. (Kuramoto) 2
Mr. Taisuta's Haruna, 140lb. (Takabashi) 3
Mr. Virginia's Fashion, 130lb. (Kawasaki) 4
Mr. Kanagawa's Prince, 135lb. (Miyagawa) 5
Mr. Norfolk's Pooch Bah, 142lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 6
Major Trick's Grenadier, 135lb. (Hakodate) 7
Mr. R. Schmidt-Scharff's Hansel 130lb. (Sugiyama) 8
Mr. Green's Kintoki, 135lb. (Tsubouchi) 9
Mr. Cotton's Koku, 135lb. (Omino) 10
Mr. News' Le Matin, 128lb. (Nakamura) 11
Mr. Sport's Daijobu, 150lb. (Ichi) 12
Mr. H.M.S.'s Pincher, 150lb. (Sugiyama) 13
Mr. R. Loonen's Batailleur, 142lb. (Fujisaki) 14
Mr. J. Koerting's Mchalliza, 144lb. (Horikoshi) 15
Mr. H. Pollak's Zealandia, 125lb. (Awoki) 16

Duhalow obtained the lead coming up the Dip and kept it to the end, winning by two lengths from Enjoleur, Haruna a good third, half a length behind.

PARI MUTUEL—Paid yen 48.

4.—THE BRISBANE HANDICAP, value yen 500, the second to receive yen 100, and the third yen 50. For Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1905; winners at the meeting excluded. One Mile.

Mr. Norfolk's Patricia (late Hyacinth), 148lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 1
Mr. Friends' Daybreak, 138lb. (Hakodate) 2
Mr. Cotton's Alabama, 138lb. (Rikizo) 3
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Hinode, 138lb. (Goto) 4
Patricia started favourite. Daybreak got away with the best of the start, but going up from the Dip Patricia went to the front, and at the Houses led by a score of lengths, finishing about the same distance to the good from Daybreak, with Alabama third, five or six lengths behind the latter.

PARI MUTUEL—Paid yen 8.

5.—THE MIXED AUSTRALIANS' HANDICAP, value yen 500, the second to receive yen 100, and the third yen 50. For Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1905, and Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1905; winners after publication of Handicaps to carry 10lb. extra. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. H. Lefebvre's Flash, 152lb. (Horikoshi) 1
Mr. Sport's Dekimasho, 140lb. (Mr. Catto) 2
Mr. Lefroy's Lola, 145lb. (Mr. Mottu) 3
Mr. Cotton's Yahagi, 140lb. (Rikizo) 4
Mr. Taisuta's Kagi, 120lb. (Kawame) 5
Flash a hot favourite, was first to get away and led all the way round, winning by about three lengths. Dekimasho and Lola had a good race for second place, the former securing it only by a short head.

PARI MUTUEL—Paid yen 9.50.

6.—THE COSMOPOLITAN HANDICAP, value yen 500; the second to receive yen 100, and the third yen 50. For All Subscription Horses and Country Breds; winners after publication of Handicaps to carry 10lb. extra. One Mile.

Mr. N. Kawakita's Hitachi, 142lb. (Sugiyama) 1
Mr. Norfolk's Parma Violet, 138lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 2
Mr. Green's Kachidoki, 150lb. (Tsubouchi) 3
Mr. Yezoye's Capricieuse, 130lb. (Sugiyama) 4
Mr. Star's May-nie, 150lb. (Hakodate) 5
Mr. Sport's Dekimas, 135lb. (Mr. Catto) 6
Mr. Taisuta's Suma, 142lb. (Takabashi) 7

After a poor start Dekimas and Hitachi took the lead and led nearly neck and neck to the half mile post. At the Shakespeare Kachidoki came up with Dekimas, while Hitachi took the lead. Coming down the Straight Parma Violet came away and a challenged the leader, but just failed to collar her, Hitachi winning by about a neck, with Kachidoki third, two lengths behind.

PARI MUTUEL—Paid yen 67.

7.—THE ALL CHINA HANDICAP, value yen 300, the second to receive yen 100, and the third yen 50. For All China Ponies; winners after publication of Handicaps to carry 10lb. extra. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Star's Petit Canard, 138lb. (Tsubouchi) 1
Mr. R. Loonen's Charmeur (late Wakashima) 150lb. (Horikoshi) 2
Mr. R. Loonen's Empereur, (late May-King) 164lb. (Kuramoto) 3
Capt. Leader's Boyne Water, 123lb. (Sugiyama) 4
Mr. Kanagawa's May-oui, 145lb. (Kawasaki) 5
Major Trick's Voltigeur, 140lb. (Hakodate) 6
Major Trick's The Spindle, 150lb. (Miyagawa) 7
Mr. Star's Kintaro, 138lb. (Jimbo) 8
Mr. Burghdunum's The Miller, 145lb. (Mr. Mottu) 9
Mr. News' Le Matin, 128lb. (Nakamura) 10
Mr. Pierrot's Intermediate, 142lb. (Mr. Hudson) 11

The stable companions Petit Canard and Kintaro made the running from the start to the Trees when the latter fell behind, Petit Canard still holding the lead while Empereur and Charmeur ran into second and third places. In the straight Charmeur took

second place, Petit Canard winning by a couple of lengths from Charmeur, Empereur third, half a length behind.

PARI MUTUEL—Paid yen 30.

8.—THE CHAMPAGNE CUP, (Presented by G. H. Mumm & Co.) the second to receive yen 100. For Australian Subscription Horses that have not run at more than three meetings; weight 145lb.; winners at the meeting 7lb. extra. One Mile.

Mr. Alexander's Ohgon, 145lb. (Mr. Mottu) 1
Mr. Friends' Daystar, 145lb. (Hakodate) 2

This was a match between the two, with the odds largely in favour of Ohgon, who took the lead directly after the start, increased it to a score of lengths before reaching the Shakespeare, and passed the post about the same distance in front of his opponent.

PARI MUTUEL—Paid yen 5.50.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, NOV. 18TH.

The fourth and last day of the Autumn Meeting was favoured with bright, sunny weather, a delightful contrast to that of the preceding day, and consequently there was a large gathering of visitors on the Stands and compound. The wind of the previous night and the bright sunshine of the morning had served to dry up to a considerable extent the thoroughly soaked course, so that the going was much better than might have been expected and several of the events of the last day produced as keen and sporting contests as any during the meeting. As a rule the favourites held their own and justified the confidence of their backers, so that there were no sensational scoops by outsiders. The fields were not so large as on some of the previous days of the meeting but the character of the races, which were all handicaps or consolations, accounted for this. The events were as follow:—

1.—THE CHINA GRIFFIN WINNERS' HANDICAP, value yen 450. For China Subscription Ponies of Autumn 1905; forced entry for winners at the meeting. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Duplex's Aeolus, 145lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 1
Captain Leader's Duhalow, 150lb. (Capt. Leader) 2
Mr. Star's Kintaro, 146lb. (Rikizo) 3
Capt. Leader's Bonnie Morn, 136lb. (Sugiyama) 4
Major Trick's Voltigeur, 150lb. (Hakodate) 5

Aeolus was first favourite and Kintaro second in favour. Bonnie Morn made the running from the start and led for nearly half a mile when he was displaced by Aeolus, who kept the lead to the finish, winning by half a dozen lengths from Duhalow, who had run into second place on passing the Trees, and Kintaro a poor third. Time, 2.45.

PARI MUTUEL—Paid yen 12.50.

2.—THE AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN WINNERS' HANDICAP, value yen 600. For Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1905; forced entry for winners at the meeting. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Sport's Dekimasho, 140lb. (Mr. Catto) 1
Mr. Kanagawa's Princess, 144lb. (Miyagawa) 2
Mr. Lefroy's Lola, 150lb. (Mr. Mottu) 3
Mr. Cotton's Yahagi, 125lb. (Omino) 4

Lola started first favourite. Yahagi got away the best and led to the rise from the Dip, with Dekimasho next. At the Shakespeare Princess took second place and Yahagi dropped behind leaving Dekimasho in first place. In the straight the latter kept her lead and won by three lengths from Princess, the favourite finishing third about four lengths behind Princess. Time 2.17½.

PARI MUTUEL—Paid yen 14.

3.—THE CHINA WINNERS' HANDICAP, value yen 600. For All China Ponies; (Subscription Ponies of Autumn 1905 excluded); forced entry for winners at the meeting. One mile and a Furlong.

Mr. R. Loonen's Empereur (late May-King), 154lb. (Horikoshi) 1
Mr. Star's Petit Canard, 135lb. (Kawasaki) 2
Mr. Luck's C.O.D., 130lb. (Nakamura) 3
Mr. Duplex's Raubgraff, 144lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 4
Mr. Burghdunum's The Miller, 133lb. (Omino) 5
Mr. R. Loonen's Charmeur (late Wakashima), 144lb. (Mr. Mottu) 6

This looked to be a very open event and several of the starters were almost equally backed. The Miller made the running for the first quarter mile and then fell behind, C.O.D. taking the lead with Empereur close up. At the Trees the latter drew up with C.O.D. and Raubgraff ran into third place. Turning the corner into the straight Petit Canard came away and challenged Empereur and a fine race home ensued, the latter winning cleverly by half a length, C.O.D. third, three lengths behind. Time 2.41½.

PARI MUTUEL—Paid yen 13 on the stable, Empereur and Charmeur.

4.—The AUSTRALIAN AND COUNTRY BREDS. WINNERS' HANDICAP, value yen 750. For Australian Subscription Horses and Country Breds; (Subscription Horses of Autumn 1905 excluded; forced entry for winners at the meeting. One mile and a Furlong. Mr. Tatsuta's Suma, 138lb.(Takahashi) 1
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Hitachi, 145lb.(Sugiura) 2
Mr. Norfolk's Patricia, 125lb.(Mr. Dietrich) 3
Mr. Alexander's Ohgon, 130lb.(Kawasaki) 0
Mr. Star's May-mie, 143lb.(Jimba) 0
Mr. Norfolk's Parma Violet, 138lb.(Hakodate) 0
Mr. Sport's Dekimas, 130lb.(Mr. Catto) 0

Hitachi was first favourite. May-mie got away with a slight lead, with Ohgon next, but at the top of the hill Patricia obtained the lead and was soon after joined by Hitachi. At the corner entering the straight Suma came to the front at a great pace and passing Hitachi and Patricia won by three lengths from the former, who finished second about the same distance ahead of Patricia. Time 2.15 3/4.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 40.

5.—The CHINA CONSOLATION, value yen 300, the second to receive yen 100, and the third yen 50, for all China Subscription Ponies that have started at the meeting and not won a race; weight as per scale; One Mile.

Mr. Lefroy's Coot, 150lb.(Mr. Motu) 1
Mr. Virginia's Flounder, 150lb.(Mr. Dietrich) 2
Mr. Kanagawa's May-oui, 148lb.(Kawasaki) 3
Mr. Spark's Dairen, 144lb.(Miyagawa) 0
Mr. Kanagawa's Maizuru (late Gulyasch, 147lb.(Sugiura) 0

Mr. Snipe's Gogai, 147lb.(Tsubouchi) 0
Mr. Swarby's Mark, 150lb.(Takahashi) 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Finaisseur, 150lb.(Fujisaki) 0
Eight out of twenty-eight entrants started, Coot being first favourite. Gogai and Mark made the running at first and then fell to the rear, while Coot and Flounder showed to the front, with May-oui and Finaisseur close behind. In the distance Coot got clear of Flounder and won by four lengths, May-oui finishing a good third and Finaisseur fourth. Time 2.22 1/4.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 12.

6.—The MIXED CONSOLATION HANDICAP, value yen 500, the second to receive yen 100, and the third yen 50. For Australian Subscription Horses and Country Breds (Subscription Horses of Autumn 1905 excluded); that have started at the meeting and not won a race. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Green's Kachidoki, 150lb.(Tsubouchi) 1
Mr. Yezyoye's Capricieuse, 120lb.(Sugiura) 2
Mr. Friends' Daybreak, 137lb.(Hakodate) 3
Mr. Cotton's Alabama, 137lb.(Aoki) 0

Kachidoki carried nearly all the public's money. Capricieuse and Alabama showed in front for nearly half the distance when the favourite took the lead and increasing it from the Trees and down the straight won as she liked by ten or a dozen lengths from Capricieuse, with Daybreak third, three lengths behind. Time 2.34 1/4.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 7.

7.—The AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN'S SOLACE, value yen 450, the second to receive yen 100 and the third yen 50. For Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1905 that have started at the meeting and not won a race; weight for age. Three Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. S. Sato's Genji, 136lb.(Sugiura) 1
Mr. Green's Toun, 137lb.(Tsubouchi) 1
Sir Claude MacDonald's Susan, 136lb.(Horikoshi) 3
Mr. Yezyoye's Katori, 137lb.(Goto) 0
Mr. Star's Akatsuki II, 131lb.(Aoki) 0
Mr. News' Le Soir, 137lb.(Nakamura) 0
Mr. Virginia's Fiesta, 137lb.(Sugiura) 0
Mr. Alexander's Fortune, 136lb.(Kawasaki) 0
Mr. H.M.S.'s Chloe, 137lb.(Mr. Catto) 0
Mr. Friend's Daystar, 136lb.(Hakodate) 0
Mr. Green's Ruby, 137lb.(Rikizo) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Akagi, 137lb.(Yakahashi) 0

Genji was made first favourite and justified the confidence placed in her, as she went to the front at the start and led all the way round, beating Toun for the prize, by a head, Susan, who also ran well, finishing a good third. Time 1.29 3/4.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 9.

8.—The CHINA GRIFFIN'S SOLACE, value yen 250, the second to receive yen 100 and the third yen 50. For China Subscription Ponies of Autumn 1905 that have started at the meeting and not won a race; weight as per scale. One Mile.

Mr. Sport's Daijobu, 138lb.(Ichi) 1
Mr. R. Loonen's Enjoleur, 130lb.(Kuramoto) 1
Mr. R. Loonen's Batailleur, 134lb.(Horikoshi) 2
Mr. H.M.S.'s Pincher, 130lb.(Sugiura) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Haruna, 150lb.(Takahashi) 0
Mr. News' Le Marin, 150lb.(Nakamura) 0
Mr. J. Koerting's Mrchalitza, 144lb.(Fujisaki) 0
Mr. Green's Kintoki, 133lb.(Tsubouchi) 0
Mr. Cotton's Kobu, 130lb.(Omine) 0

Mr. H. Pollak's Zealandia, 150lb.(Kawasaki) 0
Mr. Kanagawa's Prince, 150lb.(Miyagawa) 0
Mr. Norfolk's Pool Bah, 147lb.(Capt. Leader) 0
Major Trick's Grenadier, 150lb.(Hakodate) 0
Mr. R. Schmidt-Scharff's Hansel, 128lb. (Sugiura) 0
* Dead Heat.

A lot of trouble was given by one pony and another at the start, of which Haruna got the best with Grenadier next. At the Shakespeare Enjoleur ran to the front and was soon after joined by Daijobu and Batailleur. After a fine race down the Straight between these three, Daijobu and Enjoleur finished on the post a dead heat, with the latter's stable companion Batailleur, about a length behind. Time, 2.24 3/4.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 8.50 on Mr. Loonen's stable; (Enjoleur and Batailleur) and 5.50 on Daijobu.

Afterwards the dead heat was run off, when, after running neck and neck all round, Enjoleur, hard ridden, just succeeded in beating Daijobu by half a head.

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

An Onomichi (Bungo province) telegram says that the Mitsu Bishi Kaisha's steamer *Wakamatsu Maru* (2,000 tons) went ashore early on the morning of Nov. 16th in the neighbourhood of Inoshima. Attempts are being made to float her.

The *Chugoku Maru* (895 tons), chartered by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha from M. Ikeda, of Bingo province, ran ashore on the evening of Nov. 16th in the neighbourhood of an island forty miles south-east of Chemulpo, Korea. The crew and passengers were saved by the *Kishin Maru* and *Zuiyo Maru*. The ship is in a dangerous state. The *Jiji* says that the hull is insured with the Nippon Marine Insurance Co., Osaka, for fifty-seven thousand yen.

It is reported from Sapporo that owing to a gale, the steamer *Hakosaki Maru* sank on the morning of Nov. 21st in the harbour of Wakana. The crew were saved.

During a storm the captured ship *Romulus* sank on her way from Misawa in the district of Kamikita, Aomori prefecture, to Hakodate, being then in tow of the *Higo Maru*. It may be remembered that the German steamer *Romulus* (2,630 gross tons) was seized on Feb. 26th by the *Iwate* in Tsugaru Strait on her way to Vladivostok with thirty-four hundred tons of Cardiff coal. Subsequently, she went ashore off Kamikita on her way from Hakodate to Yokosuka under the escort of a Japanese warship, and she has been there since. The Yokosuka Prize Court gave a decision on May 16th confiscating her hull and cargo. As there was no protest against the judgment, the confiscation was confirmed after the usual days of grace. The hull was sold by auction, Mr. T. Hasegawa, transportation agent of Hachinohe, purchasing her for some seventy thousand yen. The purchaser floated her.

FOOTBALL.

A game of Rugby football was played on Saturday afternoon on the grounds of the Y. C. & A. C. Despite the attractions of the races thirteen a side turned up and a good fast game resulted. Whites proved much too strong for Colours and the game resulted: 3 goals and 1 try to 2 tries.

The election of Captains of Rugby and Association football was to have been held later but owing to the paucity of the attendance it was decided to postpone the business until a date to be afterwards announced.

Next Saturday it is hoped to be able to play Born in Japan against the World.

THE LAW COURTS.

THE TOKYO DISTURBANCES.

Y. Emuda, a policeman belonging to the Honjo Station, who was undergoing preliminary examination in the Tokyo District Court on a charge of having assaulted a jinrikisha coolie named K. Miyamoto, and inflicted severe injuries with a sword, during the disturbance on Sept. 5th in Tokyo, was committed for trial on Nov. 20th in accordance with Art. 301 of the Penal Code and

Art. 167 of Penal Procedure. According to the facts set out in the judgment the accused met the jinrikisha man, who was wearing matting instead of a water-proof coat. Thinking from his curious attire that the coolie was one of the mob who were setting fire to the police-boxes, the accused attacked him without making any enquiry. The accused was released on bail of yen 30.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A Nagasaki telegram says that the prisoners on the *Borodino* have been removed to the *Kiev*.

The British squadron under Admiral Noel left Shanghai on Nov. 22nd for Hongkong.

Major-Generals Homan and Smirnov left Nagoya on Nov. 23rd for Kobe on their way home.

The hospital ship *Kosai Maru* with 270 sick and wounded arrived on Nov. 20th at Yokohama from Ujina.

The *Soya* (formerly *Varyag*) left Sasago on Nov. 23rd for Yokosuka where she is expected to arrive on Sunday.

Z. Makino, formerly a member of the Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly, has been arrested by the Isezaki-cho police, it is alleged, on a charge of fraud.

Count Katsura, the Premier, entertained Archbishop O'Connell, the special envoy of the Pope, at 7.30 p.m. on Nov. 22nd in the former's official residence.

Some Tokyo papers report that Martial Law, proclaimed in Tokyo on Oct. 5th, will shortly be removed on the advice of high officers of the Imperial Headquarters.

Prince Arisugawa will leave on Nov. 14th for Edajima to be present at the graduation ceremony of the Naval College which will take place on Nov. 28th.

Marquis Oyama, Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Armies, who is to leave Manchuria on Nov. 25th, will start from Dairen by the transport *Tango Maru* on Nov. 30th. He will pass the Moji Straits on Dec. 2nd for Ujina.

Field-Marshal Oyama, who will leave the front on Nov. 25th, is expected to arrive at Ujina via Dairen on Dec. 3rd. On his way to Tokyo, he will worship at the Ise Shrines. It is reported by an officer who recently returned from the front that General Kuroki and Lieut.-General Inouye will leave Tielien at the beginning of December for home.

The death of Count Reizei, Chief Ritualist, of the Ise Shrines, was announced on the evening of Nov. 21st. The *Asahi* reports that on the day when the Emperor was to leave Yamada after worship at the Shrines, the deceased escorted His Majesty to the railway station. His carriage was accidentally overturned and he sustained severe injuries.

The *Kobe Herald* has been informed that a telegram received by Messrs. E. Pahaney, of Kobe, states that the Prince of Wales conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. Ibrahim Currimhoy, senior partner of that firm, at Bombay, on the 11th inst. It will be remembered that Mr. Ibrahim Pahaney recently made a munificent gift to the fund for the foundation of a Queen Victoria Memorial Museum at Bombay.

A tragedy took place on Saturday evening in the Mikazuki-ro, Yairaku-cho, Yokohama. Y. Terao (26), a merchant residing in Bandai-cho, attempted to murder Masa Meguro, attacking her with a large knife. He inflicted severe injuries on her throat and on her face and hands. The man attempted to commit suicide by cutting his own throat with the same weapon. Meanwhile, the affair was reported by the keeper of the house by telephone to the Kotobukicho Police Office. Subsequently, Preliminary Examination Judge Danno, and a Public Procurator of the Yokohama District Court, and Dr. Fujii appeared on the

scene. Both man and woman are in a serious state. According to the statement of witnesses both were drinking in a room when a slight dispute arose, the nature of which is not known.

It was at a fete given to working girls of the East End of London, and the Bishop was going round among the guests and endeavouring to put them at their ease. His kindly smile shone on all alike. His tactful remarks were not for one, but for the whole strength of the company. This attitude was not lost upon the guests. As he was moving through their ranks, a thin, penetrating voice made itself heard. "Oh, my!" said the voice; "ain't the Bishop a flirt!"

A wild-duck hunt was held on Nov. 21st in the Imperial estate at Nihama. The distinguished persons present included Princesses Yamashina and Kuni, the ministers of various departments and their wives, the British Ambassador, the French, Spanish, Chinese and Italian Ministers and their staffs. On Nov. 28th, a further hunt will be held at the same place when the American, German, Austro-Hungarian, Siamese, and Mexican Ministers and staffs and wives will be invited.

A bye-election for a member of the Diet took place on Nov. 19th in Aichi prefecture, the result being as follows:—

Mr. R. Naito, Liberal	6,565
Mr. M. Nagai, a merchant	4,839
Mr. J. Shimidzu, a lawyer of Tokyo.....	4,530
Mr. S. Shiga, a professor of Waseda College	1,709

Mr. Naito, who was elected, is well known in connexion with the attempted assassination of Count Itagaki at Gifu.

The prisoners in Japan at the end of October numbered as follows:—

Russians	61,475
Jews	1,739
Tartars	929
Poles	5,722
Finnish	24
Others	2,075
	71,964

Besides the above 946 were released before the restoration of peace in consequence of being crippled and for other reasons, and 366 died in the various hospitals.

Early on the morning of Nov. 20th, a man armed with an iron-stick broke into the residence of T. Tamii, a pawnbroker, Miyoshi-cho, Yokohama. Asking for money, the intruder attacked the broker, inflicting injuries on the head and face with the iron stick. The occupant, however, without flinching grappled with the intruder intending to take him to a police station. Meantime Tora, the wife of the pawn-broker, went out for the police. Subsequently, two police appeared on the scene and arrested the would-be robber. The man is named Y. Suzuki (62) who was released on Nov. 3rd from Negishi Jail where he was detained on a charge of theft. He was still under police surveillance.

The Sanyo Railway Company intends to raise in London a loan of twenty million yen. For their purpose Mr. T. Ushiba, President of the Company, recently arrived in Tokyo and is conducting negotiations with a prominent British firm in Yokohama, which is representing a syndicate. The contract, it is said, will be concluded within a few days.

According to Tokyo papers, the Osaka Shosen has concluded a contract with a foreign firm in Yokohama for a loan of ten million yen for which Mr. T. Nakahashi, President of the company, conducted negotiations in Tokyo. The terms in both cases are similar to those in the case of the Kwansai Railway Co.

We regret to say that the telegraphs branch of the Department of Communications seems to be under suspicion of inefficiency. A case that brings this impression to our mind is that of a Reuter's telegram of twenty-four words, inclusive of the address, in which there were no fewer than seven mistakes. "German" figured as "Gegman," "torpedoer" as "torpedocay,"

"Storthing" as "Stowthing," "elected" as "eleyted," "Charles" as "Chagges," "King" as "Kino," and "unanimously" as "umanimously." It would be useful if the authorities could find time to ascertain whether messages like the above (and such mutilations have been increasing for years) reach Japan in their mutilated form or are ill-treated by the domestic operators.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY AND THE WAR.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Among the various agencies for ministering to the welfare of the Japanese soldiers during the recent war the American Bible Society has endeavoured to have a share. Experience has shown that the condition of the mind has a very important influence upon the body, and whatever ministers to the spiritual as well as the bodily comfort of the soldiers adds much to their prospect of recovery from wounds or sickness, and also to their efficiency in the service.

For the supply of the men in the army and navy special editions of the Scriptures and Tracts have been published; and, with approval of the officials, as well as their assistance, distributed to the soldiers on their way to the front, and Comfort Bags have been sent to the army in the field, to the Y.M.C.A. representatives in Manchuria, to the sick and wounded in the hospitals and on board of the transports, and to the various ships in the navy.

Up to the present date (Nov. 15th) there have been distributed in this way 722 Bibles, 15,473 Testaments, 283,792 Portions of Gospels, and 187,751 Tracts; at a cost of 4,772 yen (not including freight and postage). For a few of these a part of the cost was received but the most of them have been donated.

That these contributions have been appreciated and useful is evident from the many testimonials that have been received to that effect. Among such expressions of gratitude and assurances of benefit derived we select a few samples.

A soldier at the front writes, "I thank you very much for sending me the books of God's word, the Gospels of Matthew and Luke. I have nothing here to comfort me but these Gospels which are my dearest friends; and I am doing my best to follow the instructions they contain."

A converted Buddhist priest, now a soldier at the front, writes, "Throughout the whole of the war the Bible has been eagerly read. Think of the great assistance which has been rendered by the books sent by you. They are indeed the most effectual spiritual medicine on the field of battle. My greatest pleasure is to read the Bible, to read it practically; I hope the day will come when I will be able to circulate and teach the Bible."

A soldier, who had lost both of his eyes at the siege of Port Arthur, was so much disheartened at first that he resolved to commit suicide; but when he had received a copy of one of the Gospels in raised characters for the use of the blind, and learned what it contained, he said, "I can hardly take time to sleep, it is so fascinating. Although I have lost the eyes of my flesh I have been more than compensated by being given the eyes of faith, which enable me to see the true God by whose blessing I have obtained this joy and peace of heart." One who has visited the hospital writes, "He is the happiest man in the building; and a comfort and help to every man in the ward."

Of another man with a slashed face a missionary writes: "Some time ago this man wrote of three men who would like to have Testaments at once. We sent them by a special messenger; and afterwards had a letter from one of the men, who said his reneched him just before he started for the Hokkaido. When he had it in his hands he wept for joy to think that the treasure was really his. He will soon be off to the front again and will carry the Testament with him as his most valued possession."

Another missionary writes, "Thank you for the precious Gospels. 'Have you any Testaments?' is the one question; and 'No' will not satisfy. 'How can I get one? Where? When? Will you come to-morrow?' It is now just a week since my first visit to the hospital since vacation and I have had personal requests and have put into the hands of soldiers more than a hundred Testaments."

Another missionary writes, "Many letters and cards are coming from those who have gone to their homes and seem to have found great comfort in the Bible. One man writes, 'Truly, it is the light of life.' 'One man, who has entirely recovered, and gone back to fight again, called while en route to the battlefield to thank us for the Bible saying, I have had a pocket made expressly for it and I think I will be able to keep it, and it is better than all else.'"

One of the Japanese war correspondents at the front writes, "I was one day visiting the commander, when word came that the Comfort Bags had arrived

and he was expected to go and get a portion for his company. It was a sight to see the big men hold out their eager hands to draw the lots, and then cry out with joy when they opened their bags and saw what they contained. They looked so happy and child-like that it made me feel as if I was myself in heaven."

"These bags were filled with useful articles and interesting literature for their spiritual needs. I can safely say that nothing can surpass those little bags in giving cheer and comfort to those who are away from home and their loved ones" (In each one was a Gospel and Tract by the American Bible Society. Nearly 40,000 of each were thus distributed.)

One of the soldiers writes, "I am a soldier at the front. It was on the 12th of July that the comfort bags were distributed. On opening mine, I found among many useful articles one thing which I could otherwise never have procured. By this I mean the Gospel sent by you; and I write to thank you especially for this book. To read these books is our greatest pleasure; far exceeding all other kinds of happiness."

Another soldier writes, "You can hardly imagine the joy we have experienced on the receipt of the comfort bags. We especially thank you for the Gospels they contain. We are now exposed to danger and there is nothing so good as the Bible for us; for by reading it we acquaint ourselves with the salvation it offers; and it gives us more comfort and courage than a million reinforcements."

A surgeon, (not a Christian) who was for some time in charge of a hospital at the front makes this statement, "While caring for their bodies I have tried to have the patients read religious, and especially Christian books; and we were pleased to see that some of them died in perfect peace; confiding themselves entirely to God; and still more of them returned to the ranks, perfectly cured; for their belief in divine help, in addition to their treatment, encouraged their hearts and hastened their recovery."

In a letter just received from a soldier in the hospital of Osaka he writes: "You have sent us a good many beautiful albums, which are exquisitely colored, and for which I hereby tender hearty thanks. This warm sympathy given to us who are of a different race is the expression of the same kindness that your people have invariably bestowed upon us during the past fifty years in leading us to civilization."

"I am only a private who was wounded at the battle of Mukden and am now being taken care of in this hospital. This building was constructed as a barrack; and is entirely destitute of any ornament of any kind. How great was the comfort I received from the albums sent by you. I wept, indeed, overcome by the feeling of gratitude."

In conclusion I wish to say that it has been a great pleasure to contribute in any degree to the welfare and comfort of these brave men who are so patient and brave in the midst of their sufferings as well as on the field of battle. To witness their joy and gratitude has been a rich return for all that has been done in their behalf.

One interesting and encouraging fact is that at the same time those donations were being made to the men in the army and navy the ordinary sales and circulation have not only continued but steadily increased. The sales during the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1905, were double those of 1904, and the total sales from January, 1904, to July 30th, 1905, covering almost the same period as the war, amounted to 13,822 yen, and the number of volumes was as follows. Bibles 6,603, Testaments 44,507; Portions 52,302, or a total of 120,083 volumes.

H. LOOMIS,
Agent A. B. S.

Yokohama, November 16th, 1905.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ESPERANTO.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In July or August last, I offered through the columns of your paper to teach Esperanto free of charge to any who liked to take up the study of the language. The result was a class of sixty-four, two of whom live in Hong-kong and one in New Zealand. Over half are Japanese, and I am glad to record the fact that the majority did on the average the best work. I am glad to record this, I say, because several people stated most emphatically that Esperanto would be very hard for the Japanese, some even going so far as to say that it would be as hard for them as English. Esperanto is a logical language, and it has been most interesting to answer the sensible questions asked by many of my pupils, both Japanese and foreign.

About the time required to learn the language: I should say that by a correspondence course, such as has just been conducted, three months is quite sufficient. The first lesson was sent out on Sept. 16th, and the last has just been sent. In addition to

Original from

the lessons, twenty pages of reading matter will be sent, making in all 105 mimeographed foolscap pages. Some of the pupils can already write much better than the writer could when he passed his examination.

A considerable number of people applied for instruction too late, and had to be refused, as I had no time to reprint extra copies of the lessons. For this reason, and also because enquiries have come from other sources, I shall conduct another course, but as the payment of postage alone (which was all I asked in the first course) was not at all sufficient to pay expenses, a small nominal fee will be charged. The course will be for beginners, as the first has been, but will be different as regards method of presentation. Those desiring to join the new class are respectfully requested to apply to the undersigned, care of the office of this paper. The terms of instruction may be seen in an advertisement in this paper.

I am, dear sir, Yours faithfully,

ESPERANTIST No. 8413.

November 17th, 1905.

"JAPS."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I beg to assure you that when we used the term "Japs" we intended no discourtesy to the nation amongst which we live, and would like to draw your attention to the fact that a well known writer, Mr. Douglas Sladen (who is supposed to be a particular friend of Japanese) wrote a book entitled "The Japs at Home." Moreover, some of the English illustrated papers we see from time to time have used for their pictures such titles as "With the Japs in Manchuria," etc.

If therefore we have offended, we have done so in good company, having only followed the example of our elders and betters.

I remain, yours faithfully,

A CONTRIBUTOR TO "THE MODERNIAN."

[School-boys cannot be expected to know what kind of authority Mr. Sladen is on matters of taste, but surely their articles are over-seen before they appear in print. As for the vulgarities and absurdities that appear in English illustrated papers surely we who live in the country, while excusing, should avoid them.—Ed. J. M.]

"ROMAJI."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I read with a great deal of interest your comments on the above subject in the *Japan Mail* of Nov. 11th. You and Professor Chamberlain both have expressed some positive views upon the arbitrary and eccentric system of transliteration used by certain enthusiastic Japanese scholars. Since these men are among some of the leading educators in Japan it would be interesting to have them explain the position they take in writing Japanese words in Roman characters. But more interesting still would it be to have some foreign scholar and philosopher who thoroughly understands the Japanese mind, if there be any such scholar, explain to us the real working process of a Japanese mind that persists in calling the king of beasts *sisi* when expressing it in Roman characters, yet always writes it down *shishi* when using native characters. And what shall we say about their trying to make *suku naku* out of *sukunaki*? It is even worse than a Japanese in America who spells his name Ohnick, which has some resemblance to Onuki, his real name. In some things the Japanese possess an astonishing amount of self-confidence. How else can we account for the fact that to-day in Japanese public schools thousands of text books for learning English are being used in which faulty sentences are to be found on almost every page. The compilers of these books were perfectly confident that they knew how to write good English, else they are committing a crime against the students who have to pore over them day and night trying to learn our language. This amazing confidence is illustrated in another way. All over Japan Western music is being taught on the organ and in nine cases out of ten the teachers can't play a common hymn through without making mistakes. I have seen Japanese play on the organ and attempt to lead the music before a large audience when every note of voice and organ was an excruciating discord to our ears. Now I venture the suggestion that the real cause of these peculiar eccentricities of transliteration in the *Romaji-Zasshi* is that these editors and educators are perfectly persuaded in their own minds that they know more about the phonetic use of Roman letters and their application to Japanese than Hepburn, Chamberlain, Brinkley and other authorities. They know that *sisi* spells *shishi* in Japanese, and as they are native Japanese scholars how dare foreigners come

in and dictate to them in a thing of this kind. If a shirt manufacturer sets up the sign "Shirt-Tailor" over his shop that is his business not the foreign reader. So whose business is it if a Japanese scholar writes *sisi* for *shishi*, *natsi* for *nachi*, and *narbek* for *narubeku*?

Yours truly,

WILL PATTHILO.

November 15th, 1905.

DR. BAEZ AND THE "NEW YORK TIMES."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In the *Japan Mail* of Sept. 9th I find a paragraph, saying:

"American papers give prominence to the following telegram, dated New York, Aug. 15th.

"A special to *The Times* from Berlin says:—Although it is hard for me, as a German, to admit it, I am nevertheless of the opinion that if the war had been between Germany and Japan, instead of being between Russia and Japan, the Japanese would have been victorious, the difference being, that they would have paid more dearly for their victory.

"This admission was made to-day by Professor Baelz, who was formerly medical adviser to the Emperor of Japan, and who is regarded as the foremost German authority on the Mikado's country. He has just arrived from Japan.

"The Japanese victories, in Prof. Baelz's opinion, have been due partly, but only partly, to the domestic troubles in Russia and to the demoralised condition of the Czar's army. He says these are not the chief reasons. The chief reasons are to be found in the character of the Japanese."

So far you quote the *New York Times* special. You omit—probably and justly as nonsensical—a conversation which I am said to have had with the Emperor of Japan on the necessity of continuing or ending the war after the battle of Tsushima.

I must say, that when I first saw the article in question (it was sent to me by a friend from New York; and I found it a few days ago on my return from a long and distant journey) I was thunderstruck, for the whole thing, from the first to the last word, is a baseless and impertinent fraud.

I have never, not even in a private circle, made any of the alleged remarks about the German and Japanese armies. I have never talked to a reporter of the *New York Times* or of any other newspaper since my return from Japan. I have never written even one line to any newspaper since that time. On the very day, when *The Times* Special makes me say those things in Berlin, I was wandering harmlessly in the Austrian Alps, four hundred miles away.

But how to account for such wholesale impostures? I do not know. It may be or may not be that somebody who knew that I was a friend of Japan and that I had often defended the Japanese against what I considered unjust accusations, that somebody like that made use of my name to ventilate his own views and to give weight to them.

Anyhow I wish it to be distinctly understood that I have had nothing to do with the telegram published in the *New York Times* or with any other political article published in any newspaper or periodical claiming to come from me or to be inspired by me.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

E. BAEZ.

Stuttgart, October 14th, 1905.

MISTAKES IN TELEGRAMS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—With reference to your remarks in the *Japan Daily Mail* of to-day under the heading of "Local Telegraph Efficiency." I would like to put the following case before you which happened to me last week. The code word "Heraiverot," meaning "Do not remit unless at a better rate," was given to me instead as "Hirriverot," meaning "anxious to receive your report as quickly as possible." This happened in a cable of 19 words of which 6 others as well were as mutilated or undecipherable. It took 7 days to rectify the mistakes. It is hardly necessary to point out what loss, both in time and money, this might cost when big interests are concerned.

Yours,

A BUSINESS MAN,

November 22nd, 1905.

HOW THE LIENCHOW MISSIONARIES DIED.

The Canton correspondent of the *China Mail*, having interviewed the survivors, tells in graphic detail the story of the tragedy which occurred at Lienchow on Oct. 28. After describing the burning of the hospital buildings, he says:—

About this time the officials suggested to Dr. Machle that all missionaries should get into a boat and

go to the yamen, across the river, in the city. But no boat was prepared. The party went down to the river and a ferry boat that had started from the opposite shore stopped in the middle of the stream, the boatman, pretending for a while to be coming to one shore, finally returned to the other shore.

IN A TRAP.

When the party turned away from the river he started again to come across and when they returned to the river he again returned to the opposite shore. The men, who had pretended to be from the yamen, sent to guide the party to the river, then told them to follow him up the river to a temple that was built in front of a cave, saying that they could be protected there. But soon after getting into the temple, "four *ki* away from the mission house" (about a mile and a third) Dr. Machle saw that the temple keeper was decidedly unfriendly and they realized that they were in a trap. They then considered going rapidly out into the country, but the crowd was too close after them, and they decided to take refuge in the cave.

The rest of the party preceded Dr. Machle. He turned to shut the door to the cave and bar it. Just as he succeeded there was a great noise outside and he realized that the temple was filled with the mob. The only entrance to the cave was through the temple. When he turned to go on into the cave the rest of the party had disappeared. He went on feeling his way as best he could, calling for Mrs. Machle, but "heard nothing of any one," "could hear no voice."

Finally he came to water. In a little while two men appeared and saw him before he realized their nearness to him. They demanded everything of value that he had, and he gave them his watch, some money and other things. They told him that he had better give them all he had, that they could tell the crowd where he was and that they would come and get him and kill him. Then they left. In a moment or so, he heard one of the men say, "No one is in there; we have just been in."

HIDING IN WATER.

He realized that he would be discovered if he remained there and so proceeded a little further. He fortunately found a place where the wall of the passage made a slight circle, and there was sufficient water for him to cover his entire body. He smeared mud over his clothing; used sand to sink his sun hat, and with only his nose and eyes out of the water, he remained there for several hours. Several times search parties got within a few feet of him, but the water being deep, they stopped before getting up to him. Search parties came first from one direction and then from the other, and he could hear them cursing their ill luck at not being able to find him. Finally search parties came from both directions, as if they suspected that he had previously fled from them when they came from one direction or another. These parties came almost together, with only a few feet separating them.

DR. MACHLE RESCUED.

After Dr. Machle had been in the water for several hours and everything had been quiet for a long time he heard some one call him, and in a little while lights appeared. He looked and recognized the garments of the District Magistrate. Reassured by his appearance and the language used in calling him, Dr. Machle made his presence known and went to the Magistrate. He was then told that the mob had dispersed and the people were then all feasting. While he was still in the cave, a short time after he had disclosed himself to the Magistrate, he saw some one creeping towards him through a dark passage. As he feared treachery, he leaped upon the man and seized his arms. Then the man said, "I am your friend; Miss Patterson is alive also and I have come to guide you to her."

MISS PATTERSON SAVED.

Dr. Machle went with the man and some soldiers and rescued Miss Patterson from a well, or pit, that was in the cave. The mouth of the well was very small, but it was some fifteen feet deep and wider at the bottom. It appears that the man came to Miss Patterson in the cave and offered to guide her to a place of safety, telling her that he had been a patient in Dr. Machle's hospital and would gladly do anything he could for her. He let her down in the well and went down with her. Mrs. Machle would have escaped also if the opening into the well had been sufficiently large for her to get into it. While they were in the well, search parties came and

THREW LIGHTED TORCHES

into the well, but they hid away under a ledge of rock and so escaped observation. Both Dr. Machle and Miss Patterson were disguised as Chinese soldiers and thus got safely to a guard boat and to the Civil Magistrate's yamen. Later, when it became known that they were there, they were secretly taken to the Military Magistrate's yamen. From there, they were sent by boat down the Lienchow river to the North river, thence to Sam Shui and from there by

rail to Canton, being accompanied all the way by a guard of Chinese "soldiers."

ATTACK ON THE WOMEN.

The account of the massacre of the other missionaries are given by Chinese who witnessed the awful atrocities. I shrink from writing all that I have heard. Much must be left for readers to imagine. The women were spared the worst. Innocent little Amie Machle was the first to be put to death. She and Dr. Chesnut were the first ones found by the mob. They were stripped of all clothing and were thrown uninjured into the river. Dr. Chesnut could swim and safely reached a sand bar out in the river. Little Amie caught hold of some bushes growing on the river bank and so kept above water.

STABBED TO DEATH.

For some ten minutes they were let alone by the crowd who were interested elsewhere. But finally a heartless wretch ran a spear through the head of little Amie, and a number of men went out into the river and one ran a three pronged instrument through Dr. Chesnut's body and thus killed her. The two bodies were then brought ashore and were beaten and stabbed by the inhuman wretches, and finally when scarcely recognizable as human bodies they were again thrown into the river.

MRS. MACHLE SPEARED.

Mrs. Machle was the next one discovered. She was stripped and exposed to the ridicule of the crowd, then run through with a spear, beaten, and her lifeless body pierced again and finally thrown into the river.

SHOCKING TREATMENT OF THE PEALES.

After an interval of about half an hour Mr. and Mrs. Peale were found. They were stripped of all clothing and put up on an elevated place in full view of the crowd and made to stay there for about half an hour, enduring jibes and jeers and insults. In vain Mr. Peale made efforts to shield his wife. Finally a miscreant crept up from behind and crushed him to the ground with a heavy stone. While his wife was forced to look on, his body was pierced through and through and beaten until it was a shapeless mass. Then Mrs. Peale was beaten down with a heavy club, her body treated much as the rest had been, and with that of her husband was thrown into the river.

Thus ended the wild orgie, and with loud rejoicing the frenzied, blood thirsty crowd went off to the feast, leaving several scores to search the caves for the two missing ones. Fortunately darkness made it possible for the officials to rescue them in the manner already related.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

JAPAN'S PEACEFUL AMBITIONS.

London, November 17.

Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador to the Court of St. James, has been entertained at a banquet by the London Chamber of Commerce. He said that since the termination of the war the Japanese have resolved to do everything to secure peace. He intends to remain in England for many years.

KINDLY GERMANS AND RETURNING JAPANESE.

A German Committee has been formed in Berlin to provide luxuries for the 1,800 Japanese prisoners who will shortly traverse Germany on their way home from Russia.

GRAVER SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

All accounts from Russia show that a conclusive struggle between the autocracy and the revolutionists has begun. Fifty thousand men are on strike. A hooligan outbreak in St. Petersburg is feared every moment.

The situation is so grave that the British Embassy is arranging to send away all British single women, governesses and so on; those choosing to remain will do so at their own risk.

A union of professional men has resolved to go on strike in order to further their political aims.

Later.

There is some reason to question the duration of the Russian strike, owing to

lack of funds and the extreme distress caused among the working classes.

FRENCH STRIKE COLLAPSES.

The strike in the French dockyards has practically collapsed. The strikers have agreed to surrender their arms.

CRETE.

London, November 18.

The insurgents in Crete have agreed to surrender their arms.

KING OF NORWAY'S CIVIL LIST.

The Norwegian Storting has adopted the Government's proposal fixing the King's Civil List at £39,000 sterling per annum, plus £3,800 for the upkeep of the Palace. Prince Charles of Denmark has formally accepted the Throne.

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN RUSSIA.

The Russians are selling their Russian securities at any price for foreign gold, which they immediately remove abroad.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

Later.

The German Bundsrath has approved the bill providing for the addition of six cruisers and eight divisions of torpedo-boats both to be types of greatly enlarged dimensions, in accordance with the lessons of the late war.

THE KINGDOM OF NORWAY.

Prince Charles of Denmark and Princess Maud of Wales enter Christiania as King and Queen of Norway on the 25th November.

THE POWERS AND THE PORTE.

The Powers have presented to the Sublime Porte the final note on the subject of the financial control of Macedonia.

ACCIDENT TO KING EDWARD.

King Edward, while shooting at Windsor, trod in a rabbit hole and tore the tendon above the ankle. He is doing well.

KING EDWARD'S HEALTH.

London, November 19.

The King's general health is good and His Majesty is cheerful. He has received numerous sympathetic messages, including one from the London County Council.

ST. PETERSBURG WORKMEN AND THE SOLDIERS.

The workmen of St. Petersburg have addressed an appeal to the soldiers to strike, to disobey orders and to join the struggling people.

FATAL WARSHIP COLLISION.

London, November 19.

A German torpedo-boat destroyer collided with the German gunboat *Undine* (2,617 tons displacement, launched in 1902 at Kiel) near Kiel and sank. One officer and thirty-two men are missing.

NORWAY'S NEW KING.

The Storting has formally elected Prince Charles of Denmark to be King of Norway. The vote was unanimous and only one member was absent.

A CHANNEL ACCIDENT.

London, November 20.

One of the steamers crossing the Channel from Southampton to St. Malo, the *Hilda*, sank on the French coast. One hundred and twenty-three lives were lost and only five were saved.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The Board of Consulting Engineers to the Panama Canal Commission has favoured a sea-level Canal.

STRIKE TO TERMINATE.

A large majority of the council of workmen at St. Petersburg have decided to terminate the strike on Monday.

THE WRECK OF THE "HILDA"

London, November 21.

The *Hilda*, it appears, steamed into a fog and struck a rock about three miles from her destination (St. Malo). The majority of the crew and passengers were asleep. Apparently there was hardly time to lower boats. The passengers were mostly French and about twenty were British.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Later.

Ratifications of the Russo-Japanese Treaty are to be exchanged at Washington on November 22nd.

THE SINGAPORE DOCKS.

Mr. J. C. Inglis, General Manager of the Great Western Railway, has been appointed general manager of the docks and harbour to be constructed at Siapapore.

SINGAPORE APPOINTMENT DENIED.

London, November 22.

Mr. Inglis denies the fact of his appointment to Singapore.

LECTURES ON JAPANESE EDUCATION.

As the result of the liberality of Mr. James Martin White, the well-known merchant, London University has arranged with the Japanese Government that Mr. Sawayanagi, director of the General Education Bureau of Japan, shall deliver two series of lectures on Japanese Education in 1906.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

London, November 22.

The situation in Russia appears to be generally quieter. Life in St. Petersburg is assuming its normal course.

THE PORTE AND MACEDONIA.

The indications are that the Sultan is disposed to yield on the Macedonian question after having made a fruitless appeal to the Kaiser.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL BURDEN.

The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* points out that the debt of the German Empire has increased from 3½ to 175 millions sterling since 1877 and is still increasing. Military and naval demands, apart from other pressing financial necessities, involve fresh taxation at the rate of 1¼ millions sterling yearly.

THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

London, November 23.

The international fleet has assembled in the Piræus. Each Power is sending two warships, except Germany, which has no warships in the Mediterranean.

THE NORWEGIAN KING.

The British battleship *Cesar* attended the entry of the King of Norway into Christiania.

EXCHANGE OF RATIFICATIONS.

Owing to inability to complete the necessary arrangements by to-morrow the exchange of ratifications at Washington has been deferred.

THE PORTE AND THE POWERS.

Later.

The Porte has rejected the proposal of the Powers as to the financial control of Macedonia.

RUSSIA.

The newspapers in the Volga districts teem with descriptions of the risings which they declare to be an irresistible torrent. The owners of land, their stewards, and the police constables are being thrown, entirely unprovided, into prison. The peasants are traversing the country with red flags, pillaging and burning.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO)

MUTINOUS RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

A telegram from Nagasaki says that the 5,000 prisoners on board the two transports lying there show signs of mutiny. The commanding officers have applied for the assistance of Japanese soldiers but that, of course, is out of the question. A force of one hundred constables is said to have been supplied, however, and Japanese torpedo boats are lying in the vicinity of the transports to intimidate the men. Admirals Rojestvensky and Wiren are on board one of the transports.

SILVER EXPORT FORBIDDEN.

Japanese Consulate, Manila, November 18. Owing to the rise in the price of silver the Manila Government has forbidden the export of silver coins from the Philippines.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Yokohama Literary Society held its 309th meeting on Friday evening in Van Schaick Hall and rounded out, as the President observed, its first full twenty years of active life. A most interesting "birthday" programme had been arranged, the principal item of which was the paper, prepared by Mr. W. B. Mason and Mrs. P. S. Hubbard, entitled "An Eye Witness of the Satsuma Rebellion." The President, in introducing the subject, said that in the previous session Mrs. Hubbard had kindly placed at the Society's disposal some letters written by her late husband in the early seventies. These letters were addressed to a sister in New England and were discovered after that lady's death in an old, long forgotten chest. To the first series, they would remember, Mr. J. P. Mollison contributed an introduction in which he drew freely upon his recollections of Yokohama and Kobe in those early days of foreign residence. That evening some more of Capt. Hubbard's letters would be read, the introduction this time being furnished by that very old resident, Mr. W. B. Mason, the joint-editor with Mr. B. H. Chamberlain of Murray's famous Handbook of Japan. Mr. Mason was in this country at the time of the Satsuma rebellion and was therefore familiar with all the events which Capt. Hubbard described, and so was able to supplement them in a very personal manner.

Mr. Mason spoke as follows:—

THE SATSUMA REBELLION.

To the older residents of Yokohama, the graphic letters of Captain Hubbard, dealing with the closing episodes of the Satsuma Rebellion, would require no introduction at my hands. Twenty-eight years, however, have passed by since then, and in a place like this, with its continually shifting foreign population, comparatively few witnesses of the dying struggle of feudalism in this empire remain with us. And yet how vivid still to those who did see it, is, for instance, the picture of the Satsuma men, homeward bound, passing down Honcho-dori, and carrying their swords, wrapped up in bundles, on their shoulders. For the edict had gone forth abolishing the practice of wearing swords, and by none was it so bitterly resented as by the Satsuma *samurai*. Those were truly days of constant change; but looking back on them and the methods by which the changes were effected, the retrospect reveals more of the orderly progress of evolution than the turbulent character of revolution, a term often erroneously applied at that time. As with the incoming tide, one saw the familiar landmarks gradually effaced, though the impelling force might not have been always clearly understood. The foreign observer, however, had a sufficiently accurate knowledge of the events that led up to the rebellion in Satsuma; he could see the signs in the air as clearly as, without doubt, did the Government itself; what he marvelled at was that more vigorous action was not taken to prevent the dire calamity that every thinking person knew to be inevitable if matters were allowed to drift. The conservatism of the Satsuma people did not include dislike of the foreigner. They were, perhaps,

the best-known and most liked of all the men of Japan we then had to deal with. Plain speech between us on current events was common enough, and when the call to arms—for the summons home amounted to such—came for the Satsuma lads amongst our pupils, it was with a tug at the heart-strings that we, their teachers, bade them good-bye. All that is now changed; there is not the same sharp line of demarcation between the different provinces as prevailed in the early seventies.

I shall now briefly recapitulate the events alluded to and the chief incidents of the eight months prior to the stirring episodes described in Captain Hubbard's letters. The Satsuma Rebellion broke out in the month of February, 1877, and was only suppressed by the suicide of the leaders and the death or capture of the remnant of the rebel forces on the 24th September of the same year. The outbreak was popularly ascribed to dissatisfaction with the Europeanising policy of the Imperial Government, and such was undoubtedly the sentiment expressed by Shimazu Saburo, the Daimyo of Satsuma and Saigo Takamori, the great rebel leader. But in social and political upheavals the motives of men are too complex to admit of explanation in a word; disappointed ambition on the part of Saigo and many of his followers, was, at any rate, a potent factor. The Satsuma men saw that the abolition of the feudal system, followed as it quickly was by acts, in their eyes, of unjustifiable spoliation, deprived the *samurai* of the paramount position in the new government which they had fought for and, indeed, gained. It was not enough for them to hold all the chief military and naval commands; other departments existed to keep them in check. Amongst other things, this check was applied to their designs for an invasion of Korea, that country being then as now a difficult problem for Japanese statesmen. The most threatening factor in the outlook was undoubtedly the Military Academy, which, under the title of "Private School" had been established at Kagoshima, and in connection with which was an arsenal, employing hundreds of skilled workmen. Just before the outbreak of the rebellion, the students at Kagoshima alone numbered seven thousand, while branch schools had been opened in other towns and villages. "A spark alone," says Mr. Mounsey, "was necessary to cause the mine which had been so patiently and carefully laid, to explode. To ensure an explosion, a torch was applied to the mine, and this torch was the story of a plot to assassinate Saigo, which, it was stated, had been conceived by the Government, and was about to be executed by its agents." The true story of this alleged plot will probably never be known as all the revelations connected with it were extracted under torture. At any rate, it effected its purpose. This was in the first days of February. Saigo could no longer hold in his young and ardent commanders, and on the 17th of the same month, he marched out of his native town, proclaiming that he was bound on the legitimate quest of laying their grievances before the Emperor, his nominal retention of the title of Commander-in-chief of the Imperial army giving the assertion an air of credibility in the eyes of the ignorant peasantry. His forces numbered some 14,000 men, all belonging to the so-called "private schools," with 16 guns. By the 22nd February, they had arrived before the castle-town of Kumamoto, the capital of the province of Higo, and laid siege to the castle, which was occupied by a garrison of between two and three thousand men. Meanwhile the Government had sent an expedition under the command of Prince Arisugawa, who made his headquarters at Fukuoka, and who immediately sent two divisions under Generals Miyoshi and Nozu, numbering about 10,000 men, to stop the advance of the rebels. The first encounter resulted in a victory for the Imperialist forces. It may here be mentioned that the army, whose peace footing was then under 40,000 men, proved entirely inadequate to quell the outbreak, and had to be speedily reinforced in a novel way. Policemen from all parts of the country were called in to serve under the colours, the reason being that the new army was chiefly recruited from classes

who had yet to get their "baptism of fire," while the policemen were drawn from the ranks of the old *samurai*. And I have it on the authority of my own students who were sent from Tokyo to work the newly organised field telegraphs, that the Imperialist soldiers would not face the Satsuma men at Tawara-zaka and other places where the biggest battles were fought, until they had been liberally supplied with Dutch courage. This is a strange statement to make of men who have since stormed the heights of Port Arthur and driven back the legions of the Czar on a hundred battlefields. But it is easily explained. They were a new army, as I have said, with no traditions of fighting to maintain whilst the enemy were not only their own countrymen but *samurai* of the most warlike type, accustomed to the use of weapons of every kind, especially the much-dreaded sword, and animated by the fierce resentment of their cause. The inevitable jealousy that arose between the soldiers and the policemen long survived the suppression of the rebellion, and was often displayed in curious ways in the streets of the capital.

Turning now to the Japanese navy, it is extremely interesting to note that it consisted of but nine ships carrying about fifty guns—a startling contrast to the magnificent fleet recently reviewed by the Emperor off these shores. With the aid, however, of some forty merchant steamers which acted as transports, the Government experienced no difficulty in keeping control of the neighbouring waters, this being important in preventing communication with the mainland and the island of Shikoku, where disaffection was brooding and might have broken out under other and more favourable circumstances.

It is unnecessary for our present purpose to trace the course of the rebellion further than to say that after considerable and severe fighting around and especially to the north of Kumamoto, the relief of the garrison there was ultimately effected on the 14th April, from which date, it may be said, the fate of the insurgents was sealed. But Saigo, and the great bulk of his followers, succeeded in breaking through the Imperial forces and making good their retreat southwards and eastwards by the intricate mountain paths of that part of the country. The losses, up to this time, on the Imperial side alone amounted to nearly eleven thousand killed and wounded. The rebels now divided into three bodies, the largest retiring upon Hitoyoshi, situated at the headwaters of the Kumagawa, a river since become well-known to foreign travellers for its fine rapids and pretty scenery. Another body marched towards Nobeoka, a castle-town on the East Coast, whither Saigo himself finally proceeded after the defeat of his main body at Yatsushiro and Hitoyoshi. This brings us close to the date and scene of the first of Captain Hubbard's letters, wherein he describes some of the desperate fighting that took place in the high mountain passes to the north and around the town of Nobeoka itself, just before Saigo fell back for his final stand at Kagoshima, which is also graphically depicted in the last letter. This last letter, it may be pointed out, has the importance of a genuine footnote to history. The only detailed account of the Satsuma Rebellion, published in English, or indeed any foreign language, is Mr. Mounsey's admirable monograph, which appeared in 1879. It possesses all the advantages of having been written shortly after the events occurred,—an excellent time for the collection of records upon which history is based, but it may be doubted whether the best for the writing of history itself. Time is necessary, not only that a clearer perspective may be obtained, but that further light may be thrown on many of the controversial points inevitably associated with upheavals of the kind. The final assault by the Government troops on Shiroyama, the hill at Kagoshima, where Saigo and five hundred of his devoted followers made their last stand, took place on the 24th Sept. When they saw that the end was near, Hemmi, one of Saigo's lieutenants, severed his chief's head from his body in order to spare him the disgrace of falling alive into the enemy's hands, and after the head had been hurriedly buried, Hemmi himself committed suicide. According to Mounsey, on the day succeeding the combat, the dead were brought down from the battle-field on the hill into

the town for identification and burial when all the bodies of the rebel leaders except that of Saigo were recognised. But close by lay the headless trunk of a tall, well-formed powerful man, and whilst the officers of the Imperial army were discussing as to whether the body was that of Saigo or not, a head was brought in which fitted the trunk and was identified as the head of the great rebel commander.

Now, Captain Hubbard says he went on shore on the 24th Sept., almost immediately after the firing had ceased, proceeded to the scene of the conflict on Shiroyama, and while looking at the bodies of the dead leaders, Saigo's head was brought in and placed by the body. Mounsey's account of this episode as having taken place on the day following, that is the 25th Sept., is therefore manifestly incorrect. Nor is it easy to understand how there could have been any uncertainty as to identification, for amongst the Imperial officers, were Admiral Kawamura and other personal friends of the dead hero. Besides, Saigo was physically, for a Japanese, a very remarkable man. Capt. Hubbard remarks that "any one would have said at once that he must have been the leader." His statue, which now stands in Ueno Park, is acknowledged to be a life-like semblance of the man, and is additional evidence, were such needed, on the point. In such wise ended the last struggle on Japanese soil to retard that progress which has since given the country her legitimate place amongst the great ones of the earth.

Mrs. Hubbard then, at the President's invitation, ascended the platform and read the Letters. The first, dated at Nobeoka, August 22nd, 1877, began with an account of a violent rainstorm encountered in the Bungo Channel leading into the Inland Sea, and then proceeded.—

The 12th found us in the pretty little harbor of Tonoura, 323 miles from Kobe; this place is in the province of Hiuuga. The rebels had been there two weeks before, and then gone further north. We were at Tonoura only four hours, when we were ordered to Aburatsubo, 10 miles further north. At daylight on the 13th, we left Aburatsubo for Hososhima, about 60 miles to the northward. We had a cargo of army food, rice, daikon and salt plums, so had to follow on after the army, which would keep us a long time on the voyage. A run of seven hours brought us to Hososhima, a small harbor, which in ordinary times we would think to be crowded with six ships, but we found here thirteen steamers, large and small, among them the *Costa Rica* and *Candia*. I crowded in, and made No. 14, to the disgust of those near me. If a typhoon had come along, it would have wrecked half the fleet. Fortunately the weather continued fine, and we got off without accident. We were at this place two days without discharging any cargo. Hososhima was the headquarters of the army; the Commander-in-Chief was here, so we had music several times a day from the band which accompanies him. Here we were getting near the rebels and have only to climb the hills to hear reports of the large and small guns in the distance. On the 15th at 6 p.m. just as we sat down to dinner, orders came for us to leave at once, with two officers for Nobeoka, 13 miles north. At 6.30 we started, and at 8 o'clock, dropped our anchor, expecting to return to Hososhima the same night, but we are here yet and likely to remain some days longer. Nobeoka is an exposed anchorage, no harbor, entirely open to the sea and ocean swell from N.E. to South, and if it came on to blow from seaward, we would have to leave at once. Nobeoka has been, until the past few days, the last of the rebel strongholds; here they had a large hospital, where their wounded had been collecting for months. On the 14th the Imperialists captured Nobeoka, after several days' fighting, and it is said their hospitals were burned, and many hundreds perished in the flames. On the 17th and 18th the firing was incessant from daylight until dark. We could see from the steamer the smoke of both sides, and trace them among the hills and valleys as the rebels fell back, and the Imperialists advanced. On the 17th the rebels were driven about two miles to the north of Nobeoka, and about 700 prisoners were captured, but the 18th was the decisive day. I was on shore all day, and got up on a high hill, where I could see something of the fight; there seemed to be many thousands engaged on both sides. After two o'clock the rebels retreated, and at dark when I walked into Nobeoka, it was said the rebels were entirely surrounded and that night would finish them. The firing of large and small guns continued through the night until four o'clock, when it entirely ceased, and we have not heard the sound of a gun since.

On the 19th, in company with a friend, I went on

shore. Nobeoka is on a small river about four miles from its mouth, and near the entrance are several branches to the northward. As soon as we entered the river we saw boats coming with rebel prisoners; they were being put on a small island in the river. As we passed close to many of the boats, we could see them well, and they were indeed a hard looking crowd, and plainly showed the fatigues they have undergone during the past six months, while being hunted from place to place. We learned that in the two days' fight 5,200 prisoners had been taken; but Saigo and Kirino, with the other leaders, with about 5,000 samurai had broken out of the magic circle and disappeared as they done so often before. During the day we talked with several officers on the situation of affairs; some thought the war would soon be finished, and others thought a great many soldiers would be kept on the island until every rebel had disappeared, and that would take many months to accomplish; to me the end seems a long way off. After pulling up the river two miles, we landed and walked across the country constantly meeting Imperial soldiers and rebel prisoners, and wounded of both sides.

The roads being narrow, we had a good view of everything that passed. After a three mile walk, we came to a village, and every house was occupied by soldiers. In one house we were shown a large quantity of arms that had been captured the day before. There were old Springfield muskets, Spencer and Remington Rifles, but among the most numerous of the firearms were the old fashioned match-locks. The swords were in a pile at least ten feet high from the ground, and were all sizes and lengths, and looked as though they had seen very rough usage. Going through the village we came to a river with quite a strong current; here was a pontoon bridge of boats, which reminded me of those I used to see in our Civil War. The bridge was quite strongly built and that day a constant stream of soldiers was crossing in both directions; also many wounded.

We saw many dead bodies floating away to sea; all appeared to be rebels. Soldiers were stationed on the bridge to prevent the bodies from getting foul of the boats and bridge. While crossing we counted nine dead rebels. Another two mile walk brought us to the battle ground of the 17th, but the only indications of the recent fight were the marks of bullets on the trees here and there; the fields were ploughed up with large balls, and a few houses burned to the ground. The dead and wounded had all disappeared, and there was not much that was interesting to pay us for our long walk in the hot sun. We took a rest with some officers near the outer picket line, and all enjoyed the good lunch we brought with us. At 2 p.m. we started on our return. We came into charming views every few minutes, and the scenery amply repaid us for our long walk. At the pontoon bridge we were fortunate in getting a boat, and rigging some mats for an awning went rapidly down the beautiful stream, the only unpleasant thing being the dead rebels we were continually passing. At 4 p.m. we reached our gig and then we decided to pull over to the island, and have a look at the prisoners; we found them all lying down on the ground under the trees, and appearing quite used up; they were black with dirt, and their clothes were of all sorts, sizes and description; hats of the greatest variety, and the worst looking that one could imagine; white and black felts of all shapes, and before we finished our inspection, my attention was called to two fellows in black frock coats, no pants, and tall black hats. None were tied, and all very lightly guarded—we thought one soldier to fifty men, but the poor fellows looked too used up to attempt to escape. At one place, the guard was talking with them, and we learned they expressed themselves as quite tired of the war, and glad to give themselves up; they said the leaders and many samurai would fight until the last and never give in. We thought the majority of the prisoners were coolies, although many were soldiers. I did not see or hear of one man who had been an officer in the rebel army. I fancy they were too wary to be caught, well knowing they would not have much chance for their lives if taken. We spent nearly three hours in walking about among the groups of rebels, and then walked along the beach to the mouth of the river, where the rebels had erected a sandbag battery; and here to our astonishment we found two wooden cannon; one was 8 ft. 6 in. long with a 9 inch bore; it was made of two hollow pieces of wood, and hooped its entire length with bamboo hoops; it was strongly made, and did not appear to have been used, but was mounted on a pile of sand bags ready for use. A smaller one, about 6 ft long, was lying near and dismantled; this had been fired, and was badly burst. The rebels had erected numerous batteries on both sides of the river at Nobeoka, and here, and at Hososhima, 13 miles south, they had in a rude manner fortified the approaches to the places, making it quite evident that they did not expect the Imperial Army would cross the mountains in pursuit of them but would send the troops round the coast in transports, when they would have been pre-

pared to oppose a landing; and I have no doubt a Hososhima (where they had several brass, cannon mounted on the points at the entrance to the harbour) and here at Nobeoka, many lives would have been lost in forcing a landing. From all we could learn, the fighting in this part of the country is finished, as the rebels have disappeared, and it seems uncertain in what direction they have gone. Since the morning of the 19th not a shot has been fired, and the Imperialists are moving off in pursuit of the rebels, some across the mountains to the west and many to the north; but I fancy it will take some time to find them, and they will turn up in some place where they are not expected.

To-day the *Tsuruga Maru* and the *Shimoneya Maru* came in and were immediately dispatched loaded with troops for Tsurusaki, in Bingo province, near Funai. The *Montan* and several small steamers that have come round from Hososhima leave to night, all loaded with troops, so I fancy the Rebels have been heard from to the northward. This afternoon we saw a fleet of boats coming out of the river loaded with men, and as they passed close to us, we saw they were rebel prisoners; they are being taken to the Island of Fukushima, about 12 miles north of Nobeoka. It is a small island $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide, and is three miles from the nearest coast, quite far enough to prevent them from escaping. We counted sixty-seven boats past, and as each boat would carry thirty men, there must be about two thousand on this small island. The *Tamamura Maru* is to-day from Hososhima; they left eleven steamers there. The three largest were loading troops for Kumamoto and Nagasaki, so it must be imagined that Saigo will turn up on the west coast again.

A month later Captain Hubbard wrote from Kagoshima:—We arrived at Kagoshima from Hososhima on the 20th at 11.45 a.m., and left in the evening and went ten miles up the gulf to Hadziki, where we landed our soldiers, and some cargo, returning on the evening of the 21st to Kagoshima, and we expect to remain here five days. Yesterday I went on shore with two friends and we walked for three hours over the ground once occupied by the pretty city of Kagoshima. Before the war, there were many thousand houses; now I don't think there are fifty left, and the fireproof godowns remind me of the burnt district in Tokyo, after the great fire last year. I walked about among the ruins, failing to recognize a single locality I before knew so well. About two-thirds of the ground formerly occupied by the city is in possession of the Imperialists, and the other third the Rebels hold. This third is at the base of a steep hill and the hill itself. This hill is about a mile in height, half a mile in width, with hills on its three sides, and the city of Kagoshima in front. The hill is entirely surrounded by the Imperialists and they have now constructed such strong breastworks, it seems impossible for the Rebels even to escape from the net work guarded by 2,000 Imperial troops; they will probably hold out until their provisions are ended, and then give up, or kill themselves. The Imperialists evidently do not mean to leave their entrenchments and attack them, as that would involve the loss of many lives; they keep watch behind their breastworks, and if a Rebel shows himself, he is at once fired on. They keep firing cannon, and throwing shells on to the hill night and day, but the Rebels never fire a shot, and have not for a week past. It is thought their ammunition is expended. Should they try to cut their way out, they must be worsted, as it seems impossible for them ever to get through the network, before getting to the breastworks. To cut their way out, they would first encounter a strong bamboo fence, so crossed as to form a diamond fence; this is seven feet high; behind this are boards on the ground studded with iron nails; then a ditch four feet deep, and twelve feet wide; then a frame work of strips of bamboo, tied in squares and raised two feet from the ground, and twenty feet wide, the squares just right for a man to step in, and flounder about, without making much progress. Then another deep ditch twenty feet wide filled with small branches of trees; and then comes the main breastwork, behind which the soldiers are constantly on watch. This breastwork is made of earth and straw bags filled with earth, and is a strong work about 8 ft. wide at the base and 2 ft. wide at the top, and has on the inside an embankment, where the Imperial soldiers keep watch night and day. These works extend across the city about two or three miles. On the hills the nature of the ground is such and the hills so steep that extensive works are not required. There is not much chance for the Rebels to escape, and when their food is gone, they must give in—and end the rebellion.

Monday, September 24, 1877.

How many changes will take place in a day. Yesterday, when interrupted in my writing, the guns were booming, and shells bursting over the hill occupied by the Rebels, and the war seemed likely to last some time longer; now, to-day, the war is ended, and Saigo, Kirino, Murata, and every leader

of the rebellion dead. But let me describe things as they have occurred. When I retired last night at nine o'clock the firing was unusually heavy, and I thought something must be going on more than we had seen before. I found it impossible to sleep with such a noise. I was on deck every hour till three o'clock, when the firing ceased, and all was still. At four o'clock, commenced the popping of rifles, and we knew an attack was being made, but from which side it was impossible to say; we could only see the flashes of the rifles on the hill; but as daylight came on, it was evident the Imperialists were attacking the Rebels. As the sun rose, we saw the hill was covered with Imperial soldiers, and could watch them as they made their way into the hollows and valleys and hunted out the Rebels. The firing was all on one side, as the Rebels had no ammunition. The firing lasted until a few minutes before eight o'clock, when all was over, and the news went through the fleet that Saigo, his officers and 500 men were killed, and 1000 prisoners taken—and the Satsuma rebellion ended. After breakfast, in company with three others, I went on shore. After landing we heard that the bodies of Saigo and others had been brought in, and were laying on a hill close to the breastworks. Hundreds of soldiers and coolies were going up the hill; we joined the crowd, and were soon at the top. When we arrived there were but eight bodies; they lay in two rows; the first was Saigo; he was a large powerful man, his skin almost white; his clothing had been taken off and he lay there naked; it was a minute before I discovered his head was cut off. Next to Saigo, lay Kirino, then Murata. Saigo was the only headless body, but the others were a fearful sight to look at; they were dreadfully cut up about the head, and it was quite evident that they killed each other; and no doubt their heads would all have been cut off by their own people had time permitted. While looking at the bodies Saigo head was brought in, and placed by his body. It was a remarkable looking head, and anyone would have said at once that he must have been the leader. Such a sight we could not long look on, so we made our way down the hill, meeting about twenty dead Rebels being carried up. From the hill to the battleground was a long line of coolies bringing in the dead Rebels. On the way to the boat we branched off a little, and went to a large enclosure where there were about a hundred prisoners; they were a hard-looking set, many of them quite young, and some grey-headed. All looked sorrowful and dejected. An officer who was there said that they were *samurai*, and would probably lose their heads. We wandered about among the prisoners until noon when we went on board. The others started off for the hill where the Satsuma leaders and others had met their end, but I had seen horrible sights enough, and longed to get away from them. On their return they said the dead were being put in their graves, and this is no doubt the closing act of the rebellion.

On the motion of the President a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mrs. Hubbard and Mr. Mason, the loud applause testifying to the deep interest which the audience had taken in the paper. Allusion was made to the peculiar position which Saigo Takamori occupies in the hearts of the Japanese people and of his extraordinary foresightedness in foreseeing the Japan-Russia conflict thirty years before the clash came, as only recently told to the world by Vice Admiral Kamimura, one of Saigo's protégés.

The following musical programme, which introduced several new performers to Yokohama, was then proceeded with:

Violin Solo....."Salut d'Amour".....Elgar.
Mr. H. A. Poole.
Vocal Selections...(a) "April Rain"
Huntington Woodman.
(b) "The Little Dustman"
Brahms.
Miss Grace Thompson.
Song....."Crossing the Bar".....Bridge
Mr. Walke.
Recitation...."The Story of the Faithful Soul"
Adelaide Procter.
Miss A. R. Cameron.
Song....."Awake".....Pelissier.
Miss Cosser.
Song....."Old Winter Comes"
Mr. Walke.
Song....."A River Dream".....A. Goring Thomas.
Miss Grace Thompson.

At the next meeting, on Dec. 8th, Mr. Satchell will contribute a paper entitled, "The Eighteenth Century in England."

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Tacoma	B. T.	Lyra 1	F. Nov. 24
Hongkong	B. T.	Hyades	W. Nov. 29
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea 2	F. Dec. 1
America	P. M.	Mongolia 3	Sa. Dec. 2
Europe	N. L. D.	Prinz Heinrich	Sa. Dec. 2
Europe	M. M.	Armand Behic	W. Dec. 6
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Tartar	F. Dec. 8
Hongkong	O. & O.	Coptic	M. Dec. 11
Vancouver	C. P. R.	En. of China	M. Dec. 11
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	America Maru	M. Dec. 18
Hongkong	C. P. R.	En. of Japan	Th. Dec. 21
America	O. & O.	Doric	Th. Dec. 26
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Dec. 30
Seattle	G. N.	Dakota	Sa. Dec. 30
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	Su. Dec. 31

- 1 Left Seattle on the 3rd inst.
- 2 Left Hongkong on the 21st inst.
- 3 Left San Francisco on the 16th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. L.	P. R. Luitpold	Sa. Nov. 25
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	Sa. Nov. 25
Hongkong	B. T.	Lyra	Sa. Nov. 25
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Chenan	W. Nov. 29
Tacoma	B. T.	Hyades	Tu. Nov. 30
Europe	M. M.	Tonkin	Sa. Dec. 2
America	P. M.	Korea	Sa. Dec. 2
Hongkong	P. & A.	Nicomedia	Sa. Dec. 2
Europe	P. & O.	Palermo	Su. Dec. 3
Hongkong	P. M.	Mongolia	M. Dec. 4
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa Maru	Tu. Dec. 5
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa. Dec. 9
Hongkong	C. P. R.	En. of China	M. Dec. 11
America	O. & O.	Coptic	Tu. Dec. 12
Portland	P. & A.	Arargonia	W. Dec. 13
America	T. Y. K.	America Maru	Tu. Dec. 19
Vancouver	C. P. R.	En. of Japan	F. Dec. 22
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric	W. Dec. 27
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Dec. 30
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota	Tu. Jan. 2

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Crown of Castile, British steamer, 2,828, Smith, 17th Nov.—New York via Suez and ports, and Manila, 6th Nov., General.—Carnegie & Co.
Taishan, British steamer, 1,122, J. T. Laing, 17th Nov.—Anping and Takao, Rice.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Gerd, Norwegian steamer, 750, H. Chr. Halvorsen, 17th Nov.—Kamaishi, General.—S. Tanaka.
Manchuria, American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 17th Nov.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 16th Nov., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Oro, British steamer, 2,147, W. Ransome Coleman, 17th Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ismailia, British steamer, 3,381, A. E. Slebbing, 18th Nov.—Rangoon via ports, and Singapore, 3rd Nov., Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Alabama, British steamer, 1,241, Ellis, 19th Nov.—Kobe, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Tyr, Norwegian steamer, 1,417, D. Nielsen, 19th Nov.—Mojil, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
Aldershot, British steamer, 1,354, W. W. Adam, 19th Nov.—Otaru, Coal and Timber.—Japanese.
Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 20th Nov.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Prinz Regent Luitpold, German steamer, 3,920, H. Kirchner, 20th Nov.—Hamburg, and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 19th Nov., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Kanji Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,041, S. Oda, 20th Nov.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bullmouth, British tank steamer, 2,607, John T. Welch, 20th Nov.—Aroe Bay, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Victoria, Swedish steamer, 989, J. Hellberg, 20th Nov.—Keelung, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Rugia, German steamer, 2,879, V. Hoff, 20th Nov.—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 14th Nov., General.—C. Illies & Co.
Coulson, British steamer, 2,772, Henry, 21st Nov.—Portland, Oregon, General.—Drabble & Co.
Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 21st Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 21st Nov.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 4th Nov., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Kumakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 843, S. Atsumi, 21st Nov.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tonkin, French steamer, 2,327, Charbonnel, 22nd

Nov.—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 21st Nov., Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.
Drufur, Norwegian steamer, 1,100, J. M. Bing, 22nd Nov.—Yokkaichi, 21st Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, H. Meitzenthin, 23rd Nov.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 21st Nov., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.
Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, J. H. Rinder, 23rd Nov.—Seattle, Wash., 5th Nov., Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.
Skunstad, Norwegian steamer, 860, O. Hansen, 22nd Nov.—Newchwang, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 23rd Nov.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 22nd Nov., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Breconshire, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, 23rd Nov.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Richmond, British steamer, 2,059, F. T. Nicolle, 23rd Nov.—Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Braid, Norwegian steamer, 645, J. Folkman, 23rd Nov.—Wakamatsu, Coal.—Drabble & Co.
Lord Antrim, British steamer, 1,954, A. Cordiner, 23rd Nov.—Newchwang, General.—Yamashita.
Hector, British steamer, 3,006, J. Edmondson, 23rd Nov.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 22nd Nov., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

DEPARTURES.

Fulham, British steamer, 2,766, Gow, 17th Nov.—Port Townsend via Muroran, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Nord, Swedish steamer, 1,075, Sandberg, 17th Nov.—Mojil, Ballast.—Mitsui Bishi Co.
Pocasset, British steamer, 1,726, W. N. James, 17th Nov.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Macduff, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 17th Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kumakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 843, S. Atsumi, 17th Nov.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Valetta, British steamer, 1,937, J. McMorrah, 17th Nov.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Touraine, French steamer, 2,338, Girard, 18th Nov.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.
Goldmouth, British tank steamer, 4,863, H. Carter, 18th Nov.—Balik Pappan, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Feiko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,219, M. Deguchi, 18th Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,460, P. H. Goings, 19th Nov.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Manchuria, American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 19th Nov.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Strathmore, British steamer, 2,292, King, 19th Nov.—Portland, Oregon.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Lothian, British steamer, 3,223, J. C. Williamson, 19th Nov.—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 20th Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hansa (34 guns), German cruiser, 6,230, Captain Weber, 19th Nov.—Nagasaki.
Ghance, British steamer, 3,242, D. Stuart Bailey, 19th Nov.—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Oro, British steamer, 2,147, W. Ransome Coleman, 20th Nov.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Taishan, British steamer, 1,122, J. T. Laing, 20th Nov.—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Woodford, British steamer, 1,860, Jas. Seddon, 21st Nov.—Otaru, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Deucalion, British steamer, 4,476, Geo. D. Keay, 31st Nov.—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,976, T. Tibballs, 21st Nov.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kanji Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,041, S. Oda, 21st Nov.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Gerd, Norwegian steamer, 750, N. Chr. Halvorsen, 21st Nov.—Kobe, General.—S. Tanaka.
Alabama, British steamer, 1,241, Ellis, 21st Nov.—Otaru, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 22nd Nov.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Belgian King, British steamer, 2,153, J. Hayton, 12nd Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tyr, Norwegian steamer, 1,417, D. Nielsen, 22nd Nov.—Kuchinois, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.

Original from

Sui Sang, British steamer, 1,776, T. A. Mitchel, 23rd Nov.—Mojji, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Kumagata Maru, Japanese steamer, 843, Atsumi, 23rd Nov.—Taku via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Crown of Castile, British steamer, 2,828, Smith, 23rd Nov.—Mojji via Kobe and Nagasaki, General.—Cornes & Co.
Otterspool, British steamer, 1,840, John J. Farnell, 23rd Nov.—Mojji, Ballast, Drabble & Co.

PASSENGERS. ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Manchuria*, from Hong-kong via ports:—Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. H. S. Cooke, Mrs. H. S. Cooke, Mr. A. Drabble, Mr. Robert Fulton, Mr. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mr. H. H. Long, Mrs. H. H. Long, Mr. H. H. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Thompson, Mr. H. H. Read, Mr. C. B. Neilson, Mr. C. R. Neilson and two children, Mr. G. Werner, and Mrs. G. Werner, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Dr. C. P. Bagg, U.S.N., Mrs. C. P. Bagg, Master John Bagg, Miss Anna Chapman, Miss Celia Ham, and Mr. K. Tsuchiya, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Capt. C. A. Baker, Miss M. E. Buckley, Mr. A. J. Kruce, Mr. F. Becker, Miss Campbell, Mr. M. J. Connell, Mr. C. Warren Clifton, Mr. J. Delany, Hon. W. Cameron Forbes, Dr. J. V. Green, Rev. G. W. Guthrie, Mrs. G. W. Guthrie, Capt. J. H. Helms, U.S.N., Mrs. F. Katz, Mr. G. G. Loutman, Rev. H. W. Luce, Mrs. H. W. Luce and infant, Master Harry Luce, Miss Emma Luce, Mr. O. P. Malode, Mrs. M. R. Miller, Mrs. L. E. McMurray, Mrs. Alice Moses, Mr. R. G. MacDonald, Miss Iwa Nagashima, Mr. K. Nomura and servant, Lieut. Peter Panutine, Mr. Carl Remington, Mr. E. de la Rama, Mr. W. Bronson Rea, Mrs. W. Bronson Rea, Master Harry C. Rea, Master Wm. C. Rea, Mr. N. B. Stewart, Miss Ruth R. Sloan, Mr. W. H. Tidwell, Mrs. W. H. Tidwell, Mr. W. D. Trimmell, Mr. A. B. Taylor, Mrs. A. B. Taylor, Mr. C. Tsurutani, Mrs. Jean M. Vallette, Mr. Hubert Vos, Lieut. Wm. Von Wahl, Mr. Samuel P. Walker, General Luke E. Wright, Mrs. Luke E. Wright, Mr. H. W. Warner, Mr. W. C. Welborn, Mrs. W. C. Welborn, Mr. Demetrie Zabokine, Mr. Low Hong, and Mr. Lee Fee Hen, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prins Regent Luitpold*, from Europe via ports:—Count Winterfeldt and servant, Dr. Axel von Nielsen, Mr. J. Pickardt, Mr. H. Flaig, Mr. E. Karcher, Mr. C. Dann, Mrs. Abenheim and amah, Mr. R. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Saenger, Mr. and Mrs. Blumer, Mr. O. Bruell, and Mr. F. E. Shaw, in cabin; Mr. E. F. Johnson, Mr. W. von Felbert, Mr. W. T. Edmunds, Mr. Su Chung Ho, Mr. Chas. Bell, and Mr. K. Hosaki, in second class.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Capt. Mycker Babb, U.S.M.G., Miss Alice Burgess, Mrs. Geo. C. Bosson, Miss Nellie Dammel, Mr. Oscar Falkman, Mrs. Jas. C. Fisher, Miss Anna Fraser, Miss M. W. Fraser, Mr. C. Fujimura, Mrs. H. E. Hunter, Mr. C. B. M. Hodgson, Mr. C. A. G. Hodgson, Mr. E. Hume-Schweder, Mr. Fredrick Lloyd, Mrs. Frederick Lloyd, Mr. G. B. Mathews, Mr. H. L. Maiker, Mr. J. Morimura, Mrs. J. Morimura, Mr. K. Morimura, Mrs. K. Morimura, Mr. Y. Murai, Mrs. Y. Murai, Mr. E. Miller, Mr. A. Salamy, Mr. Alex. Thomas, Miss Ida L. Tucker, Mr. T. Tschizuka, Mr. Geo. W. Verlin, Mrs. W. S. Washburn, Mr. E. E. White, Mr. W. D. White and Mr. Ray Wilbur. For Kobe:—Miss Margaret Best, For Nagasaki:—Mr. P. J. Buckland, Mrs. P. J. Buckland and infant, Mr. J. C. Milligan and Mr. W. S. Munson. For Shanghai:—Mr. Jean Baesons, Mr. W. B. Burke, Mrs. W. B. Burke and three children, Mr. J. P. Bland, Mrs. J. P. Bland, Mrs. Ida Bang, Dr. Claude W. Freeman, Miss Mary V. Clenton, Miss S. H. Higgins, Miss Elsie B. Harrod, Mrs. Edward James and two children, Rev. W. H. Lingle, Mrs. W. H. Lingle and two children, Mr. R. E. McLean, Mrs. R. E. McLean, and four children, Mr. M. Spellman, Mrs. Sarah S. Ballman, Mr. Paul Wakefield, Mrs. Paul Wakefield, Mrs. Frank Wides and Master Richard Vanderburgh. For Hongkong:—Mr. C. Bandholtz, Mr. A. L. Brown, Mrs. L. B. Byrnes, Mr. W. F. Cleveland, Mr. J. A. Davenport, Mr. G. C. Dobson, Mrs. G. C. Dobson, Miss Jessie de Nole, Mrs. N. W. Howe, Miss Matie Howe, Mrs. E. S. Joseph, Mr. T. T. Lord, Mrs. N. Aurelia Leas, Miss Marie Marchal, Mr. W. F. Montavon, Mrs. W. F. Montavon, Miss Agnes Montavon, Dr. W. E. Mungrave, Mrs. W. E. Mungrave, Mrs. W. E. Maclin, infant and three children, Miss M. A. McGilvary, Mr. Frank Pixley, Mrs. Frank Pixley, Miss E. F. Robinson, Mr. M. E. Rouzee, Mr. C. H. Smith, Hon. Jas. F. Tracey, Mrs. Jas. F. Tracey, Master Tracey, Mrs. L. Williamson and maid Mrs. Mary S. Wise, Mr. Geo. T. Wagner and Mr. Loi Yokfong in cabin.

Per French steamer *Tonkin*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Halm, Mr. A. Ruinat, one Japanese, Mr. Cheng Sing Hom, one Chinese, Mr. Kern, Mr.

Van Blanc, Mr. Seng, Mr. Zy and boy, Mr. and Mrs. Grammatichoff and child, Mr. Zas, Mr. Wang, Mr. Quion, and Mr. Fello, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Minnesota*, from Seattle:—Mrs. L. Dewette, Mrs. S. Dewette and daughter, Mr. A. Kondo, Mr. J. Juzuki, Mrs. J. A. Bennett, Miss May Bennett, Master Charles Bennett, Mr. A. T. Howard, Mrs. M. Howard, Master Gordon Howard, Master Donald Howard, Mr. Fred. A. Bennett, and Miss Lillie Bennett, in cabin; Mr. A. Jean, Mr. R. Moriama, Miss Masu Fujita, Mr. Geo. Roufaghi, and Mr. C. Kawasaki, in third class; 11 Japanese, in Asiatic steerage. For Kobe:—Mrs. A. G. Belding, Mr. A. G. Belding, Mr. F. A. Kendrick, Mr. S. M. Erickson, and Mrs. S. M. Erickson, in cabin; 89 Japanese, Asiatic in steerage. For Shanghai:—Mrs. S. E. Schwartz, and Mrs. S. E. Schwartz, in cabin; Mr. M. Weil, in second class; Mr. Peter E. Ehu, Mrs. Hannah Ehu, Mrs. Thos. Greene, Mrs. Dorothy Greene, Mr. H. Finkelstein, Miss Dora Finkelstein, Mr. Lena Marca Finkelstein, and Miss Lillian Finkelstein, in third class. For Hongkong:—Mrs. W. H. Lane, Mr. A. L. Brewster, Mrs. A. L. Brewster, Rev. C. L. Davenport, Mrs. C. L. Davenport, Mr. Isaac Carver, Miss M. M. Larsh, Mr. Walter Seal, Mr. G. A. Benedict, Mr. O. L. Smith, Mr. J. A. Lane, Mrs. J. A. Lane, Mr. C. J. Davis, Mrs. J. Montaugia, Miss J. Desvaux, Mr. Robt. Lebaudy, Capt. J. McCarthy, Mr. Collea, Mr. Perry Averill, Mrs. Jno. E. Springer, Mr. J. T. Clark, Mr. T. D. Newell, Dr. J. W. Wheate, Mrs. J. W. Wheate, Master Stanley Wheate, Capt. Franklin J. Drake, Mrs. Franklin J. Drake, Mr. Louis Ziegler, Mrs. Louis Ziegler, Mr. G. K. H. Brutton, Mrs. G. K. H. Brutton, Miss Brutton, Mrs. Hall Wright, Mr. C. H. Foss, Mrs. C. H. Foss, Miss Leonora A. Williams, Mr. W. R. Donaldson, Mrs. C. Aveill, Rev. E. J. Pace, Mrs. E. J. Pace, Miss Elsa Carrick, Mr. Frances J. Brown, Mr. H. A. Kemp, Mrs. H. A. Kemp, Mrs. F. G. Morse, and Mr. J. E. Farrell, in cabin; 46 Chinese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of India* from Hong-kong via ports:—Mrs. A. Foy, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Collis, Gen. and Mrs. Carter, Surg. Freeman, Mr. R. R. Wolf, Mr. J. T. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. K. W. Campbell, Mr. B. M. Wilson, Mr. Machida, Mr. J. B. Walsh, Mr. J. W. Gande, Mr. R. W. Borthwick, Mr. S. D. Hepburn, Capt. and Mrs. Bisset, Mr. H. Maruta, Mr. Guerassimoff, Mr. Zarasitsoff, Capt. F. R. McCoy, Mr. L. Plarr, Mr. J. A. Calvalho, Mr. W. A. Hirst, Mr. M. Kirkwood, Mr. W. Moxon, and Mr. A. H. C. Watson. For Vancouver:—Capt. Elgood, Lt.-Comdr. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. G. Baker, Dr. W. Thompson, Miss Foister, Mr. R. E. Wilson, Mr. A. Franke, Mr. J. W. Gimsley, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. G. F. S. Bilbrough, Mrs. Bilbrough and Col. and Mrs. W. G. Macpherson in cabin; 24 in intermediate; 122 in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Tourane*, for Marseilles via ports:—Lieut. General Daniloff, Capt. Alexieff, Capt. Procter, Mr. Colorado and servant, Miss Colorado and nurse, Mr. R. Masujima, Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan, Mr. d'Ambro, Lord Cowly, Sir Th. Dancer, Mr. Dankes, Mrs. d'Ambro and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Odo and child, Mr. Matignon, Mr. Payeur, Capt. Droigelsky, Mr. Tzard, Mr. Dankes, Colonel R. B. Allison, Mr. J. P. Xavier, Rev. Pere J. Billet, Mr. James Rickton, Mr. East, Mr. Graves, Mr. Nakazawa, Mr. Danis, Mr. K. Nakagawa, Mr. J. Osmu, Mrs. D'Ambro, Mr. T. Fujishima, Mr. E. Tsujimura, Mr. Saito, Mr. S. Sugawara, Mr. K. Asai, Mr. A. Jansen, Mr. Chabelot, 3 Russian soldiers, and 7 Chinese, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Manchuria*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. Max. Aufrecht, Dr. C. P. Bagg, U.S.N., Mrs. C. P. Bagg, Master John Bagg, Capt. C. A. Baker, Mr. C. T. Baker, Mr. B. Becker, Mr. C. Brewer, Mrs. C. Brewer, Miss S. Brinton, Mrs. F. Bronson and maid, Mr. A. Bruce, Miss M. E. Buckley, Miss Campbell, Miss Anna Chapman, Miss Celia Ham, Mr. C. Warren Clifton, Mr. M. J. Connell, Mr. B. T. Converse, Miss Mary Cowen, Mr. J. Delaney, Mr. Lawrence B. Dixon, Mr. Laban B. Dixon, Mr. H. Fisher, Mrs. H. Fisher and 2 maids, Miss Natalia Fisher, Miss Drika Fisher, Master Mac Fisher, Mr. W. H. Finch, Hon. W. Cameron Forbes, Mr. G. W. Fouke and servant, Mrs. G. W. Fouke, Miss Gardiner, Mr. T. E. Gibbon, Mrs. T. E. Gibbon, Mrs. C. Gilchrist, Dr. J. V. Greene, Hon. L. C. Griscom and valet, Mrs. L. C. Griscom, Rev. G. W. Guthrie, Mrs. G. W. Guthrie, Miss H. Haller, Master Wallace Haworth, Miss M. Haydon, Capt. J. M. Helm, U.S.N., Mr. V. W. Helm and servant, Mrs. V. W. Helm and 2 children, Mr. W. Hohnmeyer, Mr. K. Ishikawa, Mrs. F. Katz, Mr. S. Koizumi, Mr. H. Kozuki, Miss F. Lichtenberger, Mr. G. G. Lotman, Rev. H. W. Luce, Mrs. H. W. Luce and infant, Master Harry Luce, Miss Emma Luce, Mr. Lee Fee Hen, Mr. Low Hong, Mr. R. G. MacDonald, Mr. O. P. Malone, Mr. J. H. Martin, Mr. M. Masuda, Mr. W. F. McLaughlin, Mr. L. E. McMurray, Mrs. M. R. Miller, Mr. R. S. Miller, Mrs. R. S. Miller and 2 children, Mr. S.

Miura, Mr. W. R. Morse, Mrs. Alice Moses, Mrs. Ima Nagashima, Miss F. Nakamura, Mr. C. H. Neilson, Mrs. C. B. Neilson and 2 children, Mr. K. Nomura and servant, Major General Peteb Pasha, Lieut. Peter Panutine, Mr. G. B. Perkins, Mrs. G. P. Perkins, Mr. C. E. Pesoli, Mrs. C. E. Pesoli, Miss E. Pinkerton, Mr. E. de la Rama, Mr. Bronson Rea, Mrs. Bronson Rea, Master Harry C. Rea, Master Wm. C. Rea, Mr. Carl Remington, Mrs. T. Sakata, Miss Ruth R. Sloan, Mrs. L. Staple, Mr. H. H. Stanley, Miss C. M. Stowell, Mr. N. B. Stewart, Mr. A. B. Taylor, Mrs. A. B. Taylor, Mr. J. T. Taylor, Mr. G. Thouronde, Mr. W. H. Tidwell, Mrs. W. H. Tidwell, Mr. W. D. Trimmell, Mr. K. Tsuchiya, Mr. C. Tsurutani, Rev. S. N. Usher, Mrs. J. M. Vallette, Mr. P. Vaskevich, Mr. F. Vivanti, Mrs. F. Vivanti, Mr. Hubert Vos, Lieut. Wm. Von Wahl, Mr. H. W. Warner, Mrs. S. P. Walker, Mrs. J. H. Wallace and child, Mr. W. C. Welborn, Mrs. W. C. Welborn, Mr. C. A. Wheeler, Miss A. Wieland, Mrs. Williams, Gen. Luke E. Wright, Mrs. Luke E. Wright, Lieut. Demetrie Zabokine, and Miss G. S. Zorbaugh, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, for Hong-kong via ports:—Mr. Ignacio Atanira, Mr. Ignacio Altamira, Jr., Mr. Wm. C. Brodenstein, Mr. Fred. E. Chester, Mrs. S. La Grave, Mr. Geo. P. Godsey, Mrs. Geo. P. Godsey, Mrs. C. M. Goode, Mr. N. G. Morris, Mr. W. Lavy, Mrs. L. W. Martin, Miss Pauline Monague, Mrs. C. L. Rion, Mr. A. E. Scheaffner, Mr. W. Schuchner, Mr. B. Anker, Mr. C. Ball, Mr. J. Biggs, Mrs. W. E. Dunn and child, Mr. C. Hubber, Mrs. C. Hubber, Mr. K. Ito, Mr. M. Kanai, Mrs. M. Kurioka, Mr. T. Kurioka, Mr. S. Lamb, Mr. T. D. McKay, Mr. T. Ozone, Mr. J. Richards, Mrs. N. Russell, Mr. J. N. Spencer and Mrs. J. N. Spencer in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer

Tourane:—

	RAW.			WASTE.		
	Marseilles Option	Lyons.	Milan.	Marseilles	Lyons.	Milan.
Siber, Wolf & Co.	107	20	—	—	—	—
Ulyse Pila & Co.	92	—	—	—	—	—
P. Dourille	51	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.	77	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Sirelli & Co.	52	—	—	—	—	—
Salzer Rudolph & Co.	55	—	—	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	30	13	—	152	—	—
Jewett, Hent & Co.	30	—	—	—	—	—
Boyer, Mayet Gull-	10	—	—	—	—	—
lice	7	—	—	—	—	—
F. Strahler & Co.	7	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson	—	—	—	—	—	—
& Co.	42	—	—	38	—	35
Bavay & Co.	—	—	—	161	—	—
Varenne & Co.	—	—	—	34	14	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	—	8	—	—	—	—
Total	221	355	20	386	14	35

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Agapanthus, British steamer, 2,866, Davis, 26th Oct.—Rangoon via Kobe, Rice.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
Aldershot, British steamer, 1,354, W. W. Adams, 19th Nov.—Otaru, Coal and Timber.—Japanese.
Bullmouth, British tank steamer, 2,607, John T. Welch, 20th Nov.—Aroe Bay, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 21st Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Coulsdon, British steamer, 2,772, Henry, 21st Nov.—Portland, Oregon, General.—Drabble & Co.
Dufwick, British steamer, 2,111, F. Dudley, 13th Nov.—Sasa, Coal.—Yamashita.
Drifarg, Norwegian steamer, 1,100, J. M. Bing, 22nd Nov.—Marseilles via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ismaia, British steamer, 3,381, A. E. Slebbing, 18th Nov.—Rangoon via ports, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Inkula, British steamer, 3,313, Crosscarry, 11th Nov.—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Arakawa, British steamer, 1,640, W. F. Turner, 14th Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Prins Regent Luitpold, German steamer, 3,920, H. Kitchner, 20th Nov.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails & General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Rugia, German steamer, 2,870, V. Hoff, 20th Nov.—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Sofala, British steamer, 3,436, D. L. Neilson, 15th Nov.—Rangoon via ports, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Sithmin, German steamer, 4,239, Brehmer, 24th Nov.—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.
St. Regulus, British steamer, 1,999, Borg, 31st Oct.—Christmas Island, Phosphate Rocks.—Cornes & Co.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, November 24.

Very little doing in this market.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.16
{ 50 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.16Grey Shirting—8½ lb, 38½ yds. 36 inches V. 4.00 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9 lb, 38½ yds. 45 inches 4.50 to 5.25
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches... 2.85 to 4.25

Cotton Italians and Salteens... 0.20 to 0.40

WOOLLENS.

Flannels... V. 0.50 to 0.65

Italian Cloth, 32 in... 0.35 to 0.50

Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches... 0.16 to 0.22

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00

Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches... 0.90 to 1.00

Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00

Blankets—Scarlet 3 to 5 lb per lb... 70 to 80

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches... 9.20 to 12.50

Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches... 0.90 to 1.80

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches... 2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles... Y. Nominal

Nos. 28/32, Singles... —

Nos. 38/42, Singles... —

Nos. 32, Doubles... Nominal

Nos. 42, Doubles... 200 to 202½

Nos. 2/60, Plain... Nominal

Nos. 2/80, Plain... Nominal

Nos. 2/100, Plain... Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Gassed... 300.00 to 310.00

Nos. 2/80, Gassed... 350.00 to 370.00

Nos. 2/100, Gassed... 430.00 to 460.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling... 34.00 to 36.00

Indian Broach... 25.50 to 26.00

Chinese... 24.00 to 26.50

METALS.

Market dull.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square... V. 4.00 to 4.15

Iron or Mild Steel, Plate... 4.35 to 4.65

do Sheet... 4.70 to 6.95

do Hoop (½" to 1½")... 5.00 to 5.50

Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G... 10.00 to 11.20

Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments... 6.80 to 7.00

Tin Plates, golbs. I.C.W... 7.40 to 7.65

Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcast" ... 2.00

KEROSENE.

The market is unchanged.

American... \$3.49

Russian... 3.33

Langkat... 3.20

SUGAR.

Very little doing.

Brown Takao... V. 8.80 to 9.20

Brown Manila... 9.60 to 10.60

Brown Daitong... 7.10 to 8.00

Brown Canton... 10.00 to 12.10

White Java and Penang... 12.70 to 13.70

White Refined... 14.70 to 17.00

INDIGO.

The Indigo market is still inactive, nothing to report.

Java, Medium to Best... 195.00 to 245.00

Calcutta, Medium to best... 150.00 to 200.00

Madras (Kupah), Medium to best... 90.00 to 120.00

Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best... —

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

In the earlier part of the week there was some revival of demand which sellers freely met, but again the market has relapsed into a state of dullness. Holders are trying to make a stand against any further decline from the quotations here given.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse... Nom. 1030

Filatures—Extra, Fine... Nominal

Filatures—Extra, Coarse... 1000

Filatures—No. 1, Fine... —

Filatures—No. 1, Coarse... 935 to 945

Filatures—No. 1½, Fine... 1010 to 1020

Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse... 930

Filatures—No. 2, Fine... 990 to 1000

Filatures—No. 2, Coarse... —

Common—Coarse... —

Re-reels—Extra... Nominal

Re-reels—No. 1... 950

Re-reels—No. 1½... 925

Re-reels—No. 2... 905

Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop... Nominal

Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop... 930

Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop... 910

Kakedas—No. 2... 890

Kakedas—No. 2½... Nominal

ITCHING HUMOURS
SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT
FOR EVERY HUMOUR.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply CUTICURA OINTMENT freely to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. This pure, sweet, and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, from infancy to age, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, CHOCOLATE COATED,

Are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifier, humour cures, and tonic-digestives, yet compounded.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 37-38, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 6 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Foreign Depot: 40, Cornhill, Boston, U.S.A.

WASTE SILK.

Buyers seem unwilling to follow the higher prices asked and transactions are in consequence less numerous.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	155 to 160
Noshi—Filatures, Good	—
Noshi—Oshin, Best	165 to 170
Noshi—Oshin, Good	150 to 155
Noshi—Oshin, Medium	140 to 145
Noshi—Shinshin, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Shinshin, Good	90 to 95
Noshi—Bushu, Best	—
Noshi—Bushu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushu, Medium	—
Noshi—Joshu, Best	100 to 110
Noshi—Joshu, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	135 to 140
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	115 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to 105
Kibiso—Joshu, Good	50 to 60
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	40 to 45

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, November 23

London Bank T.T.	2½%
— Bill on demand	2½%
— 4 months' sight	2½%
— Private 4 months' sight	2½%
— 6 months' sight	2½%
Paris & Lyons Bank sight	26
— Private 4 months' sight	26½
— 6 months' sight	26½
Hongkong Bank sight	103½*
— Private to days' sight	101*
Shanghai Bank sight	69*
— Private to days' sight	71*
India Bank sight	151½
— Private 30 days' sight	153½
America Bank sight	49½
— Private 30 days' sight	50
— Private 4 months' sight	50½
Germany Bank sight	218
— Private 4 months' sight	212½
San Silver (London)	29½

* Nominal.

JAPANESE SHARE.

Yokohama, November 22, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Div'd.	Paid up. 1 year.	Q'tion.	Yen.	per cent.	Yen.
Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue	100	5	96.00			
Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue	100	5	94.00			
Exchequer Bonds 3rd Issue	100	5	94.00			
Exchequer Bonds 4th Issue	100	6	98.50			
Provisional Exchequer Bonds						
5th Issue	100	6	97.80			
Consolidated Bonds (Seit)	100	5	92.50			
War Bonds (Ginji)	100	5	92.50			
5% Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100	5	92.50			
Navy Bonds (Kaigin)	100	5	88.00			
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	96.50			
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	95.50			
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	94.50			
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	96.50			
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd	100	6	91.50			
Sanyo Railway	50	10	75.50			
Kyushu Railway	50	8	62.70			
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	12.5	95.20			
Sobu Railway	50	8.50	67.70			
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	11	77.00			
Tokyo Street Railway (Shinji)	50	11.04	74.20			
Tokyo Street Railway new	25	11.04	38.70			
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	3.5	53.50			
Tokyo Electric Railway, new	30	3.5	31.50			
Yokohama Electric Railway	50	—	61.30			
Odawara Electric Car	50	3	23.00			
Keihin Electric Railway	50	8	80.50			
Keihin Electric Railway, new	12.50	8	43.00			
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	15	38.00			
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	18.60			
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	23.50			
Kanagafuchi Spinning	50	16	92.00			
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	15	84.50			
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning	50	10	82.80			
Yokohama Dock	33	12	52.50			
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	91.50			
Yokohama Electric Light, new	12.50	—	35.00			
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	79.00			
Tokyo Electric Light, new	12.50	12	41.00			
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	95.00			
Kobe Electric Light	50	15.6	81.00			
Tokyo Gas	50	15	93.00			
Tokyo Gas, new	25	15	40.30			
Osaka Gas new	25	—	37.50			

* Ex dividend.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



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BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.



TRADE MARK.

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His Majesty the King.

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IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Stiff Joints,
Glandular Swellings,
Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps,
Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

**AND EVERY
FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.**

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 625, Oxford St.),
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.



VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "TAKESHIMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 26th, the "PINGSUN."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Nov. 29th, at 2 p.m., the "CHENAN."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SYDNEY, via Hongkong and New Guinea, Nov. 29th, the "WILLEHAD."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 30th, the "HYADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Dec. 2nd, at Daylight, the "SITHONIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Dec. 2nd, the "NICOMEDIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Dec. 2nd, at Noon, the "MANICA."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Dec. 2nd, at 7 a.m., the "TONKIN."—M. M. S.S. Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Dec. 2nd, at 3 p.m., the "KOREA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Dec. 3rd, at Daylight, the "PELERMO."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Dec. 4th, the "MONGOLIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about December 4th, the "NIPPON."—Heller Bros.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Dec. 5th, at Daylight, the "HECTOR."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Dec. 5th, at 2 p.m., the "KANAGAWA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Dec. 5th, the "HIGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, Dec. 6th, the "CALCHAS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Dec. 9th, at 9 a.m., the "PRINZ HEINRICH."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 9th, the "TARTAR."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Dec. 11th, the "EMPERESS OF CHINA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand Dec. 11th, the "CHANGSHA."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Dec. 12th, the "COPTIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE RUOQUEURA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1ST, 1905.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE destroyer *Wakaba* will be launched to-day Nov. 25th, at Yokosuka.

THE Empress, who had been indisposed since Nov. 20th, is reported to have almost recovered.

A CONVICT named H. Matsumoto escaped from the Sugamo Jail, on the night of Nov. 25th.

ON the night of Nov. 28th, a thunder-storm was experienced in Fukui and surrounding prefectures.

MR. K. TAKAHIRA, Japanese Minister to Washington, will leave for home on leave on Dec. 10th.

A TELEGRAM has been received at Nagasaki to the effect that the disturbance in Vladivostok has been subdued.

COMMANDER Akiyama, a staff officer of the united squadron, has been appointed a professor of the naval college.

THE Amur River is frozen over. The freezing of Vladivostok harbour is expected to take place before the end of this month.

PAVMASTER T. ISHIDA, of the converted cruiser *Hongkong Maru*, arrived at Yokosuka, from the

hold from the deck on Nov. 23rd sustaining severe injuries on the head from which he died on the following morning.

SHANGHAI has stated a Chess Club with sixty members, and Sir Haviland de Saumarez, the British Judge, is the President.

HERR Leopold Premyslav, the Polish violinist, is winning golden opinions in Shanghai. He is coming over to Japan shortly.

A HUNDRED Russians from South Saghalien left Yokohama on Nov. 28th by the *Minnesota* for Hongkong on their way home.

MR. COCKBURN, (who is to succeed Sir John Jordan) and Mrs Cockburn arrived in Seoul on Nov. 25th by train from Fusan.

THE *Nichi Nishi* says that rumours are now prevalent in Seoul that the Emperor of Korea will pay a visit to Japan in the near future.

A TELEGRAM from Shimonoseki reports that owing to a gale, two lighters were wrecked in the Straits on Nov. 29th. One *sendo* was drowned.

THE Dowager-Princess Kitashirakawa left Shimbashi on Nov. 25th for Osaka and Kyoto to pay a visit to the Imperial tombs in the latter city.

ACCORDING to Tokyo papers, the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank will establish a branch at Singapore in the near future, and a branch in Kobe in April next.

ON the night of Nov. 22nd, a man, apparently of the coolie class, committed suicide by placing himself before a train on the railway near Kana-gawa station.

COLONEL Kramatloff, former Commander of the *Askold* and his family, arrived in Yokohama on Nov. 22nd by the French mail steamer *Tonkin* from Shanghai.

THE British Ambassador and Lady Claude MacDonald arrived at Nagasaki via Kobe on Nov. 28th. The following day they left for Kagoshima.

MARQUIS Date is seriously ill. The Emperor has promoted him to the Senior Class of Second Rank. The Marquis was feudal lord of Uwajima, in Iyo province.

AT 12.34 p.m. on Monday, Nov. 27th, a slight shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama, the duration being fifty-one seconds and the direction being east and west.

It is reported by a telegram received at the Foreign Office that the new 4 per cent bonds are well received in London having been issued on Nov. 27th. They are at 1 3/4 per cent. premium.

THE *Fuji* and three other warships under Rear-Admiral Yamada have been ordered to proceed to Ujina before Dec. 4th. They are to salute Field-Marshal Oyama on his arrival from the front.

THE Japanese prisoners will be handed over by the Russian authorities to Colonel Oi, the Japanese commissioner, on Dec. 15th. They will start from Hamburg on the 18th or 19th of the same month.

KOBE is to revel in the spasmodic thrills of "A Queen's Messenger"; the double sextett from "Floradora"; and the choruses from "The Prince of Pilsen" and "Old Heidelberg" which

Yokohama saw earlier in the year. The guiding hand is plainly to be detected behind this programme.

TWO doctors and a female nurse of the German Red Cross Society who were attending the Sendagaya branch of the Tokyo Military Hospital during the war will shortly return home. It is said the Emperor will decorate them.

EARLY on Monday, Nov. 27th, a man armed with a short sword broke into the shop of J. Nakano, a pawn-broker, at Yoshioka-cho, Yokohama. He stole eleven *yen* and a few articles. It is reported that the robber was well-dressed.

AT the present time the output of the Fushun coal mine, Manchuria, is about a thousand tons per day on an average. One half of the quantity is consumed by the locomotives of the East-China Railway and the remainder as fuel in the camps on the field.

POSTHUMOUS honours were conferred on 1,720 non-commissioned officers and men who died in the battles of Mukden and other places. The deceased were decorated with the Seventh Class of the Golden Kite and also the Seventh Class of the Blue Paulownia.

THE training ships *Matruskima*, *Hashidate* and *Itsukushima* left Ujina on Nov. 29th with cadets from Edajima Naval College. The ships will visit the coasts of Japan. They are under the Command of Vice Admiral Togo (Masamichi) who is one of the commanders of the third squadron.

THE cruiser *Tsukuba* will be launched on Dec. 12th at Kure. In connection with the affair, the Vice-Minister for the Navy left Shimbashi on Nov. 27th for the naval station. The Emperor will probably be present. A sister ship which is under construction at the Kure dock-yard will be launched in March next.

THE *Seoul Press* hears the Japanese Department of Communications has decided in order to further the work of the Communications Inspection Bureau, to build more commodious offices for future use instead of the present ones now used by the Korean Communications Bureau; it is also stated that the work will be undertaken very shortly.

ANOTHER case of robbery is reported in Yokohama. A man armed with a short sword early on the morning of Nov. 28th broke into the shop of T. Nakamura, a pawn-broker at Chojamachi. The intruder stole twenty *yen*. According to the Kokobuki-cho police, he is the man who committed a similar offence on Monday morning in the house of another pawn-broker at Yoshioka-cho.

THE Japanese Consul at Hongkong, Mr. Noma, has informed the newspapers that the Japanese steam launch *Taisei Maru*, of 155 tons gross tonnage, has been missing since her departure from Tamsui for Hoteishan, on October 30. She has a crew of 23 on board. As very rough weather was being experienced at the time it was suspected that she made for South China for shelter.

MR. M. SAWAYANAGI, Director of the Bureau of General School Affairs, who is to give lectures at the London University with regard to Japanese Education, will leave Yokohama at the beginning of February, next for England. It is said that he will deliver ten or fifteen lectures on Japanese educational administration, and twenty or twenty-five on Japanese education in other institutions. He intends to conclude his lectures in about one year, after which he will pay a visit to various countries in Europe to investigate educational affairs there.

CHINA.

Friday, November 24.

Telegrams to the *Hochi Shimbun* from Peking say that the second meeting of Plenipotentiaries took place on the 23rd instant. The points made by the Chinese were, first, that the period for the lease of Liaotung should be definitely fixed and that Japan should engage, as Russia had done, to restore the territory to its Sovereign at the conclusion of that period. Secondly, that with regard to the Changchun-Port-Arthur Railway also a period should be indicated for Japan's tenure, and that at the expiration of that period the line should either be handed over without charge to China, or be purchased by her at a fair price. Thirdly, that as there are, along the line of railway, various mines already worked by Chinese subjects, these should be excepted from the general concession sought by Japan. Fourthly, that the railway guards should be Chinese.

From the same source we learn that the Viceroy having been consulted about the expediency of re-purchasing the railway at once from Japan, expressed dissent. The Viceroy, of the Two Kiang is reported to have urged that such a measure would put money into Japan's hands for purposes of armament increase, but it is hard to believe that Chang Chih-tung advanced such an ill-considered argument.

The *Kokumin's* correspondent says that the Chinese journals of Peking and Tientsin advise the adoption of a sincere and liberal attitude towards Japan's proposals, and that several of them are now discussing the racial side of the situation, their view being that Japan and China are the representatives of the yellow peoples and that they should work in harmony.

The mixed committee which has been appointed to investigate the facts of the Lienchow outrage, arrived there on the 19th instant. Twenty-two arrests had been made before their coming. The district is said to be entirely calm.

Saturday, November 25.

The *Hochi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent wires in a very hopeful strain as to the result of the negotiations now in progress. He says that according to information obtained by him from officials who are in a position to speak, Chinese statesmen regard Japan's proposals as distinctly moderate, and are merely desirous that, as a point of magnanimity, she should endeavour as far as possible to save China's face. They further think that the opportunity should be seized to cement an alliance, if possible, between the two neighbouring empires; or if an alliance be out of the question, then that at least the two countries' relations should be placed on a much closer footing. Meanwhile the utmost secrecy is observed so as to deprive any third Power of opportunities to interfere. The *Jiji Shimpō's* correspondence also is couched in similarly hopeful terms. It says that the meeting—the second—on the 23rd lasted for three hours and resulted in disposing of one half of Japan's proposals favourably. The next meeting was to take place on the 24th. News from other quarters alleges that the Chinese have abandoned the idea of buying back the Manchurian Railway or of working it conjointly with the Japanese. All voices are not pleasant, however. The Russian vernacular organ in Peking is represented as contending that Japan really intends to establish herself in Manchuria on a footing similar to that now

obtained by her in Korea, and that her purpose is distinctly aggressive. In connexion with this we find a strange telegram from the *Kokumin Shimbun's* Peking correspondent. He says that the Representatives of all the Powers—all without exception—are advising the Chinese Government to yield as little as possible to Japan and are supplying pretexts for obduracy. The Chinese journals, however, strongly deprecate such a policy and urge that the two empires must come together as defenders of Asia and that their wisest plan would be an alliance. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* news confirms this synopsis of the Peking journalists' attitude, but does not say anything about the obstructions attributed to the Representatives of the Powers. Nor can the latter allegation be credited. Japan can count on the assistance of England at all events, and probably of the United States. No greater credit seems to belong to a version given by the correspondence of the *Hochi Shimbun* which says that M. Pokotiloff is leaving no stone unturned to throw obstacles in the path of a settlement between the two Empires, and is insisting that if the East Chinese Railway remain in Japanese hands, the so-called restoration of Manchuria to China will be a mere farce. How can M. Pokotiloff be advancing such an argument? Would it not plainly recoil upon his own country which built the line and held it until compelled by force to surrender it, and would it not involve the surrender of the Changchun-Harbin line also? The *Hochi's* correspondent further depicts the German Representative as opposing Japan's success, but the details of his opposition are not given.

On the whole we are inclined to think that the Tokyo journals are unintentionally misleading their public when they depict the progress of the negotiations in such hopeful terms. Negotiations with China have never been easy. She has never shown herself trustful. For that she is not to be blamed, perhaps, and especially in the present case she might be excused, for certainly she would not be the only Power in the world to distrust Japan's intentions. She ought to see that the choice lies now between Japan and England on one side and Russia on the other, but we are disposed to suspect that she will adhere, or seek to adhere, to her traditional policy of making no definite choice at all, and endeavouring to play off one Power against another. Rumour—not journalistic—attributes to her a singularly narrow-minded and unreasoning attitude towards the conference now going on, and we shall not be surprised to learn that Baron Komura's difficulties have assumed a formidable aspect.

Sunday, November 26.

On the 24th the third meeting of the Plenipotentiaries took place and lasted until 7 p.m., the Japanese proposals being discussed in detail. Prince Ching was not present owing to illness. It is stated that the discussion proceeded very satisfactorily. The fourth meeting was to take place on the 25th. The *Kokumin Shimbun's* correspondence says that M. Pokotiloff has been making every possible effort to discover the details of the negotiations, but that he has failed completely, and has also, it is alleged, lost "face" with the other Legations in Peking. Rumour alleges that he has informed St. Petersburg telegraphically of the immediate imminence of a settlement between Japan and China. In the *Jiji Shimpō's* correspondence we find it stated that the Russian Government has recently been expressing a desire to open negotia-

tions with China, and that they are likely to commence immediately after the conclusion of the negotiations between Japan and China, M. Pokotiloff acting as Russian Plenipotentiary.

It is stated (*Jiji Shimpō's* Shanghai correspondence) that a section of the Shanghai Chinese were to hold a meeting on the 26th instant for the purpose of discussing the political situation. The idea is that this step has been taken in consequence of an alarm created by the Russian organ of Shanghai, which has assiduously fomented the idea that the negotiations now proceeding in Peking between Japan and China involve serious perils for the latter Power.

In the *Asahi Shimbun* also it is confidently stated that the negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily and that they will probably be concluded in a few days. Japan's proposals number, not 12 as was originally stated, but only 11. China, it appears, has some proposals of her own to submit after the discussion of the Japanese terms has been concluded. Until these latter proposals are definitely formulated, it seems at least premature to assume that the negotiations will end satisfactorily.

The same paper repeats the rumour that China is very anxious to recover the East Chinese Railway, and that failing Japanese consent, she will propose joint ownership.

It is alleged that Mr. Tang, of Tibetan fame, who is one of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, has expressed to the French Representative some very strong opinions about the pending negotiations and that his views are favourably regarded by the Chinese Authorities.

Several journals, headed by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, say that although the result of the present negotiations will be a convention whose terms and phraseology are such as to awaken no prejudices or antipathies, these will also be concluded by a treaty placing the relations of Japan and China on a much firmer footing than that on which they now stand. Whether any secret treaty is indicated by this intimation we can not tell. The statement is based on the authority of "general belief."

Mr. Uchida, acting under instructions from Tokyo, has agreed to accept the Chinese Government's proposal to supply 20 million catties of salt nominally as a gift to Japan.

Monday, November 27.

The fourth meeting of the Plenipotentiaries took place on the 25th instant from 3 to 7 p.m. and the fifth meeting was to take place on the 26th. It is tolerably evident that much discussion is occurring and that the negotiations are not proceeding as smoothly as some correspondents have stated. From the *Jiji Shimpō* we learn that China has formulated certain demands, the principal of which are reduction of the evacuation period and of the number of railway guards. These proposals, it is said, have been put back for consideration after the Japanese terms have been dealt with. Plainly no other course presents itself, for Japan can not be expected to make any radical changes in the conditions of the Portsmouth Treaty unless Russia is a coöperating party, and so far as appearances indicate, it will tax Russia's capacity to remove her armies even in the time stipulated. Both Powers might indeed agree to reduce their railway guards if China gave some satisfactory guarantee that her own troops and police would materially assist to protect the line, but it is not easy to see immediately how any such guarantee can

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be furnished. All the Tokyo journals unite in representing the course of the negotiations as smooth and satisfactory, and all predict a speedy termination. In certain quarters, however, as we have already intimated, the Chinese Plenipotentiaries are believed to be formulating terms of a very singular character. One demand attributed to them is that the Japanese should give full compensation for all losses suffered by the non-combatant population of Manchuria during the war. Considering that China would have forfeited Manchuria altogether had not Japan intervened, a demand of this kind exposes the Peking Government to a charge of extreme unreason and ingratitude. Gratitude, we have to acknowledge, is one of the attributes which have altogether fallen out of the category of inter-state relations. Yet this is a case so flagrant that if the demeanour attributed to China be correct, she will forfeit another large part of the small residue she still possesses of the world's sympathy. Manchuria had become a Russian province when Japan stepped in. Nothing is more certain than that. Were Japan to demand from the Chinese a heavy contribution to defray her war expenditures, in consideration of restoring the three provinces to their original owner, she would only do as nine Western nations out of every ten would do under the circumstances, and as China herself would certainly do were the positions reversed. It is much to be hoped therefore that this rumour as to China's attitude may prove unfounded, but we must frankly say that we do not fully share the confidence displayed by our Tokyo contemporaries.

In the correspondence of Tokyo journals it is stated that the Chinese Court has ordered the organization of a Bureau of Administrative Investigation which is to have for object the construction of a new administrative system embodying the best features of Occidental governments. Men of ability are to be chosen for this bureau, and the only condition imposed is that the system elaborated by them shall be adapted to the circumstances of the Chinese nation. Whether the bureau is to be a mere make-believe, or whether it will prove a genuine instrument of progress, depends largely on the composition of its personnel. China has many subjects who have fully studied foreign systems in theory and in practice, and who may be assumed to be competent to make intelligent selections among the material presenting itself. If such men be appointed and if the Court be earnestly bent upon giving effect to their recommendations, this new step may mean a great deal. But the truth is that the machinery of administration in China does not stand in such pressing need of reform. Many people imagine that the administrative system elaborated by Japan at the Restoration in 1867 was borrowed from European models. Such was not the case. The fact is that Japan simply went back to the old lines of the seventh century which, in their turn, had been borrowed from China. The system of boards and bureaux existing in the Middle Kingdom dates from days when China was incomparably the most highly civilized country in the world, and the administrative wisdom of those days is not at all to be despised. To outsiders what seems to be chiefly wanting in China is the abolition of the present method of farming offices. The high posts are now virtually farmed out. Their holders receive salaries flagrantly inadequate to the functions they have to perform, the theory being that they collect from the people enough to make up

the difference as well as to provide for large payments of a more so less clandestine nature to the central Government, and to compensate themselves for the immense responsibilities they are required to accept, every one of these leading officials being subject to the severest punishment should his administration be marked by mishap or catastrophe. It is an intelligent and intelligible system, not ill-adapted to the requirements of such a vast nation. But it has failed on trial—a trial extending over many centuries—its main defect being that it offers temptations which human nature, taken in the bulk, is not capable of resisting. It is thus that Chinese officialdom has acquired the reputation of being the most corrupt in the world, and though the criticism is founded to some extent on defective understanding, it has also much truth. The most obvious reform needed is, not re-manufacture of the administrative mechanism, but a total change in the method of office-holding; a change in the sense of giving ample salaries to officials and making it fraudulent on their part to extort another cent from the people. The whole web of parasitic finance which now holds officialdom in its meshes would ultimately be cleared away could that change be successfully made.

An imperial decree just published in Peking suggests that the Court is perturbed by evidences of disaffection throughout the Empire. The decree says that insurrectionary movements are apparent here and there and that false teachers are misleading the people by enunciation of unquiet doctrines. All local satraps and their juniors are therefore called on to exercise the utmost vigilance in restraining such persons and punishing in the severest manner such ebullitions. The issue of this decree is by some observers attributed to the fact that the interrupted journey of the five envoys of enquiry is on the eve of resumption. The journey was suspended on account of the bomb thrown by a man who still remains unidentified, and the Court deems this decree a necessary precaution. That is a theory which seems lacking in sense of proportion. At the same time the bomb-throwing incident must be called one of the most mysterious events on record. It also furnishes almost incredible evidence of police incompetence. The thrower's corpse still awaits recognition. It is carefully preserved and we must assume that, during the many days which have elapsed since the perpetration of the outrage, most diligent attempts have been made to identify the body of the perpetrator. Yet it lies unnamed, a striking testimony to the powerlessness of officialdom and a constant reminder that the organization responsible for the attempt—if there was an organization—is as powerful for mischief as ever. The Court may well feel perturbed in the presence of such conditions.

In the *North-China Daily News* we find a strong article denouncing the Chinese Government's adoption of an exclusive policy in the matter of mines and railways. Our contemporary says that "the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance having relieved China of all anxiety for the future, she considers it no longer necessary to conciliate foreign Powers by granting them concessions." This policy the Shanghai journal calls "suicidal and antiquated," and we have heard a hope expressed in other quarters that Japan will exert her newly augmented influence to prise China out of a groove so unpractical. Certainly it can not be denied that the day has long passed since China or any other east-Asian Power can

retire within its shell and live hidden from the world. Yet we find it hard not to sympathise with the Chinese in this particular matter of mines and railways. We ask ourselves, "Would any sane Power with China's experiences continue to grant railway concessions to foreigners?" The railway has been proved to be an instrument of aggression. It has taken the place of that euphemistic pretext, a sphere of influence. A foreign State—it would be easy to particularize but we refrain from doing so—which obtains a railway concession in China, regards itself as having acquired a kind of right in the territory through which the line runs, and takes no notice of any protest on China's part. Why should the Peking Government deliberately create fresh points of friction by granting concessions? Yet as the Shanghai journal justly says, railways have got to be built. There is on that subject a species of unwritten law which no Power can ignore. The question then is, "how?"

Tuesday, November 28.

It is remarkable to observe the silence preserved in Peking with regard to the details of the negotiations now in progress. Not a solitary fact has leaked out. This is in marked contrast with the record during the Portsmouth Conference when, in defiance, it is said, of a distinct agreement, the Russians took the journalists into their confidence and the result was that all the world became a spectator at the proceedings. The Chinese, too, have never hitherto shown any faculty of secrecy in such matters. Foreign correspondents or foreign diplomats whose business it was to discover what was going on, did not find any insuperable difficulty in doing so, and it came to be a saying that Chinese official archives were in effect a circulating library for all who did not shrink from paying high fees. But on this occasion of a conference between China and Japan absolute privacy has been obtained. Rumour attributes this result to precautions taken by Viceroy Yuan. That is not unlikely, but one can easily understand that even the most "leaky" Chinese official must see the advantage of not admitting outside nations to the council chamber in this case. We shall probably hear some talk by and bye about the attitude of jealous secrecy maintained by the Yellow Race towards white eavesdroppers, but inasmuch as the most enlightened nations of the Occident desire nothing less than a serious misunderstanding between Japan and China, and inasmuch as privacy plainly assists to avert that calamity, such criticisms will fall innocuous.

Meanwhile the conference, as we have more than once ventured to predict, shows signs of obvious retardation. The fifth meeting of the Plenipotentiaries took place on the 26th and lasted from 3 p.m. until 8 p.m., without leading to any definite result. Japanese journals now begin to use the ominous term *yukinayami* in connexion with the negotiations, and a majority of them predict that the middle of December will barely suffice to bring the conference to a close. It will be found, we anticipate, that the task which Baron Komura had to discharge in Peking was more onerous than that which gave so much trouble in Portsmouth. The Chinese seem to be under the unhappy influence of some hallucination. They have temporarily lost their ability to recognise the value of a friend and preserver, which incompetence is the more wonderful seeing how very few are now the States that can be classed in such a category.

The leading Chinese in Shanghai held a meeting on the 26th instant for the purpose

of debating the Manchurian question. They are reported to have displayed no hostility whatever towards Japan, but they adopted a resolution that the sovereignty of Manchuria must be preserved by all means for China, and they conveyed that expression of opinion to the Peking Government. Of course one must sympathise with the anxiety of every loyal Chinese subject to preserve the integrity of the Empire, but it would be more in accord with the principles of justice if the part taken by Japan in preserving that integrity were frankly acknowledged. The only extenuating feature of China's attitude at the present moment is her conviction that whatever agreement she makes as to Japan's status in the regions south of Changchun, a similar agreement must be made in the case of Russia northward of that place. There is certainly one radical difference, namely, that no Liaotung exists in the north. Apart from that, however, it is evident that if the Changchun-Liaotung Railway be made a pretext for mining concessions and guards in the southern section of the Three Provinces, the Changchun-Harbin line will constitute a similar pretext in the northern section. The negotiation is thus complicated, but as both of the contracting parties are anxious to loosen Russia's foothold in Manchuria, some satisfactory arrangement should be possible.

The Five Envoys are expected to travel from Peking to Shanghai by rail and their arrival at Nagasaki will take place about the 7th December. Their staff is large: it numbers some fifty persons.

Wednesday, November 29.

The sixth meeting of the Plenipotentiaries was to be held on the 28th, the 27th having been a day of rest. Peking seems to be much exercised by the secrecy successfully observed in all matters relating to the conference. Meanwhile rumours are beginning to circulate that Japan is making many concessions and that the affair will ultimately resemble the Portsmouth conference. But some correspondents allege that the discussion is proceeding most amicably. The *Hochi's* correspondent says that the Japanese demands have been found so moderate that 5 articles out of the 12 (?) have already been settled, and the *Asahi's* correspondent mentions several points which have been solved. But these reports are scarcely worthy of full credit. It would seem that the negotiations on the Chinese side have been conducted and directed chiefly by Viceroy Yuan.

M. Pokotiloff is said to have become very active. He is going about from one influential Chinese to another, advising them that if they make any special concessions to Japan in Manchuria, other Powers will demand equal privileges elsewhere and thus the partition of China will be inaugurated, M. Pokotiloff, if such be really his attitude, seems to forget that a very great power is pledged not to permit the partition of China.

Without vouching for the truth of any of the statements wired from Peking as to the course of the conference, we may nevertheless set them down as matters of great interest. First, it is alleged that Japan asked for a longer lease of Liaotung than Russia possessed, and that Viceroy Yuan contended for the same time. How this was settled we are not told. Secondly, the articles relating to the withdrawal of the troops and the lease of Liaotung as well as three other articles are said to have been disposed of. Thirdly, the great question believed to be occupying the conference is that of granting special commercial privileges as well as the

control of the customs to Japan in Manchuria. Fourthly, the concession for a Kirin-Changchun railway is alleged to have been granted without difficulty, but in order to obtain a concession for the Wiju-Mukden line, it was found necessary to abandon the request for a Mukden-Hsinmintun concession.

It is rumoured that in accordance with the advice of Baron Komura, China will greatly increase her garrisons at Kirin and in the Amur region.

The President of the United States is said to have informed Mr. Na Tung, through the Peking Legation, that he purposes asking Congress to return to China the sum of 20 million dollars paid by the latter in connexion with the Boxer outrages, but he feared that the boycott of American goods might influence Congress to reject the project. Mr. Na replied that his Government had made several attempts to put an end to the boycott; that nothing was more earnestly desired than the best relations with the United States; that the number of Chinese subjects desiring to proceed to America was constantly increasing and that the situation might find its best solution in some mitigation of the immigration laws of the United States.

Thursday, November 30.

There is no news to-day as to the progress of the negotiations in Peking. Japanese newspapers re-publish an alleged version of the proposals presented by Baron Komura. They are said to have appeared originally in a Peking newspaper, but as it is obvious that little credit attaches to such a source, we refrain from printing them here. Evidently the delay that is taking place can not be construed in a sense very favourable to the success of Japan's proposals. The *Jiji Shinpo* hints that many concessions have been made by the Japanese Plenipotentiaries, but it is not difficult to perceive that our contemporary speaks mainly from conjecture. The *Jiji*, from the moment of its remarkable "break" in connexion with the Portsmouth Treaty, seems wedded to the view that no diplomatic success can be achieved by the present Cabinet. We would point out, however, that the Chinese are people who can not always be relied on to show themselves amenable to diplomacy as usually practised.

The *Nanfangpao*, of Shanghai on November 21st referring to the Manchuria negotiations said:—"For playing the part of a friend in this nominal return of China's territory to China, Japan naturally expects to be reimbursed, and so long as the reimbursement does not infringe upon our sovereign rights, the Chinese people should gladly and willingly exhibit their gratitude in substantial form. Therefore, in the settlement, the Chinese Plenipotentiaries should constantly keep in mind that while we should concede to our island neighbours certain privileges, these should not be of a nature to impair our national rights. Otherwise, the fate of Manchuria would be no less doomed than before,—there would be only a transference of masters, Japanese instead of Russian."

Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has nearly completed a volume defending his action in the matter of buying back the Canton-Hankow railway concession by the aid of a British loan.

A censor has memorialised the Chinese Throne praying that "men old in age and experience be appointed as State Ministers, as a preliminary step towards the cleansing of the Augean stables of officialdom, and as a check and warning to those upstarts who pretend to be progressive."

The *Sunwenpao* publishes a telegram from Hangchow, dated the 20th November, in which

it is stated that a Roman Catholic Church in Tient'aihsien, prefecture of Taichou, has been burned down and destroyed by a mob, consisting of the followers of the notorious Wang Hsi-tung. This man, says the writer of *Native Notes* in the *North China Daily News*, is an outlawed member of the Taichou gentry and a determined enemy of the Roman Catholic Church in Chekiang province.

A Peking despatch states that a Belgian mining engineer who is in the service of H. E. Sheng Yun, Viceroy of Shen-Kan provinces, is now in the capital conferring with the Waiwpu and Shangpu with reference to the opening of certain valuable mineral deposits in the two provinces. It is also stated that matters relating to the proposed Railway between Lanchow (Capital of Kansu province) and Kuldja (Capital of Ili province, or North-western Chinese Turkestan) are progressing so far that Tls. 600,000 has already been collected or guaranteed by the projectors of the Railway and that work on a portion of the road bed will begin early next spring.

H. E. Chao Erh-shun, the Viceroy at Mukden, has asked for and received permission from the throne to raise funds by the sale of official rank and posts, a step which the *P. and T. Times* earnestly deprecates, seeing that trained and experienced officials are badly wanted in Manchuria at the present time.

A letter from Chengtu, capital of Szechuan province, states that the two Taotais, Chao and Ts'ien, who were sent last summer at the head of some troops to Pat'ang, Tibet, to suppress the rising there and punish the murders of the late Assistant Resident of Tibet, Feng Ch'uan, have now returned to Chengtu, and in response to their suggestion H. E. Hsi Liang, Viceroy of Szechuan, has memorialised the Throne asking that Pat'ang be organised into a hsien and placed under a chihhsien, or district magistrate, who is to be assisted by a police magistrate, or hsunchien. Should this be approved by the Throne, Inner Pat'ang, or Lit'ang, will also be organised under similar lines. This confirms our news of the other day that there is no likelihood of another province being created on the present Szechuan-Tibetan borders.

The report of the Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., for the year ended 31st July last, shows a divisible balance of \$57,864, on a paid-up capital of \$150,000 (of which only \$60,000 was actually paid in cash). The directors propose to pay a dividend of \$1.20 per share or 20 per cent., put \$25,000 to cattle reserve and carry forward \$2,864.

What would appear to be a daring robbery took place on Saturday morning in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, says the *Daily Press* of November 20th. The details of the occurrence have not been allowed to become public property, but so far as can be gathered a shroff from a native bank went to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to deposit a sum of \$20,000. He had counted out a considerable sum, about \$10,000, when the receiving shroff bent down to pick up something from the ground. When he resumed his original position, he found that the notes counted out had disappeared. It is said that a protracted search failed to reveal the whereabouts of the money.

There was a large attendance at the Royal Asiatic Society's Hall on November 22nd, says the *N. C. Daily News*, to hear a paper by Dr. W. A. P. Martin on the Jewish Monument at Kaifengfu. The larger portion of the audience was composed of members of the Jewish community, to whom the subject was of special interest. As Dr. Martin is at present in America his paper was read by Dr. J. C. Ferguson. The paper dealt with a monument at Kaifengfu, rubbings of both sides of which were presented to the Royal Asiatic Society by Dr. Martin. One side of the monument was devoted to an exposition of the Jewish religion, so far as it was known to the Jewish settlement. The other side bore an account of the entry of the Jews into China, etc. The paper was exceedingly lucid and interesting and was heartily applauded. An informal dis-

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cussion took place afterwards, in the course of which it transpired that six of the Kaifengfu Jews are at present in Shanghai, being cared for by the Jewish community. They are being taught Hebrew and also receiving a thorough education.

It is understood, says the *Nanfangpao*, that Mr. Ku Hung-ming will receive a post on the Huangpu Conservancy.

We are informed, says a Shanghai exchange, that the Customs have succeeded in detecting a Shanghai foreign firm in endeavouring to pass Italians, the duty on which is 24 candareens, a piece, as sheetings for which the duty is 7 candareens. It is hoped that this detection will discourage this form of defrauding the Customs, all foreign firms, as well as the Chinese revenue, being injured by practices of this kind, of which the one now detected is not, we fear, an isolated instance.

A large Chinese dog, presumed to be mad, ran amuck in Shanghai on the 22nd. It bit two native constables but was at length killed by Chinese coolies who beat it with bamboos while a Sikh constable held its dead down into his cape.

The funeral of the late Capt. Deimling, of the German gunboat *Tiger*, who died at the Shanghai General Hospital on Nov. 20th of appendicitis, took place on Nov. 22nd amidst general manifestations of mourning, all the Consulates and men-of-war in harbour having their flags half-masted.

The prefect concerned in the Lienchou murders has submitted a report which agrees with the statement that it was Dr. Machle's objection to the firing of bombs near his hospital which commenced the trouble. The prefect takes on himself the blame for not taking the necessary precautions against the possibility of such a riot, but says that there might not have been so many missionaries killed had they listened to his advice, and instead of fleeing with the Chinese converts had taken boats or chairs and sought refuge in the city.

The survey for the proposed Peking-Kalgan line has been completed; the line is to be constructed in three sections, and the total cost is estimated at Tls. 7,291,800.

A STORY BY MR. STORY.

Mr. Douglas Story has published a book called "The Campaign with Kuropatkin." We have not had an opportunity of reading the work, but in the *Review of Reviews* we find the following reference to it by Mr. W. T. Stead:—"I mention it here to call special attention to its photographs, and also because he distinctly recognises that the Russians began the war in a spirit of leisurely humanity, which was not quickened to savagery until the Japanese had convinced them they were fighting with a savage barbarity which gave no quarter and took no prisoners, or next to none. Mr. Story also lays great stress upon the old-fashioned equipment of the Russians, their distrust of heliographs, etc." This is worthy of their attention who charge the Japanese nation with lack of veracity as compared with Occidental peoples. The very first slaughter of wounded and mutilation of dead took place on the eve of the very first battle fought, the Battle of the Yalu, and the slaughterers and mutilators were Russians, their victims Japanese. If then the Russians were "quickened into savagery" the quickening motive must have been present, for it was they that began the brutality. It will be observed, too, that if Mr. Stead's analysis be correct, Mr. Story distinctly admits that the Russians were guilty of savagery. He does not attempt to deny the fact but he seeks to ascribe this brutality to a spirit of revenge. It will

further be observed that Mr. W. T. Stead by implication endorses Mr. Douglas Story's accusation against the Japanese. His use of the word "recognises" is conclusive. Mr. Story, we are told, "distinctly recognises that the Russians began the war in a spirit of leisurely humanity which was not quickened to savagery until the Japanese had convinced them that they were fighting with a savage barbarity which gave no quarter and took no prisoners or next to none." Mr. Stead is too well versed in the use of the English language not to be aware that any reader of the above passage must interpret him as endorsing the author's version. Mr. Stead has been guilty of abundant injustices since he became a publicist. A writer who knows no *via media* but deals always in extremes must necessarily be guilty of injustices. This, however, is probably the most flagrant injustice ever perpetrated by him. And what augments its enormity is the fact that it was committed after the conclusion of the war, when the whole truth was accessible. To talk at that epoch of the Japanese taking "no prisoners or next to none," when they actually had in their hands seventy-two thousand prisoners against less than two thousand held by the Russians, is quite reckless. We do not believe in perpetuating a charge of savagery against the Russians; still less in any attempts to justify their acts of savagery. It is far more agreeable and probably much more truthful to accept the verdicts of writers like Lord Brooke and Mr. Maurice Baring who tell us that the Russian private, in nine cases out of every ten, is a capital fellow, good-tempered, patient under terrible trials and withal kindly, while of his splendid valour there can be no manner of doubt considering how tenaciously he fought in the face of disaster after disaster. But, whether the sin is to be laid at the door of the Cossacks, of the Siberian levies, or of the European troops, undoubtedly there were among the Russians some for whose conduct their comrades might well blush, as we do when we find an English publicist like Mr. W. T. Stead attempting to whitewash the miscreants in the Russian camp by attacking the reputation for humanity which all the world has agreed to accord to the Japanese.

THE PRISONERS.

Admirals Rojestvensky and Wiren and thirteen of their staff left Nagasaki on the 23rd instant by the torpedo-depot ship *Yakudo*.

General Daniloff having conducted an investigation into the circumstances of the mutiny or board the *Borodino*, found that there had been 26—some accounts say 23—ring-leaders. These were sent ashore and placed in confinement. The remaining ex-prisoners, 3,487 in all, were transferred to the Volunteer S.S. *Kieff* and sent to Vladivostock.

The General is represented as saying that there will be no interruption of the programme for sending the prisoners to Vladivostock. He understands that the emute there was only a temporary affair and that order has now been restored. The arrangements for the reception of the prisoners are still available and he has not received from the Commandant any request to abstain from sending on the men. This sounds somewhat strange. If we may credit it, the Russian General appears to be relying on negative evidence. One can not easily suppose that the absence of a request not to send on the prisoners is construed as a sufficient reason for sending them, in view of the

shocking disturbances which have certainly occurred at the place of their destination. In the *Jiji Shimpō* we read that the mutinous condition of the men on board the *Borodino* was such that a soldier refused to give his name when asked to do so by Admiral Rojestvensky himself, and that the men threw overboard a quantity of clothing just supplied to them, this act of defiance being performed in the presence of the officers. The despatch of sixty or seventy thousand troops among whom such a spirit prevails to Vladivostock where a mutiny on a very large scale has already occurred seems extremely reckless.

Colonel Oi, Military Attaché of the Japanese Legation in Berlin, telegraphs under date of the 25th instant that 1,718 Japanese, who had been held prisoners in Russia, have all been handed over by Russia at the frontier. On the 18th instant they embarked at Hamburg in a steamer bound for Kobe, where they will probably arrive about the middle of February. Among these prisoners are Colonel Murakami and Major Togo.

There are said to be still 230 Japanese prisoners in Manchuria.

The number of prisoners handed over to the Russians up to the 28th instant was 16,527, including 399 officers. Inasmuch as the total number in the hands of the Japanese was originally 71,937, it will be seen that there still remain 55,410.

Our readers are already aware that Admiral Rojestvensky, on the occasion of recovering his liberty, addressed to the Japanese authorities a warm letter of thanks for the kindly treatment extended to him and his officers during their stay in Japanese hospitals. General Daniloff, who is directing the return of the prisoners, has also sent a letter of acknowledgement. He speaks in the highest terms not only of the treatment accorded to the Russian prisoners throughout the period of their detention in Japan, but also of the arrangements made for handing them over. Japan's conduct towards the prisoners, he says, is the best practical proof of the genuinely friendly character of the relations now restored between the two empires, and it will be a great honour to him to report these facts to his Government.

The second departure of Russians took place on Nov. 28th or 27th from Yokohama on the Volunteer ship *Verona*. On Monday, 677 men arrived in Yokohama from Narashino; 21 officers and 596 from Takasaki; and 36 officers and 640 men from Sendai. On Tuesday, 677 men also arrived in Yokohama from Narashino. The following will shortly embark from Kobe for home: On Nov. 26th, five officers and 590 men from Kyoto. On the 27th, 53 officers and 1,720 will be brought thither from Nagoya, and 630 men from Kanazawa. On the following day, 720 men will be brought from Nagoya; 40 officers and 640 men from Toyohashi; and 400 men from Kanazawa.

Major-General Irman, one of the ex-commanders of Port Arthur has arrived in Kobe from Nagoya. He will shortly leave by a German or French mail steamer for home.

Lieut.-General Daniloff, the Russian commissioner to take delivery of the prisoners, and his wife arrived in Kobe from Nagasaki on their way to Tokyo. The general proceeded to Nagasaki after the reported disturbance among the blue-jackets and soldiers on the three transports. There he met his wife who had just arrived from Vladivostock with the wife of Major-General Essen and other ladies.

On Nov. 25th, 31 officers including a Major-General, and 202 non-commissioned officers and men left Matsuyama by the Russian hospital ship *Mongolia* for Vladivostock via Nagasaki.

KOREA.

Friday, November 24.

Naturally Marquis Ito is overwhelmed with telegrams of condolence. The Imperial Princes, all the Foreign Representatives and all the Ministers of State as well as the Committee of the *Seiyu-kai* have sent messages. Lady MacDonald had the graceful thought of telegraphing to Marquioness Ito at Oiso. The Koreans are reported to be much alarmed. The Emperor sent to inquire for him at 2 a.m., and the same morning a representative of the Cabinet called. The Marquis is stated to be none the worse. He slept soundly and shows no signs of injury except that his face is somewhat disfigured by bits of court-plaster. In reply to the Emperor's message he said that no importance need be attached to an act evidently perpetrated by mere roughs. The *Jiji Shimpō*, however, writes very strongly on the subject. The gist of its argument is that although the consequences of the outrage were insignificant, there can be no mistaking the spirit that inspired it. It is the same spirit that led the Premier, Han Kyu-kwa, to set himself in opposition to the Japanese proposals in spite of his sovereign's declared assent to them, and it is the spirit which inspired the attempt to burn the house of the Minister of Education, Li Won-yong. If such things be condoned on the very eve of Japan's assumption of a protectorate, a very troublesome situation may arise. The Koreans have not shown any capacity for discriminating between clemency and weakness. The *Hochi Shimbun* thinks that the outrage may be traced to the attitude of the Minister of Justice, Li Hwa-yong, formerly Korean Representative in Japan. He had originally been in sympathy with the idea of placing his country under Japanese protection, but when he saw the proposals formulated by Mr. Hayashi, he suddenly veered round and became vehemently obstructive. It is confidently believed that he incited the literati, of whom he is an acknowledged head, to set fire to the house of Li Won-yong.

A Japanese Imperial Ordinance No. 245, issued on the 23rd instant, orders the establishment of a Resident General (*To-kan*) in Seoul, and of Residents (*Riji-cho*) in Seoul, Chemulpo, Fusan, Gensan, Chinampo, Mokpo, Masampo, and such other places as may be considered necessary. For the present, the Japanese Legation in Seoul, will serve as the office and dwelling of the Resident General, and the Consulates will similarly serve for the Residents.

The Imperial Message to Mr. Hayashi recognises the sincerity and ability shown by him in bringing his duties to a successful issue. Mr. Hayashi, in his reply, attributes the happy result to His Majesty's powerful influence.

Mr. Min Yong-chol has declined to assume the premier's portfolio in succession to Mr. Han, and the post has been given to Pak Che-soon, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Up to the 22nd the Ministers with one accord abstained from attending their offices. This Cabinet strike commenced on the 18th, the day of the signature of the new Convention. The Emperor finally issued a peremptory order that the Ministers must attend on the 23rd. It seems childish that they should assume this recalcitrant attitude. Had they persisted in refusing to be parties to the Convention their action would have been intelligible and consistent, but to give

their consent and then to abstain from discharging their functions appears unreasonable.

The *Jiji Shimpō* recalls the leading incidents of the career of the Emperor of Korea. His Majesty has been perpetually in trouble ever since he ascended the Throne. His embarrassments began at the hands of his own father, the Tai Won-kun, whose quarrel with the Queen led finally to the latter's assassination and to the arrest and transportation of the Tai Won-kun himself. Moreover, the Emperor has seen his palace besieged and his own person threatened, and has been obliged to take refuge in a foreign legation. Apart from these disquieting incidents of his chequered existence, his constant occupation seems to have been to hold the balance of power between rival cliques of aspirants for office. He has never exercised sovereign authority in the true sense of the word nor ever enjoyed a genuine sense of security. Things will be very different now that Japan guarantees "the welfare and dignity" of the Imperial House. His Majesty will enjoy real safety and the growing prosperity of the country will give him a steadily increasing revenue. As to the latter point, indeed, he may rest assured that Japan will never see him reduced to a condition inconsistent with the maintenance of the "dignity" mentioned in the convention.

Saturday, November 25.

It is stated that on examination of the four persons arrested in connexion with the stone-throwing affair, the actual perpetrator has been found to be a farmer, who, being under the influence of drink, thought it a pleasant pastime to hurl a bit of rock at a moving object. Another account says that the guilty person was a Korean employee of a Japanese resident. His idea—also stated to have been inspired by drink—was to place a stone on the rails, but being restrained by his comrades, he contented himself with hurling the projectile. At all events the affair does not have any political complexion whatever.

The Korean Authorities, from the Emperor downwards, are said to have shown much solicitude, but Marquis Ito sent Mr. Tsuzuki Keiroku to the Palace to point out that the affair was a mere mischievous freak not possessing any importance whatever. Some disposition having been shown by the Koreans to punish the offender severely, Marquis Ito is said to have asked that he be pardoned.

On the 24th Marquis Ito gave a banquet to the members of the Korean Cabinet and other high personages.

In the *Shugyo Shimpō*, however, we find it stated that up to the 24th the Korean Ministers, fearing the populace, had not resumed their attendance at their offices. Moreover the *Jiji*'s correspondence alleges that the Chinese merchants at Chemulpo have secretly pledged themselves not to do any business with the Japanese. It is probable that things are not as quiet in Korea as some accounts suggest.

Sunday, November 26.

Marquis Ito is expected to leave Seoul on the 28th instant for Japan. His proposed visit to Pyong-yang has been abandoned, it is said.

The Korean Government has removed from office the Governor of the district where the stone-throwing occurred. This step, we need scarcely say, is designed by way of apology to Marquis Ito. There can be no pretence of justice set up on its behalf.

Marquis Ito was to deliver a speech on

the evening of the 24th instant at the residence of Miss Sontag.

Mr. Chyo Pyong-sik is said to have presented to the Emperor a document impeaching the present Cabinet for its share in concluding the new Convention, but the Emperor returned the document advising Mr. Chyo to consider the position more carefully. Mr. Chyo is not alone in this protest. Others, though of lesser political standing, are said to have made similar representations to the Throne but without any success.

A characteristic trait is described of Marquis Ito. There is in the enclosure of the compound occupied by the Head Quarter Staff a rock, apparently of large dimensions. Upon this the Marquis has written with his own hands and in conspicuous ideographs *Hōso no kan-ō tenjō to mukyu* (Heaven accords to the Throne the stability of the universe). The rock is to be removed from its present site and placed in a situation less open to elemental ravages. Great satisfaction is said to have been inspired among the Koreans by this act, but it is possible that the inscription might be construed in a somewhat equivocal manner. Doubtless the present occupant of the Korean Throne is pleased, and with him his loyal subjects, which, after all, is the object Marquis Ito had in view.

The Russian organs of Shanghai, English and Chinese, publish a remarkable story which indicates that they have very small respect for public discernment. The gist of the tale is this:—On the 17th instant the Japanese Minister submitted to the Emperor of Korea a Convention embodying conditions totally destructive of the country's sovereignty. The Sovereign and his Ministers obstinately refused to sign such a document. Then Mr. Hayashi, finding that all resources of persuasion and argument were unavailing, solicited the assistance of Marquis Ito, who, in spite of the lateness of the hour, repaired to the Palace, in company with General Hasegawa and escorted by a large body of troops. Even in the presence of this military menace the patriotic Koreans refused to yield and then the Japanese resorted to their final expedient. They sent a detachment of gendarmes accompanied by Mr. Numano, secretary of Mr. D. W. Stevens, to the residence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and there took violent possession of the State Seal which they carried to the Palace, and stamped the objectionable document in the presence of the Emperor and his Ministers, declaring that the Convention must now be regarded as duly signed. The pro-Russian journals add that the Japanese have taken military possession of the Palace and all its approaches, and that the Emperor may have ultimately to yield to this intimidation. We sometimes wonder whether Bishop Awdry and critics who share his views as to Japanese indifference for truth, ever take the trouble to compile a catalogue showing the fine acts of veracity which tend to the credit of foreigners.

Monday, November 27.

The banquet given by Marquis Ito in Seoul on the 26th instant is reported to have been an affair of unprecedented magnitude. Six hundred persons are said to have been present, but it is difficult to conceive that the Korean capital's resources can have sufficed for such an entertainment in Western style and possibly the banquet may have been confounded with a subsequent reception. At all events there was a signal fete. The Korean Ministers of State were

present, and every one of note in Seoul is said to have been included. Marquis Ito proposed the health of the Emperor of Korea, and the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs proposed that of the Emperor of Japan. It is plain that the Korean officials have become reconciled to the new situation since they are celebrating it by dining and winning.

The United States Secretary of State is telegraphically reported to have intimated to Mr. Takahira that the American Legation in Seoul will be closed.

On the 25th instant, Marquis Ito gave a reception at the Head-Quarter Staff's premises. Seven hundred were present and the affair is described as very brilliant.

The Korean who threw a stone at the train by which Marquis Ito was travelling has been sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment and a hundred blows of the bamboo.

Tuesday, November 28.

It had been announced that Marquis Ito would be received in farewell audience by the Emperor of Korea on the 28th instant, but His Majesty having expressed an earnest desire for a more prolonged stay on the part of the Japanese statesman, Marquis Ito is said to have telegraphed to the Mikado for Instructions.

There has been the usual bestowal of orders and decorations in connexion with the visit of the Marquis to the Korean capital.

The Japanese inhabitants of Seoul and Chemulpo entertained Marquis Ito at a Japanese hotel in Seoul on the 27th instant, to celebrate the conclusion of the new convention.

It has been officially announced that the United States Legation in Seoul will be withdrawn. The German Minister also has been instructed to return to Berlin, and this is regarded as preliminary to closing the Legation.

Wednesday, November 29.

Readers of a newspaper published in Seoul under the title of the *Korea Daily News* must have observed that ever since it came into existence its hostility to the Japanese has been of the most marked and inveterate description. The editor is a man entirely lacking any qualification to speak with authority about either Korea or Japan, and in the absence of competence he has fallen back upon assurance. It was to have been expected that a journal so plainly prejudiced would find something injurious to say against the Japanese in connexion with the recently concluded Convention, and the expectation has been fulfilled. The *Korea Daily News* actually goes the length of alleging that the seal of the Korean Foreign Office was forcibly taken by the Japanese from that office and was affixed to the convention by some one other than the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs, the obvious intention being to suggest that the whole affair was a fraud; and that the Convention, so far from being legally concluded and duly signed, was dictated by Japan and signed by the Japanese not alone in their own name but in the name of the Koreans also, the latter not being consenting parties. We do not expect to find a journal like the *Korea Daily News* exhibit any sense of responsibility. Its desperate and disingenuous attempts to discredit Japan had prepared us to see it resort to any extreme in this final hour. But we are somewhat surprised by the spirit in which the daily German newspaper of Yokohama greets the canards of the

Seoul journal. The former newspaper says:—"If the statement made is correct—and we presume it would not be made if it were not correct—the methods adopted to obtain the consent of Korea to Japan's demands do not reflect much credit on those responsible for them, and we can not believe that Great Britain, the ally of Japan, whose reputation in this connection is also at stake, will acquiesce in such proceedings." A more extravagant doctrine was never enunciated. "We presume the statement would not be made if it were not correct." According to this reasoning there can be no such thing as a falsehood, for the truth of a statement is established by the mere fact of its being made! Only the profoundest prejudice, the most absorbing desire to believe the worst, could betray a publicist into such a proposition. Scarcely less monstrous is the *Japan Herald's* contention, advanced in a later part of the same article, that "if these reports are allowed to pass unnoticed * * * there will ultimately be a reaction in the popular feeling towards Japan by the people of England." It would follow then, that a Government is bound to take notice of every report, however improbable in itself and however insignificant its origin, and that, failing such notice, the report must be held worthy of general credence—an extravagant and impractical doctrine. In this instance we have a story circulated by an altogether obscure newspaper, and it is a story which offers a gross insult to Marquis Ito, Mr. Hayashi and all the Japanese officials in Korea. It accuses them of deliberately contriving and consummating a transaction not only forcefully subversive of a neighbouring empire's rights but also palpably fraudulent, since to purloin a State seal and affix it by *vis major* to a document pledging the rightful owners of the seal to certain conditions which in reality they repudiate, would obviously be an act of tyranny and a criminal forgery. Such, nevertheless, is the act which the *Korea Daily News* deliberately lays to the charge of Marquis Ito and such is the accusation which the *Japan Herald* "presumes to be correct or it would not be made." The reputation of Marquis Ito ought to have guaranteed him against such villainous scandals, and would have guaranteed him with all publicists of ordinary intelligence and discrimination.

Marquis Ito has made an address to the various newspaper editors in Seoul, whom His Excellency invited to luncheon for the purpose. He is reported to have said:—"It is most desirable that newspaper editors, in conveying information about Korean affairs to Japan, should exercise the utmost caution so as to avoid misleading the Japanese people. Some people in Japan seem to imagine that the new convention has placed Korea in the hollow of Japan's hand and has virtually contrived the overthrow of the empire. Such a view is as precipitate as that referred to in the Chinese proverb where the egg is mistaken for the crow of the full grown cock. It is true that Japan has assumed the charge of Korea's foreign affairs, but on the other hand, the Emperor of Japan has sent his special ambassador to convey to the Korean Court a solemn assurance of the preservation of its safety and prestige. That is a point of the greatest importance. Further it need scarcely be stated that the machinery of administration remains as before under the control and direction of His Majesty the Emperor. At a moment of such changes the Koreans themselves were likely to fall

into greater errors than the Japanese. Therefore the policy to be hereafter pursued towards Korea would be informed by the utmost sincerity of act and intention. She would be assisted and led along the paths of gradual progress, and everything savouring of precipitate pressure would be avoided. When I had the honour of being received by His Majesty the Emperor of Korea with reference to the terms of the new Treaty, His Majesty expressed and seemed profoundly moved by the fact that even in the days when Korea used the Chinese almanack and was in effect a tributary of China, she nevertheless retained the control of her own foreign affairs, whereas now in the reign of His Majesty after his dynasty had continued for 500 years, he was asked to sign a Convention which would destroy his Empire and render him guilty in the sight of his ancestors. I accordingly sought to resolve His Majesty's doubts by pointing out in the utmost detail that the vicissitudes of the time rendered this inevitable, and that so soon as Korea's development had become assured it was the earnest desire of the Japanese Government to restore to her forthwith the direction of her own foreign affairs. When the time came for signing the Convention, the Prime Minister, Mr. Han Kyuhwa, sobbed with emotion and seemed wholly overcome. These things render it imperative that Japan, being the pioneer in progress, should behave towards all classes in Korea with the utmost circumspection and sincerity so that her true purpose may not be mistaken or her intentions doubted. A residency-general will be established, but as to its personnel nothing will be known until after my return to Japan. There can, however, be no error in explicitly asserting that the policy of the Resident-General will not be in any sense revolutionary but will be one of gradual progress. If the state of affairs in Korea be examined, it is found that the relations between Sovereign and subject, government and governed, are of a very distant nature, and are by no means so close as those in Japan. Hence it becomes inevitable to adopt towards the Government measures of a more or less compulsory nature. The people, however, are eminently peaceful and quiet, and towards them therefore the policy pursued must be one of gentle persuasion. Those are points which have to be kept in view not merely by our officials but also by all Japanese subjects residing in Korea. Such Japanese subjects must carefully refrain from all acts of violence to which their country's victories may prompt them, and must be guided by a spirit of kindness in their dealings with the Koreans. Already the United States Representative in Seoul has received instructions from his Government for the removal of the Legation and it may be assumed that other Powers will similarly recognise Japan's convention. It will then be for Japan not to forget the duties that heaven has delegated to her, but to lead Korea gently and helpfully along the path of progress, for assuredly anything like arbitrary or coercive conduct will earn for Korea the sympathy of the nations and will defeat the true and abiding policy of Japan."

Subsequently Mr. Hagiwara explained that there would be no sudden or sweeping change in the administrative mechanism of the Empire, but advisers would be appointed to the various departments and that the measures taken would be deliberate and patient.

The Emperor of Japan has addressed to

General Hasegawa a message of appreciation very similar in terms to that which His Majesty had previously addressed to Marquis Ito and Mr. Hayashi.

There are conflicting accounts as to the date of Marquis Ito's return, but the balance of opinion is that he was to leave Seoul yesterday (29th).

Korea is expected to send an Ambassador to Japan in recognition of the embassy of Marquis Ito.

Negotiations are in progress for a loan of a considerable sum from Japan to Korea in order to relieve the distress which has overtaken the mercantile classes in Seoul.

Thursday, November 30.

We have now an epitome of the speech delivered by Marquis Ito on the 27th of November at the entertainment given in his honour by the Japanese residents of Seoul and Chemulpo. The Marquis said that the Emperor of Japan, in commissioning him to proceed to Korea, had made use of the words, "Convey in my stead an exact statement of my sincerity." Such was the great duty entrusted to him. He was not an *imon taishi* (consolatory ambassador) as people commonly supposed. In reply to his Sovereign he had promised to carry out his Majesty's wishes with all the diligence shown by him for many years in the Imperial service. He had been received by the Korean Monarch in an audience which lasted four hours and he had explained to His Majesty in the fullest and most detailed manner both the present conditions and the future eventualities of the peninsular empire's foreign relations. A similar explanation had been offered to the Korean Ministers and there had resulted the Treaty of the 24th instant. That this difficult task had thus been easily concluded must be attributed to the benevolent and sincere spirit of his illustrious Sovereign, of which spirit he himself had merely been a humble exponent. It was true that the Koreans were not yet enlightened or progressive, but, for that reason, to coerce or to take advantage of them would be entirely foreign to the purpose or wish of the Mikado. They were to be led into the path of progress by the gentlest and the kindest means. Japan's conduct towards Korea was now the cynosure of the world's observation, and any resort to arbitrary or questionable methods would not only bring the country into discredit but also impair its interests. He himself had lost no time in conducting the negotiation entrusted to him, but none the less he felt the profoundest sympathy with the Koreans and desired to treat them with every consideration. He begged his hearers to endeavour to form a true estimate of their Sovereign's intention, which was that kindness and forbearance should be the guiding principles in all intercourse with the people of the peninsula.

In spite of the frequent announcements that Marquis Ito's stay in Seoul might be prolonged in deference to the Emperor's wishes, the Marquis left the Korean capital on the 29th ultimo and reached Fusan on the 30th. He was to leave the latter place on the 1st instant by the *Manshu Maru*, and the programme thereafter was to include a visit to Masampo. On the 28th ultimo he was received by the Korean Sovereign in an audience which lasted an hour and a half. We read in the *Kokumin Shinbun's* correspondence that the Emperor asked the Marquis to remain a little longer for the purpose of assisting Korea as her guide, but the Marquis ex-

plained that his duties at home could not be reconciled with a longer stay. He promised, however, that he should seek another opportunity of visiting Seoul.

There appears to have been an attempt on the part of Cho Pyong-sik to intimidate the Emperor. He is reported to have repaired to the Palace at the head of some 60 officials for the purpose of protesting against the new system. We gather from the somewhat meagre accounts transmitted over the wires that he and his following behaved with more than rudeness, and that it ultimately became necessary to place him under restraint. It should be mentioned that there is some uncertainty as to the name sent by the correspondents from Seoul. The Japanese characters represent in some cases "Cho Pyong-se," in others "Cho Pyong-sik;" the latter seems to us the more probable rendering since the person spoken of is referred to as an "elder statesman," which description would indicate Cho Pyong-sik, the envoy who came to Japan some years ago with a proposition for the neutralization of Korea under an international guarantee. Another official, Min Yong-chun, has been dismissed from office, and the same fate has befallen Li Keun-myong, who sought to create physical opposition to the carrying out of the new arrangements. The correspondent of the *Kokumin Shinbun* further states that seven would-be assassins, headed by a man whose name we gather to be Ki San-tuk, have been seized by the Japanese gendarmes. These men were all armed and there appears to be no doubt as to their intentions. Their examination revealed the facts that they are supported by certain persons of note and that their connexions may possibly be traced to very unexpected quarters. Whatever may be said as to the docility and law-abiding character of the Koreans, it is certain that assassination whether by the sword, poison or bombs is one of the very first resources they employ in all political troubles. The *Jiji Shimpō's* correspondent sends an account which appears to refer to the same incident. He calls the men apprehended "nominal students," and says that they came from Pyong-yang with the intention of assassinating the Ministers who had been consenting parties to the Convention.

Mr. Hayashi gave a farewell banquet to Sir John Jordan and Mr. McLeavy Brown on the 27th ultimo. They left Seoul for Peking on the following day.

The question of jurisdiction in Korea is likely to cause some trouble. This point is taken up by the *Jiji Shimpō* which urges that, pending the enactment of suitable Korean laws and pending the organization of competent Korean tribunals, Japanese courts should be established and Japanese civil law administered. The consular system is quite inadequate to meet even existing conditions and will become more than ever inadequate under the new regimen when the country will be thrown open widely to foreign intercourse. Complications between Japanese subjects and the subjects or citizens of foreign states may then be expected as a frequent occurrence and Japan having undertaken to conduct Korea's foreign relations will be responsible for the proper adjustment of these complications. A similar view is taken by the *Asahi Shimbun*, which contends that the organization of special courts is absolutely necessary, and points out, as does also the *Jiji*, that there has hitherto been absolutely no case of a Korean subject bringing suit against a Japanese in

the latter's consular court. Neither journal mentions this with any pride. On the contrary, both appear to regard the fact as proof that the Koreans have no confidence in these courts rather than as a proof that no cause of complaint has presented itself. We may remark here that the critics who so bitterly condemn Japan's conduct in Korea constantly refer to her failure to provide proper courts for administering justice. They probably fail to note, that under the circumstances hitherto existing, consular tribunals had necessarily to suffice.

It is confidently stated that the Japanese Government has decided to build a railway from Seoul to Gensan. The distance is 129 miles and the cost is estimated at 20 million *yen*, but it appears to us that a previously published estimate of 15 millions is more likely to be correct.

RAILWAYS IN MANCHURIA.

Considerable interest attaches to the railways which will be built in Manchuria for the purposes of linking up the Korean and Manchurian systems. The projects conceived for that purpose were three. The first was a line from Wiju (New Wiju) on the Yalu to Fenghwang, thence to Lianshan and Motien, thereafter following the valley of the Taitsz to Liaoyang. The second was a coastwise line. This also was to set out from Wiju and passing through Hsuyen, was to strike the East-Chinese main line at Tashikiao. The third was to start from Antung, proceed to Fenghwang and Motien and finally reach Mukden. These three routes may be designated respectively the median line, the coast line, and the northern line. The coast line was open to special objection and the median line would have involved a very heavy piece of bridge-work over the Liao. In the case of the northern line, however, the great river can be spanned by a bridge 2,500 feet long. All things considered this northern route has been preferred. One good result of modern military operations on a large and protracted scale is that they leave behind them many much-improved roads and embryonic railways. Thus it appears that the Japanese troops, under the pressure of transport necessities, have already built a military line from Wiju via Fenghwang and Motien to within 29 kilometers of Mukden. The road was not carried right through on account of deficiency of material, but rails have now reached Hsiamatung, and the interval between that place and Mukden will be rapidly completed. There is a railway construction bureau in Manchuria having its head office at Chemulpo in Korea and a branch at Hsiamatung. A military line has a gage of only 2 feet, but its construction involves a good deal of bed-work which is subsequently available for the permanent way. Japanese engineers are now debating whether to convert the line into a $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot gage or into a 4 ft. $8\frac{1}{4}$ inch. The military have also constructed a line from Hsinmintun to Mukden and operations have already been commenced for converting it into a $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet guage. It is evident from all this that a very extensive system of railways in Korea and Manchuria will ultimately be in Japanese hands. In Korea there will be the Seoul-Chemulpo line and the Fusan-Seoul-Wiju line, with branches to Masampo, Gensan and other places. In Manchuria there will be the central line from Port Arthur to Changchun, the Kirin-Changchun line, the Mukden-Hsinmintun line, and the Wiju Mukden line. All this involves heavy outlay.

THE NEW FOREIGN LOAN.

The new foreign loan is an accomplished fact. It amounts to 50 millions sterling, the rate of interest being 4 per cent., the issue price 90 and the sum actually paid to the Treasury 88. Hence Japan receives 44 millions. The places of issue are London, Paris, New York and Berlin, and the debt is to lie unpaid for 15 years, after which it may be redeemed at any time according to the convenience of Japan, and it must be redeemed within 10 years. One half of the money is to be devoted to paying off the Empire's high-interest foreign debt. In this context it is necessary to note the exact figures of Japan's indebtedness to Europe and America. They are:—

	£.	Millions.
Amount of foreign loans bearing 5 per cent.	22	
" " " 4½ per cent.	60	
" " " 4 per cent.	10	

It will thus be seen that if one half of the sum now to be actually received be applied as stated to redeeming the 6 per cent. debt, the latter will be exactly wiped off, and the foreign debt will assume the form of sixty millions sterling at 4½ per cent. and sixty millions at 4 per cent. The other moiety of the loan is to be applied to redeeming the high-interest domestic loans. With regard to these loans, 20 millions sterling of them are at 6 per cent. and 80 millions sterling are at 5 per cent. (We are here using round numbers). Hence if the Government follow the course indicated it will redeem the 20 millions sterling of 6 per cent. bonds and the domestic debt will stand at:—

Five per-cent. debt.....£80 millions.

We thus arrive at a possibility of seeing what the annual burden of Japan's total indebtedness will be in the matter of interest, namely

	£.	Millions.
Interest on 60 millions sterling of foreign loan at 4½ per cent.	2.7	
Interest on 60 millions sterling of foreign loan at 4 per cent.	2.4	
Interest on 80 millions sterling of domestic loan at 5 per cent.	4.0	
Interest on total foreign and domestic debt of 200 millions sterling	9.1	

Moreover, there will remain in the Government's hands a sum of 2 millions sterling, or, say 20 million *yen*, from the new loan. We presume that this sum is to be applied to the expenses of bringing back the armies from the front, or, perhaps to meeting outlays on account of rewards and pensions.

Thus in brief the Government's present financial scheme is to pay off all its 6 per cent. debts, domestic and foreign, and to obtain, further, a sum of 20 million *yen* the destination of which remains to be announced.

It is no doubt a heavy burden that Japan has to shoulder, namely, a payment of 91 million *yen* yearly on account of interest alone. But it is by no means a crushing burden.

As to the redemption of these loans, current rumour alleges that the sum annually allotted to the newly established Consolidation Bureau will be 120 million *yen* annually. If so, 91 millions of that amount will be devoted to paying interest and 29 millions to paying principal.

From what sources is this yearly sum of 120 million *yen* to be obtained? No answer to that question is immediately forthcoming, but it may be remarked that the war taxes are now producing annually 160 million *yen*, so that their reduction by 25 per cent. might be accomplished and the Treasury would still be in possession of a sufficient revenue for the service of the debt.

Among further details as to the new foreign loan the most striking is that there is no security given. Japan is thus proved competent to borrow abroad without giving any pledge other than her promise to pay, at a rate of 4.88 per cent., which is what the new loan works out at. Another detail is that Paris takes 24 millions sterling of the loan; London 13 millions; New York 6½ millions and Berlin 6¼ millions. The four great financial centres of the world become Japan's creditors, and France opens her pockets to both of the recent belligerents.

It is also notable that the rate of commission has greatly diminished. The rates hitherto given have been:—

Rates of Commission: 1st foreign war loan...	£3. 10s.
" " 2nd " "	£3. 15s.
" " 3rd " "	£3. 5s.
" " 4th " "	£3. 5s.
" " new " "	£2. 0s.

The money is to be paid to Japan between December of 1905 and May (inclusive) of 1906.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, the *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Asahi* all unite in condemning the new loan. They do not object to the terms, but they agree that to have floated this loan before the period when the six per-cent. securities become legally redeemable is a serious blunder. Those securities have to lie unredeemed for a further period of from three to five years, and if the Treasury desires to convert them at an earlier date, it must have recourse to the method of purchasing them in the open market, where they now stand at a premium of £2. Domestic securities belong to a different category in this respect: they are redeemable or convertible at any moment. But the first foreign six-per-cent. loan, of 10 millions sterling, does not become legally redeemable until August, 1909, and the second, of 12 millions sterling, until February, 1910. These loans can not be handled now except by the method of open purchase, and that will make them ruinously expensive. The *Nichi Nichi* is also very emphatic about the unwisdom of redeeming large blocks of domestic securities. It apprehends a plethora of currency, an appreciation of commodities and an outburst of speculative spirit which will plunge the country ultimately into even greater suffering than that which followed the war with China.

The *Shogyō Shimpō* (Business Men's organ), however, strongly approves the loan. It does not touch the question which mainly occupies the attention of the three journals quoted above, namely, the period of maturity, but confines itself rather to considering the great saving that will be effected in annual payments of interest. As to the contention that by throwing a large volume of capital upon the domestic market disastrous results will be caused, the *Shogyō* frankly declares that the Government having taken large sums from the people for the conduct of the war, is now under an obligation to refund some part at least of this capital, in the interests of commercial and industrial expansion. So far, indeed, is this journal from entertaining any apprehension such as that troubling the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, that it invites special attention to the fact of large quantities of the domestic six-per-cent. securities having passed into the hands of foreigners, and urges that instead of redeeming these, the Treasury should convert a part at any rate of the 5 per-cent. securities held at home. The *Shogyō's* calculation is that not more than one-fourth of the six-per-cent. domestic

bonds now remain in Japan. We may note, incidentally, that if such be the case, the *Nichi Nichi's* fears about flooding the home market are not well founded.

The *Chuo Shinbun* is enthusiastic in its applause of the terms obtained, and congratulates the country upon the resulting reduction of its yearly liabilities. Our contemporary goes so far as to call the transaction one of the greatest victories in the war.

NAVAL NOTES.

The first-class armoured cruiser *Tsukuba* (13,500 tons), which was laid down at Kure in 1904, will be launched at 9 a.m. on the 12th of December. As this is the first vessel of her kind built in Japan, it is expected that an imposing ceremony will be organized on the occasion.

The *Soya* (*Varyag*) left Waka-no-ura on the 26th, where she had put in on account of stress of weather, but had to put back again, the gale still continuing.

The *Hisen* (*Rituzan*) reached Sascho on the 27th instant, in company with the *Chinyen* and *Nenohi*.

These last two items of news will be hard nuts for the *Novoye Vremya*. That journal has persistently denied the truth of the reports sent from Japan as to the raising of the vessels sunk at Port Arthur. In a recent issue it inserted a letter from a correspondent—apparently a Russian naval officer—who describes in apparently convincing language the terrible injuries suffered by these various vessels and declares that even though they were brought to the surface, a task of which he evidently doubts the possibility, they could not be made even temporarily seaworthy unless a dock were immediately available. Hence the first preliminary to resurrecting the buried war-vessels would be to build a dock, which the Japanese have not done. In fine this officer—his name seems to be Neychekoff—does not hesitate to declare that the statements sent from Japan are pure fictions, designed merely to cause chagrin to the Russians.

What strange estimates the *Novoye Vremya* and its correspondent must have formed of men and things! They have persuaded themselves to conceive it possible that for the sake of inflicting a temporary pang in Russian bosoms, the Japanese nation would willingly pose before the world as a congeries of the most unscrupulous liars in history. As a matter of incontrovertible fact the *Rituzan* is now at Sascho; the *Angara* is at Kure; the *Bayan* is at Maizuru; the *Poltava* is at Maizuru, the *Peresviet* is at Yokosuka; and the *Shinshū* at Takeshiki. Among these vessels those that performed the journey from Port Arthur unaided were the *Peresviet* and the *Poltava*. There remain at Port Arthur—afloat but not yet sent round to Japan—the *Pallada*, the *Pobieda*, the *Gaidamak* and the *Posadnik*. It is worth noting the fact that the *Novoye Vremya's* correspondent lays special stress on the case of the *Peresviet* and the *Poltava*, which vessels he describes as virtually destroyed. He ridicules the notion of re-floating them, yet these are precisely the two ships which have been able to make the voyage to Japan under their own steam.

The *Soya* (*Varyag*) arrived safely at Yokosuka on the morning of the 1st at 10 o'clock.

Mr. C. R. Lenzmann, of the firm of Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., has joined the Directorate of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, taking the place of Mr. Hans Schubart.

MILITARY MATTERS.

It is stated that the Emperor has sanctioned arrangements for a grand ovation on the occasion of the return of Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama and his staff to Tokyo. A representative of the Sovereign will attend at Shimbashi, where will be drawn up the whole of the Guards Division now in Tokyo, about ten thousand men. Artillery will take up its position in the Hibiya Park and fire a salute of 21 guns, and a numerous cavalry guard of honour will accompany the Imperial carriages which are to meet the Field-Marshal and his officers for the purpose of carrying them to the Palace. It is alleged that the whole of the workmen and officials of the Koishikawa Arsenal, to the number of thirty thousand, will be marshalled at Shimbashi, but we do not know of any place sufficiently spacious for such a purpose. The arrival in Tokyo is expected to take place on the 6th of December.

General Umezawa had a vociferous reception on his arrival in Tokyo on the 23rd inst. From General Terauchi downward all the prominent military officers in Tokyo, as well as a crowd of naval men, assembled on the platform at Shimbashi to greet him, and among cheering crowds he drove to the Palace where the Emperor thanked him cordially and presented him with a handsome memento of the occasion. The carriage in which he rode was escorted by a guard of honour and a salute of 9 guns was fired. Colonel Hume represented the British Legation among the many distinguished persons who greeted the returning General. We read that Major-General Umezawa is the fortunate possessor of two *Kanyo*, one given for Yangtsuling, the other for Penhsih.

The remains of Commander Shiraishi, celebrated as the leader of the Japanese storming party at the Taku forts in 1900, have been disinterred at Port Arthur. They were found to have been buried in a coffin, on the lid of which the cap of the deceased had been fastened, his name being inscribed inside. The body was habited in uniform, all complete except that the boot of the right foot was missing. There were many marks which rendered identification easy, but as such a long time had passed the skeleton only remained. Everything goes to show that this gallant officer carried out the intention announced by him at the time of starting on the third blocking expedition, namely, that he would attack the Russians single-handed rather than be taken prisoner. He seems to have landed wearing his waterproof coat and to have rushed at the nearest fort, losing one of his boots in the attempt to enter. He fell, of course, almost immediately, but the Russians were inspired with such respect for his gallantry that they paid special honour to his remains. The bones have been burned and the ashes are now on their way to Tokyo, together with the brave man's cap.

In the *Kokumin Shinbun* we find some interesting facts as to the transport service during the war. It appears that the number of steamers over 1,000 tons employed habitually by the Military Authorities was 118, with an aggregate tonnage of 320,000 tons; and in times of special stress the number rose to 158 with a tonnage of 420,000. As to the Navy, it employed regularly 61 vessels, displacing 180,000 tons, and at times 76 vessels displacing 230,000 tons. Thus the total figures are 179 steamers with a displacement of 490,000 tons in ordinary times, 234 steamers displacing 620,000 tons in time of

emergency. Steamers of 100 tons and over constituted 80 per cent. of the transport fleet. The Navy took the best ships, many of them being employed as auxiliary cruisers. Moreover, experience showed that vessels most suitable for army transport purposes are not large and fast passenger steamers, but on the contrary, small vessels, with great beam, several decks, numerous hatches and powerful winches. In fact old-fashioned ships from 25 to 30 years of age proved eminently serviceable. Our contemporary thinks that these facts should be kept carefully in view, and that, when subsidies are granted hereafter to shipping companies, they should be required to have their steamers built with a view to the requirements of military transport.

At an early period of the war the principal medical men of Tokyo, to the number of 200, organized an association called the *Ishi Hokoku-kai* (Patriotic Medical Society), which rendered great assistance to the medical departments of the Army and Navy. The war being over, this association has now been dissolved, and at its farewell meeting Chief Surgeon Koike, head of the Sanitary Bureau, delivered a lecture from which we learn that the casualties in the Japanese Army and Navy during the war were:—

Killed and wounded	218,429
Sick	221,136

This is the first war on record in which the number of sick has been approximately equal to the number of killed and wounded. Generally the latter figure is several times as large as the former.

The Emperor attended the 18th ceremony of graduation at the Officers College on the 25th instant. Certificates were given to 920 graduates, namely, infantry 742, cavalry 24, field artillery 62, garrison artillery 13, engineers 66, and land transport 13. Ten graduates were the recipients of silver watches from the Emperor, in reward for special industry and aptitude. Among the graduates we observe the names of sons of Count Katsura, Lieut.-General Matsunaga, Lieut.-General Nakamura, Viscount Hisamatsu, Baron Tomioka, etc.

The Graduation Ceremony at the Edajima Naval College took place on the 28th November. H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa represented the Emperor. The number of graduates was 169, of whom 3 received special prizes from the Emperor.

General Kuroki was to leave Tieling on the 30th ultimo, and his return to Tokyo is expected to take place about the 10th instant.

Lieut.-General Asada reached Ujina on the 9th of November and is expected to reach Tokyo to-morrow (3rd).

ESPERANTO.

Mr. W. T. Stead is one of the most trustworthy of guides. He is essentially an enthusiast; a man of fads and fancies. Among his latest pets is Esperanto. Perhaps he is right this time. He certainly gives a most enticing account of the week's Congress held by the disciples of the new "world speech." Referring to an essay on the subject by Mr. Moscheles he says:—

Mr. Moscheles was impressed, just as I was, by the kindly atmosphere in which we breathed and moved during that memorable week. Which of us before had had the chance of talking freely with the most intelligent men and women of twenty-two nations? Whilst the "green star" was about in Boulogne, the usual order of things was reversed,

and conventionalities were superseded, for green stars were worn by all sorts and conditions. You asked your way of a dockyardman and he touched your star and went out of his way to show you what you wanted, giving you in Esperanto all sorts of information. Introductions were nowhere necessary; you sat down beside another green star on the sands, and entered into conversation at once; you went into a shop, and the saleswoman literally sprang to help you; and in the tramcar and train, well! people who wanted absolute silence got out at the next station, for when Greek and Persian, Italian and Frenchman, Englishwoman and Spaniard, with a few other nationalities, filled up a compartment, Esperanto was found to be a most expressive language, and quiet did not reign though concord did. We do not profess to have studied "Esperanto" or to have any competence for pronouncing an opinion on its merits, but at a cursory glance we find difficulty in understanding how it can possess any great facilities for a Japanese. Consider the following:—

"LA ESPERO" IN ESPERANTO.

En la mondon venis nova sento,
Tra la mondo iras forta voko;
Per flugoj de facila vento
Nun de loko flugu ĝi al loko.

A LITERAL TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH.

Into the world has come a new sentiment,
Through the world is going a mighty call;
On wings of light wind
Now from place let it fly to place.

A glance at this extract suffices to show that while Esperanto may be comparatively easy for Frenchmen, Italians, Englishmen and perhaps Germans, it offers no apparent facilities to a Japanese or a Chinese student. It is in fact an amalgam compounded of the cognate languages of Europe, and it has nothing in common with Japanese.

A JAPANESE BEER TRUST.

After long pourparlers and apparent failure to come to an understanding, the three beer companies, the Nippon, the Sapporo and the Osaka have agreed to unite and form one concern. This result is said to have been brought about largely by the advice of Baron Kioura, Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce, and by the exertions of a committee consisting of Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Okura, Mr. Makoshi and Mr. Tanaka. A general meeting of shareholders is to be held next February for the purpose of endorsing the arrangement. As to terms, it is settled that the Osaka Company's shares shall be the unit, each Sapporo share counting for $1\frac{1}{2}$ shares in the combine, and each Nippon share for 2. We read in the *Shogyo Shimpo*—which journal has always advocated combination—that the manufacture of beer in Japan totalled 95,243 *koku* in 1904, being 20,000 *koku* above the figure for 1903 and 40,000 above that for 1902. This is a marked increase, but it is to be observed that in 1901, before the imposition of a tax the production reached 120,000 *koku*. The average for the 5 years ended in 1904 was 105,000 *koku* approximately, out of which quantity the three companies now combining produced no less than 90,000 *koku*. They will consequently be a very strong union, and the *Shogyo* thinks that the effect of the economies resulting from combination will be felt in the field of export. In 1902 the value of the beer exported from Japan was 520,000 *yen*; in 1904 it rose to 750,000 *yen*, and for the first ten months of the current year the figure is 1,210,000 *yen*. This last record is abnormal: it may be attributed in large part to the demand created by the war. The *Shogyo* is nevertheless persuaded that inasmuch as the demand for beer is steadily growing in China and Korea, a bright future lies before the Japanese beer companies.

THE "JIJI SHIMPO" AND BISHOP AWDRY.

The *Jiji Shimpō* has a characteristically moderate article on the subject of Bishop Awdry's letter to *The Times*; an article which partially warrants the Bishop's forecast that his criticisms would be received in a liberal and magnanimous manner by the Japanese. Nor can the Bishop be dissatisfied with the notice his letter has attracted. A man occupying so exalted a position and speaking through the columns of such a journal as *The Times* may always count on wide-spread attention. For our own part, looking at the comments not of the *Jiji* alone, but also of the *Nichi Nichi*, we can not but express admiration of the philosophical spirit they display. It appears to us that had such criticisms been penned by a Japanese against a European nation, the latter's organs of public opinion would have assailed the critic in a very different manner. The *Jiji* does not make the comment justly made by the *Nichi Nichi*, namely, that when Bishop Awdry undertook to condemn the commercial morality of the Japanese, he entered a field where he has no title to pass original judgment. What the *Jiji* says is simply that although among English men of business there may be found not a few whose idea of conducting a transaction is altogether wrong, still it can not be gainsaid that the standard of commercial morality in England is higher than it is in Japan. Japanese publicists themselves have often admitted the fact and have regretted it. As for the other sweeping charges preferred by the Bishop against Japanese truthfulness, Japanese nobility of character, Japanese morality and so forth, the *Jiji* does not examine them in detail. Of what use, indeed? Individual opinion and individual experience are the only guides of original verdicts in such matters, and to discuss the propriety of an individual's impression is to engage in what the Japanese call *nizukake ron*. But the *Jiji* does very strongly object to the Bishop's emphatic warning against marriages between English girls and Japanese men. Our contemporary naturally asks whether a defensive and offensive alliance between two nations is consistent with the Bishop's contention that there should be no alliances between the units of the two nations. Evidently, too, the *Jiji* does not think that the purity or the happiness of English home life warrants a solemn warning like that penned by Bishop Awdry. There is a skeleton in many an English household also, the only difference being that it is a skeleton within the cupboard, whereas the Japanese skeleton is often kept outside the cupboard. Controversy might exhaust itself without determining the relative advantages and disadvantages of the two systems. At any rate Bishop Awdry has interposed the authority of his veto against what might prove one of the most powerful factors in breaking down the barriers of racial and religious prejudices that still separate Japan from the Occident. We ourselves (*Japan Mail*) are inclined to ask whether in this matter any publicist is qualified to express any definite opinion without the testimony of experience. There has not been any sufficient experience of marriages such as Bishop Awdry condemns, and the experience there has been goes to invalidate his statement. For among marriages between foreign women—in the term "foreign" we include Europeans and Americans—and Japanese men almost no instances are included that support the Bishop's theory. Several cases of happy unions have been recorded and others are now

before our eyes, but of unhappy unions we have not heard; or, at any rate, have heard so seldom that we feel justified in regarding them as quite exceptional. On what foundation then does Bishop Awdry's veto rest?

THE "KOREA REVIEW."

In the absence of its editor, Mr. Homer B. Hulbert, the *Korea Review* has fallen into hands which closely resemble those that wielded the journalistic pens of Yokohama twenty-five or thirty years ago. The likeness is quite striking. There is the same intemperance of language, the same bitter hostility to the Japanese, the same over-weening pride of race, the same incapacity to believe that anything good can come out of the East. We are perhaps wrong in using the plural form "hands", for the two articles which inspire these remarks must be attributed to one and the same hand since both exhibit a degree of literary ignorance very unlikely to be displayed by two members in the same small community—both are written by a man so ill-educated as to be unable to distinguish between the geometrical figure "hyperbola" and the figure of speech "hyperbole." It is not our intention to make any detailed reference to these articles; such a course would weary our readers and impart vicarious consequence to the articles. But we shall quote two statements in order to illustrate the spirit of the writer. In one essay on the Korean Customs, he makes this assertion:—"The Japanese Government has no official in its whole realm that can begin to handle the position as Dr. Brown has done and can do." This assertion appears in the sequel of a panegyric on Mr. McLeavy Brown's services, a well deserved panegyric. The second assertion relates to Mr. Alexiaeff. Of him the essayist has nothing but evil things to say. He calls him a "toy financier"; describes how he "exercised no control whatever" over the excessive outpour of nickels from the Mint, and says that he "immediately doubled all the official salaries, which brought down upon his head the blessings of countless rascals." After this damning criticism we are told that "there is little doubt that Mr. Alexiaeff was capable of handling the Customs service as any Japanese is likely to be." These allegations show clearly the blind prejudice and bitter hatred felt by the writer in the *Korea Review* towards the Japanese. His dislike of them is almost delirious, and betrays him into expressions so extravagant as to be quite comical. Is it not curious to observe how unfaithfully history repeats itself? The anti-Japanese tirades now published by local foreign journals in Seoul are a faithful echo, *mutatis mutandis*, of the attacks and condemnations that used to occupy so much space in the foreign local journals of Yokohama and Kobe a quarter of a century ago. But the Japanese have lived down their traducers of that era. They are also a faithful echo, *mutatis mutandis*, of the denunciations and abuse published by certain open port journals when Japan first assumed administrative power in Formosa. But the Japanese have lived down that hostile campaign also. Can there be any doubt that they will equally live down this attack in Korea, and that their assailants will ultimately be classed with the discredited revilers of the settlements and of Formosa?

The new cruiser *Tsukuba* will be launched on Dec. 12th at Kure.

MARTIAL LAW AND PRESS REGULATIONS.

The *Official Gazette* announces the repeal of the two urgency ordinances No. 205 and No. 206, the former being the Ordinance placing Tokyo under martial law, the latter the Ordinance conferring special power on the Minister of Home Affairs for the purpose of controlling the press. In the *Hochi Shimbun* we find a statement that the Government had intended to continue the enforcement of the Special Ordinances until after the settlement of the Korean and Manchurian questions and the conclusion of the trial of those arrested in connexion with the riot. The Korean question has now been settled; the Manchurian negotiations were within sight of settlement, and ample proofs have been collected against Mr. Kono Hironaka and his accomplices. But the *Kokumin Shimbun* gives a different explanation which we are much more inclined to credit. It is simply that the occasion has ceased to call for special measures. Good order has been completely restored and there is no reason to apprehend any renewed disturbance. The *Kokumin* claims, and justly we think, that these Ordinances were warranted by their results. Undoubtedly order was restored in face of conditions which seemed to promise fresh rioting, and undoubtedly order has since then been preserved most effectually. On the other hand, who can undertake to affirm confidently that the disturbance would have continued had the duty of checking it devolved on the police alone? Good order is the normal condition of Tokyo. The city has occasionally witnessed *soshi* outrages, but in 99 years out of every hundred the record of its citizens suggests that they could very well afford to dispense with police altogether. We shall now hear the Government's critics say that the rescinding of the Ordinances is a sop to the Diet or has been caused by political and journalistic agitation. Had they not been rescinded there would have been complaints against their continuance. Now that they are discontinued there will be accusations of double-dealing. The Cabinet can not possibly be in the right with some critics, a result for which ministers are doubtless fully prepared.

THE "SHIMBUN DOMEI-KAI" AND THE FOREIGN PRESS.

The promoters of the *Shimbun Domei-kai* (Newspaper League) are busying themselves to secure the coöperation of local foreign journals. The league has for immediate purpose to protest against the special ordinance recently issued by the Government in the sequel of the September riot; an ordinance which subjects the press to exceptional control and re-invests the Minister of State for Home Affairs with competence to suspend or suppress journals whose writings he considers calculated to impair public peace and good order. There have been several suspensions under the Ordinance, and naturally the journalists of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and elsewhere are anxious to obtain the rescinding of such obnoxious legislation. They deserve sympathy, though it must be sympathy of a very qualified nature. For that they brought this inconvenience on themselves is beyond all doubt. Not since the earliest days of Japanese journalism has there been so flagrant an example of unreasoning and inflammatory writing as was witnessed last September on receipt of the peace news from Portsmouth. Newspapers which published matter so misleading and so disturbing merited some restraint. But

the Ordinance has now been in force during nearly 2½ months and Japanese journalists think it high time that it should be revoked. To that end they are agitating, and to strengthen the agitation they are endeavouring to enlist the co-operation of foreign local journals. What view our contemporaries may take we do not know, but it appears to us that foreign newspapers have no becoming place in such a movement. It is not for them to meddle in Japan's domestic politics. A foreign editor has no political status in this country and he had better refrain from interfering with politics. That is our conviction.

REV. JOHN BATCHELOR'S AINU-ENGLISH-JAPANESE DICTIONARY.

A second edition of this lexicon has just appeared. Sixteen years ago the book made its first appearance. Such a work can not possibly find a wide market. An author's sole inducement to undertake the task must be furnished by the spirit of true scholarship. Mr. Batchelor tells us in his preface that he had not originally an intention of printing a second edition and consequently his revision was done by way of recreation and for the purposes of his missionary functions. During the past ten years, however, he has had applications from more than 500 friends who, the dictionary having passed out of print, were unable to obtain a copy of it. So he determined to re-produce it with all the amendments and additions furnished by long study. In the acknowledgements that he offers for assistance rendered he mentions first Baron Sonoda, Governor General of Hokkaido, to whom he dedicates the lexicon and who has written an highly appreciative preface. "My friend Mr. Batchelor," says the Baron, "has resided in Hokkaido for the space of nearly 30 years. When he first came to this island he almost at once commenced to study the Ainu language with the object of preaching the Gospel. He has visited nearly all the native villages and has at times lived entirely among the Ainu, making light of the hardships which had to be endured. In course of time Mr. Batchelor gained a free command of the native tongue as well as a full knowledge of the customs of the people. As a consequence Christianity has been widely spread among them and he has gained their full confidence." These latter testimonies to Mr. Batchelor's success will doubtless be welcomed by him more gladly than any tribute to his scholarship would have been. As for the dictionary itself, its reputation has already been established. We need only say that the new edition contains over 13,000 words, is printed in admirably clear type at the Tokyo Tsukiji Type Foundry and covers 525 pages. Following it is a most interesting grammar occupying 159 pages. When we remember that there is nothing which can be called Ainu literature, that the language is moribund like the race which uses it, and that it is mingled with Japanese and Russian words, often so much corrupted or transformed as to be well-nigh unidentifiable, we begin to realize the difficulties encountered by any one attempting to construct a grammar. Mr. Batchelor presented to the public in 1903 the first fruits of his studies along this line. He says that he did so mainly for the purpose of inviting criticism, but the result was the discovery—though this he does not say—that he himself stood alone in his knowledge of the Ainu language and that others had nothing to tell him except, indeed, to

confirm him in his belief that Ainu belongs to the Aryan tongue as fully as do Latin, French, Greek or English. What is of special interest in this grammar, as now re-published in a greatly enlarged form, is that the author discusses minutely the affinities of the Ainu language, and thus arrives at the conclusion, long ago derived from other investigations, that the Ainu people originally reached Japan through the Amur region or Siberia. He gives also lists of Hebrew words and of Basque words resembling Ainu, and he dwells at some length on the Aryan connections of the language. It is tolerably certain that the world will never see this lexicon and this grammar superseded by any richer or more accurate work. Mr. Batchelor has intervened just in time to save the Ainu language from disappearance except as a partially reconstructed tongue.

THE "SEIYU-KAI" AND THE CABINET.

On the 27th November a deputation of the *Seiyu-kai* waited on the Premier to urge that the special restraining legislation now in force against the press had ceased to be necessary, and also to inquire as to the truth of the rumour that the Government contemplates selling the Fushun coal-mine to private persons. (The Sumitomo Family was spoken of by rumour). Count Katsura promised that the advice of the deputation with regard to the press should be duly considered, and stated, concerning the coal-mine, that its tenure was now a subject of negotiation with China and that the Government did not entertain any intention of disposing of it as suggested, the mine being, in effect, one of the adjuncts of the railway.

It said that the mine is now producing 1,000 tons of coal daily, 500 of which are used for locomotives and the remainder goes to the troops.

The Tokyo Prefectural Assembly has passed, by a large majority, a Bill calling for the abolition of the special system of police in Tokyo. But when this Bill was handed to the Governor, through whom it has to pass for submission to the Home Office, Baron Senge declined to receive it, on the ground that it was merely a replica of a resolution which the Assembly had previously passed and which had been returned by the Minister of Home Affairs who explained that such a resolution exceeded the powers of the Assembly inasmuch as it dealt with the organization of the administration, a matter expressly reserved among the Imperial Prerogatives. A curious deadlock is thus created. One fact, however, emerges clearly, namely, that the Government intends to reserve its right in the matter of the police. It may be taken for granted that the special system is doomed, but the day of its demise is not yet.

LOSS OF A TRANSPORT.

A transport called the *Daisan Ikuta Maru* has been lost. She left Moji on the 25th for Tairen and in the neighbourhood of Mutsure-jima collided with the *Fuku-ura Maru*, which was carrying home the 10th Regiment of *Kobi*. The *Daisan Ikuta Maru* sank in 8 minutes. She had on board 25 non-commissioned officers and men in charge of stores, 2 canteenmen and a crew of 54. The accident happened at night and would doubtless have involved heavy loss of life had not the scene been in the immediate vicinity

of Mutsure-jima whence boats put off to the rescue. As it was eleven men perished, namely 6 non-commissioned officers and privates, 1 canteenman and 4 of the crew. There were no casualties on board the *Fuku-ura Maru*. The transport which sunk had a displacement of 2,243 tons. She was carrying 1,110 packages of clothing, writing materials and various commodities.

A telegram has been received in Osaka from Vladivostok to the effect that a Russian warship collided with the British steamer *Suez* in the harbour while the former was about to leave. Having sustained severe damage, the British vessel immediately sank. She arrived there on Nov. 21st from Shanghai with sundry cargo. A portion of the cargo was insured with the Nippon Marine Insurance Co., Osaka, for eight thousand yen. The insurance firm intend to lodge a claim with the Russian admiralty.

According to the crew of the steamer *Akebono Maru* which arrived on Nov. 25th at Moji from Chemulpo, a floating mine was observed in east long. 125 and north lat. 35, off Sang Cha-do, near Mukpho, Korea. Some of the crew tried to explode it by shooting at it with rifles. Their efforts, however, proved futile. They left an empty tin with a red-flag indicating the danger.

The small steamer *Kochi Maru* with rice and other cargo went ashore on the morning of Nov. 25th in the neighbourhood of Kure on her way from Osaka to Moji. Damage was sustained by both hull and cargo. Later the ship was floated. Another small steamer, the *Daifuku Maru*, collided on Nov. 25th with another steamer, the result being that the former sank. She was on her way from Unoshima to Mitsuhamu with coal.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that, although normal relations between Russia and Japan will be restored by the renewal of the treaty of Unity and Commerce and the mutual accrediting of Ministers, it is thought advisable, in order to place the two courts on their old friendly footing, that special Imperial Envoys shall pay visits to the two capitals. Russia will send Grand Duke Vladimir Michaelovitch, and Japan will send His Imperial Highness Field Marshal Prince Fushimi.

The section—17 miles long—of the East-Central State Railway has been completed and is to be opened to-day. This is the section from Fujimi to Okanoya. Its completion means that the road from Hachioji to Okanoya, 99 miles, is now in operation and that when the remaining section (16-17 miles) from Okanoya to Shiojiri is finished, it will be possible to travel by rail from Hachioji to Shiojiri. This last section was not among the works postponed on account of the war. Construction has been going on vigorously and the line will be ready for traffic in May or June. Goods from Echigo and Shinshu, which now pass through the Usui Tunnel, will then go over the Shiojiri-Hachioji road.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Tokyo City Electric Railway Company was held on the 23rd instant. The chief questions were to consider the resignation of Mr. Okamoto, a director and auditor, and to elect substitutes for or re-elect Messrs. Oda and Hakamada, two other auditors, whose period has expired. Mr. Amenomiya, chairman of the Board, being absent, Mr. Yoshida, managing director, presided. The meeting was extremely tumultuous. Repeated demands were made for information as to the cause of Mr. Okamoto's resignation, and when

it appeared that the Directors could not or would not explain it, great dissatisfaction was shown. Finally, Messrs. Oda and Hakamada were re-elected and Mr. Mitani was chosen to replace Mr. Okamoto, after which a committee was appointed to consider the affairs of the Company. It is evident that great dissatisfaction exists among the shareholders. In spite of the splendid prospects of the enterprise the shares are falling, and rumours of fraudulent financing are rife. The *Fiji Shimpō* continues its attacks upon the Company, accusing it of bad management, of purchasing defective materials, of employing men simply as a matter of favoritism, of declaring unjustifiable dividends, of placing current expenses to the account of construction outlays, and of failing to develop its lines owing to the fact that capital is applied to dividends. All this is regarded as the outcome of Mr. Amenomiya's romantic scheme, the three-farthings uniform fare.

The *Official Gazette* of the 27th instant announces that the Japanese Government on the 25th instant officially recognised the position of Sir Claude MacDonald as British Ambassador at the Court of Japan. This appointment dates from the 1st of November and was intimated to the Japanese Government on the 17th of that month. It will probably suggest itself to some persons that there has been unexplained delay in connexion with this appointment. The fact is that Sir Claude was originally nominated "special ambassador," a title which did not include the idea of continued tenure. Hence not until the British Government decided to give him the post under normal conditions were the usual official announcements in order. It may now be reasonably hoped that Japan will have the good fortune to be the scene of Sir Claude's labours for another period of five years. He has well deserved the exceptional promotion which now falls to his lot.

On the 25th instant the Minister of State for Justice gave a banquet in honour of Mr. Montague Kirkwood. The guests included the Vice-Minister, the President of the Supreme Court, the Procurator General, the Presidents of the Appeal Courts of Tokyo, Osaka, Hiroshima and Hakodate and of the Local Courts of Tokyo and Yokohama, &c. The Minister, in proposing Mr. Kirkwood's health, alluded in appreciative terms to the services of that gentleman, and Mr. Kirkwood, in replying, spoke of the events of the past two years and of the pleasure he found in seeing again his old friends. In the evening Mr. Kirkwood was the guest of the Inns of Court Association at the Tokyo Club, and on Monday he was received in audience by the Emperor.

It is stated that the regular salary of the new Japanese Ambassadors will be 5,000 *yen* annually with a contingent allowance—or a service fund (*saikin ho*) as it is called in Japan—of 30,000 *yen* annually. The only increase of staff will be the addition of a Counsellor of Embassy. Nothing is said as yet concerning the countries to which ambassadors will be accredited or about the officials likely to be nominated.

Upon the borders of Hitachi, Iwaki and Shimotsuke there is a mountain called Hakko-zan which now furnishes a topic of conversation. It is believed that gold may be found there in considerable quantities. Some time ago a company was formed to exploit the mine. The capital of the

company was put at 500,000 *yen*, and was shown as fully paid up, though, as a matter of fact, not a *yen* was forthcoming, the whole of the money being set down as "expended on the purchase of the mine." Some operations of scratching the ground were then undertaken, but mining was less the object of the projectors than share speculation. They succeeded in getting the shares quoted on the Exchange and not a few were sold at good prices. But on the 25th when some one attempted to dispose of his holding a fall of 40 *yen* a share was suddenly recorded. Something like a panic resulted. Many holders of shares were unable to put up their margins and rumour found an opportunity to connect several names with the fiasco. It would appear that there certainly has been fraudulent action somewhere.

Many of our readers are familiar with a map published some two years ago by the Amur Society of Japan. It represented the regions of Russia's political activity in East Asia, namely, the area stretching eastward from Lake Baikal to Saghalien and southward from the Amur to the Yellow Sea. Being on a scale of 1 in 1,650,000, it formed a sheet some 6 feet square, and was beyond all comparison the most accurate and comprehensive chart procurable of the regions in question. The same society has now formed a project to construct a similar map of northern India, the idea being that a region which has been brought into such prominence by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance should be delineated in a manner much more thorough than that of any map now extant. Mr. Uchida Ryohel is the moving spirit in this matter. He tells us that the programme is to publish 500 maps by subscription so as to provide funds for the enterprise. "Funds" may sound a formidable term, but it is extraordinary how cheaply the Japanese manage to work. The actual printing of the map is expected to cost a little over 2 *yen* per copy and the outlays involved in collecting information are estimated at 1,500 *yen*, so that if 500 copies of the map can be sold at 5 *yen* each, the total expenses will just be recouped. This is an enterprise which seems worthy of every encouragement to say nothing of the great interest attaching to a map of these regions on a large scale. Persons desirous of subscribing are therefore invited to write to Mr. Uchida Ryohel, whose Tokyo address is No. 55, Tansu-machi, Azabu. The price per copy will be 5 *yen* for subscribers and it is expected that the map will be ready for delivery by March or April of next year.

It is officially announced that the American *Charge d'Affaires* in Tokyo has informed the Foreign Office of the withdrawal of the United States Legation in Seoul. The United States Legation in Tokyo will assume charge of the persons and property of United States citizens in Korea. Thus the United States Government has been the first to recognise Japan's new status in the peninsula by withdrawing its Legation.

Just at this moment when the adjustment of Japan's national debt after the war is attracting much attention, it is interesting to quote what Professor Rudolf Martin recently wrote about Russia's debt. We take M. Warky's *resumé* :—

The annual interest on the Russian debt exceeds \$175,000,000, of which \$132,000,000 is paid to foreign bond-holders. If we add to this amount the interest on private debts of \$30,000,000, and \$27,000,000 spent by Russia abroad, we have \$189,000,000 which Russia must each year pay out to foreign countries. As Russia has no capital placed abroad, this \$189,000,000 must be paid from the excess of exports

over imports. Now this excess, which is primarily dependent on the size of the harvests, is about \$94,000,000 per year, according to the statistics from 1894 to 1903; the \$95,000,000 must, therefore, be provided by new loans. And in five years, when the consequences of the war will be felt to the fullest extent, the interest on loans will have increased to at least \$312,000,000 and in twenty years to \$400,000,000 per year. France, Herr Martin says, never had more than a debt of \$3,000,000,000 before 1870; the war increased the debt of the country more than \$2,500,000,000. Therefore, we may reasonably suppose that the debts of Russia will increase in proportion; that in five years they will amount to \$6,250,000,000, and in fifteen years to \$9,000,000,000. There is in this analysis one point not easy to endorse, namely, the postulate that a country which has no capital placed abroad is without any asset available for paying interest on foreign debts except excess of exports over imports. It certainly has no other way of replenishing its stores of specie unless it be the happy possessor of gold or silver mines. But the proceeds of taxation are the direct source from which interest on a foreign debt is paid by the Government of a country, and so long as the tax-payer can discharge his obligations to the Treasury, in other words, so long as the stock of current specie is not exhausted, that interest can be paid. In the long run exports have to be relied on, but to affirm that such a necessity impends at any given moment is not within the competence of any economist.

Anything publicly stated by Mr. Andrew Carnegie carries great weight. It is unfortunate, therefore, that he should have indirectly endorsed the idea that the dispute between Russia and Japan might have been submitted to the Hague tribunal, thus avoiding war altogether, had not Japan suddenly attacked while peaceful negotiations were still in progress, thus rendering arbitration impossible. Mr. Carnegie referred to this "explanation" with evident credence on the occasion of his installation for the second time as Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University. Had he looked a little more closely he would have detected that arbitration in such a dispute was never for a moment possible inasmuch as faithful observance of the arbitrators' award must have depended on the volition of the disputants, one of whom had shown that treaties and conventions have no binding effect on it. Before Japan struck, every hope of a pacific solution had totally disappeared. Mr. Carnegie may not have time to read history. We venture to suggest that, in that case, he had better refrain from historical assertions.

It is stated that a number of influential Japanese are endeavouring to obtain the appointment of Count Arco Valley as German Ambassador in Tokyo. A petition to the Kaiser is receiving numerous signatures. Everyone of every nationality must hope for the success of this movement.

News has been received of the death of His Royal Highness Philippe Count of Flanders, brother of the King of Belgium. The Count was a Lieut.-General in the service of Belgium, and was born in March, 1837. The *Official Gazette* announces Court Mourning in Japan from the 29th instant to the 6th proximo.

It must be confessed that the arrival of three Russian cruisers, the *Rossia*, *Gromovoi*, and *Bogatyr*, on the 29th ultimo at Nagasaki is difficult to explain in the face of the alleged disturbances in Vladivostok. One imagines that the proper course for these war-ships to pursue would have been to remain in Vladivostok and to assist in restor-

ing and preserving order. Japanese accounts adhere to the original version, namely, that on the outbreak of the insurrection, the three cruisers immediately left Vladivostok and made their way to De Castries Bay, whence they ultimately proceeded to Vladivostok, concerning which place they have no recent intelligence. The explanation which suggests itself to us is that the ships were under orders to return to Europe, and that they left Vladivostok in obedience to those orders attaching no special importance to the riot which had then begun to develop. The version given by Japanese correspondents reflects on a quality in which the Russian have never been wanting.

The Privy Council's meeting on the 28th ultimo is said to have approved of the establishment of Japanese embassies in five Occidental capitals, namely, London, Washington, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg. The ambassadors in these cities will, of course, be entrusted with the duty of looking after Korean interests also.

There are no conjectures as to the personnel of the Resident-General in Seoul, though his nomination must be very imminent. A strong opinion evidently exists against the appointment of a military man. It is thought that if the Korean problem be approached in the spirit of conquest, an error will be made entailing endless labour to rectify. The military element's place in the new order must be important, but it should be distinctly subordinate. The ideal Resident-General would be a man—like General Kodama, for example—who possesses at once authority with the military and a thoroughly ruling sentiment in favour of civil processes. But there are not many Kodamas.

Count Inouye did not give his usual garden party last year owing to the war, but it took place this year on the 28th instant, and was a very brilliant affair, the weather being sunny and the garden looking beautiful. Many rare objects of art were displayed. The guests were not very numerous: they did not exceed five hundred.

The *Japan Herald* alleges that "all the foreign papers, with the exception of the *Japan Mail*, have been invited to cooperate" in the Newspaper League. The statement is untrue.

CHURCH OFFERTORIES IN ENGLAND.

(CONTRIBUTED).

According to a number of letters which appeared in the columns of the London *Daily Mail* in September last, the contributions made at Sunday services and on other occasions have in recent years declined to an alarming extent. To this subject the Vicar of Holy Trinity Church, Twickenham, called attention in a sermon preached on Sept. 17th. The Rev. Percival Smith asked his congregation if they gave liberally enough. "Are there not too many coppers?" asked the Vicar. "In this fashionable church last Sunday there was a congregation of 400 people. The collection included a hundred small silver coins and two hundred coppers! You who put coppers into the bag and can afford to give silver would not put in coppers if your neighbour could see what you are giving."

The following Tuesday the subject was taken up by the editor of the *Daily Mail* in an article entitled "Coppers in Collections," in which Mr. Smith was commended for having brought the matter before the English public. The *Daily Mail* says: "However large the congregations in churches and chapels, however wealthy the individuals who compose those congregations, their offertories have in most cases for some years been

steadily declining, and the proportion of copper to silver in the collection bag or plate has been as steadily augmenting. There are few ministers or clergy who would not have painful revelations to make if they spoke out after the manner of Mr. Smith at Twickenham." The editor proceeds to inform his readers of a more striking case of parsimony in giving than that manifested at Twickenham. Assembled in a certain City Church there was a congregation of 14 well-to-do persons. The collection amounted to s.3/0, of which a wealthy banker contributed 2s. 6d. The *Daily Mail* alludes to the mean advantage taken of the secrecy of the offertory bag by certain church-goers in contributing buttons and foreign coins of little or no value in England. One person referred to this practice in the following notice:—

"Any members of the congregation desirous of contributing buttons to the church funds are requested to leave them on the garments to which they belong and to hand in to the clergy these garments for the use of poor parishioners." The falling off in the attendance at churches is alluded to by the *Daily Mail*. The week-end excursion tickets which at a very cheap rate allow of absence from London from Friday to the following Tuesday account for the non-attendance on Sunday of many London church-goers. But the country churches do not seem to reap any benefit from this either pecuniarily or otherwise. "The difficulty," says the *Daily Mail*, "of inducing people to go to church at all is so great that the clergy are reluctant to ask their congregations not only to come, but also to contribute generously." This editorial called forth a number of letters on the subject. Some of the writers were indignant that Mr. Smith should have spoken so disparagingly of coppers, as though the church were almost exclusively for rich people. One writer said the clergy should preach against showy dresses more, that all his spare money was swallowed up in paying his daughters' bills, etc.; while another relates how astonished a certain German was to observe how little rich England contributes at Sunday services. One writer points out that even pennies when contributed by a number of children in one family, added to the silver given by the parents, amounts to a good annual sum. In his own case, though he had a limited income, it came to £8 a year, to which another £6 had to be added for pew rent. The general opinion seemed to be that people are not to be badgered into giving in the way attempted by Mr. Smith. Four well-dressed people left his church before the collection was taken up as a protest against the spirit of his remarks. Another very important point made by some correspondents was the need of greater democratisation in Church government and greater fraternisation among Church members. One correspondent writes:—"Permit me to ask what voice have church congregations in the selection of their ministers? What voice have they in the government of the church? The working man has virtually none, the middle class very little. How then can you expect the laity to give generously where they have no power, where the incumbent is the nominee of a patron, the wishes of the congregation being practically neglected? The Nonconformist churches do not complain of the same parsimony, because they select their ministers and govern their churches; consequently they give what is necessary, and even more, for they recognize the claims upon themselves to support what they possess." Church donations are compared with tips by one correspondent, who refers to a gentleman who smokes shilling cigars regularly, who gives a railway porter 6d for opening a carriage door and who gives shilling tips to a waiter at a luncheon and so on, and yet puts no more than 6d in the plate. In summing up the result of the controversy the *Daily Mail* says it is impossible to escape from the conviction that the real cause of the decline in giving is the growth of unbelief, the disapproval felt in the minds of church-goers of the doctrines preached from the pulpit. As one correspondent puts it: "A lack of believers, and a plenitude of mere frequenters in the State Church is one cause of the meagre collections." One correspondent thus states his opinion "(1) Men are driven from the Church of England services by reason of the doctrine preached and the ritual

practised. (2) Men resent these things. (3) Men hold the purse. (4) Sympathy and support are cooled and attenuated; suppressed resentment takes their place. (5) What our hard-headed and less educated forefathers would not have, the men of to-day are not going to tolerate and support."

MISS OLGA KHROOSTCHEFF AT THE PUBLIC HALL.

The concert given by Miss Olga Khroostcheff at the Public Hall on Saturday evening was deserving of a far larger audience than that which gathered upon the occasion. Perhaps the management were principally to blame, for although Miss Khroostcheff was here some three years ago, and her eminent abilities as a pianist were known to some, still the failure to announce the proposed programme deterred many among the more recent comers to these shores from venturing forth on a chill, raw autumn night to hazard the unknown. But as it turned out the stay-at-homes lost a treat, while the virtuosos revelled to their hearts' content. Miss Khroostcheff's programme, though not on such an ambitious scale as her previous performance here had led us to expect, was still graded to a moderately learned taste, and in none of the items which she gave did she disappoint or fall below the high level of her former attainments. Whether she was accompanying strings—as in the opening trio, where she completely subordinated her personality to the other players, and, unlike so many solo pianists did not for an instant exalt the piano above the violin and 'cello—or whether as a soloist she was interpreting Moszkowsky, Chopin, Rubinstein, Henselt, Goddard or Liszt, she proved herself a thorough musician, with a wonderful mastery of her instrument, a perfect ear, a sympathetic touch, and a classical regard for the innermost ideas and strivings of the Masters. No wonder that she was recalled, and that her finale selection—despite its concluding "fireworks"—sent her audience home with the most delightful recollections of a perfect evening. Miss Khroostcheff was assisted by several amateurs, whose efforts were greatly appreciated, particularly Mr. Salinger, who had to respond to a most enthusiastic encore for his 'cello solo in the second part. Mr. Salinger, too, is to be congratulated on his choice of an accompanist, seldom have we had the pleasure of listening to two musicians so sympathetic in interpreting their respective parts. We append the programme:—

PART I.

- 1.—Trio *W. Gade*.
Mlle. O. KHROOSTCHEFF, MR. POOLE,
MR. SALINGER.
- 2.—"O Dry those Tears" *Teresa del Riego*.
MISS MENDELSON, MR. POOLE (*obbligato*).
- 3.—"Polonaise" *Moszkowsky*.
Nocturne } *Chopin*.
Valse }
Mlle. O. KHROOSTCHEFF.
- 4.—Duet: Venetian Song *Tosti*.
MISS LLOYD-THOMAS, MR. A. E. COOPER.
- 5.—Mélodie } *Rubinstein*.
Valse de Concert }
Impromptu } *Reingold*.
Mlle. O. KHROOSTCHEFF.

PART II.

- 1.—'Cello Solo
MR. SALINGER.
- 2.—"Au Printemps" *Henselt*.
"Les girlandes" *Goddard*.
Mlle. O. KHROOSTCHEFF.
- 3.—"Waiting" *Milford*.
MISS LLOYD-THOMAS.
- 4.—Grande Valse de Concert *Stravinsky-Liszt*.
Mlle. O. KHROOSTCHEFF.

Mr. von Syberg, the German Consul-General, presented on Tuesday decorations of the Fourth Class of the Red Eagle to Mr. Ikariyama, Chief of the Kagacho Police, Mr. Ishida, Harbour Master; and Mr. Hamada, formerly Superintendent of the Kanagawa Ken Police. These honours are in connection with the recent visit of Prince Karl Anton of Hohenzollern.

BISHOP AWDRY ON JAPANESE CHARACTER.

BISHOP AWDRY'S letter to *The Times* on Japanese character together with a letter which it evoked from the Manager of the Publication Department of that journal have attracted so much attention in Japan that it may be well to say a word about them in these columns, and with that intent we reproduce the letters elsewhere.

They are very interesting letters and in one respect at all events we heartily agree with Bishop AWDRY. He detects an actually existing danger and applies himself to avert it; the danger that foreign appreciation of the Japanese having been carried to hysterical lengths, a re-action equally extravagant may set in unless timely warning be given. Contributions to newspapers and magazines on the subject of the Japanese have not been marked by sobriety of judgment. Sobriety of judgment is not attractive to the average reader now-a-days. He likes sensation; likes accounts that appeal to his emotional faculties and depict beings as far as possible removed from the common-place. This taste of his has been amply pandered to. A great many publicists have vied with one another to draw striking pictures of Japanese heroism, so that a nation which, morally speaking, was almost trampled under foot a few years ago, has now been set on a pedestal so high that a fall would be catastrophic. Bishop AWDRY wants to prevent the catastrophe and to that extent we are entirely with him. But does he appreciate, we wonder, that such writing as his own must tend to bring about the catastrophe by precipitately tearing down the pedestal? Probably he does not. Indeed we may almost affirm that he does not, for his letter is pervaded by a tone of kindness and sympathy incompatible with any such purpose. Yet it is undoubtedly true that he pens a very repellant indictment against the Japanese. They are not "noble"; they are not "moral"; they are not "honest in trade"; they do not "scorn to tell a lie"; they are not "strongly individual"; they are without "individual energy and self-dependence." It is not to be denied that this is a very repulsive analysis. One is inclined to inquire, in the first place, what are Bishop AWDRY's qualifications for framing so wholesale a verdict. He does not use any modifier such as "I think," or "so far as my experience goes," or "in my opinion." He speaks with absolute certainty. Possibly that is due to a didactic habit of thought often observable in men accustomed to preach much from the pulpit. In this matter, however, we have no concern with Bishop AWDRY's episcopal title or with his pretensions as preacher of a gospel whereof to change even a letter is to be anathematized. His opinion deserves no consideration higher than that due to the opinion of any intelligent observer; and indeed we are persuaded that he would himself be the last to claim any special deference. The conclusion, then, is scarcely

avoidable that he has exceeded the bounds of legitimate criticism. Nine years' residence in Japan is inadequate to equip a man for such assured analysis as Bishop AWDRY undertakes. The writer of this article has passed more than four times as long among the Japanese, yet he recognises his experience and observation to be quite insufficient for any judgment of the finally confident kind pronounced by Bishop AWDRY. At the risk of seeming rudeness we must be permitted to say that no man after only nine years' experience has a right to cast such positive aspersions upon the character of a nation, above all when the nation is one speaking a language that demands at least a decade of hard study to acquire, using a script equally difficult to decipher, and following customs so special that access to the domestic life of the people is virtually denied to an alien.

If Bishop AWDRY surprises us by the assurance of his judgments, their scope is not less striking. Thus the first of his charges against the Japanese is that they are deficient in nobility. What is nobility? We understand the term as signifying the quality of being superior to whatever is low, mean, degrading and dishonourable. Does the Bishop really intend to deny the possession of that quality by the Japanese? His language plainly implies that he does, yet we hesitate to interpret him literally. It seems more likely that while on the one hand, he has no real intention of claiming the omniscience implied by his confidence; so, on the other, he did not fully weigh the value of his expressions when he chose them. The tone of his letter is too kindly to accord with the hypothesis that he intends to pronounce such a damning sentence against the Japanese nation. We prefer to assume that he has written more than he purposed saying. On any other assumption his propositions are difficult to reconcile, for magnanimity is almost synonymous with nobility of character, and after denying the possession of nobility by the Japanese, he declares in almost the next sentence that he has never met any people so glad to be told of their defects or so ready to give good-tempered heed to a criticism. Is there any higher test of magnanimity? The Bishop "has not the slightest fear" but that his essay, scathing as it is in many respects, "will bring to the writer gratitude rather than dislike by its plain speaking, if it should find its way back to the Japanese press." Yet he says that the Japanese are not noble!

Immorality, dishonesty, falsehood and subservience to environment—these are the other defects which Bishop AWDRY finds in Japanese character. The first is difficult to discuss but we may fairly ask, where in Japan are the evidences of this immorality to be so plainly seen. Do men lead purer lives in the West? Do women show greater modesty? Is virtue more highly valued or more imperatively enforced? Are the externals of vice less openly thrust under

public gaze? Do married folks practise greater fidelity to each other? Is the tone of conversation purer? Are scandals less numerous? We offer no answer to these questions, but we invite Bishop AWDRY to consider them with the dispassionate justice which we know to be dear to him.

As for dishonesty, he has received a curiously striking rejoinder from a prominent member of the staff of the very journal to which he addressed his criticism. It is a reply which will furnish food for thought. We desire to supplement it with half-a-dozen words. If Bishop AWDRY intends his condemnation to apply to traders only, is it fair; does it begin to be fair, that the critic should not have distinctly marked this differentiation? And if no such limit be contemplated, then we invite Bishop AWDRY to say whether he considers the nobility and gentry of Japan to be dishonest; and whether he considers the agricultural, the artisan and the labouring classes to be dishonest. Has he ever succeeded in getting a policeman to take a present or a porter on a Government railway a tip? Has he not found among the farming and artisan classes a degree of honesty that is almost arcadian, and has he not repeatedly heard of common labourers, even *jinrikisha* coolies, picking up money and faithfully handing it over to the nearest police-station? The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, in a strong criticism of Bishop AWDRY's essay, denies his right to bring, on his own authority, sweeping charges against the integrity of Japanese traders since his personal knowledge of their dealings must be most limited. It is a just rejoinder, but it might, we think, be extended to the whole of the Bishop's analyses, for his own experience can not have embraced the very wide area covered by his condemnations.

Concerning the comment "men so brave" should "scorn to tell a lie," Bishop AWDRY may be reminded of the old Japanese precept, *Bushi ni nigon nashi*. He will say that it is not observed. Perhaps not. We need not go back to the days of the Psalmist to find wholesale denunciations of human veracity. The quality of Japanese truth is not to be gaged, however, by newspaper discussion. Verdicts will differ according to experience, and our own experience teaches us that there is little to choose between Japanese and Occidentals in this matter. Our own experience and observation teach us also that no greater error could easily be penned than Bishop AWDRY's assertion:—"Among jockeys the Japanese will live and talk as a jockey, among gentlemen as a gentleman." On the contrary we should have said, and in 38 years of acquaintance we can not recall one exception, that the Japanese gentleman is always a gentleman, whether among his own kind or among the lowest plebeians. Again, when Bishop AWDRY penned his criticism about the subserviency of the Japanese to their surroundings, had he asked himself how much of their old civilization remains after a cycle of contact with the

West? It must indeed be freely conceded that their history during the past forty years has been a history of imitation and adoption, but it must also be conceded that they have preserved their best national qualities intact, although, according to Bishop AWDRY, they have been moving in an environment of nations who are deficient in this particular group of qualities.

One word in conclusion about Bishop AWDRY's warning to English girls against marriage with Japanese. We agree with the Bishop that such unions are inexpedient unless the girl has had some experience of the Japanese mode of living and is sufficiently pliant to adapt herself to it. For Japanese men still love their old fashions of mat-sitting and *kimono*-wearing. They will not easily give them up. There is no valid reason why they should give them up, and a wife who constituted herself such a reason would be likely to produce some friction in the household. But the Bishop's caution in the matter of mothers-in-law is difficult to understand. We are almost disposed to think that he is confounding the cases of a man adopted by marriage into a family and a woman wedded in the ordinary manner. A man thus circumstanced often finds his mother-in-law a difficulty, but so far as a woman is concerned we have never heard that the mother-in-law problem constitutes a greater trouble in Japan than it does in any European country. Indeed it scarcely enters the field of practical questions at all for married men, except when they are *muko-yoshi*, seldom live with their parents.

In making these comments we do not wish to be understood as ignoring the high spirit of duty which evidently induced Bishop AWDRY to write as he has done. It would have been much pleasanter and easier for him to have held his peace. It would be much pleasanter and easier for us also to hold our peace.

MORALITY IN JAPAN.

IN commenting recently on the accusations of immorality preferred against the Japanese by certain foreign writers, *inter alios* BISHOP AWDRY, we said that the subject was difficult to discuss, and we propounded certain questions which the accusers might advantageously set themselves to answer. A correspondent now addresses us as follows:—

So much is being said about Japanese immorality, that I feel bound in justice to point out that the persons most loud in their complaints on this subject constantly manufacture their own cases, in so far as the lower classes are concerned. I have kept house, in many countries, for some thirty years past, and nowhere have I seen such cynical carelessness of the virtue of women servants as in foreign, and especially in missionary, households in Japan. In a Japanese establishment the "maids" sleeping places are in the interior of the house and entirely separated from the quarters of the men; in foreign homes here, the more or less detached "servants' rooms" receive both sexes indiscriminately. I could cite many examples of this brutal carelessness, for the foreign mistress is loud in her complaints and demands for sympathy when a scandal has developed, but the two which I relate will suffice.

A very pious and highly educated American woman told me that when she first came to Japan she had two servants, a "boy" and a young maid. They

were housed in the usual manner, away from the family apartments. Having occasion one night to call the maid suddenly, the mistress went to look for her, and found her sleeping in the man's arms. On waking both servants and asking what the irregularity meant, she was told that they looked upon each other as brother and sister, that their relations were purely platonic, and that they were simply following a custom universal in the country. The mistress accepted the statement and allowed the arrangement to continue. When, in due time, a child was born in the servants' quarters, she was properly revolted and incensed, and ever after maintained that the Japanese were a hopelessly degraded and immoral people.

During this past summer, while the great missionary conference was taking place in Kaiuizawa, some "Lights of Christianity" there had as servants a young man, and a handsome young married woman whose husband was away. These two slept all summer in a tiny apartment divided by the usual *shoji*. I have not yet heard the conclusion of the story, but it will probably be the obvious one.

Given these conditions, would not the results be the same in every country in the world?

This introduces a phase of the question which has probably presented itself to few observers but which has been familiar to us for many years. It is scarcely too much to say that in numerous cases the carelessness shown by foreign residents in providing suitable accommodation for their Japanese servants is almost incredible. No attempt is made to separate the quarters of the men from those of the women, a duty which would be considered sacred were European or American servants concerned, and often the rooms allotted to the domestics present an almost shocking contrast with those provided for members of the family. We have seen houses, especially inns kept by foreigners, where the menials, male and female, had to choose between not sleeping at all or sleeping in the same room without even the flimsy partition alluded to by our correspondent. The inference drawn by the servants themselves is that their foreign masters and mistresses attach very little importance to morality since they make such scanty provision for its protection; and the inference drawn by the masters and mistresses, when natural consequences ensue, is that Japanese morality has very little practical reality. The thing works both ways, for the better class of servants will not stop in such houses, and the foreign employers construct from the faults of their domestics sweeping indictments against Japanese character in general. It is safe to allege that any foreigner found complaining of the defects and untrustworthiness of Japanese servants, will on investigation be found to give himself habitually no concern about the creature comfort or moral welfare of those he employs. A keen-sighted Japanese once remarked in the writer's hearing that a greater number of women minus their *obi* might be seen in a foreign settlement in one day than could be observed in a Japanese town during a twelvemonth. The indication is that the female servants in foreign houses are generally without self-respect, and we are thus brought to the often stated proposition that the Japanese frequenting the foreign settlements are of a very inferior class. Many years have passed since, in the days of Sir FRANCIS PLUNKETT's presidency at the Legation in Tokyo, a number of the foreign merchants of

Tokyo protested strongly against the imputation that their Japanese clients were "remnants of an evil past," and maintained that a marked improvement had taken place. Perhaps so; but we are bound to say that to meet veritable dregs of the trading population no surer place can be discovered than the trains plying between Yokohama and Tokyo. There the second-class carriages, morning and evening, transport specimens of commercial men not to be seen in such profusion anywhere else so far as our experience goes. The sum of the matter is that the foreign resident lives in a comparatively depraved Japanese environment and forms a false estimate of the whole nation accordingly. The European public has been warned against expecting that virtues usually correlated in the Occident will be found thus associated in Japan. But it has not been warned against imagining that conditions suggestive of vice in the Occident may admit no such interpretation in Japan. A great many corrections have to be applied to any list of data collected by a foreigner in this country before they can be safely used for constructing general theories.

"THE KOKKA."

No. 186 of this beautiful magazine has just been published. It stands on the same high level as its predecessors. Morigage Kusumi, the famous pupil of the still more famous Tannyu, occupies a large space in this issue. An interesting account of his life and a valuable analysis of his style are contributed by Mr. Kosaku Hamada, and the essay is illustrated by faithful reproductions of some of Morigage's best paintings. They show not only his remarkable power of brush but also the great versatility of his genius. His landscapes, however, are not entirely free from the conspicuous fault of the Sesshu School, nor do they reach the standard of Motonobu's incomparable master-pieces. The second subject discussed is a portrait of Hitomaro, the renowned poet who flourished in the 7th century and is thus in truth one of the bards of antiquity. The essay accompanying this picture, and the two next on "A Characteristic Example of the Momoyama *Byōbu*" and a "statue of Kwannon," are anonymous, which is a pity as they well deserve to be signed. Then we have the first part of an interesting article by Ryuzo Torii on "Artistic Designs used by the Miao-tze Tribe," and finally a "List of Buildings and Art Treasures under the Special Protection of the State." The list is lamentably small so far. It vividly recalls the regrettable fact that thousands upon thousands of incomparable specimens of Japanese art have passed into the hands of foreigners by few of whom are they fully appreciated. We must not close this brief reference without a word of applause for the exquisite collotypes of Mr. Kazumasa Ogawa. They are absolutely true to their originals.

The Norwegian community of Yokohama may be small—we believe it consists of not more than two or three persons—but it is certainly patriotic for it sent on Saturday the following telegram, part of which we give in English; "To His Majesty the King, Christiania: God Bless the King and the Royal House. *Onsker hans Mestest en Velsignelsesrigt Regjering.*"

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

Among the many subjects which are engaging the attention of Protestant churches the entire independence and self-support of these bodies are undoubtedly of primary importance. In connection with this the *Fukui Shimpō* is of opinion that the resolutions passed at the General Conference held by the Nihon Kirisutokiyōkai in October last were very significant. Commenting on this subject this Presbyterian organ says: In every direction there are signs that the nation is entering on a new era of development and it would ill become the Christian Church to be left behind in the race. Realizing this, the members of our General Conference passed resolutions that will render the nineteenth conference of our church memorable in history. In reference to the independence of church bodies, it was decided that no church which proved itself unequal to the task of conducting religious services and carrying on mission work unaided by foreign funds should be regarded as a properly constituted church. A resolution to this effect was brought before last year's conference, but failed to pass. This year it passed almost unanimously. This shows that we are actuated by a new spirit. In relation to the attitude of Japanese churches to foreign missions, eight years ago it was decided that public services should be carried on by native pastors without the aid of foreign missionaries. But this practice has not been strictly adhered to. Henceforth the relations of the native churches to foreign missionaries will be clearly defined. There is to be no co-operation between foreign missions and native churches.* The Kumiai-kyōkai purposes to discuss this question at its next General Conference. . . . The estimate for the year of the Dendō-kyoku (Evangelistic Bureau) decided on at the Conference amounts to 10,000 yen, an inadequate sum considering all the openings for mission work in Korea and Manchuria, but still, seeing that this bureau has only been in existence 10 years affording cause for gratitude.

* * *

The *Kirisutokiyō Sekai* expresses great gratification at the results of the General Conference held in Tōkyō by the Kumiai-kyōkai on Oct. 18th and following days. The principal questions dealt with were the independence of churches and their relation to foreign missions and certain matters concerning the Dōshisha School of Divinity. It is stated that there are some 50 churches which are still receiving help from foreign mission funds. Steps are being taken to enable these churches to do without this help. They are given two years within which to make themselves independent. Should some of them be unable to accomplish this they will come under the control of the Japanese Dendōkyōkai. Thus in name and reality it is considered that all Japanese Congregational churches will become independent and self-supporting two years hence. The need of money for urgent evangelistic work being felt, the sum of eight hundred yen was immediately subscribed at the Conference. The *Kirisutokiyō Sekai* writes with regret of the action taken by the conference in reference to the Dōshisha Divinity Hall. Objection was taken to the present superintendent (*ryū*) and the Conference decided that it was undesirable for the Kumiai-kyōkai to retain its connection with this officer. It was equivalent to passing a vote of want of confidence in the present management of the Theological College. That at a time when the Dōshisha is sadly in need of friends, when many who once favoured it have begun to regard its downfall

* The report of the Committee of five appointed to investigate this subject was adopted with slight verbal corrections. The resolution passed reads thus:—*Nihon Kirisutokiyōkai to gaikoku Mission no aidani hyōryoku no jison sesaru koto wa sude ni Meiji 30 nen no Daikai ni oite akiraka ni mitometau tokoro ni shite, jibai go mo aratamaru tokoro naku, kyōryoku wa mikomi naki mono to hanjite su.* "That there is no real co-operation between the Kirisutokiyōkai and the various Missions was made quite clear at our General Conference in 1897. Since then no change whatever has been made. We have no intention to co-operate in future."

with indifference, the Kumiai-kyōkai should in the manner above described give the institution the cold shoulder is deeply to be deplored. The management of the institution can surely be placed in other hands if those now at the head of affairs fail to give satisfaction to the Kumiai-kyōkai. This need not be allowed to bring about a separation between our Church and an institution with which it has been associated so long.

While not possessing a tenth part of the oratorical power of Lord Rosebery, Count Okuma resembles this talented and scholarly English nobleman in the ease with which he makes suitable public speeches to audiences that have little in common with each other. On the 24th of October last Count Okuma delivered an address to the members of the Kumiai-kyōkai General Conference at a garden party given for them which is of considerable interest. A full report of it appears in the *Kirisutokiyō Sekai*, of which we furnish the following epitome:—It gives me great pleasure to meet so many workers in the spiritual world as are here to-day. For one like myself who has no religion to talk to religious people like you is no easy task. I am very much ashamed of the fact that I have no religion, but it is the result of unavoidable circumstances. I am a product of the age in which I have lived. No one but a genius is able to overcome the consequences of his environment. Though having nothing that can be called religion, I have notions in reference to a Power that is above us. Many of these I picked up in my younger days by reading Dutch books and by the study of Physics. I have three great pleasures in life, that is, there are three things which interest me very much. (1) *I am greatly interested in politics.* This was the result of my bringing up. From the age of 15 I began earnestly to look into foreign literature, but as a consequence of my surroundings I became in early days one of those stalwart young men called *sōshi* and a vehement advocate of an anti-foreign policy. I wasted my youth in political agitation. (2) *I am very fond of nature*—not of such descriptions of nature as we find in fine prose and in poetry, but of nature itself as seen in the vegetable world. Floriculture has always had attractions for me, as it had for my father, who used to grow a number of flowers for presentation at temples on special occasions. (3) *I am greatly interested in education.* This originally was awakened by the regret I felt that my studies were so neglected in youth. What I had not been able to get I determined to give to others, and so early in the Meiji era I founded the school with which you are all acquainted and employed the late Dr. Verbeck as one of the first teachers. The three interests alluded to above dove-tail each other in many ways in my daily life. The culture of flowers and vegetables teaches me much about the training of young men. Politics, nature, and education are the three absorbing interests of my life. As regards religion it is my opinion that it can never flourish in a country that is badly governed. Religious liberty is invariably associated with wise government. There are only two countries in the world where people enjoy religious liberty, America and England (*Konnichi no sekai ni shinsei naru shūkyō jiyū no okonawarete oru wa tada Beikoku to Nihon nomi de aru*)*. The progress of religion and political development go hand in hand. . . . There is something I wish specially to say to you. It is this: bring your religion down to the level of ordinary people. There is a danger of religion becoming too philosophical, too mystical, too abstruse for ordinary comprehension. In both religion and morality theory and practice are often far apart from each other. Look at China. For thousands of years her sages have done nothing but preach a fine moral code, but nevertheless the whole nation has been corrupt. The teaching of China's sages is above the heads of the masses. So is it with much of the religion that is taught in the world. I am not for condemning all pleasures. They are a necessity to man's growth and development.

* * *

Commenting on the movement of the Protestant

* This is of course incorrect.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

Churches towards greater independence, under the title of *Japonicized Christianity the Kōye* (Roman Catholic) says, that as a result of the war there should be a general awakening in the nation, a desire to take on its shoulders new responsibilities and that this sentiment should extend to the religious world is but natural. The increased desire for financial independence and for independence in the control of Church affairs shown by Protestants is one with which we can sympathize. But there are many among them who go farther than this and claim the right to a free choice of the doctrines they shall accept. There in our opinion they go too far. Not but that this is the logical outcome of the Protestant principle of free interpretation of the Bible. In all ages Protestants have claimed this right and have exercised it, resulting in endless diversity of teaching, in the modification of the creed to suit various ages and various nations. Hence there is no adequate reason from a Protestant point of view why Japanese Christians should accept the interpretation given to the Bible by European and American divines. They have the right to adapt the faith to the age in which we live and to the tastes of the nation. By doing this they will no doubt render the creed more attractive to a large number of Japanese. From the Protestant point of view no logical objection can be taken to this. But according to our view no such liberty can be taken with the religion that has come to us by means of a Divine Revelation. The articles of belief in a religion are of its very essence and do not admit of alteration. Christianity is not a narrow national creed, but a universal religion. So that to speak of a Japonicized Christianity is a contradiction in terms. The cardinal doctrines of Christianity are the same in all countries. The truths of our religion are as little subject to national influences as the axioms of mathematics and science.

The ground taken by Roman Catholics on this subject being quite familiar to our readers we need not pursue the subject further.

The *Kōye* furnishes a very good account of an attempt recently made by the *Shinbukkō* to collect the views of a number of thinkers on the possibility of a future life. This kind of thing is getting to be rather popular in Japan. But whether it pays for the trouble involved is rather doubtful. It usually happens that many people who are well qualified to express an opinion on the subject under investigation do not take the trouble to write at all. The editor of the *Shinbukkō* and his associates belonging to the Dōshikai some months ago sent out letters to a large number of noted scholars, educationists, literary men and religious teachers asking for an expression of opinion on the existence or non-existence of a future life (*Raise no Umi*) (有無). They received 127 answers. These were published as a supplement to a commemorative number of the *Shinbukkō*; that magazine having just celebrated the sixth anniversary of its establishment, and they have since been issued in book form at 20 sen a copy. The recipients of the application forwarded were requested to state (1) Whether there is any future life or not; (2) The reasons for giving an affirmative or a negative answer to the above question. (3) The character of the future life in which the writer believes. Almost every conceivable kind of answer seems to have been sent in. Some are scornfully flippant or utterly indifferent, while others turn the whole thing into a joke. But there are some very serious answers also. Some are only a few lines in length; while others extend to over 10 pages. Among the 127 replies some are nothing more than acknowledgments of the receipt of the application and excuses for not replying at all. Others express the inability of the writers to treat such a difficult subject, having never given any attention to it. Others go as far as to say that no satisfactory answer to the questions put by the *Shinbukkō* can ever be given by anybody, and that it was a big piece of folly on the part of this organ to propound such silly questions. Some quote Confucius' remark: *Imada sei wo shiranu; izukunzo shi wo shiran ya?* (Not yet knowing life, how can we know death?). Dr. Anezaki says that nothing can be added to what sages and

holy men have written on this subject. That no new views of any value are obtainable. Hence he begs respectfully to decline to answer the questions put. Some of the correspondents say that not having crossed to the other world, they know nothing about it. To others the future life appears as a mere dream on the reality of which no reliance can be placed. Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō's answer is very indecisive: *Imi ni yotte wa ari; imi ni yotte wa nashi* (In some senses there is a future life in other senses none.) Mr. Ishiguro Chūtoku says, "Without regard to whether there is a future life or not, I do what is good and avoid what is evil. So that if there should be a future life I steadfastly believe no harm will come to me. (*Waruki me ni auimaji to kakushin itashi*)."

The above answers neither decide the question one way nor the other. Among those who assert that there is no future life there are some who, like Dr. Tomizu, thrust the burden of proof on the questioners thus: "If you are of opinion that there is a future life, I should be glad to examine the proofs thereof that you are able to produce." But Dr. Katō Hiroyuki boldly asserts: "We cannot think that there is any future life; as science has furnished no proof of its existence." There are some who assert that science furnishes abundant proof that there is no future life. Mr. Shimoda, B.A., says:—"There is no energy apart from matter and no matter separate from energy." Mr. Maruyama Tsūichi says:—"The state of our consciousness is dependent on the state of the body, and so it follows that with bodily collapse will come the loss of consciousness." There are some who object to the doctrine of the immortality of the soul. These may be classed with those who deny that there is a future life. Among those who affirm their belief in a future life there is a great diversity in the meaning attached to the term "future life." Some interpret it to mean merely future existence in this life and affirm in joke that they believe that they will go on living for a long time yet. Others apply the term "future life" to the perpetuity of the race and say they believe in that, while knowing that individuals will be all annihilated at death. While others affirm that though man dies, the results of his life remain in the world, and so he has a future life. The noted Buddhist Mr. Shimaji Mokurai says:—"The law of cause and effect is perpetually working, extending over the three worlds (past, present and future). Because there has been a past there is a present, and because there is a present that there will be a future is quite certain, requiring no noisy arguments to demonstrate it." Mr. Nakajima Tokuzō, who has made a special study of Ethics, writes:—"I believe in my immortality in as far as my existence is connected with that of the great Ego." There are some Christians like Mr. Shimada Saburō, Mr. Saji Jitsunen and Mr. Kinoshita Nawoe who reply very simply that they steadfastly believe in the individual future existence of the soul, without stating any reasons for this belief; while others honestly say that they believe in the immortality of the soul because they have been told by religious teachers that they should do so, but are unable to adduce any scientific or logical proof in support of their belief. Some say they believe it because it is comforting; others as a necessary postulate of their ethical creed, and others affirm that as religion is a necessity to mankind so the belief in a future life is a necessity to religion. There are not a few writers like Mr. Ebina Danjō, Mr. Honda and Masuji, Mr. Takaki Jintarō, who found their belief in a future life on the rational and emotional aspirations of mankind, on the justice and love of God, on the necessity of Divine judgment on the actions of men and on the indestructibility of molecules (*bushitsu no genshi*).^{*} It will be seen from the above epitome how wide is the difference of opinion on the subject of a future life. The opinions as set down in the *Shinbukkō* pamphlet are like a piece of elaborate mosaic in which the inlaid

^{*} What this has to do with individual immortality is difficult to see; as the material atoms that survive can hardly be conceived of as essentially connected with the soul by these writers.—WRITER OF SUMMARY.

parts have no affinity with each other.* But the collection made, being a correct representation of the state of opinion in Japan to-day on the subject of a future life, it possesses considerable value.

The *Koye* furnishes a very discerning and from its own point of view a very fair-minded review of the opinions expressed in the following tones:—To some the views expressed by our leading men on the subject of the future life may give pleasure, but we must confess that to us they appear to reveal a condition of things in the world of thought that is quite pitiful. In the first place we are grieved to observe the flippancy with which the subject is treated by men whose names are well known in the literary or scientific world. The shallowness of some of their statements is astonishing. Many writers seem to delight in showing the supreme indifference with which they regard a great religious question like that of the future life. Indifference to such subjects they take to be a sign of superiority of intelligence, to be a proof that they have freed themselves from the trammels of superstition. That this should be the attitude of our learned men to the deeper questions of life is to us a cause of deep regret. Instead of this attitude being a subject for boasting, it is something to be ashamed of. Instead of its being manly to cultivate this state of mind, it is distinctly childish. Children only live in the present and never trouble themselves about the future. Forethought for the distant future is one of the characteristics of a properly developed mind. For travellers like ourselves not to ask whether we are going appears to us the height of thoughtlessness. Among all the questions that concern us as human beings is there any at all comparable in importance to this one that concerns a future life? We have in this country the anomaly of a set of scholars treating with supreme nonchalance a belief which in all ages and in all countries has been accepted by the majority of mankind. By our savants the subject of a future life is dismissed as a matter of no personal concern to them (*saigan no kuwasai*, a fire on the opposite bank of the river). The plea of some that they avoid the subject because it is too complicated or too difficult for them cannot be allowed. The excuse of others that in past time opinion has always been divided on this subject, some affirming there is a future life and others that there is not, and that hence no satisfactory decision on the question is possible only shows how little interest such persons take in finding out what is the truth on this subject. To say that the future life is incapable of being proved to exist because science, which deals exclusively with the material world, has not furnished any evidence of its existence, as Dr. Katō did, or to cite the law of the world of matter as a proof that there can be no immortality of the spirit, as another writer did, shows confusion of thought. The psychological arguments that are adduced against the notion that there can be a future life are undoubtedly the strongest of all adducible arguments; though they do not seem to us conclusive. It is true that all the operations of the mind with which we are acquainted, perception, memory, imagination, are all intimately connected with a bodily nervous system and that physical changes of every kind affect the mind more or less. But there are times when the mind seems to be working quite independently of the body, leading us to infer that the one may not be solely dependent on the other. There are occasions when the mind shows its superiority to the body, when it enables us to do things from which flesh and blood shrink and to refrain from things to which animal passion impels us. In these cases it seems to establish for itself a kind of separate identity, to occupy a place outside the organization in which it is temporarily tabernacled. Then there is the argument founded on the non-material constituents of the soul. The soul is a spiritual entity that is not subject to the law of decay that governs matter. To say that it cannot exist except in conjunction with the living human frame is to misconceive of the essential

^{*} The terms used in the *Koye* epitome are *yosegi-naiku* and *kirihamen-naiku*. (WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

nature of the soul. If the soul has the power of existing and working apart from the body now, there is no reason for thinking that death will destroy it. From our experience in this world and from reason the existence of the soul and its activity after death may be inferred.^{*} The subject of the existence of the soul after death and that of the state in which it will exist must be kept quite separate. While being able to prove by means of psychology and logic that the spirit will go on existing after death, we cannot by these means decide on the form which it will take when disembodied. Of course there are some religious teachers who hold that the scientific and philosophical arguments adduced to prove a future life are altogether inconclusive, and that even to prove the future existence of the soul we must fall back on revelation. We do not share this opinion. It concedes too much to the agnostic and the mystic. One thing is quite certain and that is that nobody can prove from psychology or from science the non-existence of the soul after death. What evidence is furnished from these sources favours the survival of the spirit after death. This being so, the off-hand manner in which so many of our scholars have dismissed the whole subject as unworthy of serious discussion is much to be deplored.

The *Seikyō Shimpō* (Greek Church) in an article on *Buddhism and the Russian Prisoners* says:—The manner in which some 100,000 Russian prisoners have been treated by the Japanese, a non-Christian people, in this country has been a great surprise to these prisoners and to the outside world. But some people have failed to take notice of the fact that in some cases Buddhist priests have figured conspicuously among those who have acted kindly to the strangers. Buddhist temples have been loaned for the accommodation of prisoners and priests have repeatedly interested themselves in their welfare. For this we desire to express our gratitude. It is known to readers of history that in past ages in India, China and Japan, Buddhists either themselves persecuted or instigated others to persecute Christians solely on account of religious prejudice and hatred, but modern Buddhism has no sympathy with such methods of procedure. Some people may say that since the loan of temples for the use of prisoners was ordered by the Government it is no credit to the Buddhists that they devoted their buildings to the shelter of Christians. They could not have acted otherwise. To this we reply that had they been actuated by strong religious prejudice, they might have opposed the Government's action in various ways and have rendered the prisoners very uncomfortable and many disputes between the prisoners and the priests might have occurred. But though temples have been used in all parts of the country, we believe that there is not one single case where there has been any unpleasantness between Buddhists and their Christian guests—all has been peace and harmony. This is certainly very creditable to the professors of Buddhism. But modern Buddhism has been permeated with the spirit of modern civilisation. We have no doubt that the generous treatment accorded to men of an alien faith could be justified by quotations from Buddhist writings, but it is plain that it is the spirit of the age rather than the teaching of their holy men that has incited modern Buddhists to act in a Christian manner. There seem to be many evidences to show that the old enmity between Buddhists and Christians is dying out and that the time has come for the professors of the two creeds to act together in all charitable undertakings. Buddhism is regarded by Bishop Nicolai as a religion well adapted to prepare the way for Christianity. Of all the many surprises that this war has furnished the attitude of Buddhism to our Christian prisoners is in many respects most remarkable, and it cannot but have made a deep impression on the men who were the recipients of Buddhist hospitality.

In an article entitled *Defects in the Modern*

^{*} *Raise ni reikon no sonzoku subeki koto mata sono hataraki no sonzoku subeki koto dahe wa, ima no yo no keiken-yō yori, dōri-yō yori tashika ni sarai ieru koto ga dekuru no da aru.*

World of Thought, the *Seikyō Shimpō* says that the present age is remarkable for its materialism, for its lack of an ideal, for its failure to realize the significance and the true dignity of human life. It is on this account that the press is wont to praise or to give undue publicity to acts which, judged by anything like a high standard of morality ought to be unequivocally condemned. The great scepticism of the present age is the result of the writings of certain scientists and philosophers in the nineteenth century. These writers were not ultra-materialists by any means. In their opposition to Christianity they drew arguments from history, and from the spiritual world, as well as from the laws that govern matter. Hence the influence they wielded.

* * *

The *Rikugō Zasshi*, in an article entitled *Shūkyōkai no Konjaku* (The Religious World as it was and as it is), contends that religious thought today is all in the direction of greater union between the creeds. There is manifest a great desire to appreciate what is good in alien creeds. Christ and Shaka are both recognized as great men. Christianity and Buddhism are both regarded as engaged in the reform of mankind, as endeavouring to set before men and women an ideal life which is in every way more noble than the life each one is actually living. To sink minor differences and fall back on the great religious and ethical truths on which there is substantial agreement—this seems to be the spirit of the modern religious world, and lovers of real religion can not but rejoice that it is so.

* * *

One cannot but admire the persistency with which the editor of the *Gokyo*, Dr. Takagi, discusses the indispensableness of certain reforms in the Methodist Church to which he belongs. One of the chief of these is the better education of Japanese pastors and other workers. In an article on this subject which lies before us the *Gokyo* urges the necessity of sending some of the brightest of the theological students to America for further education. It observes that most of the Methodist churches in Japan are so busily engaged in evangelistic work that they are apt to overlook the fact that there are very few men in the ranks of Christian workers who are at all well acquainted with modern thought. On this account their preaching is out of touch with the age in which we live, says the *Gokyo*. The advance that modern Japan has made in learning is such that preachers who 30 years ago might have been listened to with pleasure now fail to attract audiences by the utterance of mere commonplaces. In all other lines of modern Japanese life it is realised that our young men in order to become thoroughly proficient should wherever possible be sent to the great fountain-heads of knowledge in foreign lands. Though knowledge is by no means everything in religion, unless a pastor possesses it his sphere of usefulness becomes very limited. He cannot gain the respect of the highly educated. We do not say that there are no pastors among us who are well versed in modern learning, but they are painfully few, and if we go on year after year without making any attempt to add to their number we shall be left behind as a church by more enterprising bodies. There are some who oppose the notion of sending young men abroad to be educated because, they say that such men become dissatisfied with the salaries they receive here on their return, and then leave the ministry for other callings. But this objection should not be allowed to stand in the way of the higher education of the pastors. We have always maintained that our workers are underpaid. It is not only the men who have been abroad who complain of this, men who have lived in Japan all their lives constantly tell us how difficult it is for them to live as they wish to on their present salaries.

But there is another way of raising our workers to a higher status as regards learning. We ought to do for our pastors what is being done so well for the teachers of primary schools all over the country. These men are gathered together in *Kōshūkai* and regularly instructed in subjects with which they are but slightly

acquainted. This gives an impetus to their private studies and constitutes a higher education in itself. Now our Church could insist on the attendance of pastors at a series of lectures delivered once or twice every year by competent men. Graduation at our Theological College no more equips a man for all the work he has to do as a pastor than graduation at a Normal School qualifies a man to act as a thoroughly efficient teacher at a Shōgakkō (Primary School). And yet we make no attempt to remedy the deficient education of our workers. There are held in the course of the year certain meetings of Christian workers but at these meetings Church business or arrangements for preaching services and the like are exclusively discussed, and there is no attempt made to impart knowledge to the workers. Hence it is that many of our Christian workers are in education and intelligence inferior to Primary School teachers (*Karera wa konnichi no Shōgakkō kyōin ni mo otaru shidai nite, kore too kyōkūsen mado no koto wa totei omoi mo yorataru koto narubeshi.*) We trust that these workers themselves will soon wake up to the fact of their deficiencies and that the churches will furnish them with suitable means for obtaining the knowledge a lack of which constitutes a perpetual hindrance to their Christian work.

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Alliance Française was held at Van Schaick Hall on Monday at 5 p.m. and evoked considerable interest among the members. The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. J. de Cuers de Cogolin.

The first business of the meeting was to receive the President's report. He said they had to congratulate themselves on their two years of existence because as in the case of everything new they had difficulties to encounter in the beginning. For this reason they were to be congratulated on having surmounted their initial obstacles. It was now impossible for anyone to question the success of the society in Yokohama. Their members had increased almost daily, without distinction of nationality, and all worked together with the utmost good-will, which was the best encouragement to those whom they entrusted with the conduct of the society's affairs. To-day the Committee retired and wished to express its cordial thanks to the members in connection with the year's work. For himself his duties were latterly very light as he was merely at the helm of a boat that steered itself. It was not easy in a town like Yokohama, where all were business men, to find lecturers; at the outset they expected to have some war-correspondents but eventually they decided that it would be better to confine themselves to literary subjects. Now that the war was over they might expect a larger field. The President passed in review the various lectures of the past year and said he thought he should specially mention that of Father Peri who spoke on the Russo-Japanese War, poets and soldiers, and whose lecture was such a success, not only when read by him, but afterwards when published in French in the *Melange* of Tokyo, and in the pamphlet edited by the *Eastern World*; and in English in the perfect translation of Mr. Cyril Allen in the *Japan Gazette*. They had good promise for the coming year, many lecturers being in view. Up to the present the musical part of the proceedings had been inopportune, and they mostly had found themselves indebted to the kindness of members who had sung and played at short notice, but this year Mr. Rudolf Schmidt had consented to take charge of the arrangements and from next meeting they would have proper programmes combined with excellent music. The library had worked satisfactorily and members seemed to like the choice of books and periodicals made by the Committee. A new order had gone forward and the works might be expected here soon. At present there was no catalogue of the library but one of the members, M. Baret, had kindly consented to prepare one and have it printed. It was thought to open the

library all the afternoon and to make necessary arrangements to enable members to go to the rooms and read the books there instead of having to take them away. By the kindness of the French Consul, M. Steenackers, they were accorded accommodation at the Consulate, but some time must elapse before their arrangements as to the future were completed. Personally the President regarded himself as a *roi faineant*, but said the members must sincerely thank M. R. Jamin, the Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, for the great trouble he had taken in the active work of the society. They had to thank the Minister, M. J. Harmand, for the interest he took in their proceedings and they knew that if in consequence of other engagements he could not himself be present at their meetings he was always represented. He should be very forgetful of the fourth power, the Yokohama press, if he did not acknowledge their kindness in publishing intimations of their meetings and reports of their proceedings. If he had to mention all the members who had assisted them he would have to name all present, for it was their kind help that gave the society its *raison d'être* and it was because of that kindness that the society had lived and was now living with all promise of prosperity (Applause.)

The following accounts presented by the Hon. Secretary-Treasurer were, with the President's report, unanimously adopted:—

	Debit. yen.	Credit. yen.
Balance in Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Oct. 12, 1904.....		374.36
Subscriptions in Yokohama 1905.....		567.00
Subscriptions in Tokyo, 1904-4...		95.00
Purchase of Books & Periodicals.....	338.43	
Subscription to Periodicals.....	71.46	
Librarian's Salary, 13 mos.....	130.00	
Boy.....	46.00	
Furniture Library.....	31.75	
Printing.....	52.38	
do.....	16.81	
Van Schaick Hall.....	80.00	
Flowers.....	44.00	
Subscription towards enlargement Van Schaick Hall.....	25.00	
French Prize to Ecole St. Joseph.....	7.00	
	822.83	1036.36
		822.83
Credit balance.....		213.53

The following gentlemen were elected as officers and committee of the Alliance Française for the coming year: President, M. J. de Cuers de Cogolin; Vice-President, M. M. J. Dayet; Secretary-Treasurer, M. R. Jamin; and Messrs. L. Mottet, P. Dourille, G. Gilbert, and A. Coxe.

A delightful contribution to the entertainment of the evening was made by Mrs. Henry Overstreet Bisset, who sang the following:—

- La Vivandière (Benjamin Godard) couplets de Marion.
- Le Roi des Aulnes (F. Schubert).
- Cavalleria Rusticana, (P. Mascagni) Romance de Santuzza.

The possessor of a most charming voice, this lady was a most welcome presence at the meeting, and the deepest regret was felt and expressed that she departs from Yokohama within a short space of time.

An interesting paper was read in the course of the afternoon by M. R. Jamin on "Le Cid de Corneille."

TRAGEDIES.

T. Uyemara (25) a workman, employed at the Idzumi Dyeing Factory, Honjo, attempted to murder a girl, Ko Tanisawa (24) by name, in the Wakamatsu-Ro, Susaki, Tokyo, on the evening of Nov. 26th, inflicting severe injuries on her head, face, and hands with a large knife. The man afterwards committed suicide by stabbing himself in the throat and breast with the same weapon. The woman was removed to the Uyeda Hospital near by. There is no report as to the cause.

A telegram says that K. Yoneda, a merchant at Awamori, murdered his wife on Nov. 26th. He was subsequently arrested. Jealousy is reported to be the cause.

THANKSGIVING.

The Harvest Thanksgiving services at Christ Church, Yokohama, on Sunday drew large congregations. The church was decorated with the kindly fruits of the earth; the hymns associated with harvest were sung; a special Te Deum was chanted; and the Rev. Geo. Wallace, of Tokyo, preached at the morning service a most acceptable sermon. In the evening the new electric light installation was used for the first time. It is a decided improvement and the taste displayed by the Incumbent, the Rev. W. P. G. Field, in the selection of the iron work of the fittings won universal commendation.

Divine Service was held in the Union Church on Thursday morning, a fair proportion of the American community, including the Consul-General and his family, being present. Rev. E. S. Booth, assisted by Rev. Dr. Dearing, conducted the service, the sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. Bennett, who chose for his text, "O that men would praise the Lord for His goodness and His wonderful works to the children of men." After eloquently recounting some of the leading blessings, international, political, and commercial, which had recently fallen to the lot of the American republic, the learned preacher forcefully pointed out those features of weakness against which the nation should be guarded, and closed his address by earnestly expressing the hope that the political reformation which had commenced in Philadelphia, and kindred movements in other cities, might extend their influence until the whole nation united in progress toward higher social and political life.

An efficient and well-balanced choir led the music of the service very acceptably, the rendering of the Anthem "Thou crownest the year with Thy goodness" being especially bright and appropriate.

The Offertory was on behalf of the Seamen's Mission.

FOOTBALL.

Enthusiasm is running so high this season among the football players of the Y.C. & A.C. that it was possible on Saturday to bring off two games under Association rules. The first game was played by teams chosen from among the newer players with a few of the old hands. The teams were:—

WHITES.		COLOURS.	
S. R. Ford (Capt.)	For-wards	L. Stornebrink	For-wards
C. von Fallot		B. C. Foster (Capt.)	
O. White		B. C. Lambert	
G. B. Valentine		V. A. Hearne	
G. Russell		W. Graham	
W. D. Cameron	Halves	L. Wilson	Halves
A. W. Talbot		D. Neville	
F. E. Bunting		J. Figuieredo	
W. H. Worden		H. S. Beil	
A. N. Oulter		A. P. Layer	
Momban	Goal	Momban	Goal

Whites quickly proved themselves the better team and won by six goals to one. Four of their goals were scored by Worden and two by van Smith. The goal for the losers was put through by Stornebrink.

The teams for the second game were:—

J. E. Drummond	For-wards	J. F. Dixon	For-wards
W. B. White		O. Strome	
S. R. Clarke		J. E. Moss (Capt.)	
H. W. Kilby (Capt.)		N. H. McDougall	
E. M. Lambert		J. M. Mollison	
T. W. Kilby	Halves	W. B. Mason	Halves
W. J. White		G. N. Fairhurst	
D. Weed		D. Drummond	
A. W. S. Austen		W. S. Moss	
A. E. Cooper		W. E. T. Dismold	
F. J. Lias	Goal	E. Powys, Jr.	Goal

This was an excellent game. Colours showed the best combination among the forwards. They worked the ball up steadily time after time and taxed the strong defence to the utmost, and finally won out by four goals to one. The game was far more even than the score suggests, particularly towards the close, when Whites played up well and were several times almost on the point of scoring. Mollison, Dixon (2) and McDougall scored for Colours and H. Kilby for Whites.

THE LAW COURTS.

A POLICEMAN SENTENCED.

K. Uchida, a policeman of the Shitaya station, Tokyo, who was charged with having taken a bribe of five yen from a man who was arrested on suspicion of theft, was sentenced on Nov. 27th in the Tokyo District Court to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE TOKYO DISTURBANCE.

In connexion with the Tokyo trouble on Sept. 5th, seven policemen of the various stations were examined by Judge Nakagawa on Nov. 26th and 27th in the District Court. The examination of Mr. H. Kono and five other leading politicians is almost concluded. The charge against them is reported to be that though the mass-meeting in the Hibiya Park was prohibited by the Metropolitan Police nevertheless Mr. Kono and five others induced a great number of men to meet in the park. The promoters consequently are charged with having instigated the disturbance and with having participated in the doings of the mob.

BARON VON DITTON.

The preliminary examination of Baron von Ditton, of Denmark, is now almost concluded in the Yokohama District Court. The decision will be given within a few days.

It may be remembered that on September 12th, according to the police report he arrived in Yokohama from Shanghai and put up at the Grand Hotel. He stayed there till the 28th of the same month. During that period, he is alleged to have obtained several articles from foreign and Japanese merchants by fraud and he succeeded in getting yen 520 from an American at No. 100 Bluff, after which he absconded. He was arrested on Oct. 26th by the Kagachō police on his return from Miyashita.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY CASE.

A jirikisha coolie named M. Oshima, living at Reiganjima, Kyobashi, Tokyo, has lodged a claim of fifteen thousand yen in the Tokyo District Court against the Shigai Electric Railway Company. According to the petition Ichi (7), the eldest daughter of the plaintiff, was run over by a car of the defendant company which took off both her feet. The defendants declined to pay any compensation with the exception of the surgical expenses, which amounted to thirty-five yen.

In connection with this case, Judge Sakurai and the Public Procurator in company with Professor Arakawa of the Engineering College, on Nov. 29th, took measures to ascertain the speed of the cars at Shiwocho, Reiganjima and Sukiya-bashi. It was found that in the stopping of the cars there was great irregularity.

Thirteen thousand yen of the amount claimed is by way of pension and two thousand yen for compensation to the sufferer.

TWO POLICEMEN SENTENCED.

In the Tokyo Appeal Court, sentence was passed on Nov. 29th on Y. Osono and M. Sakamoto two ex-policemen of the Shiba Station who were charged with having tortured R. Higuchi, a second-hand goods dealer. Osono was punished with four months' imprisonment at hard labour and a fine of five yen, and Sakamoto with twenty-five days' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of three yen.

PLAGUE.

The Governor of Hyogo prefecture wired on Nov. 24th to the Home Office that three fresh cases of bubonic plague had appeared in the village of Fukiai.

The Governor of Hyogo prefecture wired on Nov. 26th to the Home Office that a fresh case of bubonic plague had appeared in Kano-machi, Kobe, the patient being a man. Since the first case which took place on Nov. 9th, up to the present the patients number twenty-four.

An Osaka telegram says that on Nov. 26th a

case of plague was reported in South Horii-cho, west urban district. The patient who is a woman, Tame (52) by name, the wife of a coolie, died the same night.

In connexion with the prevalence of plague in Kobe and Osaka, Governor Suifu of Kanagawa Prefecture, issued an urgent notification on Nov. 28th warning the public to take precautions to avert infection from the disease.

Another plague case has been reported in Kobe.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Crown Prince returned on Nov. 30th from Yamada, arriving at Shinbashi at 5.45 p.m. He passed Hiranuma railway station at 5 p.m. Officials of the local government offices and representatives of various public bodies were present on the platform as His Highness passed.

The following transports have been released:—*Taito, Yeko, Kishiyo, Kisakata, Hiroshima, Nihyuri, Fukuoka, Yamaguchi, Sugiyama, Yeijo, Ujina Kokura, Taikosan and Hisen.* Recently, at the Saseho Naval Station the *Takasaki, Wakamiya, and Yamamoto* were employed as transports.

A Saseho telegram says that the petitions of the owner of the French steamer *Quandnam* (1,431 tons) and the consignees of her cargo asking for her release were dismissed on Nov. 28th by the Saseho Prize Court. This ship was captured on May 16th by the converted cruiser *Bingo Maru* in the neighbourhood of the Pescadores.

Two foreigners, alleged to be Frenchmen, members of the crew of the French mail steamer *Tonkin*, were arrested on the night of Nov. 24th by the Isezaki-cho Police, Yokohama, and the following day were removed to the Yokohama District Court. As to the charge against them, it is reported by the police that they stole two pieces of silk crape from the shop of M. Kato, a silk and lacquered goods dealer in Sakai-cho, and tried to steal two from the shops of K. Nagasawa, a dealer in Sumiyoshi-cho, Shichome.

A conference of Chinese and American business men, on the boycott, opened at Canton on the 13th. There were present: Mr. D. H. Cameron (chairman), Messrs. B. E. Richardson, John Bolles, A. Harriman, E. C. Gillon, W. S. Allen, Hornby, and Dr. Shelby, Mr. Poon Kingman (chairman) and over a hundred Chinese merchants. Late arrivals were unable to get in, so crowded was the Hall. Mr. Richardson delivered a speech setting forth the American side and some discussion followed. The meeting adjourned to the following day.

Early on the morning of Nov. 29th, a man armed with a sword broke into the house of A. Tokuo, a pawn-broker in Motomachi, Kanagawa, but the occupants, making loud outcries, the intruder ran off. Later, the house of S. Koiso, another pawn broker in Miyama-cho, was entered by an armed man. Koiso attacked the intruder with a sword and inflicted a severe injury on his right arm, and then gave him to the police. The man, whose name is G. Fujinami (21), confessed at the police office that he had taken part in various robberies which have been reported during the past four or five days.

Since the review at Yokohama, the following alterations have been made as to flagships:—1st Squadron: Admiral Togo, *Asahi*; Vice-Admiral Shimamura, *Iwate*; and Squadron: Vice-Admiral Kaminura, *Idzumi*; Vice-Admiral Uryu, *Otoha*; Rear-Admiral Ogura, *Nanbu*; 3rd Squadron: Vice-Admiral Kataoka, *Yakumo*; Vice-Admiral Togo (Masamichi) *Shikishima*; Rear-Admiral Yamada, *Kasuga*; 4th Squadron: Vice-Admiral Dewa, *Iki* (formerly the *Appurau*); Rear-Admiral Taketomi, *Idzumi*; and Rear-Admiral Nakao, *Okinoshima* (formerly the *Nicholai II*). Among the flag ships, the *Nanbu* is now at Yokohama and the *Asahi* at Shinagawa.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The following report was presented at the half yearly ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, held in Tokyo on Monday:—

GENTLEMEN.—The Directors submit to you the annexed Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the Company, and the Profit and Loss Account for the Half-Year, ended September 30th, 1905.

The Gross Profits of the Company for the past Half-Year amount to yen 4,077,808.764, out of which there has been paid: Yen.

Depreciation of the Company's fleet and property	793,611.360
Insurance Fund	303,470.650
Ships' Structural Repair Fund	455,906.370
Special Repair and Renewal Fund for Steamers in Transport Service	1,000,000.000

2,552,988.380

leaving a balance of yen 2,519,104.860, including yen 994,284.476 brought forward from the last Account.

The Directors now propose that yen 76,241.020 be added to the Reserve Fund, raising it to yen 2,209,579.906; and that yen 71,358.110 be allowed as Directors' and Auditors' fees. From the remainder the Directors recommend a Dividend at the rate of Ten per cent., together with Two per cent. as Special Dividend, thus making Twelve per cent., per annum, which will absorb yen 1,320,000.000.

The Balance, yen 1,051,505.730, will be carried forward to the Account.

REMPET KONDO,
Chairman.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Company, Limited.)

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1905.

LIABILITIES.		Yen.
Share Capital	22,000,000.000	
Debentures	600,000.000	
Insurance Fund	2,963,289.651	
Ships' Structural Repair Fund	3,677,381.487	
Special Repair and Renewal Fund for Steamers in Transport Service	1,047,248.159	
Reserve Fund	2,133,338.976	
Dividend Equalization Fund	3,300,000.000	
Fund for the Extension of Services and Improvement of the Fleet	3,500,000.000	
Pension Fund for Employees	653,230.830	
Sundry Creditors	4,980,422.452	
Amount brought forward from last account	994,284.476	
Net Profit for the Half-year	1,524,820.384	

ASSETS.

Reduced Book Value of Fleet	24,247,827.121
Reduced Book Value of Launches, Barges, &c.	192,053.621
Payment on account of new ships	307,524.810
Buildings and Land	3,844,928.334
Yangtze-Kiang Line account	1,531,528.150
Yokohama Stores Dept., &c.	1,030,557.075
Public Loans and other Securities	7,894,295.750
Cash at Bankers and in hand	6,502,604.172
Sundry Debtors	1,822,697.382

47,874,016.415

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	Yen.
To Depreciation of fleet and property	793,611.360
To Insurance Fund	303,470.650
To Ships' Structural Repair Fund	455,906.370
To Special Repair and Renewal Fund for Steamers in Transport Service	1,000,000.000
To Reserve Fund	76,241.020
To Directors' and Auditors' fees	71,358.110
To Dividend (10 per cent.)	1,100,000.000
To Special Dividend (2 per cent.)	220,000.000
To Balance carried forward to next account	1,051,505.730

5,072,093.240

By Balance brought forward 31st March, 1905	994,284.476
By Amount of Gross Profits for the Half-year, ended 30th Sept., 1905	4,077,808.764

5,072,093.240

We have examined the above Accounts, with the Books and Vouchers of the Company, and find them to be correct.

TAKESHI ARISHIMA
TATSUMI IIDA } Auditors.

Tokyo, 27th November, 1905.

The report further shows that the Company's fleet numbers 73 steamers having an aggregate displacement of 250,905 tons, and that 9 steamers

and 39 tugs and launches are building, which will raise the displacement to 273,068 tons.

BUSINESS REPORT.

In the second semi-annual term of the Company's 20th fiscal year, that is to say from April 1 to September 30 this year, the Company's steamers in the military transport service were still busily engaged in connexion with the war, and all the distant services, except the American line, remained suspended. On the Oriental and domestic lines, the regular services, however, were maintained with a small number of the Company's steamers, which had not been taken into the Government service, and with chartered steamers. When our control of the sea had been assured by the naval victory of May last in the Sea of Japan, the Company at once revived the services in neighbouring waters and inaugurated a few new lines. The Company's chartered steamers at the end of the term number 32, and represent 72,000 tons in displacement.

Domestic Coasting Services.—The domestic trade prospered, owing to the continuous victories of our army and navy, and a large amount of freight was obtainable at every port, in spite of the poor fishing season in Hokkaido and the bad crop of rice this year. The transport of military freight was also of considerable volume. The majority of the Japanese steamers were still in military service and the number of the chartered foreign steamers kept decreasing, so that the Company was free from competition in its business. The freight carried by the Company showed an increase of 114,000 tons as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. After the occupation of Saghalien by our forces, the company tentatively dispatched a steamer to that island and afterwards opened a regular service between Korsakoff and Hakodate.

Oriental Services.—The prosperous condition of the trade with Chinese and Korean ports was maintained. In particular, on the Yokohama-Shanghai and Kobe-North China lines, on each of which three steamers were being run, the Company had to dispatch several additional steamers. In June, monthly services were opened between Osaka and Chinnampo, and between Yokohama and North China. The former service was suspended towards the close of the term, owing to the necessity of redistributing the fleet. The business of the Yokohama-North China line was not all that could be desired, and the Company intends to place an additional steamer on the run and make the service a fortnightly one, in order to develop the trade. In the beginning of July, the Company re-opened the Kobe-Vladivostok line as far as GenSan.

European Service.—The European service was not run by the Company's vessels but by six steamers under a special contract as in the preceding term, the Company undertaking simply to deal in passenger and freight traffic. A monthly service was thus maintained as well as relations with shippers. Of these steamers, three belonging to the Ocean Steamship Company were withdrawn from the service at the middle of the term, and since then the service has consisted of five vessels belonging to Messrs. Bucknall Bros. and one to Messrs. Charles Barry & Co. Owing to the abundant cargo in Europe awaiting transportation to the East, the Company chartered six other vessels for the single trip from Europe to Japan and two for use at home, besides concluding a contract with two other vessels.

American Service.—This service in ordinary times is run between Hongkong and Seattle once a fortnight by three steamers, in compliance with the Government ordinance, and by three steamers on the Company's own account. During the term under review, the Company suspended the service between Hongkong and Japan, and maintained the subsidized service between Japan and America by two steamers, *Iyo Maru* and *Kanagawa Maru*, which were dispatched about once a month. The service generally does but little business in summer. But in the term under review, the steamers carried a considerable amount of cargo, owing to the large demand for Japanese goods in America and to shipments of cotton from America.

Australian Line.—The Australian service was totally suspended during the term.

Bombay Line.—The service was totally suspended by the Company, and the transportation of cotton to Japan was carried on by the steamers of the P. & O. and other steamship companies, at a fixed rate of freightage, as in the preceding term. But after the middle of the term, the Company hired foreign steamers for four trips from Bombay to Japan for the conveyance of cotton.

The term of the Government order relating to the Hokkaido Coasting Service, included in the orders relating to the Domestic Coasting and Oriental Services, begun on October 1, 1900, expired with the business term under review, and in September last the Minister of Communications and the Governor of Hokkaido granted our Company another order relating to the transportation of mails, passengers

and freights. The order on the whole is similar to its predecessor, but in such matters as the increase of the trips between the main island and Hokkaido and of the Nemuro lines, the Company's duties have been augmented.

In short, during the term under review, the passenger and freight traffic prospered in a remarkable degree, as the result of the victories won by our army and navy. Moreover, the Company have been taught by experience to use foreign steamers in an economical way, while on the other hand there were considerable receipts on account of the military transport service. The gross earnings of the Company during the term amounted to yen 11,807,803.40 and the total expenditure to yen 7,729,994.726, the balance being yen 4,077,808.664. From the balance, reserving 1,000,000 yen for the funds for replenishing the military transport fleet, yen 1,503,703.007 as reserves according to the Company's contract, and yen 49,285.31 towards the sinking funds for the premises, there remains a net profit of yen 1,524,820.384.

FIRES.

On Sunday morning, about 6.30 o'clock, fire broke out in Nishino-yato, Kitagata, near the former rifle-range, Yokohama, destroying one building and damaging two.

An official telegram reports that an outbreak of fire occurred at 3 a.m. on Nov. 25th at Nanao, near Kanazawa, Ishikawa prefecture, burning down about eight hundred houses, including the rural district office, a post office, the branch of the Tax Bureau, a female school and several banks. Several persons were killed or injured.

Early on the morning of Nov. 25th, fire took place at Shimidzumachi, near Shidzuoka, destroying about forty houses.

Fire broke out on the night of Nov. 24th at the first dock of the Yokosuka Naval Station, destroying some boxes of kerosine oil and about a hundred and fifty cases containing iron materials among the spoils from Port Arthur.

In the village of Kiyomi, Chiba Prefecture, fire occurred on the night of Nov. 24th destroying thirty-seven houses—the whole village.

Fire broke out early on the morning of the 24th, Shinagawa-machi, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, burning down twenty-one buildings including four warehouses. Three persons were killed and two firemen and some seven others were more or less injured. Gas was the cause.

About 12.30 a.m. on Nov. 24th, another outbreak occurred in the cooking quarters in the compound of the residence of Mr. J. C. Harden, Kitagata, Bluff. The flames were put out before serious damage was caused.

A telegram from Kurume says that fire broke out early on the morning of Nov. 26th in a empty building formerly used for the detention of Russians. The flames immediately spread to the adjoining houses. Eight buildings were destroyed.

Fire broke out on Nov. 28th in the village of Bekku, near Kanazawa, destroying sixteen houses including a police station and a post office.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following is a report by Mr. V. W. Helm on his return from a one month's tour of investigation in Manchuria:

"I was able to visit the work at four points and consult fully with Mr. Otsuka, our Field Secretary, and other local secretaries. I found the work in its present activity, in the extent to which it has won the appreciation of common soldiers and confidence of highest officers, to have been far beyond even the high expectations with which I went to Manchuria. I had a full consultation with Mr. Otsuka as to policy for the next few months. At the time of my visit every plan was being made for the most expeditious return of the Japanese forces. It consequently seemed wise to us that the work for the next six months should be quite fully concentrated at the points where the largest number of returning soldiers can be touched. Consequently, of the seven points at present occupied, Hoojo and Eiryo are being closed and Yingkow will probably be closed. Port Arthur, where a considerable garrison will remain permanently, will continue undisturbed. We will concentrate all the strength possible upon Mukden and Liaoyang, at which places soldiers from the front will concentrate on the railroad

and at Dalny, where soldiers will sail for Japan. In addition we will open a new work at Ryujutun or Talienwan, a point on the same bay just opposite Dalny. From these last two points practically the entire Japanese army will sail. The officers have not only welcomed our work for the returning soldiers but have urged its importance upon us and have suggested ways in which they can co-operate with us for the comfort and welfare of the men. Mr. Otsuka and I visited the commandants at Dalny and Ryujutun, who offered us every courtesy possible and enabled us to make the following observations:—

DALNY.—Here there are large barracks located together with a capacity of 21,000 men. These will be filled for the next six months with troops coming from the front and waiting from one to three days to embark upon transports. I understand that during this time, because of the many temptations in Dalny, these troops are not to be permitted to leave the barracks. The authorities have given our secretaries permission to visit the barracks day and night, with gramophones, stereopticons, writing materials, books, tracts, Scriptures, addresses, sermons and Bible instruction. When I left Dalny, Col. Hibiki, Quarter-Master General for the entire Manchurian armies, was searching for a house near these barracks in which our secretaries who have charge of this special work can reside.

RYUJUTUN.—There are in Ryujutun temporary quarters for 10,000 men, which will be used similarly to those in Dalny. These barracks are arranged on three sides of an open square, the fourth side of which is the bay. In the centre of this open square, on a piece of high land and just in front of the landing is a large frame building capable of holding a thousand men. It is the most conspicuously as well as conveniently located building in the place. This is the building selected by us out of the four or five offered to us by the authorities for our use. The commandant will put in a new floor and matting and some slight repairs. Our secretaries work here and had been assigned quarters not to the temporary barracks but in the large Chinese house which is to be used as quarters for generals and staff officers.

VICINITY OF DALNY AND RYUJUTUN.—A large number of returning troops will be kept in barracks at the foot of Nanshan hill and in the neighbouring city of Kinshu. A permanent work would be welcomed at this place had we the men and the means. But in lieu of that, secretaries resident at Dalny and Ryujutun will make frequent visits to the men in these neighbouring barracks.

MUKDEN.—Here a number of troops will gather from the front and take train. Our building and tent are located near the station and in the midst of the barracks used by these troops.

LIAOYANG.—While the Army is making arrangements to return the troops as speedily as possible, it will take six or eight months for the large majority to leave, and hence the army must make not only preparations for returning soldiers but winter preparations for the many thousands who must wait in this cold climate their turn to depart. Liaoyang is an important army commissariat headquarters; large detachments of men are coming here constantly from the front to secure supplies for their respective forces. The conspicuous and well located association building with its extensive athletic ground, is in the immediate neighbourhood of the barracks used by these men who constantly come from the front and return to the front. This will continue as an important work during the present period. There is here also a large and important field in visiting the hospitals. Liaoyang will also be used as one of the eating stations for returning troops. A large dining hall, capable of seating a thousand men has been erected near the station and several train loads of men will fill this repeatedly each day. The association has been asked by the officials to co-operate in providing helpful and wholesome entertainment and recreation to the soldiers during their one or more hours stay at this point.

You will readily see from the above that during the next six months we will be in a position to touch briefly but intimately over a half million men. Not only that, but they will be men who through our work of the last one and a half years will be prejudiced in favour of us and our message. We have in Manchuria now a force of one and a half dozen secretaries, competent, devoted and experienced who, while few in the face of such a big opportunity, will, however, do a magnificent work.

GRAND COMMEMORATION CHARITY CONCERT IN SENDAI.

On Wednesday evening, November 22nd, the largest and most successful concert ever arranged in Sendai was given in the large Sendai Theatre under the auspices of the North Japan College, when nearly three thousand persons listened to a long programme made up of twenty four numbers.

It would be impossible to bring out the merits of every selection on the programme, but in a general way we must say that all who took part did their very best. The chorus work by the Sendai Medical School, the Koto Gakko Musical Society and the North Japan College Glee Club showed up well and there was a marked improvement over previous work done by these musical associations.

The Sendai Military Band, under the direction of Rev. J. M. Stick, rendered two popular marches. This was undoubtedly the best brass band music ever produced in Sendai. The band deserves great praise.

All the vocal numbers went well. The duet by Mrs. Stick and Mrs. Seiple was very pleasing and the applause from the big audience showed that it was appreciated. Mrs. Seiple sang the "Ave Maria," by Mascagni, very beautifully.

Miss Susan Mitchell from Midway, Kentucky, U.S.A., who is spending a few weeks in Japan also sang. Her solos showed marked talent and the fact that she was called upon to sing a third encore shows that she was most highly appreciated. Her high notes were reached with ease and her voice is naturally musical.

The Sendai United Orchestra, 35 members strong, under the direction of J. M. Stick did well, but their harmony was sadly at fault and some parts of their selections were not up to the standard.

Mr. Paul Witte, a business man from Yokohama, sang a beautiful German solo and afterward favored the audience with several whistling solos which "took the house by storm."

The Japanese music on koto, samisen, shakuhachi, and the Salsuma biwa, was well rendered and well received. There was some criticism made regarding the Salsuma Biwa player who is Mr. Onishi from the Ueno Academy of Music, Tokyo. His playing was not up to the standard of the Sendai Japanese, and he should be more careful in selecting such important engagements.

The most enjoyable numbers on the programme were the violin solos by Prof. August Junker. The Cornet and Mellophone Solos by Rev. J. M. Stick were not up to his usual standard, but this is easily explained when we say that the entire concert was practically under the management of Mr. Stick but he has won the hearty gratitude of the Sendai community for the many musical feasts he has given. Other numbers on the programme were a Piano Duet by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lambert Gerhard, a song by 57 young ladies from the Miyagi Jo Gakko, a male quartet by students from North Japan College; a Japanese popular song by two young men and winding up the Concert by bringing nearly all the students of the college on the stage and singing the North Japan college song recently written by one of the students. The whole audience, combined hands, orchestra and all present then sang the *Kimi Ga Yo*, bringing the evening to a most fitting close.

The concert was given in aid of the Miyagi Ken poor people and although there was great expense in getting it up there is reason to believe that a large sum will be handed over to the Ken officials for the poor of this community.

Dedication exercises of the Middle School Recitation Building in the North Japan College at Sendai took place on November 22nd-25th inclusive. The building, which was constructed by Mr. G. de Lalande, architect, Yokohama, has cost ¥52,000 and is emphatically an architectural ornament to the locality. The actual dedication ceremony took place on the following day (23rd); an alumni meeting was held on the 24th, a patrons' meeting following in the afternoon, and an oratorical contest in the evening; and finally on Saturday a reception for members of Sendai churches was held in the afternoon, and a Christian Educational Meeting in the evening. At nearly all these meetings many addresses were made and the musical numbers were greatly enjoyed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—The possibility of widely divergent views of the same affair is well illustrated by the following clippings, of which the first is from *Electric Messages* of Tokyo, and the second from the *Japan Chronicle* of Kobe:—

A TIME OF TROUBLE.

The mob went into the Mission (No. 2) and took every movable thing, including the matting on the floor, the doors, windows, benches, organ, Bibles, tracts and personal property of Bro. Koji, his wife and mother; and carrying them into the street they piled them in a heap on the street car tracks and burned them up. This particular mob seemed to

have their attention turned from the government to the churches now, and began a raid upon all the churches in that part of the city. About half an hour's walk from Mission No. 2, in one direction, they burned a church and residence belonging to Bro. Bergstrom of the Scandinavian Alliance, and in another direction a new Methodist church, also some Catholic property; and vowing they would wreck our Central Gospel Mission, they began making their way to Kanda, doing what damage they pleased along the way. Things looked bad for Mission No. 1, but there was prayer going up to God. As this building belongs to us the loss would be much greater if they got at it. Before they reached there, however, martial law was proclaimed and we were given a strong guard of soldiers both at the Mission and at the Bible School and homes; and although the mob made three assaults upon the guard surrounding the Mission they were driven back each time, and the building saved. This mob threatened to come out to our Bible School and homes, and as there seemed real danger, word was sent to us to hide or make our escape. This was on the night of the 6th, and about nine o'clock, we took a few necessary things, and with a few of the students began to walk into the country in the direction of Yokohama. As we could get no conveyances, we had to walk several miles, and finally picked up several jinrikishas, in which we made our way to a small station on the Yokohama line, where things were quiet. It was almost daylight when we reached there, having been nearly all night on the way. It was a night never to be forgotten, a beautiful clear summer's night; and as we walked along through the narrow roads, the angels who had charge, seemed very near indeed. There were no mishaps along the way, although many people eyed us suspiciously and some wanted to follow us. Taking the first train in the morning, we arrived at Yokohama, and finding no disturbance there we left the women and children at the home of a friend and returned to Tokyo. Arriving there we found that as martial law had been proclaimed, and that we had a good strong guard of soldiers; and that the mobs were being dispersed, and that quiet would soon be restored, we thought it best to have the missionary families return, which they did the next day. There was some attempt made, by the crowd, to reach the Bible School, but they were kept back, and we suffered no further harm than the destruction of the property of Mission No. 2, which amounts to less than \$500.00. We resumed the meetings at the Central Mission on the evening of the 10th, and although some of the mob were there, there was no disturbance, and two souls were saved—praise God!

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Near where we reside, there live a group of American missionaries. They call themselves "Believers in faith-cure." In days of peace and tranquillity they used to accuse us of lack of faith, because we go to doctors when we get sick, and do not rely exclusively on prayers, as they do. We were "unsanctified" in their eyes; and our "rationalistic, unbiblical faith" was a subject of much comment in their meetings.

But recently, when there was an outbreak of lawlessness in this city, and a fear came upon them of attack by mobs, these very missionaries were the first to flee for their lives, leaving their sheep behind them. The story goes that they fled on their feet, and avoided trains, because they feared that the mobs might catch them. And it was only after a strong remonstrance, sent to them by their native helpers that they came back to their station, which was now strongly guarded by Imperial soldiers with glittering bayonets set on their Murata rifles.

The whole incident is interesting as illustrating a psychological principle that underlies religious enthusiasm of a certain class of missionaries. And we who are quick to go to doctors when we get sick, and slow to apply to the Army Department when threatened by the attack of a mob, we may not be, after all, such an "unsanctified" set of believers as these reverend gentlemen imagine.

AMICUS.

Tokyo: Sept. 18th, 1905.

By-the-way, these were the only missionaries, so far as we have learned, who deserted their posts during the riots in Tokyo.

Yours, etc.

LOOKER-ON.

THE KANSAI RAILWAY DEBENTURE LOAN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—We have received cable advices from London that the Kansai Railway Debenture Loan has been successfully floated on the London market at 97½, and shall be glad if you will kindly issue this information in your next publication. This is the first Railway Loan under the new Mortgage Law.

Yours faithfully,

SAMUEL SAMUEL AND CO.
Yokohama, 25th November, 1905.

MISTAKES IN TELEGRAMS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I have read your remarks in your issue of the 22nd instant also the complaint of "Business Man" contained in your issue of 24th, in reference to the frequency of mutilated telegrams received from the telegraph office, and the consequent loss to parties concerned. The telegraph department would appear to be inefficient, and to my own knowledge it is so, as far as the knowledge of English possessed by the staff is concerned. The number of mutilations contained in telegrams delivered to the office in which I am engaged, is simply surprising.

Perhaps a memorial signed by the merchants and addressed to the proper authorities, may bring about the desired improvement.

I am, Sir, etc.,

UNION.

27th November, 1905.

BURNT MAIL BAGS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In connection with my letter dated the 15th June last, regarding the burnt mail per *Athenian*, despatched from this office on the 3rd June, 1905, I beg with much regret to say that we are now in receipt of further information from the United States Postal Administration to the effect that the burnt mail bags are 3 bags for New York and 1 bag for Boston (enclosing one bag from Osaka) consisting of ordinary letter mail from Yokohama and that the accident occurred in the train wrecked on the 21st June last in the United States of America.

Yours faithfully,

T. AONUMA.

Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

THE CHARACTER OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES.")

SIR,—It may be timely to say something about Western misapprehensions of Japanese character, for they may lead to disappointment on both sides and to a certain degree of estrangement unless they are corrected.

Let me not be misunderstood. I love, honour, and believe in the Japanese, among whom I have been living for the past nine years, and expect that their future in many lines will be greater than their past or their present, and that this will be to the great good of the world, and that the Power is fortunate which by timely and generous recognition has obtained not only their alliance, but their grateful friendship.

Yet it is true that the sudden revulsion of feeling has come when those who, not a generation ago, were thought of as pretty, interesting, artistic, little dolls or children, fantastic and whimsical, unsettled in purpose and loose in morals, dishonest in business, and cruel if you scratched through the skin, "great in little things and little in great things," have come out on the broad stage of the world, as great in design as they are careful about the minutest detail, as steady in their wide political aims as they are ready to change anything however well-established in order to further those aims, as capable of silent, uniled, disciplined action as they are versatile in face of a problem, or self-abandoning in a charge with the bayonet, as self-controlled in victory and tender to a fallen or captured enemy as they are unsparring while the conflict still continues.

In all history perhaps there is nothing more dramatically splendid in the way of returning good for evil than the story of the Russian cruiser *Rurik* and the Japanese *Hilachi Maru* and *Sado Maru*. At the risk of telling what is well known I must repeat it in outline. It will be remembered that last year the *Rurik*, with its comrades from Vladivostok, came out just in time to catch these two Japanese troopships crossing to Korea.

Was it bad shooting only, or was it unwillingness to be embarrassed with prisoners, that led to the defenceless troopships being pounded by a ship of war almost exclusively above the water-line for three hours before the *Hilachi Maru* was sunk with all hands, so far as Russian aid was concerned, and the *Sado Maru*, with all hands, was left in what appeared to be a sinking condition? There can be no doubt that the Japanese, with ample excuse, believed this Russian savagery to be wilful. Yet a few months later, when the *Rurik* met her fate in those same waters, Admiral Kamimura, though still engaged with the enemy, detailed ships which saved 900 of the *Rurik's* crew; and in the recent battle in the Sea of Japan the service of the *Sado Maru* in saving Russian lives was conspicuous within a few miles of the spot where she had been left to sink with all on board.

It is only natural that in the face of such deeds as these, and the noble letters from Japanese soldiers and seamen, and the modest reports of commanders,

who do great things themselves and take for granted noble ideals nobly pursued in all who serve under them, Englishmen should suppose all the other virtues and ideals in the Japanese which would certainly be found in an Englishman, who should do as they are doing. They are so admirable—so unexpectedly admirable—in many things, are they not admirable in all?

Baron Suyematsu neatly touched off the Western misjudgment, both *pro* and *con*, of the Japanese when he said something to this effect:—Now that we have shown that we can kill 100,000 men the West acknowledges us to be really civilized. So perfectly have the leaders of Japan kept their heads while the world has gone wild in their praise!

The fact is that in England men so patriotic would certainly be noble; men so self-restrained would almost certainly be moral; men so self-forgetting would surely be honest in trade; men so brave would scorn to tell a lie; men with such high ideals would be strongly individual, they would mould their surroundings to themselves rather than conform to them, whatever they may be: they could be reckoned upon to remain much the same under all circumstances. We find conspicuously displayed in the Japanese those virtues which come to the front naturally where the theory of life involves individual effortment—those virtues so hard for us individualistic Western people to practise; and we take it for granted that the virtues associated with individual energy and self-dependence which are so easy to us as to become a *stille qua non* in one whom we esteem will be present also. But it is not so. The Japanese are as deficient in this group of qualities as we are in the others, and no one knows and regrets this more than the real leaders of Japan, who know both the East and the West. Happily, also, no people that I have met with are so glad to be told of their defects as the Japanese, or when they are told so ready to consider with good temper what is said with a view to amendment if they find the criticism to be just and, at the same time, not patronizing, but sympathetic. I have not the slightest fear but that this paper if it should find its way back to the Japanese Press, will bring to the writer gratitude rather than dislike by its plain speaking.

But the fact remains that in the face of the present enthusiastic and well-earned admiration for the Japan there is a reason for plain speaking lest there should come a disillusion causing each side to distrust the other through unreasonable disappointment.

It is a fact while the Government of Japan, the leading bankers, and a very few commercial houses, which really have appreciated the higher commercial ideals of the West, are completely trustworthy in matters of business and up in the country out of reach of the "haste to grow rich" a simple honesty is to be found, such as has enabled me to build the house in which I am writing without a clerk of the works or my own presence, and on an estimate not a contract, yet in general a Japanese would value the promise of an Englishman more than the bond of a Japanese. It is true that the Japanese in Rome does as Rome does. He fits into his surroundings, is always gracious and desirous to please, has few angles. Among jockeys he will live and talk as a jockey, among gentlemen as a gentleman. In a clerical family in England he will go to church and behave in all ways as a religious man. In the ballroom he will be agreeable but not forward; and he catches quickly the tone of the society in which he is. If the Oxford undergraduate from Japan has gone to France or Germany by way of utilizing his vacation you will know which it was on his return by his manners as well as by his tones. This is not hypocrisy, except as all adaptability, conscious and unconscious, is hypocrisy. It is a great gift and also a great snare both to himself and to those who interpret him as they would interpret an Englishman.

One illustration of this is of prime importance. I would deprecate with all the force possible the marriage of an English girl to a Japanese. In this letter I have avoided all reference to Christianity, nor have I in mind the difference of race, though this also may reasonably be taken into account apart from any invidious questions of "higher" or "lower" races. But simply an English girl who meets a Japanese living in England like an Englishman can have no possible means of forming a judgement of what he will prove to be when he lives as a Japanese in Japan. Of course a Christian girl ought not to be "unequally yoked" with an unbeliever; but even if he is a Christian, baptized in England, his Christianity needs to be tested in his own country. His very conformity in England may prove to be evidence, so far as it goes, that he will conform to custom also in Japan; and if it proves so, then his wife in Japan will be subject to his mother who will direct everything, even the bringing up of the children; and if the wife cannot get on with the mother the "artificial" relation will, as a matter of course, go to the wall, in favour of the "natural." He does

not owe anything to the wife like what he owes to the mother, and he cannot change his mother if the two cannot live together. I doubt not that there have been such things as happy marriages of this kind, but the probability that the return to Japan will bring disillusion is enormous.

Nor is the relation to the mother the only question. The disparity of ideas between England and Japan about what marriage means is immense. The Rev. A. Lloyd, translator and editor of the (Japanese) "Imperial Songs," has recently printed in the proceedings of the "Asiatic Society of Japan" the translation of "A Japanese problem play" of the present day, with explanatory introduction. (I send a copy herewith.) Nothing could illustrate better the transitional state of society in Japan, the many elements that are meeting as new and old ideas become fused together. A Western reader in reading it says at one moment, "What noble spirits!" and at the next, "How can society hold together thus, eaten through and through with moral laxity." And it is the very same characters in the play which give rise to both these thoughts. These characters are typical in Japan, bizarre, if not impossible, in England. The war has brought into the sight of all the world exactly the strong side of these characters. What Englishman would imagine that the other coexists with it in the same persons?

As I have already said, I look for greater things for Japan in the future than in the present. The nation is so docile and its leaders are so much and so steadily in earnest. They watch for those points which may be learnt from abroad to make good deficiencies in the national character. If, on the commercial side, Baron Shibusawa says that he could wish the old Samurai spirit would so grow up in them that a merchant would commit *kara-biri* from sheer shame when he found himself unable to be as good as his word; in the other great branch of morals of which I have been speaking the Government is doing all it can to tighten the bonds and to raise the ideals of married life. Unless report is greatly misled the domestic life of the Crown Prince would do honour to any Christian house, though he has never been within reach of directly Christian influences; but immemorial custom is dead against such self-restraint, especially in the Imperial family.

The fact is that, if the Japanese assimilate Western virtues without losing their own, they may be the means of raising both individual and national character, and international relations also, to a higher level than they have yet reached, to something less inconsistent with the fundamental principles of Christianity; but they are not at that level now; and if at this stage English enthusiasm credits them with virtues to which they have not attained, the day of disillusion may have consequences unfavorable to the efficiency and continuity of that alliance which promises to become the best guarantee for the peace and progress of the world.

WILLIAM AWDRY, Bishop.

SIR,—In last Monday's issue of *The Times* there was a long letter from the Right Rev. William Awdry, Bishop of South Tokyo, Japan, in which he says that "in general a Japanese would value the promise of an Englishman more than the bond of a Japanese"; and that the Japanese are deficient in a certain group of qualities, including honesty in trade. It seems to me that it would be unfair for *The Times* to allow such a charge against Japanese integrity, endorsed by a Bishop, to go unchallenged, when *The Times* has, in its own office, records that prove a promise made by a Japanese to be at least as trustworthy as a promise made by an Englishman. During the past eight years *The Times* has sold, in almost every country in the world, sets of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" on the instalment plan, giving credit for periods of two, three, and four years. The regularity with which such payments are made is certainly a fair test of the average honesty of any nation, and a much more severe test in the case of Japan than in the case of England, because it is more difficult there than here to enforce payment by legal proceedings. Ninety-five per cent. of the "Encyclopædias" sold in Japan were sold to Japanese, not to foreign residents, and the statements I am about to make refer exclusively to purchases made by the Japanese themselves. In Japan, as elsewhere, each purchaser, when he signs his "order-form," promises to pay, on certain dates, certain sums of money. In Japan the monthly payment was 10 yen, equal to about a sovereign, while in this country the amount was a guinea. In Great Britain less than half the payments arrived on the day promised. In Japan less than 1 per cent. of the payments were even one day late, and more than one-half of the payments were made the day before they were due, because the Japanese did not like to run the risk of any accidental delay that might make them even one day late. The cost of collecting these instalment payments in Japan is less than half as much as in England, simply because the Japanese are so punctilious that clerical labour and postage are not

expended in reminding them that their payments are overdue. They seem to look upon every debt as a debt of honour, which must not be forgotten for even a day. There is certainly no such delicacy of feeling in this country about commercial transactions.

I find it difficult to believe that the Bishop of South Tokyo is right when he says that the Japanese do not trust one another; and I know that he is wrong if he in himself believes, as he implies, that the Japanese are not "honest in trade." But I quite admit that Englishmen who have long resided in Japan did not believe that it would be prudent for *The Times* to adopt in Japan the instalment system of selling books, previously unknown there. When the representative of *The Times* arrived in Japan to sell the "Encyclopædia," he naturally asked English residents there what they thought of the project. With one exception the answer was:—"You cannot sell the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' here because almost every English and American resident has already obtained a copy from England, and, of course, the Japanese will not buy—fortunately for you, because if they did they would not pay." The only English resident who did not say this said:—"Of course you can sell any number of 'Encyclopædias' to the Japanese, but you will never be able to collect the payments when they have once got the books. No Japanese will pay for the 'Encyclopædia' when he finds he can get it without payment." In the face of this advice, the instalment plan of sale was adopted, with the results above described. I may add that the Japanese bought five times as many "Encyclopædias" as were sold in France and Germany combined, 50 times as many as in Russia, more than in any other country except India, Australia, and the United States.

When I see a Bishop of the Church of England, who has lived in Japan since 1898, write with so little appreciation of the Japanese, I wonder whether some of our countrymen are not as blind as the Russian statesmen who, in the early days of the war, described the Japanese as "yellow monkeys," and as blind as the Ambassador of the Tsar who made the statement in Tokyo before the war, that the mobilization of one army corps in Russia would frighten the Japanese into immediate submission. No one in *The Times* Office, at any rate, can doubt that the standard of integrity among the Japanese is so high that when young men, who have bought the "Encyclopædia," abandoned their employment to go to the front, their families promptly paid the instalments due, under circumstances of the utmost difficulty.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THE MANAGER OF YOUR PUBLICATION
DEPARTMENT.

Printing-House-Square, E.C., October 5.

SALE OF RACE HORSES.

The following race horses and ponies were sold by Mr. Jno. W. Hall on Tuesday afternoon:—

	Yen.
Mrcchaliza, Grey China	25.00
Finnasseur, Cream China	25.00
Batailleur, Dun China	45.00
Enjoleur, Piebald China	170.00
Susan, Bay Australian Mare	180.00
Eileen, Bay Australian Mare (bought in)	500.00
Coot Brown China (bought in)	320.00
Bess, Brown Australian Mare	170.00
Dekinas, Bay Australian Mare	330.00
Daijobu, Black China	220.00
Chloe, Bay Australian Mare	200.00
Fincher, Chestnut China	110.00
Conundrum, White China	50.00
Hitachi, Bay Australian Mare (bought in)	500.00
Genji, Brown Australian Mare (bought in)	370.00
Miyako, Brown Australian Mare	220.00
Maizuru, Grey China	30.00
Akatsuki II, Australian Mare (bought in)	270.00
May-mie, Bay Australian Mare (bought in)	620.00
Kintaro, Grey China	130.00
Haruna, Dun China	35.00
Suma, Brown Australian Mare (bought in)	1,500.00
Akagi, Bay Australian Mare (bought in)	450.00
Toun, Chestnut Australian Mare	400.00
Ruby, Bay Australian Mare (bought in)	300.00
Hinode, Chestnut Austrian Mare (bought in)	290.00
Bamboo, Grey China	120.00
Kintoki, Grey China	25.00
Ten-nin, Black Australian Mare	340.00
Prince, Grey China	60.00
Zealandia, Chestnut China	60.00
Pooh Bah, Brown China	85.00
Flounder, Chestnut China	125.00
Fashion, Roan China	30.00
Topsy, Australian Mare	200.00
Bonnie Morn, Grey China	120.00
Boyne-water, White China	25.00
Gogai, Cream China	20.00
Ohgon, Brown Australian Mare	200.00

Fortune, Bay Australian Mare	340.00
Mark, Dun China	50.00
C. O. D., Chestnut China	130.00
Le Marin, Grey China	75.00
Gretel, Brown Australian Mare	320.00
Toyo, Chestnut Australian Mare	190.00
Hansel, Bay China	75.00
Dairen, Grey China	35.00
Hard Cash Grey China	30.00
The Miller, Spotted China	70.00
Alabama, Brown Australian Mare	160.00
Intermediate, Dun China	55.00
Itis, Bay Australian Gelding	30.00
Cleo, Bay Australian Mare	190.00

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

MILITARY REFORM.

London, November 24.

The *Standard* states that the authorities are considering the question of reorganizing the commands in the colonies with a view to their co-ordination.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

London, November 24.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal has been appointed Governor of Madras.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

A meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday. It is rumoured that the next step will be dissolution. The situation is the absorbing topic among Liberal newspapers, which declare that Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman will refuse to form a Cabinet under present circumstances. He insists upon dissolution.

JAPANESE LOAN.

Twenty-five of a fifty million sterling Japanese loan was floated on the 23rd at ninety; Paris takes 12, London $\frac{1}{2}$, New York $\frac{3}{4}$ and Berlin $\frac{3}{4}$.

CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN "STANDS PAT" ON HOME RULE.

London, November 25.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Stirling, openly declared himself in favour of home rule for Ireland, his convictions with reference to which are stronger than ever. He advised the Nationalists to accept any instalment of representative control that might be offered, always provided it led up to a larger policy.

BALFOUR'S ECLIPSE.

The newspapers continue to take Mr. Balfour's resignation for granted. The *Morning Post* says that Mr. Chamberlain and not Mr. Balfour will lead the Unionists at the elections.

THE ENGLISH CABINET.

Later.

The Cabinet Council lasted for two hours. It is understood that it was decided not to resign. It is stated that the British Government's decision was largely influenced by the knowledge that the Liberals would not accept office prior to dissolution; therefore while the present Government will not meet Parliament again, it defers either resigning or dissolving for a few weeks, thus avoiding both the general elections at Christmastide and the necessity of a short-lived interim Government.

The Cabinet meets again on the 1st of December.

London, November 26.

The general consensus of opinion in England is that dissolution will take place early in January. It is uncertain whether the Balfour Government will resign before that time.

RIOTS AND BLOODSHED IN RUSSIA.

Reports from the Russian provinces continue to speak of serious risings on the

part of the peasantry in many of the country districts.

The sailors at Sevastopol and a regiment of troops have mutinied.

Rear-Admiral Pesarepaski was shot while haranguing the men.

The dockers have joined the mutineers and several riots have taken place.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

The International Fleet at the Piræus have sailed with sealed orders.

PEACE RATIFICATIONS.

The peace treaty ratifications have been exchanged at Washington.

REVOLT OF LORD ROSEBERY.

London, November 27.

Lord Rosebery has delivered a speech declaring emphatically, explicitly and once for all that he cannot serve under Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Home Rule flag.

The speech has caused the utmost surprise in Liberal circles, inasmuch as Lord Rosebery's former speeches had led to the supposition that he fully intended to co-operate with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

THE SEVASTOPOL MUTINY.

The most serious feature of the Sevastopol mutiny is the wholesale defection of the troops, who are apparently making common cause with the mutineers. Only one regiment remains loyal.

No excesses have been committed hitherto.

The silence of the official communications concerning measures of suppression is regarded as confirming the rumour that the warships are in the hands of the mutineers and that the revolt has been carefully prepared and determinedly carried out.

THE SEVASTOPOL MUTINY.

London, November 28.

The latest accounts from Sevastopol vary in details, but all indicate that the mutiny is subsiding.

Later.

The situation at Sevastopol is not clear, but the mutiny appears to be revolutionary in character. The artillerymen in the fortress have refused to fire on the mutineers.

THE POWERS AND THE PORTE.

The International fleet has arrived at Mitylene.

JAPAN'S NEW LOAN.

The prospectus of Japan's new loan was issued in London yesterday afternoon. The rush of applicants was greater than ever.

THE PORTE AND THE POWERS.

London, November 29.

The International Fleet has landed detachments of men at Mitylene and seized the Customs-house there.

THE MUTINY AT SEVASTOPOL.

The mutiny at Sevastopol began by the crews of the Russian war-vessels *Panteleimon* and *Otkhakov* hoisting the red flag on the 24th inst. The crews then landed and held a meeting at which a deputation from the Brest (?) regiment swore that the whole regiment would defend the sailors to the utmost. Thereupon the soldiers and sailors paraded the streets, bearing red flags. The *Panteleimon* is now in the hands of the authorities, but the crew and mutinied soldiers have shut themselves in the barracks. Admiral Chukhmin is anxious to attack them but is afraid that the artillerymen may join the mutineers. Part of the Odessa garrison is ready to join the mutineers.

THE KAISER'S SPEECH.

Later.

A significant passage in the Kaiser's speech

at the opening of the German Reichstag says that the relations of Germany with all the Powers are correct, and with most them are good and friendly. After this the Message states that the Kaiser welcomes Japan among the great Powers with sincere wishes for the success of the peaceful civilizing mission of this highly-gifted people. He sympathized keenly with the Tsar's endeavours to reorganize Russia's internal affairs. He was gratified with the agreement on the Morocco question, which originated solely through the tendency to ignore German interests. He regarded peace as a sacred thing, but the signs of the times demanded the strengthening of the national defences against unrighteous attacks.

JAPANESE LOAN.

The Japanese loan list opened at 10 a.m. and closed at 1 o'clock.

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

London, November 30.

M. Raindre, now Minister at Bern, has been appointed French Ambassador to Tokyo.

SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION IN VIENNA.

Business was at a standstill yesterday in Vienna, the Socialists having organised a huge but orderly universal suffrage demonstration on the occasion of the opening of the Reichsrath, 200,000 persons participating in the proceedings. A deputation from the gathering was favourably received by the Government.

REVOLT OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The attitude of the Army is the most serious feature in the Russian situation. It is admitted at St. Petersburg that a spirit of revolt pervades the whole army, from Vladivostok to St. Petersburg. The Manchurian forces are in a condition of almost open rebellion and the garrison at St. Petersburg has formulated demands involving a complete remodelling of the conditions of service.

A panic has occurred on the St. Petersburg Bourse, resulting in a heavy fall of prices.

Communication is interrupted with Moscow, where the telegraphists have struck work.

RESULTS OF THE KAISER'S SPEECH.

Following the Kaiser's speech, the Berlin Press, with remarkable accord, insists on the necessity of an increase in the German Navy.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

Later.

The Japanese loan has been largely over-subscribed in London, Paris and Berlin.

MEDICAL COURTESIES BETWEEN BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

Anglo-Japanese negotiations are proceeding with reference to the mutual admission of medical men to practice in their respective territories, especially Japanese.

FINANCIAL PANIC IN RUSSIA.

In St. Petersburg the frantic selling of securities is continuous to-day.

On the Bourse to-day prices reached the lowest point yet recorded.

THE KAISER'S SPEECH.

The German papers do not hesitate to consider that the Kaiser's words about foreign relations were aimed at Great Britain and France.

The English newspapers accept the speech calmly, believing that it was delivered with the view of increasing the German Navy.

The British Admiralty has decided to add the five battleships from the China squadron permanently to the Channel fleet, which

will henceforth be divided into two squadrons whereof these five battleships will form practically the North Sea squadron with a temporary base at Dover.

(Received by the Foreign Office from Mr. Takahira.)

Washington, November 22.

The American Commercial Agent in Vladivostok telegraphs to the State Department that Japanese subjects like all foreigners, are free to land. About 30 Japanese have not landed but that is not because they are forbidden to do so; it is because of the disturbance which prevents landing. There are many rumours pointing to a renewal of the disturbance, and trade will be suspended for some days, but the commotion seems to be subsiding, and there will probably be nothing serious hereafter.

(RECEIVED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE)

VLADIVOSTOK.

The Norwegian steamer *Tungus* has reached Nagasaki from Vladivostok, which place she left on the 23rd instant. She reports that the disturbance has been quelled by the arrival of some 12,000 Cossacks. About one-third of the buildings in the town have been burned. Official edifices and commercial houses were all involved in the calamity. Trade is at present suspended but the large stores have probably been opened to-day.

PEST.

The Government of Singapore has declared Osaka and Kobe to be infected ports.

KING HAKON OF NORWAY.

King Hakon VII. of Norway entered Christiania on the 27th November and the same day took the oath in Parliament to maintain the constitution of Norway.

(RECEIVED AT THE NAVAL DEPARTMENT.)

THE "SOYA."

The *Soya* (*Varyag*) which was to have reached Yokosuka on the 26th inst. met with severe weather *en route* and anchored at Wakanoura, Kishu, whence she was to leave as soon as the storm abates.

RUSSIAN CRUISERS.

The three Russian cruisers—the *Rossia*, *Gromovoi* and *Bogatyn*—entered Nagasaki harbour on Wednesday.

DEDICATION EXERCISES AT SENDAI.

The dedication exercises of the recently completed Recitation Hall for the Tohoku Gakuin (North Japan College) were held on November 22nd-25th.

Tohoku Gakuin was begun in June, 1886, by Revs. M. Oshikawa and W. E. Hey with 7 students. To day the school has a faculty of 27, and 290 students are enrolled. The school is divided into a general course, (Chu Gakko grade) and a special course, the latter including a 3 years, literary course, open to graduates of the general course, an English theological Course, open to graduates of the second year of the literary course. Until the present all the departments have been accommodated in very crowded quarters in a Recitation Hall erected in 1892 for the Theological Department and in temporary frame buildings. The building just dedicated is entirely for the general course, while the Special course will be very comfortable in the old building. The new Recitation Hall is a fine, large brick building, two stories in height and 228 feet long, and stands in a campus of about 3 acres. In addition to president's room, teachers' room, offices, reception room, 2 museums, an indoor gymnasium and a chapel seating 800, the building contains 13 class rooms, and 432 students can be accommodated. All the rooms are fitted out with comfortable seats, fine slate blackboards, are well lighted and are heated by hot air furnaces in the cellar.

The dedication exercises began on Wednesday

evening, the 22nd, with a commemorative charity concert, held by the school in the Sendai theatre. A large audience was present, an excellent programme was well rendered, and over 300 yen was realized to be given to the needy in Miyagi Ken.

One of the most interesting exercises of the week was held Thursday morning in the chapel when the members of the 5th year class presented a fine life size portrait of President D. B. Schueder to the school.

The formal dedication service was held on Thursday afternoon. The large chapel was filled with students, teachers, and other friends of the institution. Prof. S. Tanaka, dean of the general course, presided. After scripture reading, prayer, and the reading of the Imperial Rescript, Rev. J. P. Moore, D.D., of Tokyo, a member of the Board and formerly a teacher in the school, delivered an address on "The True Mission of North Japan College." He said in part:—In one sense the mission of this school is the same as that of any other school of like grade; in another, it has a distinctive mission. With other schools it teaches the sciences, etc., but unlike many others it teaches these branches from the Christian standpoint. Its founders wish the school to be a first class, up-to-date school, but their intentions cannot be realized by making it simply the very best educational agency in the country. They have a higher object in view, and that is the moral and spiritual training of the young men who come here. And in order to give this training they believe it necessary to teach that there is a God and Father who has created and governs the world; that history is the unfolding of His plan; and that man is first of all a spiritual being, and as such requires spiritual training. Is there room and need for a such a school in this country? So long as truth and righteousness and exalted character are necessary for the highest order of individual and national life, a school like this finds a place in any land. In order that the school may fulfil its heaven-ordained mission, it needs, in addition to a good building and faithful teachers and earnest students, the patronage of the people of this community and this country. The fact that it is a Christian school should be no objection. Men like Gladstone, President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft, and in Japan famous men like Baron Kaneko, Suematsu, and Komura received the training for their life work in Christian universities like Oxford in England, and Harvard, Yale, and Princeton in America. I express the hope that this our beloved school may continue to be a bright and shining star not only in Northeastern Japan, but for the entire country.

The Hon. S. Ebara, M.P. of Tokyo, delivered an address in which he said in part:—It is a matter of congratulation for not only the city of Sendai but for the whole empire that so soon after the conclusion of the war such a beautiful building is being dedicated. I desire to express our thanks to the foreign friends who have done so much to lead Young Japan. Many of the leaders among the people and in the government received much of their education under foreign teachers, Drs. Verbeck, Hepburn, and others. Especially in Christian educational systems of the west has been felt. In recent years, however, Christian education in Japan has been in a somewhat hopeless condition. Nevertheless Tohoku Gakuin has in spite of all unfavorable circumstances successfully pushed forward year by year. When we consider the prominent features of Christian education we find that institutions such as Tohoku Gakuin emphasize the culture of personal character. Western civilization is like a human hand, with fingers of different lengths. Learning is most advanced in Germany; fine arts in France, and commerce and industry in England and the United States. In Japan the spirit of loyalty and patriotism excels. From now on what is most important for Japan is the improvement of industry and commerce. In commerce what is most needed is confidence. To this end the character of the people should be improved. This the Christian schools endeavor to do. Christianity teaches that all men and women are equally under obligation to do good, to act rightly.

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

President Schueder then gave a short history of the school and of the building operations. He stated that the cost of the building was about 52,000 yen. Most of this money was given by the members of the Reformed Church in the United States, the balance having come from students and teachers of the school, the friends in both Japan and America having worked very earnestly. The object in building this new recitation hall was to give Japanese students a Christian education. Our aim is to saturate the course with Christian ideas and thoughts. The Tohoku Gakuin will fulfil its mission if it can send out young men of character into the society of Japan and to the different other countries of the Orient.

He then, in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, dedicated the building to Christian education, and after the dedication, offered the dedicatory prayer.

Congratulatory addresses were read by Hon. C. Haritsuka, representing the Minister of Education, by Count K. Date, by Governor Tanabe, by Mayor Hayakawa, by the representative of Lieut.-General C. Yamanouchi, Head of the Second Army Division, by the presidents of several of the other schools in the city, and by other friends.

The presence of most of the leading educators of the community and the many congratulations and kind wishes expressed show what a warm place the school has in the hearts of the people of Sendai, and speak well for the future success of the school.

In the evening over 300 students, professors and alumni took part in a lantern parade, marching through the principal streets, singing the college song and shouting "Banzai."

On Friday morning an alumni meeting was held. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Schneider and by a number of the alumni. In the course of his address Dr. Schneider said: We now possess a splendid building, one of the best among the Chu Gakko in Japan. A splendid building demands splendid character. The one purpose of students, teachers and alumni should be the spread of the kingdom of God. Since Commodore Perry came to Japan, Japan has made gigantic progress in material civilization. The mission of our school is to aid in introducing the spiritual life of the Kingdom of God.

On Friday afternoon a Patrons' Meeting was held, there being a large attendance of parents and others. A number of addresses on the purpose and aim of the school were delivered.

On Friday evening the Literary Society held an Oratorical Contest. Six excellent orations were delivered, first prize being won by Mr. S. Tomita, of the 5th year, and second prize by Mr. R. Hirayama, of the 4th year.

Saturday morning and afternoon the school held a very successful *undokwai*. There were the usual games, races, and contests. A feature of the day was a newspaper issued 10 or 12 times during the day, and distributed among the spectators. The paper was printed on mimeograph and appeared in both English and Japanese editions.

On Saturday afternoon a reception was given the members of the Christian churches in Sendai and a large number of persons were present. The exercises of the week were concluded on Saturday evening with a Christian Educational meeting, addressed by Prof. K. Sasao, Ph.D., one of the professors of Tohoku Gakuin, by Hon. S. Tashiro, Chairman of the Ken Assembly and President of the Y.M.C.A., and by Rev. Y. Honda, President of Aoyama Gakuin. The meeting was largely attended, many of the leading educators of the city being present. The three excellent addresses were listened to with close attention throughout.

One very interesting feature of all the exercises was the excellent music rendered by the Sendai Military Band and the Sendai Orchestra, under the direction of Rev. J. M. Stick, and by the college Glee Club and Quartet, under the direction of Prof. J. F. Steiner, and by Mrs. Kobayashi, Mrs. Seiple, Mrs. Stick, Mrs. Gerhard, Miss Mochitate, Miss Gerhard, Mr. Steiner and Mr. Stick.

During the entire week there was perfect weather. The grounds and front of the building

were beautifully decorated with evergreen arches and flags and bunting. The beautiful weather, the large attendance, the interesting meetings and the enthusiasm, interest and earnest purpose manifested by students, teachers and friends all unite in making the week one of the most memorable in the history of the school.

PAUL LAMBERT GERHARD.

RAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE			
From	Line	Steamer	Date.
Tacoma	B. T.	Lyra 1	F. Dec. 1
America	P. M.	Mongolia 2	Sa. Dec. 2
Europe	N. L. D.	Prinz Heinrich 3	Sa. Dec. 2
Europe	M. M.	Armand Belic 4	W. Dec. 6
Hongkong	B. T.	Tremont 5	W. Dec. 6
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Tartar	F. Dec. 8
Hongkong	O. & O.	Coptic	M. Dec. 11
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. Dec. 11
America	P. M.	China 6	Tu. Dec. 12
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	America Maru	M. Dec. 18
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Th. Dec. 21
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia	M. Dec. 25
America	O. & O.	Doric	Tu. Dec. 26
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Dec. 30
Seattle	G. N.	Dakota	Sa. Dec. 30
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	Su. Dec. 31

- 1 Left Seattle on the 3rd ult.
- 2 Left San Francisco on the 16th ult.
- 3 Left Nagasaki on the 29th ult.
- 4 Left Saigon on the 26th ult.
- 5 Left Hongkong on the 25th ult.
- 6 Left San Francisco on the 25th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES			
For	Line	Steamer	Date.
Hongkong	B. T.	Lyra	Sa. Dec. 2
Europe	M. M.	Tonkin	Sa. Dec. 2
America	P. M.	Korea	Sa. Dec. 2
Hongkong	P. & A.	Nicomedia	Sa. Dec. 2
Europe	P. & A.	Palermo	Su. Dec. 3
Hongkong	P. M.	Mongolia	M. Dec. 4
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa Maru	Tu. Dec. 5
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Benvolich	W. Dec. 6
Tacoma	B. T.	Tremont	Th. Dec. 7
Europe	N. L. D.	Prinz Heinrich	Sa. Dec. 9
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa. Dec. 9
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. Dec. 11
America	O. & O.	Coptic	Tu. Dec. 12
Portland	P. & A.	Aragonia	W. Dec. 13
Hongkong	P. M.	China	Th. Dec. 14
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Tu. Dec. 19
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	F. Dec. 22
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric	W. Dec. 27
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Dec. 30
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota	Tu. Jan. 2
Hongkong	G. N.	Dakota	F. Jan. 5

RAIL SHIPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sithonia, German steamer, 4,239, Frehmer, 24th Nov.,—Hamburg via ports, and Hongkong, 17th Nov., General.—C. Mies & Co.
Laura, British steamer, 3,363, C. R. Kendall, 24th Nov.,—Rangoon, 3rd Nov., Rica.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Macduff, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 24th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Katko, British steamer, 2,747, Thomson, 25th Nov.,—Rangoon, Rice.—China and Japan Trading Co.
Valetta, British steamer, 1,937, J. McMoran, 26th Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 26th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kil n n, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 26th Nov.,—Otaru via ports; General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Voronej, Russian Transport, 3,325, C. Shichunareff, 26th Nov.,—Shanghai via Nagasaki.—Ginsberg & Co.
Algoa, British steamer, 4,897, A. Lockew, 26th Nov.,—San Francisco, via Portland and Tacoma, General.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
Ras Roun, British steamer, 1,853, Bennett, 27th Nov.,—Rangoon, Rice.—Otto Reimers & Co.
Lonsdale, British steamer, 2,043, Lee, 27th Nov.,—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Ulu, Norwegian steamer, 884, L. Pedersen, 27th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Indrani, British steamer, 3,226, Williams, 27th Nov.,—New York via ports, General.—Jardine Matheson & Co.
Aragonia, German steamer, 3,324, Ernst, 27th Nov.,—Portland, Oregon, and Astoria, 5th Nov., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.
Orion, British steamer, 4,880, T. G. Steeves, 27th Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nov.,—Puget Sound ports, via Muroran, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Auchenblae, British steamer, 2,597, Geo. Mair, 28th Nov.,—Portland, Oreg., via Muroran and Hakodate, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Pingsuey, British steamer, 4,150, E. Warrall, 28th Nov.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 27th Nov., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Manica, British steamer, 2,657, R. Leshe, 28th Nov.,—London via ports, and Kobe; 27th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Willehad, German steamer, 3,012, F. H. Obenauser, 28th Nov.,—Sydney via ports, and Hongkong, 22nd Nov., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Glaucus, British steamer, 3,591, A. D. Baker, 28th Nov.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 27th Nov., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Helena Rickness, German steamer, 2,255, Brandelin, 29th Nov.,—Hamburg via ports, and Tsingtau, 24th Nov., General.—C. Mies & Co.
Belgian King, British steamer, 2,153, J. Hayton, 29th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Palermo, British steamer, 4,909, E. G. Andrews, 30th Nov.,—London, via ports, and Kobe, Nov. 28th, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Korea, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 30th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 29th Nov., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, H. Metzenthin, 24th Nov.,—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.
Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 24th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 24th Nov.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Bullmouth, British tank steamer, 2,607, John T. Welch, 24th Nov.,—Nagasaki via Kobe, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Victoria, Swedish steamer, 989, J. Hellberg, 24th Nov.,—Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Sixby, 24th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Dutwich, British steamer, 2,111, F. Dudley, 23rd Nov.,—Muroran, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Prince Regent Luitpold, German steamer, 3,920, H. Kirchner, 25th Nov.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails & General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Coulson, British steamer, 2,772, J. John Henry, 25th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Drabble & Co.
St. Regulus, British steamer, 1,999, Borg, 25th Nov.,—Mojji, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.
Sofala, British steamer, 3,436, D. L. Neilson, 26th Nov.,—Mojji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Rugia, German steamer, 2,870, V. Hoff, 26th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—C. Mies & Co.
Breid, Norwegian steamer, 645, J. Folkman, 26th Nov.,—Wakamatsu, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.
Richmond, British steamer, 2,059, F. T. Nicolle, 27th Nov.,—Muroran, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Inkila, British steamer, 3,313, Croskery, 28th Nov.,—Mojji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Macduff, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 28th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Jason, British steamer, 4,830, T. G. Steeves, 28th Nov.,—London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Voronej, Russian transport, 3,325, C. Shichunareff, 28th Nov.,—Vladivostok.—Ginsberg & Co.
Ulu, Norwegian steamer, 884, L. Pedersen, 28th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Powhatan, British steamer, 1,640, W. F. Turner, 28th Nov.,—Kobe via Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, J. H. Rinder, 29th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 29th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 29th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Agantheus, British steamer, 2,866, J. M. Davies, 30th Nov.,—Newcastle, N.L.W., Ballast.—Drabble & Co.
Willehad, German steamer, 3,012, F. H. Obenauser, 30th Nov.,—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Ismaika, British steamer, 3,381, A. E. Stebbing, 30th Nov.,—Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Algoa, British steamer, 4,897, A. Lockett, 30th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Indrani, British steamer, 3,226, Williams, 30th Nov.,—Kobe, Ballast.—Jardine Matheson & Co.
Aragonia, German steamer, 3,324, Ernst, 30th Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL"]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, December 1.
The market is dull with few enquiries in Yarns. Small sales in Shirtings are reported. Fancy cottons are dull and deliveries poor.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.16
 { 50 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.16

Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb 38 1/4 yds. 36 inches ... 4.00 to 4.50

Grey Shirting—9 lb, 38 1/4 yds. 45 inches ... 4.50 to 5.25

Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 2.85 to 4.25

Cotton Italians and Satteens ... 0.20 to 0.40

WOOLLENS.

Flannels ... 0.50 to 0.65

Italian Cloth, 32 in. ... 0.35 to 0.50

Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 0.16 to 0.22

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00

Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ... 0.90 to 1.00

Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00

Blankets—Scarlet 3 to 5 lb per lb ... 70 to 80

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ... 9.20 to 12.50

Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ... 0.90 to 1.80

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ... 2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles ... Nominal

Nos. 28/32, Singles ... Nominal

Nos. 38/42, Singles ... Nominal

Nos. 32, Doubles ... Nominal

Nos. 42, Doubles ... 200 to 202 1/2

Nos. 2/60, Plain ... Nominal

Nos. 2/80, Plain ... Nominal

Nos. 2/100, Plain ... Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Gassed ... 300.00 to 310.00

Nos. 2/80, Gassed ... 350.00 to 370.00

Nos. 2/100, Gassed ... 430.00 to 460.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling ... 34.00 to 36.00

Indian Broach ... 25.50 to 26.00

Chinese ... 24.00 to 26.50

METALS.

Market dull, with few enquiries.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square ... 4.00 to 4.15

Iron or Mild Steel, Plate ... 4.35 to 4.65

do Sheet ... 4.70 to 6.95

do Hoop (1/4 to 1 1/4") ... 5.00 to 5.50

Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G ... 10.00 to 11.20

Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments ... 6.80 to 7.00

Tin Plates, golbs. I.C.W. ... 7.40 to 7.65

Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar" ... 2.00

KEROSENE.

The market is unchanged.

American ... 3.49

Russian ... 3.33

Langkat ... 3.20

Nothing doing.

SUGAR.

Brown Takao ... 8.80 to 9.20

Brown Manila ... 9.60 to 10.60

Brown Daitong ... 7.10 to 8.00

Brown Canton ... 10.00 to 12.10

White Java and Penang ... 12.70 to 13.70

White Refined ... 14.70 to 17.00

INDIGO.

The Indigo market is still inactive, nothing to report.

Java, Medium to best ... 195.00 to 245.00

Calcutta, Medium to best ... 150.00 to 200.00

Madras (Aurpak), Medium to best ... 90.00 to 120.00

Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

In Raw Silk there has been a fair amount of buying during the week. Stock is very heavy, being over 20,000 piculs, and sellers have met buyers in the matter of price. At the quotations now reached there is some disposition on the part of shippers to buy freely, but the prospect is that we must come lower before the heavy stock is cleared off.

Quotations.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ... 1030 to 1040

Filatures—Extra, Fine ...

Filatures—Extra, Coarse ... 990 to 995

Filatures—No. 1, Fine ...

Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ... 930 to 940

Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine ... 1010 to 1020

Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse ... 915 to 920

Filatures—No. 2, Fine ... 960 to 970

Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ... 890 to 900

Common—Coarse ...

Re-reels—Extra ... Nominal

Re-reels—No. 1 ... 935 to 940

Re-reels—No. 1 1/2 ... 915 to 920

Re-reels—No. 2 ... 890 to 900

Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop ... 950 to 955

WILD WITH ECZEMA

And Other Itching, Burning,
Scaly Eruptions with
Loss of Hair.

Speedy Cure Treatment.

Bathe the affected parts with Hot Water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take Cuticura Resolvent Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, pimply humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, and chafings, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalded head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. Such are the CUTICURA remedies, the purest, sweetest, most speedy, and economical curatives for the skin, scalp, and blood ever compounded. Mothers are their warmest friends.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations of women, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, brated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humours cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: J. B. Charlesworth & Co., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. For Sale: J. B. Charlesworth & Co., Boston, U. S. A.

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, November 28, a.m.

Main prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Paid up.	1 year.	Q'tion.
	Yen.	per cent.	Yen.
Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue ...	100	5	96.00
Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue ...	100	5	94.00
Exchequer Bonds 3rd Issue ...	100	5	94.00
Exchequer Bonds 4th Issue ...	100	6	99.00

Provisional Exchequer Bonds

5th Issue ... 100 6 98.00

Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ... 100 5 92.80

War Bonds (Gunji) ... 100 5 92.80

5% Imperial Bonds (Gobun) ... 100 5 92.50

Navy Bonds (Kaigun) ... 100 5 88.00

Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds ... 100 6 97.00

Yokohama Water-works Bonds ... 100 6 96.00

Yokohama City Public Loan Bonds ... 100 6 94.00

Osaka Harbour Bonds ... 100 6 96.50

Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd ... 100 8 91.50

Sanyo Railway ... 50 10 76.20

Kyushu Railway ... 50 8 68.00

Hokkaido Colliery Railway ... 50 12.5 97.50

Sobu Railway ... 50 8.50 68.20

Tokyo Electric Car (Densha) ... 50 11 77.50

Tokyo Street Railway (Shinai) ... 50 11.04 73.00

Tokyo Street Railway new ... 25 11.04 37.70

Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki) ... 50 3.5 53.20

Tokyo Electric Railway, new ... 40 3.5 40.50

Yokohama Electric Railway ... 50 — 63.00

Odawara Electric Car ... 50 3 23.00

Keihin Electric Railway ... 50 8 78.00

Keihin Electric Railway, new ... 12.50 8 42.50

Tokyo Marine Insurance ... 12.50 15 35.00

Yokohama Fire Insurance ... 12.50 10 18.50

Tokyo Fire Insurance ... 12.50 12 23.20

Kanagawa Spinning ... 50 16 95.80

Fuji Cotton Spinning ... 50 15 84.70

Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning ... 50 10 84.00

Yokohama Dock ... 33 12 52.50

Yokohama Electric Light ... 50 15 90.00

Yokohama Electric Light, new ... 12.50 — 34.50

Tokyo Electric Light ... 50 12 78.50

Tokyo Electric Light, new ... 12.50 12 40.80

Osaka Electric Light ... 50 20 95.00

Kobe Electric Light ... 50 15.6 81.50

Tokyo Gas ... 50 15 94.00

Tokyo Gas, new ... 25 15 40.70

Osaka Gas new ... 25 — 36.70

WASTE SILK.

The market is strong, sellers refusing to make concessions, and buyers having to pay full rates for what they require.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ... 170 to 175

Noshi—Filatures, Good ... 160 to 165

Noshi—Oshiu, Best ... 160 to 170

Noshi—Oshiu, Good ... 150 to 155

Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ... 140 to 145

Noshi—Shinshu, Best ... 100 to 105

Noshi—Shinshu, Good ... 90 to 95

Noshi—Bushin, Best ...

Noshi—Bushin, Good ...

Noshi—Bushin, Medium ...

Noshi—Joshiu, Best ... 100 to 110

Noshi—Joshiu, Good ... 90 to 95

Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ... 135 to 140

Kibiso—Filatures, Best ... 115 to 120

Kibiso—Filatures, Second ... 100 to 105

Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ... 50 to 60

Kibiso—Bushu, Fair ... 40 to 45

EXCHANGE.

London silver unaltered but 1/4 weakened for future and China sterling quotations 1/4 in 1/4 lower have caused local rates on China to rule firmer accordingly whilst all other rates have been advanced 1/2 this afternoon.

Bank of China ... 2/0 1/2

— Bills on demand ... 2 1/2

— 4 months' sight ... 2 1/2

— Private 4 months' sight ... 2 1/2

— 6 months' sight ... 2 1/2

— Bank night ... 2 1/2

— Private 4 months' sight ... 2 1/2

— 6 months' sight ... 2 1/2

— Bank night ... 2 1/2

— Private 4 months' sight ... 2 1/2

— 6 months' sight ... 2 1/2

— Bank night ... 2 1/2

— Private 4 months' sight ... 2 1/2

— 6 months' sight ... 2 1/2

— Bank night ... 2 1/2

— Private 4 months' sight ... 2 1/2

— 6 months' sight ... 2 1/2

— Bank night ... 2 1/2

— Private 4 months' sight ... 2 1/2

— 6 months' sight ... 2 1/2

— Bank night ... 2 1/2

* Nominal.

* Ex dividend.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant
to
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,
Palpitation,
and all Internal Disorders.

THESE PILLS
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;
they contain no deleterious
matter, and may be taken by
the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (1 to 138, Oxford St.)
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Taking

BOVRIL

means fortifying
yourself against
disease.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "TAKESHIMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 1st, the "PINGSUK."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Dec. 2nd, at Daylight, the "SITHONIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Dec. 2nd, the "NICOMEDIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Dec. 2nd, at Noon, the "MANICA."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Dec. 2nd, at 7 a.m., the "TONKIN."—M. M. S.S. Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Dec. 2nd, at 3 p.m., the "KORUA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Dec. 4th, the "MONGOLIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suex, Port Said, and Fiume, about December 4th, the "NIPPON."—Heller Bros.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Dec. 5th, at Daylight, the "HECTOR."—Butterfield & Swire.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Dec. 5th, at Daylight, the "PELERMO."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Dec. 5th, at 2 p.m., the "KANAGAWA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Dec. 5th, the "HUGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, Dec. 6th, the "CALCHAS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Dec. 6th, at 2 p.m., the "BENVORLICH."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 7th, the "TREMONT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Dec. 9th, at 9 a.m., the "PRINZ HEINRICH."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 9th, the "TARTAR."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Dec. 11th, the "EMPEROR OF CHINA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand Dec. 11th, the "CHANGSHA."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Dec. 12th, the "COPTIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 13th, the "ARAGONIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about Dec. 15th, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9TH, 1905.

BIRTH.

At Nagano, Shinshu, on Dec. 3rd, 1905, to the Rev. and Mrs. FRANK S. SCUDDER, a Daughter.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

KING EDWARD is to visit Norway in March.

THE Prince Imperial left Yokohama on Friday for Kure on board the *Iwate*.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake was felt at 2.30 p.m. on Dec. 2nd in Yokohama.

THE death is announced of Viscount Y. Matsudaira, descendant of the ex-feudal Lord of Nishijo.

MARQUIS ITO arrived in the capital on Friday and was immediately received in audience by the Emperor.

AN official telegram says that traffic on the railway between Antung and Mukden was opened on Dec. 2nd.

THE Russian authorities at Vladivostok have temporarily forbidden the importation of liquors of all kinds.

A TELEGRAM from Kochi says that rinderpest is prevalent there. Many animals are suffering from the disease.

ON Dec. 1st, a student of the 2nd Kochi Academy attempted to murder the principal of the institution by inflicting severe injuries with a sword while the latter was on his way home. The student

was arrested on the scene. The cause is not yet known.

THE *Suwo* (formerly *Pobieda*) which is still under repair at Port Arthur will be brought to Saseho in January.

MARQUIS OYAMA and Baron Kodama returned to Tokyo from the front on Thursday. They received an enthusiastic welcome all along the way.

AN official estimate shows that the Japanese prisoners number 1,767, including the refugees from Vladivostok and other places in Siberia.

TWENTY-TWO Russians who were detained at Nagasaki on account of having caused trouble on the volunteer ship *Verones* left there on Dec. 2nd for Vladivostok.

THE Russian Volunteer ship *Kiev* arrived on Dec. 2nd at Takahama to carry to Vladivostok the officers and men of the *Kurik*, who are detained at Matsuyama.

THE Kobe City Assembly held an extraordinary meeting on Nov. 30th and decided to pay fifty-nine thousand yen for measures to prevent the spreading of plague.

THREE hundred and sixty men from Okinawa Prefecture (Lu-chu Islands) will shortly leave Kobe for New Caledonia where they are to be employed in a nickel mine.

MR. H. KONO and the other leading politicians who were arrested on Nov. 11th in connexion with the Tokyo disturbances, were released on Dec. 2nd on bail of two hundred yen each.

TELEGRAPHIC communications with St. Petersburg and other Russian points being interrupted, says the *Kokumin*, the Nagasaki Telegraph Office refuses home messages from the Russians there.

THE Toyo Kisen Kaisha has decided to build two steamers of 13,500 tons each at the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Yard in Nagasaki. These will be employed between Japan and South America.

ACCORDING to an official telegram, fire broke out at 8 p.m., on Dec. 5th in the enclosure of the Formosa Government Offices, Taipei, destroying two warehouses containing principally official documents.

AN OTARU telegram reports that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's chartered ship *Vienna* went ashore on Nov. 30th in the neighbourhood of the village of Shiribeshi, Isaya district. She had intended to load timber in the locality.

H. KATO, a *soshi*, was arrested by the Isezaki-cho police on Dec. 1st on a charge of having assaulted with a stick Mr. H. Imai, a member of the Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly, in the Tsukui-ya, Honcho, Yokohama.

A MOKPHO telegram says that pirates are committing outrages on the coasts of Chyol-la-do, Korea. The Japanese warship *Suma* arrived at Mokpho on Dec. 4th from Chemulpho with a view to capturing the marauders.

CAPTAIN J. TERAUCHI (of infantry), eldest son of General Terauchi, Minister for War, arrived in Tokyo on Monday, Dec. 4th, with Major-General Kimura, from the front. The captain was reported to have died at the battle of Nanshan.

MR. MURAMATSU Toyokichi, a Japanese student from Shizuoka, died at 604 North Cayuga St., Ithaca, U.S.A. on Nov. 7. He only entered Cornell University for the architectural course this autumn and was 25 years of age. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. W. E.

Griffis. Mr. Muramatsu was the first foreign student who has been stricken and died while at work in Cornell University.

THE Dutch steamer *Hilma*, and the German steamer *Rugen*, from Singapore, the Russian hospital ship *Mongolia*, and the volunteer ships *Yaroslavl*, and *Yakout* from Vladivostok arrived at Nagasaki on Dec. 3rd to carry prisoners home.

THE death is announced of Mr. Shibahara, a member of the Upper House. The Emperor has conferred on the deceased gentlemen posthumous honours of the Double Rising Sun and promotion to the Senior Class of the Third Rank.

A STEERAGE passenger on the N.Y.K. chartered steamer *Pocasset* threw himself into the water and was drowned as the vessel was passing the Yokohama Lightship on Nov. 30th. He was suffering from brain trouble and was under surveillance.

THE preliminary examination of Tingkong and seven other Chinese tailors, who were charged with disorderly conduct on Sept. 3rd in Chinese town Yokohama, concluded on Nov. 30th in the Yokohama District Court. They were all committed for trial.

ROBBERIES continue to be reported in Yokohama. At 4 a.m., on Sunday, Dec. 4th, a man armed with a revolver and a sword broke into the residence of a wealthy widow named Hama Oki, South Otamachi. The intruder stole a small amount of money and a few articles. He was well dressed.

A PROVISIONAL report as to the net profit of the leading cotton spinning companies of Osaka for the last half year is published by the *Fiji*:—Kanegafuchi, yen 2,000,000; Godo, yen 600,000; Kishiwada, yen 250,000; Osaka, yen 550,000; Settsu, yen 800,000; Fukushima, yen 220,000; and Amagasaki, yen 350,000.

It is reported by the *Chugwaishi Shogyo* that the negotiations between the directors of the Sanyo Railway Company and a foreign firm in Yokohama representing a London syndicate for a loan of twenty million yen, are being conducted with success. The interest is believed to be 4 per cent., and the price of issue 88.

We learn that Mr. D. Marshall, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Nippon Race Club, yesterday handed over to Governor Sufu a cheque for yen 1,500 as a donation to the funds of the Kanagawa Ken Gunjin Kazoku Kyugo Kwai (for the relief of the dependent families of soldiers and sailors killed or wounded in the war).

LATE on the night of Dec. 5th, the residence of Matsuo, a pawn-broker, at Suyeyoshi-cho, near Isezaki-cho, Yokohama, was entered by a man armed with a large butcher's knife. While he was asking the occupants for money, one of the servants escaped and cried for help. The intruder ran away without havingbooty.

A FATAL accident took place on the evening of Dec. 1st at the Nininiya-ro, Yuraku-cho, Yokohama. An employee named S. Ikeda (29) while mixing chemicals to make a day fire-work to be used on the occasion of welcoming some men returning from the front, was blown-up in consequence of the mixture exploding. The house was also very greatly damaged.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Yokosuka, H. Usui (30), a wealthy merchant, residing at Kubiri, Uraga, and his wife, Fuji (29), were found dead on the morning of December 3rd, both having sustained fatal injuries. Kurakichi (21), the younger brother of Usui's wife, has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime. He was removed to the Yokohama District Court.

KOREA.

Friday, December 1.

Marquis Ito left Seoul on the afternoon of the 29th ultimo. He was to have set out in the morning, but by request of the Emperor he invited the Korean Ministers to the house of General Hasegawa and delivered a parting address, the terms of which are not reported. His Excellency was received in farewell audience on the 28th, when the Emperor expressed his intention of sending an ambassador to Japan in acknowledgment of the Marquis' visit. It is stated that the final address delivered by His Excellency was attended by all the Korean Ministers except Pak Che-soon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was unwell.

Tokyo newspapers say that the Ambassador sent by Korea will be the Crown Prince.

Mr. Pak Che-soon, who signed the new Convention, has become Prime Minister, and is succeeded at the Foreign Office by Mr. Yun, hitherto Vice-Minister.

In consequence of the change in the colour of Korean garments, inaugurated by a recent edict, a demand for dyers has been created, and numerous Japanese are said to be availing themselves of the situation to commence work in Seoul and elsewhere.

A telegram to the *Hochi Shimbun* from Seoul states that Mr. Min Yonghwa, who at one time served as Prime Minister in Korea, has of late been much distressed about the affairs of his country. Two or three days ago he fell into a state of profound melancholy, and at 7 a.m. on the 30th ultimo he committed suicide. If the *Hochi's* information be correct this is a very pitiable incident, but it remains to be learned what was the real cause of the suicide.

Saturday, December 2.

Min Yonghwan, whose suicide has just been reported, was at one time a strong advocate of Russian influence in Korea. After the incidents which ended in the Emperor (then King) taking refuge in the Russian Legation, Min was appointed Korean Representative in St. Petersburg and was present at the coronation ceremony of the Tsar. On his return to Korea he seems to have abandoned his pro-Russian tendencies and to have espoused the doctrine that safety for Korea lay in throwing herself into the arms of America. Last April he held the portfolio of Prime Minister for a brief period and was subsequently appointed Chief Chamberlain, which office he held at the time of his death. On the 28th he formed one of the party of men who, under the leadership of Cho Pyong-sik, proceeded to the Palace and made a somewhat violent remonstrance against the new Convention with Japan. The Emperor's attempts to quiet these malcontents proved fruitless and His Majesty finally ordered them to present themselves at the Court of Justice in order to receive punishment. They repaired thither on the morning of the 29th and remained sitting, after the Korean custom, at the gate of the Court until the evening, when the Emperor sent a message of pardon. By that time Min seems to have become desperately excited. He entered the house of a dependant of his family—he is said to have been of the stock of the late Queen—and on the morning of the 30th, having ordered his attendants to quit his presence, he seized a large knife and cut his throat. When the corpse was carried to his residence, his mother is said to have been so affected that she took poison and died, but

this was subsequently contradicted. It is stated that Cho Pyong-sik also attempted to kill himself but was restrained. He took opium and is now in the hands of Japanese doctors. The *Asahi Shimbun's* correspondent says that the Emperor and his high officials are making every effort to quiet men's minds and to check demonstrations hostile to the new order of things.

On the 30th ultimo at 2.30 p.m. a Japanese policeman, Takemura, while on duty near the Law Court in Seoul, was attacked by half a score of Koreans who assaulted him with sticks and stones, wounding him severely. Happily a sergeant-major of gendarmes came to the constable's relief and rescued him, not without some injury to the gendarme. Subsequently another body of Koreans attacked a Japanese police station. They were dispersed without difficulty though Captain Onchi was slightly wounded.

A later account says that from the morning of the 30th the anti-Japanese party had organized a meeting at the Bell Tower. One of the demonstrators was delivering an incendiary speech when the constable Takemura interfered. He was at once assaulted, and ultimately the Japanese had to move a force of gendarmes and military to the scene to restore order. Some 80 arrests were made and search for other rioters is being conducted.

The students of the Japanese Language School also are said to be showing signs of disturbance, and the institution is under police surveillance. Another anti-Japanese demonstration, consisting of about a thousand men, was organized by Chin San-heun, an official of the Decorations Bureau. It seems to have been quelled without much difficulty.

Sunday, December 3.

It appears that Cho Pyong-sik's suicide is an accomplished fact. We may mention that there is some confusion in the name telegraphed to Tokyo. The exact Korean pronunciation of the name would be "Cho Pyong-se," but the deceased being described as a man of 76 and one of the elder statesmen, the only inference is that Cho Pyong-sik is intended. Cho Pyong-sik visited Japan some years ago on a special mission which failed of accomplishment. The facts now related are that after he and his fellow-agitators had been released from attendance at the Board of Punishments, they proceeded to the Board of Decorations—about this place there is some uncertainty in the telegrams—and resumed their session of protest. On the morning of the 1st a message was carried thither from the Emperor. It was addressed to Cho, and it said that in consideration of his age he need not further concern himself about State affairs. Cho then entered his palanquin, but a few moments after his bearers had started to carry him home, groans were heard proceeding from the palanquin, and it was found that the old man had thrust a newspaper into his mouth and appeared to be suffering great agony. The newspaper being removed, his mouth was seen to be quite black, and there could be no doubt that he had swallowed a large quantity of opium. Medical assistance was of course rendered, but it proved unavailing and he expired at 4.10 p.m. Rumour further stated that Chin San-heun also had killed himself, but this appears to be unfounded. It seems to have been suggested by the fact that Chin and some 30 other fellow-agitators, who had assembled at the Board of Decorations for the purpose of preparing a petition to the Throne, refused to disperse when their comrades left the

place, and were still in session at the time of latest advices.

The Emperor has conferred on Min Yong-hwan the posthumous name of "Chihung-mun" (Patriotic Scholar), which is the same title as that conferred on Li Hung-chang by the Emperor of China, except that the order of the ideographs is reversed. Min Yong-hwa is said to have left two statements written just before his death, one addressed to the people of Korea, the other to the Foreign Representatives at the Korean Court. These two unhappy men—Min Yong-hwa and Cho Pyong-sik—have showed that they value their country's independence above their own lives. There is the danger that by exalting their memories as they undoubtedly deserve to be exalted, others may be incited to follow their self-destructive example, but they will certainly have the admiration of every high-minded man so far as their motive was concerned. Such acts were not needed to ensure sympathy with Korea. All that can be said is that the lesser of two evils is chosen. No one will deny that Japan has shown much forbearance toward her little neighbour and that had there been many Koreans of the same stamp as Min Yong-hwa and Cho Pyong-sik, the country's sovereign prerogatives might safely have been left intact.

The number of arrests made in connexion with the riots is now said to have been 120, among the apprehended persons being 13 men of over 60. On investigation it was found that not one of the arrested men knew anything about the contents of the new convention. They had only one purpose, namely, to kill five of the Ministers of State and thus appeal to the nation. The Emperor has issued a tranquillizing decree, and Ministers are said to be calmly watching the developments of the situation. Strict order is preserved in Seoul by Japanese police and constables.

A rising of the Tonghak at Ok-chikon is reported, and it is added that a Japanese detachment has set out to quell them. This place is near Fusan.

The Chinese Minister has withdrawn from Seoul. It is curious that this event should occur just as Viceroy Yuan is at the zenith of his power. It was this same Yuan Shih-kai who, as Chinese Resident in Seoul eleven years ago, asserted his country's suzerainty so strenuously as to precipitate a conflict with Japan.

It is stated that the Korean Foreign Office will be abolished and that a bureau of foreign affairs will be created in the Cabinet.

From the 1st instant the railway from Pyong-yang to Wiju was opened to traffic. This means that the whole road from Seoul to Wiju is in running order, the Seoul-Pyongyang section having been previously opened.

Monday, December 4.

The Emperor of Korea is said to have been much incensed at the conduct of Cho Pyong-sik. His Majesty was making every possible effort to calm the agitation caused by the signing of the new Convention, whose contents had been greatly distorted by rumour, when Cho placed himself at the head of the agitators, and in contravention of his Sovereign's direct orders, persisted in fomenting the excitement. The Emperor sent a police officer to disperse the gathering in the Decorations Bureau, and it was when returning home in obedience to this order of dispersal that Cho committed suicide. He was the oldest among Korea's statesmen and the Emperor is said to have been much affected by the news of his death.

The *Nippon* sympathises with the Koreans. It imagines what the Japanese would do in similar circumstances. But Korea has never shown any really deep solicitude for her independence. Her policy has always been parasitic: if she could not shelter herself under the wing of China she fled to that of Japan, and from Japan she is equally ready to take refuge under that of Russia. Cho Pyong-sik and Han Kyu-hwa will be called "patriots" and not undeservedly. But thinking men must say that they sacrificed themselves in vain. For their deaths serve no good purpose. It is the duty of every true lover of his country to lay down his life cheerfully when the occasion calls for such a sacrifice, but in the case of Cho and Han no such occasion existed. Their Sovereign and their country remained intact, and a route to the recovery of complete autonomy lay plainly open. What the occasion demanded, and still demands, was the earnest exertions of every capable subject to raise the empire to such a point of progress as will enable Japan to leave it a free hand.

The *Chuo Shinbun* writes in a somewhat similar strain. It reminds the Koreans that Japan has no desire whatever to overthrow their empire: on the contrary, she desires to see them strong and independent, and she will assist them towards that goal if they are sufficiently sensible to assist themselves. Statesmen who take their own lives under such circumstances are conspicuous illustrations of the want of political perspicacity that paralyses the nation. They should see that their really patriotic role is to live and work. Did their example fire the masses to blind resistance, it would fare with Korea as it fared with Madagascar when the Hovas rebelled against a French protectorate.

The *Yorozu Choho* writes in a powerful and practical strain. It does not deny sympathy and tears to those statesmen who slew themselves on what they believed to be the tomb of their country's sovereignty, but it declares that such acts show how blind their perpetrators were to the true facts of the situation. For it is to the administrative mismanagement of officials like Cho, Han and their ancestors that Korea owes all the misfortunes which have befallen her. They it is who have led their people into the paths of corruption and indolence, instead of educating among them the spirit of industry and honesty without which no country can stand erect. At the first appearance of national trouble they quit the stage which their own mistakes have thrown into disorder, instead of remaining to face and correct the situation. They are to be profoundly pitied.

The *Niroku Shimpo* writes in much the same strain as the *Yorozu*. It recalls the historical fact that the ruin of the six States of China was due not to the prowess of China, their conqueror, but to their own impotence. What is the origin of Korea's troubles? Is it not to be found in the fact that her leading statesmen have hitherto lived not for their country but for themselves? From generation to generation the drama acted upon the administrative stage of Korea has had for leading feature family feuds. Min struggling against Li, and Li against Min, both alike wholly absorbed in pursuing their own selfish ambitions and careless of the welfare of the State. And now when the State is threatened with the consequences of their own unpatriotic mismanagement, they seek to recover their reputation for patriotism by killing themselves, whereas their really

patriotic course would have been to live for the sake of correcting the abuses they are responsible for.

It is strongly urged that no time should be lost in despatching a competent statesman to fill the post of Resident General. Baron Kodama was widely spoken of for the post, but it appears that he will be fully occupied with Manchurian affairs. Rumour now indicates Viscount Yoshikawa as likely to be nominated. The Viscount is a man of proved ability and remarkable tact.

Marquis Ito delivered a short speech at Shimonoseki in the presence of a deputation sent to receive him. After alluding to local topics and his own intimate connexion with Shimonoseki, his Excellency went on to say that on his mission to Korea he had merely sought to carry out the instructions and the will of his Sovereign. The actual duty of making the Treaty had been entrusted to the Japanese Representative. The Koreans were not to be classed for an instant with the negroes of Africa, the Indians of America, or the Malays of the south. They were a civilized people who had learned much of what China had to teach in the days of the Chou dynasty when the immortal Confucius was born, and they now possessed *litterateurs* of the first force. To such a people it must be profoundly painful to see the control of their country's inter-State relations and the duty of protecting it entrusted to a foreign Power, and to recognise that much of the substance of national independence was thus forfeited, the name only remaining. No one could choose but sympathise with them. Therefore while not hesitating to carry out his Imperial Master's instructions he had spared no pains to speak words of comfort to the Koreans, and to urge them into the paths of progressive endeavour, so that the day might not be far distant when the flags of Japan and Korea would float side by side, neither brighter or more honoured than the other. He had now to entreat his own countrymen, especially those whom he was addressing, since their proximity to Korea imposed on them a special responsibility—he had now to entreat them to show courtesy and consideration in their intercourse with the Koreans, and by kindness and patience to induce these people to adopt the best products of modern civilization instead of deterring them by displays of violence and arbitrariness.

Tuesday, December 5.

The Emperor has ordered a State funeral in the case of Cho Pyong-sik as well as in that of Min Kiu-hwa, and has given to the former the posthumous title of "Chhung-son" (true patriot). Concerning this intelligence the *Nichi Nichi* writes with its usual shrewdness. Cho Pyong-sik was undoubtedly a "true patriot" according to his own interpretation of the term. But in point of fact he disobeyed his Sovereign's instructions and adopted a course contrary to that indicated from the Throne. He was in effect a rebel. In future years his loyal services might have been recalled and publicly recognised, as was done in Japan with regard to Saigo Takamori. But to grant him a state funeral and to bestow on him an honorary title is to encourage imitation of his acts. It is rumoured that the flag at the Japanese Legation was half-masted on account of the death of Min Kiu-hwa, and this also excites the criticism of the *Nichi Nichi*. Min, as our readers know, received the posthumous title of "Chhungmun" (patriotic scholar). If the Japanese flag was half-masted, the cause is probably

to be sought in the relationship of the deceased to the family of the late Queen. It is difficult to pronounce judgment on the propriety of such a mark of respect. The whole problem of these suicides bristles with interesting reflections.

It is stated that instructions have been issued by the Government in Berlin for withdrawing the Seoul Legation, and that the Minister will leave the Korean capital on the 15th instant. This news will be received with much satisfaction in Japan, for there is no concealing the fact that Germany's doings are regarded with some anxiety in the Far East, and that the wisest politician hesitates to predict her course in any given crisis. We have often expressed the opinion that this is merely a natural reflexion of the difficult position occupied by Germany in Europe, but it is not the explanation which concerns us immediately so much as the fact. The action now said to have been taken in Seoul will have an excellent effect in Japan. Of that there can be no doubt.

The Tonghaks have not made a success of their rising at Okchhon. It is telegraphed that their leaders have been arrested already and the insurrection quelled. These Tonghaks (Eastern Literateurs) have given a great deal of trouble in their time. They were the proximate cause of the war between China and Japan, and whenever any elements of agitation are in the air, they make their armed appearance. In the presence of Japanese troops and gendarmes they are not very powerful for mischief, but it is to be hoped that they will soon cease to be one of the normal features of Korean politics.

It is stated that the construction of this line has hitherto been deferred owing to the fact that no immediate necessity pressed for its use. The Japanese Authorities now recognise, however, that such a road is essential not only economically but also strategically, and the matter has been taken in hand earnestly. The construction is expected to cost 15 million yen. Nothing is said as to the provenance of this money. So long as the war lasted funds for building military lines were always available and these lines remain an asset of the victor. It was thus that the Seoul-Wiju road was constructed, as well as the road from Antung to Mukden, and it was thus also that the Seoul-Fusan railway work was expedited. In fact the war may be said to have brought Mukden into direct communication by rail with Fusan, and to have linked up the Korean and the Manchurian systems. But we have now returned to the days of budgets and diets, and it is not apparent where sums of 15 million yen are to be obtained for the asking.

Thursday, December 7.

The British Representative in Seoul—so the telegraph says, but as Sir John Jordan has already left the Korean capital the news must be somewhat belated—has asked the Korean Government, with Japan's concurrence, for a gold-mining concession at Thosan in Hwanghai-do.

It is stated that Mr. Yon Chhi-ho, acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, having tendered his resignation twice or thrice unsuccessfully, has now retired to the seclusion of his own residence, whence he refuses to emerge.

The ex-chief of police and the present chief of police have both been arrested by Japanese gendarmes on a charge of implication in a conspiracy connected with the despatch of an ambassador from Korea

to Japan, by way of recognition of the mission of Marquis Ito.

The excitement about the new Convention has reached Chinnampo. A plot is said to have been formed to kill the Ministers concerned and rescind the Convention. Several arrests have been made.

Tokyo journals state that calm has been fully restored in Seoul and that things are now normal. Petitions continue to be received denouncing the Convention, but they are regarded as purely formal affairs, intended to foment a disturbance in which the writers themselves have no intention of participating.

The Emperor has given special instructions for the selection of a site to bury Min Yong-hwa ■ Yong-in.

VLADIVOSTOCK.

M. Pokotiloff is said to have officially informed the Chinese Government, in response to the latter's demands for the indemnification of its subjects in Vladivostock, that Russia could not recognise any obligation to indemnify, but that, as a matter of international friendship, he would submit the claims to St. Petersburg after due examination. If M. Pokotiloff has indeed taken such an attitude, his departure from the principles hitherto governing Occidental relations with China is very marked. Let us suppose the positions reversed. Let us suppose that the Chinese garrison of Chengtu mutinied and murdered a large number of the foreigners in Szchuan, plundering and destroying their property. And let us suppose that China, when confronted with demands for compensation, replied that she could not recognise any obligation to pay indemnities but that, as a matter of international benevolence, she would take the question into kindly consideration after duly investigating the amount of injury inflicted. Would not something very like ■ howl of derisive wrath be raised by all Occidental nations? M. Pokotiloff knows this quite well. He knows that the doctrine he is now said to have enunciated would, if carried into practice, deprive foreigners in China of every sense of security. Therefore we defer the pain of believing that he has been rightly reported.

It is rumoured that the prisoners recently sent from Nagasaki to Vladivostock have murdered four of their officers, and that a general revolt at the latter place is likely to occur during the present month. All intelligence goes to indicate that quiet has been restored only temporarily, if indeed it can be said to have been restored at all. One ship-master who left the place a few days ago, alleges that the Russians are not making any efforts to remove the mines sunk by the Japanese at the eastern entrance of the port, and that the western entrance is now used entirely by merchantmen, although there also four mines are known to have been moored. Accounts differ as to the losses sustained by the great German firm. The figure is now put at 2 millions of yen, whereas recently the accounts indicated something much smaller. Admiral Rojestvensky is said to be still at Vladivostock. It had been his intention to proceed at once by rail to Russia, but the line in the neighbourhood of Lake Baikal has suffered some injury and traffic is suspended. This means, of course, that the withdrawal of the troops is correspondingly delayed.

The *Rassia*, *Gromovoi* and *Bogatyr* left Nagasaki on the 4th instant. They are to proceed to Russia *via* Hongkong. Appa-

rently the services of these vessels are not required at Vladivostock.

The *North-China Daily News* of the 2nd instant publishes a telegram from Vladivostock which represents a very serious state of affairs. Seventy thousand soldiers of the garrison are said to have addressed to their officers a declaration that unless by a certain day definite assurances are given as to the time when the men will be sent home and the places to which they are to be sent, they will kill the officers, wreck the town and destroy the ships in the harbour. These mutineers are said to be in possession of the forts commanding the town and the port, and it is added that they have frustrated the attempts of the officers to remove the breech-blocks of the guns. Telegraphic communication westward has been severed, but it evidently remains intact in a southerly direction.

The *Asahi Shimbun*, with its usual enterprise, sent a special correspondent to report upon the state of affairs at Vladivostock. His first report comes by steamer which left that port on the 29th of November. The correspondent says that all telegraphic communication between Vladivostock and the outer world was severed on the morning of the 29th and he had therefore no recourse except to write by steamer. He goes on to say that Harbin is now on fire—now meaning the 29th—and that the conflagration is said to be due to causes similar to those which produced the same catastrophe at Vladivostock. At Habarovsk also a commotion was said to have begun from the evening of the 28th, but there was no definite news. It was nevertheless supposed that trains leaving Vladivostock would not be able to travel beyond Nicholisk. The Japanese residents of Vladivostock were in no danger.

DOMESTIC POLITICS.

It is observable that the *Seiyu-kai* and the Progressists shows signs of coming into the same camp. They have not actually formed any union, but they have held a convivial meeting which is decidedly suggestive. Rumour alleges that the Progressists have decided to present to the Throne during the next session of the Diet a petition impeaching the Ministry's foreign policy, and that the leaders of the *Seiyu-kai* are resolved to support it. No definite step will be taken, however, until after the Cabinet has had an opportunity of making a statement of its foreign policy to the Diet. This would postpone the event until the middle of January, and in the meanwhile, according to the *Asahi*, Count Katsura will resign. These predictions are nothing more than rumours.

A vehement campaign has been inaugurated by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Asahi Shimbun* against a doctrine laid down by the *Kokumin Shimbun*, namely that an urgency ordinance enacted when the Diet is not in session and revoked before the Diet meets, need not be presented to the Diet for *post-facto* approval. The three journals above-mentioned strongly condemn such a theory, and we are entirely of their opinion. Apparently the *Kokumin's* idea is that the object of submitting an urgency ordinance for *post-facto* approval is to obtain authority for its continued operation, and that, consequently, if its continued operation, be not contemplated, no such approval is needed. Such a doctrine, if carried into practice, would be quite opposed to the spirit of the Constitution which invests the Diet with legislative auth-

ority, and can not be supposed to contemplate procedure such as might render that authority a mere empty form.

A number of the fragmentary political coteries met at the Yaokan restaurant in Asakusa (Tokyo) on the afternoon of the 3rd instant, and resolved to form a combination. There were 4 representatives of the Imperialists (*Teikoku-to*), 5 from the *Koshin Club*, 4 from the original *Jiyu-to*, 4 from the Unaffiliated (*Mushozoku*) and 2 from the *Yushikai*, making 19 in all. Mr. Inouye Kakugoro was among the Unaffiliated. They all agreed to combine into one party which will soon hold a meeting to celebrate its formation and announce its manifesto. We can not yet form any idea what the numerical strength of this combination will be, but we observe that Mr. Shimada Saburo of the *Yushi-kai*, Mr. Otake Kanichi of the *Mushozoku*, the members of the old *Tosa-ha* and 2 or 3 of the *Koshin Club* are said to be unlikely to join.

If all the fragmentary coteries which have hitherto occupied nominally independent positions in the political arena, cooperated to form one body, they would make quite a formidable showing. The following numbers are published:—

Imperialists	18
<i>Koshin Club</i>	26
<i>Yushin-kai</i>	15
Old Liberals	19
Unaffiliated Club	26
Unaffiliated	10
Total	114

It is not thought, however, that more than 70 will join the new union. Even 70 would be strong enough to hold the balance of power, though of course they would not represent a serious force as against the *Seiyu-kai* and the Progressists in alliance. Our readers presumably understand that the proposed party would be pro-government. It would, in fact, be a conservative party; the first conservative organization of any consequence that has made its appearance in Japan. The *Fiji Shimpō* welcomes the project of combination, but our contemporary's appreciation is somewhat contemptuous. The gist of it is that the various coteries have hitherto worked in an underhand and often questionable manner to promote the cause of the Cabinet, and that their open organization into one body will have the wholesome result of inspiring them with respect for their responsibilities as a duly registered party and will thus be a step towards a better standard of political morality.

THE LAUNCH AT KURE.

The Prince Imperial is to go to Kure for the launch of the *Tsukuba*. His Imperial Highness will proceed in the *Iwate*, which will be accompanied by the *Kasagi*. Admiral Togo also goes by the *Iwate*. The party left Yokohama on the 8th. This means evidently that the Emperor has abandoned his intention of being present at the launch.

The *Tsukuba* was laid down on the 14th of January 1905. She has been made almost entirely with materials obtained in Japan. Her length is 440 feet, her beam 75 feet, her displacement 13,750 tons and her horsepower 20,500. She draws 26 feet. Her construction is certainly a most remarkable achievement. She is said to be in all respects equal to the finest vessel of her type in Great Britain, and in point of celerity of construction English dockyards alone could rival Japan's time.

CHINA.

Friday, December 1.

It is reported that the point of special difficulty which had blocked the progress of the negotiations from the third meeting of the Plenipotentiaries, was finally overcome at the sixth meeting on the 28th ultimo. But what this point was, no indication is given. Statements continue to be circulated that Japan's proposals are so moderate as to be sure of obtaining the ultimate assent of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries as well as of the Chinese nation. The seventh meeting was to take place on the 29th ultimo and the eighth was fixed for the 30th. The *Asahi's* correspondent confirms the statement that some point of special difficulty was settled on the 28th ultimo, but he says that several matters remain to be debated. They are not, however, of cardinal importance nor do they promise to cause any serious embarrassment. The trouble is that the Chinese Plenipotentiaries are showing almost impractical solicitude about preserving their country's "face." This mood of theirs is attributed to the memorials with which the Throne has been recently bombarded; memorials all dealing with the same subject, namely, the vital necessity of avoiding any arrangement which would impair China's Sovereign status in Manchuria. The Plenipotentiaries themselves also seem ambitious of accomplishing something which will make for their own glorification, and between this desire and the pressure of that other vague obligation, they exhibit an inconvenient reluctance to do business. The same correspondent quotes a rumour to which he seems to attach some credence, namely, that the Japanese Plenipotentiaries having shown themselves too yielding, their Chinese colleagues have suddenly become inspired with courage to take advantage of the weakness thus demonstrated. But in considering such a rumour we have to remember that Baron Komura is the chief Japanese Plenipotentiary. Baron Komura knows China and the Chinese if any man knows them. Peking, as he himself said before he set out on this mission, is the arena where he made his diplomatic debut. It is quite incredible that any want of due firmness on his part can have encouraged the Chinese to assume an obdurate mien. Such as they are now showing themselves, such they were from the moment when the conference held its first meeting. In these columns it has long been urged that the exceedingly optimistic views taken by some publicists with regard to the negotiations were not warranted by such indications as reached the best informed quarters, and that the course of the conference would probably prove more protracted and less satisfactory than their appreciations suggested. The Portsmouth negotiations may be said to have been concluded in eight meetings. The Peking conference reached its eighth meeting on the 30th ultimo, yet we have no indication that it is likely to end immediately. On the other hand, there can be no comparison between the gravity of the issues in question.

The *Fiji's* correspondent wires that the Chinese deny having given to Russia any permission to build a line from Kirin to Changchun, and that they consequently refuse to grant this concession to Japan. It will be remembered that a few days ago news reached Tokyo in the sense that in consideration of abandoning her application for the Hsinmintun-Mukden line, Japan had

obtained a concession for the Mukden-Wiju line. All these rumours must be received with great reserve. As to the Wiju-Mukden road, we believe that traffic by a military line is already open between the two places. A correspondent writing from the north-west of Mukden on the 23rd ultimo says that trains began to run between the two places from the 18th of November. A military line has only a two-foot gage, but its usefulness may be estimated from the fact that some of the permanent roads in India are of only that dimension. Thus the line linking up the Korean and the Manchurian systems may be said to be an accomplished fact, and the Chinese have always shown sweet reasonableness in the presence of accomplished facts. But the above rumour suggests that they are bent upon denying to Japan the two other concessions sought, namely, the Mukden-Hsinmintun road and the Kirin-Changchun road. We imagine that the Japanese Plenipotentiaries are likely to prove pretty insistent as to the latter.

It is related that on the 29th ultimo Viceroy Yuan issued instructions for the censorship of all telegraphic correspondence leaving Peking, but that he was induced to abandon the project owing to Japanese representations. In conveying this news the *Fiji Shimpō's* correspondent attributes to the Chinese Authorities sufficient good sense to discern "the folly" (*gu naru*) of this procedure, but truly we fail to appreciate the justice of the epithet. Why should telegraphic censorship be a prudent measure in one country's case and a silly measure in another country's? We have all submitted, with due recognition, to this kind of precaution in Japan, and if Viceroy Yuan thinks it essential to Chinese interests that every possible leakage should be stopped in Peking, is he not within his right, and who has any title to deny his discretion?

On the 28th ultimo the Japanese residents of Peking gave an entertainment in honour of Baron Komura. The Plenipotentiary's reception seems to have been most enthusiastic. In a clever speech delivered by him, he dwelt specially upon two points, namely, the fact that inter-state relations depend largely upon the relations of the individuals forming the respective nations, and that it now devolved upon the Japanese people to utilize the opportunities created for them in East Asia by the victories of their fellow-countrymen in arms and the exertions of their Government. There appear to have been two lantern processions within the enclosure of the hotel, one formed by the gentlemen, the other by the ladies, and both having for object to demonstrate applause of Baron Komura. Cheers were given for Mr. Uchida also. The *Kokumin Shimbun's* correspondent, in conveying this news, suggests that the entertainment may be regarded as furnishing proof that the progress of the negotiations is counted satisfactory in Peking.

Prince Tsai has presented to the Throne a memorial urging administrative reconstruction on much the same lines as those adopted by Japan after the Restoration, except that he advocates 10 departments instead of 9: namely, departments of foreign affairs, of agriculture, of law, of education, of superintendence (?), of public works, of ceremonies, of finance, and of military affairs. The Prince advocates abolition of the present system of public examination and advises that candidates for office be selected as they are in the

Occident and in Japan. This is only the barest outline of his memorial. The document is said to embody the views of a large section of Chinese reformers.

Saturday, December 2.

Accounts from Peking this morning are conflicting. The *Kokumin Shimbun's* correspondent wires that at the eighth meeting of the Plenipotentiaries on the 30th of November all the Japanese proposals, with one or two exceptions, were satisfactorily disposed of, and the *Chuo Shimbun's* correspondent says that the point of difficulty was surmounted at the seventh conference on the 28th of November, and that Baron Komura's return to Japan may be expected about the 10th instant. The *Nippon's* information obtained from the Central News Agency, is that China has agreed to the Kirin-Changchun Railway and also to the question of Japanese railway guards, while with regard to the other railway concessions sought by Japan, the Wiju-Mukden line has been agreed to by China in consideration of Japan abandoning the Hsinmintun-Mukden connexion. On the other hand China has formulated certain demands which are giving some trouble, though on the whole the aspect of affairs is satisfactory.

The above represents the optimistic views. On the other side we have the *Hochi Shimbun's* correspondent, who wires that remarkable slowness is shown by the Chinese negotiators, two or three days being sometimes devoted to discussing one proposal. Thus the Conference has not yet disposed of one half of its work although Japan has made several concessions. Our contemporary, commenting on this information, expresses the opinion that the Japanese Plenipotentiaries are cleverly manipulating the news which is allowed to leak out, and that the public consequently hears nothing of what happens in the conference chamber and much of the convivial meetings which punctuate the course of the negotiations. The conference will end without any serious unpleasantness between the two Powers, but one may doubt whether the issue will be very agreeable for Japan. That is the *Hochi's* view. The *Fiji Shimpō* also writes in a pessimistic strain. It apprehends that the few advantages obtained by Japan in the Portsmouth Conference may be sacrificed on this occasion, and it ridicules the idea of Chinese statesmen that the "face" of their country would be lost if they granted railway concessions to Japan in Manchuria. It is not a highly dignified proceeding to allow foreigners to build railways in one's country, but China has been allowing it for the past 20 years, and it is rather intolerable that she should be suddenly visited by dignified qualms at the expense of Japan who has rescued her from what would have been a real disgrace and humiliation, the absorption of Manchuria into Russia's dominions. The *Fiji* calls for less lukewarm methods on the part of Japan's statesmen, and warns the Chinese that if they continue their sentimental procrastination and obstruction, they will ultimately have to suffer something very much worse than the conditions they are now girding at. The *Asahi Shimbun* alleges that Baron Komura has succeeded in nothing except in wrapping the negotiations in a cloud of secrecy, a feat in which he is strenuously assisted by Viceroy Yuan, both statesmen being equally anxious to cover up the tracks of their failures. But it would seem as though this somewhat caustic utterance is based mainly on conjecture, for the remainder of our contemporary's

article may be epitomized into an expression of hope that things will turn out satisfactorily.

Sunday, December 3.

The *Hochi Shimbun* published on the 2nd instant an extra saying that Baron Komura had fainted while entertaining the Chinese Princes and Ministers at the Japanese Legation on the 1st instant. Other Tokyo newspapers do not confirm the statement. They say merely that the Plenipotentiary has contracted a cold, and inasmuch as he was able to attend a banquet on the evening of the 2nd, we assume that the latter version is correct. At all events the 9th meeting of the conference which was to have taken place on the afternoon of the 1st, had to be postponed until the 2nd, when it seems to have taken place duly.

Accounts continue to be conflicting as to the course of the negotiations, but there is now a confident contradiction of the rumours published by the *Jiji Shimpō* to the effect that the Japanese Plenipotentiaries have made considerable concessions. On the contrary it is now alleged that since the Chinese Plenipotentiaries have lost hope of concluding the negotiations within the lines of their instructions from the Throne, they will have to seek fresh instructions. We gather that the opposition comes mainly from persons not connected directly with the negotiations. Thus M. Pokotiloff is menacing the Chinese Government with all kinds of dire consequences if they concede Japan's proposals. Tang Fang, one of the five Commissioners to foreign countries, is insisting that the East Chinese Railway must be bought back. Viceroy Chang and Chow are memorializing about the sovereignty of their country in the Three Eastern Provinces, and they are supported by certain other Viceroy and Governors as well as by the Chinese students in Japan, who, it may be assumed, will by and bye prove a potent factor in China's politics. Hence the Plenipotentiaries are hampered by commotion in domestic circles rather than by the narrowness of their instructions. Still the general impression is that the most difficult points in the negotiations have been disposed of.

Viceroy Yuan is said to be planning an entertainment on a large scale to Baron Komura and his suite in Tientsin on their return journey.

The Chinese newspapers of Shanghai are reported to be writing in a tone distinctly antipathetic to Japan's claims.

Considerable diligence is said to be exercised in the compilation of new legal codes for China. Mr. Wu Ting-fang has been appointed Vice-Minister of Justice apparently for the purposes of this work. Mr. Wu, we may mention, is a barrister duly qualified in England, and he formerly served as a member of the Legislative Council in Hongkong.

Monday, December 4.

The ninth meeting of the Plenipotentiaries took place on the 2nd instant and lasted three hours. Nothing is stated publicly as to its results but the correspondent of the *Kokumin Shimbun* wires that the rumours as to difficulties having arisen are incorrect. He alleges that Japan's proposals have hitherto received a favourable reception at the hands of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, and that no development likely to disturb what has thus far been accomplished is likely to take place.

Baron Komura gave a banquet in the Grand Hotel on the 2nd instant. Covers were laid for sixty. All the Foreign

Representatives were among the guests and the telegrams say that such a brilliant banquet was never previously seen in Peking. Sir Ernest Satow is reported to have given great assistance on account of Baron Komura's illness, and Sir Robert Hart lent the Customs Band for the occasion.

The Peiho has frozen and ships can no longer obtain access to the river.

The Russian Representative was to entertain Baron Komura at dinner on the 3rd instant.

Tuesday, December 5.

The tenth conference was held on the 3rd instant, the business being to discuss a body of proposals put forward by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries. These proposals are said to number ten and only one of them was disposed of at the meeting. The eleventh meeting was to take place on the 4th.

It is at all events evident that things are not moving rapidly. The conference has actually occupied more time than did that at Portsmouth when incomparably greater issues had to be discussed. Rumour has it (*Hochi's* correspondence) that although Prince Ching has refrained from attending any of the meetings of Plenipotentiaries on the ground of illness, he is really not ill at all, and is giving daily interviews to Chinese and foreign visitors. If that be true it is a deliberate slight to Japan. Viceroy Yuan is represented as having complete charge of the negotiations and as manoeuvring skilfully to avoid compliance, pretexting at one moment that the nature of Japan's proposals is calculated to estrange the sentiment of her neighbour, China, and at another that his hands are tied by the opposition of the Viceroy and Governors. Inasmuch as the views of these Viceroy and Governors were supposed to have been collected before the Plenipotentiaries met, such an attitude on the part of Yuan seems evasive rather than sincere, but the ways of diplomats are not to be measured by ordinary standards. The Governor-General of Manchuria, on his part, is credited with a scheme of monopolising the priority of mining privileges in Manchuria. His Excellency thinks, probably not without reason, that there is here a source of considerable profit, and he naturally desires to reserve it for his own countrymen. It is too much to expect, however, that Japan should restore Manchuria to China without any consideration whatever, nor does history suggest that Chinese statesmen are likely to advance such an unreasonable proposition.

Shanghai telegraphs to the *Jiji Shimpō* in a sense suggesting that very intimate knowledge is there possessed as to the progress of the negotiations. It is even stated that such and such clauses—numerically indicated without reference to their contents—have been discussed and settled, while others have been put back. The general synthesis is that no success whatever has attended the efforts of the Japanese negotiators thus far. A long dissertation is then wired by the correspondent as to Germany's attitude. She is supposed to be playing a very deep game, the first move in which was her recent suggestion that all the foreign troops might now be removed from Chili, every reason for their presence having disappeared. By pursuing this policy she seeks to persuade the Chinese that they have nothing whatever to fear from European Powers, and that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is a wholly superfluous document so far as concerns its provision for the preservation of the Middle Kingdom's integrity. Should China, despite these practical evidences that the Alliance establishes no claim on her gratitude, make

any large concessions to one of the allies, Germany will then step forward and claim corresponding concessions for herself elsewhere.

For aught we know to the contrary that may be a clever analysis of Germany's motives, but it looks a little far-fetched. German statesmen know just as well as Chinese statesmen do that Japan's proposals now under discussion in Peking do not rely upon any present menace to China's integrity by foreign States. They are based on considerations much more solid and permanent. At all events, if our contemporary's Shanghai correspondent has wired what are merely his own political appreciations, we admire his enterprise as well as the indulgence of a journal which allows its correspondents to ventilate their private opinions by means of such an expensive medium as the electric telegraph; and if he has wired the views of somebody else, the question is, "whose views?"

The *Kokumin Shimbun* writes editorially on the subject of the negotiations. It adopts a most optimistic strain, ridiculing all the doubts hitherto expressed and denying all the rumours hitherto current. Such doubts and rumours are to be attributed, our contemporary thinks, to the secrecy in which the proceedings of the conference are wrapped. The only valid cause for surprise is the protracted nature of the negotiations, but even that source of query disappears when consideration is directed to the character of the matters to be discussed. Japan is not approaching China in the guise of a conqueror. She is not demanding any cessions of territory or payments of indemnities. She is merely asking China to endorse, so far as the latter is concerned, certain legitimate acquisitions derived by the former in the sequel of a sanguinary war, and she is also asking her neighbour to discuss some arrangements for giving practical effect to the policy outlined in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the policy of preserving China's integrity and carrying out the principle of the open door. That such negotiations should require a considerable time is natural and inevitable, but the *Kokumin* insists that the discussions are proceeding quite smoothly, that the Chinese statesmen are showing themselves quite reasonable and that a satisfactory issue may be expected very soon.

Confirmation comes of the news recently foreshadowed in these columns, namely, that the Antung-Mukden military railway has been opened to traffic; the opening took place on the 2nd instant, but of course trains had long been running. The road, as we have already stated, has a two-foot gage, and preparations are now being made to convert it into a 3½ feet gage. It is said that the work will not present many difficulties, though of course it must be assumed that the bridges on the military line are only temporary, and will have to be replaced by permanent structures.

Wednesday, December 6.

The eleventh meeting of the Plenipotentiaries took place on the 4th and is said to have resulted very successfully. Some question which had hitherto blocked the way—what its exact nature was we do not know—is reported to have been satisfactorily disposed of, and the indications are now in favour of an early settlement. From the various rumours circulating in Peking, the inference is that the problems of the administration of Manchuria and of the management of the Customs have provoked much discussion and that they are now disposed

of, but this is largely matter of conjecture. The 5th was a *dies non*, and Baron Komura took the occasion to visit the Peking University. It is expected that when the main points of the convention are settled, Baron Komura will leave the details to Mr. Uchida, and will himself return to Japan *via* Manchuria and Korea. If such a journey suggests itself as a restful expedient the Baron ought certainly to take it, for his health demands that he should enjoy a little repose.

Thursday, December 7.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* gives details of Baron Komura's visit to the Imperial University on the 5th instant. Our readers are aware that Professor Hattori, a Japanese distinguished for scholarship, is head of the teaching department in this university. During luncheon, which was served after the inspection of the University had been made, Mr. Sun, Minister of Education, proposed Baron Komura's health. In the course of his speech the Minister said that China owed it to Japan's assistance that a system of education had been established which constituted the basis of the country's prosperity and strength. Baron Komura, in replying, said that he hoped the educational relations between the two empires would grow constantly closer and he prayed for the happiness and strength of China.

The *Peking News*, which is supposed to be a Russian organ, makes some supercilious comments on the industry shown by Baron Komura since his arrival at Peking in visiting and entertaining Chinese high personages. The newspaper calls this a very astute kind of diplomacy, thus ill concealing its unbrag at Baron Komura's success.

It is stated, and may easily be conceived, that the Russian Minister in Peking finds himself in a most embarrassing position. He is completely cut off from all communication by telegraph with the home country. Harbin also is said to be isolated, not even the Kiaktow route being open. The inference is that Harbin too is in a state of revolt, or, at any rate, of much disturbance. The profoundest sympathy must be felt with all Russian officials in foreign countries. Their anxiety must be harrowing.

Rumour says that the Empress Dowager is much opposed to the idea of guarding the railways in Manchuria with foreign troops. Her Majesty justly regards this as an infringement of Chinese sovereignty, and is desirous that the duty should be entrusted to Chinese soldiers. Unquestionably that would be more becoming and more convenient for all parties if it could be satisfactorily arranged. The difficulty is that never in the past have the Chinese shown themselves capable of preserving order in Manchuria. We have no manner of doubt that they could preserve order most effectually if they organized a proper system for the purpose. We are reminded, however, of Mr. Snodgrass' adjuration to Mr. Pickwick when the latter had fallen through the ice, "Keep yourself up for my sake." If Mr. Pickwick would not keep himself up for his own sake it wasn't very likely that he would do so for the sake of any one else, and so, if the Chinese authorities have never hitherto preserved order in Manchuria for the sake of their own people, one questions their effective volition to preserve it for the sake of the Japanese or the Russians. What is quite certain is that the whole prospect of making the Manchurian Railway a success financially depends upon the security enjoyed by passengers and owners of goods. If the line is to be ex-

posed to constant raids by Hunghtsz, it might as well be abandoned at once.

The *Hochi Shinbun* hears that at the twelve meetings of the Plenipotentiaries which commenced on the 23rd of November and extended to the 6th of December, an agreement was reached with regard to all the main points of the Japanese proposals, with some two exceptions. Also the somewhat perplexing and minute proposals, eight or nine in number, formulated by the Chinese, have been for the most part disposed of and the present expectation is that the middle of the month will see everything settled. Telegrams to other Tokyo journals confirm this account, and indicate the 10th as the day when the negotiations are likely to be brought to a close. Rumour says that there was considerable discussion about the further railway-building concessions sought by Japan in Manchuria and that a compromise has been effected. This would bear out the report recently received that the Antung-Mukden and Changchun-Kirin concessions had been obtained in consideration of abandoning that from Hsinmintun to Mukden. The building of this last line, however, is essential to the completion of the system.

News has been received in Shanghai from Ningpo that the recent anti-Roman Catholic rising in T'ient'aisien, Taichou prefecture, during which a Roman Catholic Church was destroyed by the mob, has been suppressed, the turbulent inhabitants round about being completely cowed by the large number of troops which now occupy the town and village in the vicinity. Thirteen persons who had a hand in destroying the church have been arrested and peace has been restored.

A Peking letter, translated by the *N.-C. Daily News*, states that their Majesties the Emperor and Empress Dowager are both more than friendly in their feelings towards Japan and now take every opportunity to show it. For instance, when Baron Komura had his special audience the Emperor rose from his seat and graciously shook hands with the Baron, an act of courtesy that has never happened in the history of the Chinese Court toward foreigners. Then again, the other day, as soon as the Empress Dowager learned that Madame Uchida, wife of the Japanese Minister was indisposed, her Majesty lost no time in sending a high officer of her Court to make enquiries to show the Imperial solicitude for the Japanese lady.

It is proposed to send several of the more promising students from the military college at Peking to be trained in the English and Japanese navies.

In the *North China Daily News* we find the following translation of an Imperial Rescript issued to Viceroy Tsên Ch'un-hsuen on the 10th November in response to his Excellency's memorial reporting the recent massacre at Lienchou, province of Kuangtung:—"With reference to the telegram of Tsên Ch'un-hsuen to the effect that certain villagers, near the city of Lienchou, while making a procession in honour of certain local deities had started a disturbance and attacked certain missionaries there, and also giving an account of what he had done, so far, in investigating the matter, we hereby command that Shen Lin shu, the sub-prefect of Lienchou, and Lei Chên-ku, major in charge of the garrison of said city be forthwith cashiered for failure in attending to their duties. At the same time, however, these two cashiered officials are to remain in Lienchou and are given the usual limit of time to capture the criminals concerned, when caught, who must be punished to the severest extent of the law. The said Viceroy is further commanded strictly to enjoin upon all his subordinates everywhere located to exercise extra precautions in protecting Christian mission stations and their occupants, nor is any one allowed to neglect his duties therein. Finally

as to the rest, the said Viceroy is permitted to do what he has recommended in his telegram."

There was a fire in Des Voeux Road, Hong-kong, on the 22nd November and it was found that the insurance on the premises amounted to \$67,000. The godown-keeper and managing partner of the Chinese firm involved have been arrested, charged with arson.

According to a Peking letter, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai's residence in the capital is well guarded and great care is taken for his Excellency's personal protection. In other words when any one desires an interview with his Excellency the visitor is always escorted from the entrance gate to the audience room by two of the Viceregal guards carrying rifles, who never leave his vicinity. When the interview is over the caller is then escorted in the same manner back to the entrance gate. At sunset in addition to the various courtyards and gates being patrolled by the guards several of them mount the roofs keeping watch until relieved at the end of every two hours until sunrise. In former times or, to be exact, prior to the bomb outrage, a Viceroy or Governor staying for the time in the capital was accompanied about by, at most, two body servants, while the sedan chair he rode in was generally borne by two, and at most four, bearers. This was in deference to the near vicinity of the Emperor, where even a Prince of the Imperial Blood had only from half-a-dozen to ten retainers accompanying him when he went about. But nowadays the Anarchist scare has been taken advantage of by the more important princes and high officers of the Crown to gather about them armed retainers and special guards armed to the teeth, especially in the vicinity of their residences, making things look quite warlike and lively.

Says the leading Shanghai paper:—"It is no longer a secret that Mr. J. O. P. Bland, who returned from home by the P. M. steamer *Siberra*, has resigned his position as Secretary of the Municipal Council, and has joined the service of the British and Chinese Corporation. Mr. Bland has done excellent work as Secretary, and his resignation is a severe loss to the community; but he will have an able successor in the present Assistant-Secretary, Mr. W. E. Leveson, who has carried on the work of the Council in the most completely satisfactory manner during Mr. Bland's absence on leave.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., general managers of the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., announce that the annual report to be submitted to the meeting of shareholders on the 16th of December next shows an available balance of Tls. 265,939, out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend of Tls. 8 per share, or Tls. 120,000.

There has been quite an epidemic of fires in Shanghai lately, involving the loss of much house property and several lives, besides much merchandise.

THE WITHDRAWAL FROM MANCHURIA.

The Japanese appear to have completed all their arrangements for withdrawal from Manchuria. The First Army will all have reached home before the depth of winter, and the Second Army will make the journey during the winter. Hence considerable preparations have had to be made for the accommodation of this Second Army *en route* but they have been entirely effected. The Third Army has to spend much of the winter in Manchuria and consequently supplies of winter clothing have already been despatched and all necessary precautions taken. Our correspondence from the front says:—"The *Kobi* (second reserves) are all sent back first, and they may be said to have now disappeared from Manchuria. At present the Guards and the First Division are busily entraining every day. The *Yobi* (first reserves) are not to be despatched indepen-

dently of the troops with the Colours. All will return together and be bulked in the Divisional barracks. The Third Army will probably commence its return from the close of February. * * * All the troops, except the general officers, travel in goods wagons. It is pretty cold work. I made a trip from Mukden to Haicheng in this way on Nov. 16th to superintend the transport of articles left at the latter place when my Division was moving up to Liaoyang. The journey occupied about 13 hours. The great size of the buildings erected by the Russians at Liaoyang clearly indicates the magnitude of their Manchurian programme. One is astonished to see a water-tank of over 20,000 cubic feet capacity constructed solidly of brick on an eminence 40 to 50 feet high. It is also notable that the Russians invariably placed their stations far away from the Chinese towns, their evident object being to attract the Chinese toward their site and thus bring about the reconstruction of the towns after Russian models. It is the Japanese merchants, however, who are now doing the building. There are some 200 Japanese residents at Liaoyang and 50 at Haicheng. * * * The work of transporting the soldiers goes on very rapidly. Ten trains start daily for Dalny and other places, each train carrying at least 900 men. They are in luggage vans carefully covered and they seem pretty comfortable, 32 in each van. It does not appear, however, that the Russians are making similar progress with their arrangements and the present belief is that they will not be able to carry out the programme laid down for the first evacuation period, which ends on the 30th of December. They seem to be specially busy destroying the various fortifications erected by them, their haste in this matter being apparently dictated by a desire to eliminate every trace of the works before any Japanese military men find an opportunity to examine them. The *Asahi's* correspondent says that the sound of explosions is perpetually conveyed to the Japanese positions, and that the impression conveyed is like thunder rolling in the distance.

THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

The resignation of the President of the Imperial University has been followed by the resignation of several of the principal professors, and several others are likely to take the same course. This is in connexion with the removal of Professor Tomizu from his chair in consequence of his political activity. The President of the University resented this exercise of authority on the part of the Educational Department, but being unable to obtain any hearing for Professor Tomizu he has now resigned. It is expected that this trouble will assume considerable dimensions.

The topic of the hour in Tokyo is the ferment in the Imperial University. Immediately on the heels of President Yamakawa's resignation has followed the resignation of Professor Matsui, the newly appointed President. President Yamakawa is a man of the highest reputation. People in Japan talk with admiration of the "Three Yamakawas," namely, the elder brother, the late Major-General Yamakawa, who fought so bravely in the Aizu war and in the Satsuma insurrection; the younger brother, Professor Yamakawa Kenjiro, and the sister, Miss Yamakawa, now Marchioness Oyama. Professor Yamakawa was universally recognised as a most fitting President, but it does not appear that Pro-

fessor Matsui is thought to possess equal qualifications for the post and he has consequently resigned it almost immediately on appointment. We gather that this step on his part was due to representations made by his fellow-professors. It can scarcely have been altogether voluntary, for we must assume that the post was not conferred on him without his own consent in the first instance. The origin of the whole commotion is the Tomizu affair. Professor Tomizu was prominent among the Seven Professors who published such strong views about foreign politics on the eve of the war and again during its progress. The Educational Department finally deprived Professor Tomizu of his chair. The President may not have altogether approved of the conduct of Professor Tomizu, but he apparently read the regulations in the sense that without a representation from the President of the University the Minister of Education is not competent to remove the higher officials of the institution, and he consequently tendered his resignation. This was in August. A kind of compromise appears to have been subsequently reached, Professor Tomizu being appointed instructor in Roman Law under the authority of the President, and being thus re-instated in his duties though deprived of his professorial chair. The public imagined that the trouble had thus been settled, but suddenly in December the resignation of President Yamakawa was accepted and Professor Matsui was nominated in his place. There is here a hiatus in the story; namely, the absence of any explanation of the fact that a resignation tendered in August should have remained unaccepted until December, and should then have been suddenly acted on. Some explanation, however, must exist, and we are inclined to think that a dispute as to the proper rendering of the regulations (*Bungen-ri*) concerning the position of officials has been going on all the while, and that the Minister of Education, acting on behalf of the Cabinet, adopted an interpretation which the Professors of the University considered incompatible with the efficient discharge of their duties as well as with their right of freedom of speech. Professor Matsui probably accepted office as an exponent of the Minister's views, whereas he subsequently found himself entirely out of touch with his colleagues. The *Fiji Shimpō*, indeed, puts a different construction on the incident. It claims that the Government declined to accept President Yamakawa's resignation in the first instance because in the then existing state of commotion the wisest policy seemed to be one of conciliation. They kept the resignation by them, however, and signified their acceptance of it when, calm having been restored, they considered themselves masters of the situation. Such a policy would be at once undignified and time-serving as the *Fiji* fully recognises. But we are obliged reluctantly to confess that the *Fiji's* inveterate antipathy towards the present Cabinet ever since the Portsmouth peace has assumed dimensions which deprive the great journal of the high credit it once enjoyed for mental equilibrium and dispassionate judgment. Its versions of matters in which the Ministry are concerned, must now be taken with reserve whereas formerly they could be credited implicitly.

A large number of the Professors of the Imperial University held a meeting on the 4th instant to consider the present situation. Professor Terao (Hisashi), brother of Professor

Terao Toru who is one of the "Seven," addressed the meeting in the sense that the removal of the President of the University without assigning any reason was a violation of the sanctity which essentially belonged to such an institution. Professor Tanakadate, while expressing profound astonishment at the conduct of officialdom, considered that such arbitrariness (*boman*) was a matter for congratulation since it would rouse the University to assert its independence. A special committee was appointed to draft a resolution. It is stated that Professor Matsui's acceptance of the post of President in succession to Professor Yamakawa was due to a misapprehension; he imagined that the change was made in consequence of Professor Yamakawa's ill health and he resigned at once on learning the truth. The main body of the Professors decided, however, that if they all resigned *en masse*, their action would not only assume the character of a strike, which would be undignified, but must also cause much inconvenience to the students who were under their charge. They considered, therefore, that the resignations should be confined to those directly concerned and to the Head of the Law College.

Three Professors were appointed to carry representations to the Minister of Education and to the Prime Minister. That to the Minister of Education is a document of considerable length but its gist may be briefly expressed, namely, that, according to the view of the signatories, the Minister had declined to receive President Yamakawa's resignation in August last, when the public mind was much inflamed, and had then suddenly accepted it so soon as things were calm. This, it will be seen, is the view attributed to the faculty of the University by the *Fiji Shimpō*, a view which we regarded as scarcely credible. Nevertheless nothing transpired at the above meeting to indicate that there had been any ostensible cause for the unlooked for acceptance of the President's resignation more than three months after the time of its original presentation. The above representation has not yet been presented. Neither has that to the Prime Minister, which also is couched in very strong terms. It declares that the independence of the University and freedom of learning are absolutely essential, and that the Minister of Education has interfered with both. The signatories therefore call for his removal from office.

There are at present no indications how this affair will end, and without hearing the version of the Minister of State for Education it is hard to form any opinion. Meanwhile the Professors in the Kyoto University are showing signs of taking up the cause of their Tokyo confreres but they have not yet actually sent in any resignations. Rumour says that they will await the attitude finally taken by the Minister of Education.

ACCIDENT TO MR. E. EDDISON.

Mr. E. Edison was the victim of an accident on Saturday which might have resulted much more seriously. He was riding an Australian horse on the Bluff which after one attempt to bolt threw him at the side of the road against the wall of the American Naval Hospital. Assistance was at once available and Mr. Edison was carried into the British Naval Hospital where he was examined by Dr. Moon, R.N. It was found that he had sustained severe though not serious injuries, including a scalp wound, lacerations to the arms and wrist and contusions. It was thought advisable that Mr. Edison should stay at Dr. Moon's overnight though he is reported to be progressing favourably.

FIELD-MARSHAL MARQUIS OYAMA.

In spite of the heavy rain which fell on the forenoon of the 7th an immense crowd assembled at Shimbashi and in its neighbourhood to receive Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama and his Staff. Two whole Divisions—the Guards and the First Division—furnished the guard of honour and lined both sides of the streets from Shimbashi to the Sakurada entrance of the Palace. At the station the Prince Imperial and the Elder Statesmen met the returning officers. After a brief time devoted to greetings, the Field-Marshal and his Staff entered open carriages and drove to the Palace, the crowds cheering lustily as they passed and a salute of 21 guns being fired in the Hibiya Park, whence also fireworks were constantly discharged. After presenting his report the Marquis, General Baron Kodama and the other principal officers of the staff, lunched with His Majesty. They then proceeded to the Head Quarter Staff, where a crown of laurels was presented to the Field-Marshal and photographs were taken.

All the Tokyo journals write articles of eulogistic welcome. The *Nichi Nichi* affirms that the Japanese armies owed their success largely to the wise tact of the Field-Marshal who knew how to choose his men and to coordinate their actions. It was thus that an immense dyke of Japanese soldiers, extending from the banks of the Yalu to the banks of the Liao, swept the Russians out of southern Manchuria, never allowing them to find an exit anywhere. The *Jiji* dwells on the great labour endured by the commander-in-chief during 15 months in the field, and is specially struck by the fact that in spite of the great victories won by them, the commanders of the Navy and Army have shown themselves entirely free from any trace of pride. Such is the disposition of the true *bushi*. The *Asahi Shinbun* calls Marquis Oyama *Mokugensui* (silent Field Marshal) as Admiral Togo has been called *Damari-Togo* (silent Togo). These are the men of few words and great deeds whom the country has to thank for its good fortune. The *Asahi* recalls also the fact that Oyama together with a great majority of Japan's most distinguished Generals and Admirals are Satsuma men. In the *Kokumin's* editorial the only noteworthy points made are that an army so uniformly victorious as the Manchurian army of Japan has seldom found a place in historical records, and that if this great result was primarily due to the valour and loyalty of the troops, it could never have been achieved without thoroughly able commanding officers.

Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama, Commander-in-chief of the Manchurian Armies, returning from the front, passed Hiranuma Railway Station on Dec. 7th, on his way to Tokyo. The train arrived at Hiranuma at 9.26 a.m. It was drawn by locomotives decorated with flags of the Rising Sun; after which came a car containing the battery for the electric light; then three carriages filled with petty officers, non-commissioned officers and men, numbering about 238, belonging to the Head-quarters; then a carriage with smoking and sleeping compartments, the entrances to which were decorated with evergreens and chrysanthemums; followed by the carriage for Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama, General Baron Kodama, Chief Staff Officer of the Manchurian armies, and twenty-six other staff officers. This carriage was also decorated with evergreens and chrysanthemums together with bunting; a dining car; five other carriages for officers, men and luggage completed the train. The platform and

station were crowded by people to welcome the generalissimo and his party. The usual flags were hung out despite the heavy rain that fell, while many bands and troops of children and city officials were lined up to salute the Field-marshal. When the train approached, Governor Suifu, Mayor Ichihara, and many other officials of the local government, and representatives of various public bodies proceeded to the carriage of Marquis Oyama. The Governor and the Mayor, on behalf of the citizens, offered congratulations on the triumphal return of the Marquis. General Kodama—Marquis Oyama was not visible and it is believed that he was resting quietly in the saloon—returned thanks for the courtesies and asked that their thanks be given to the citizens for the warm welcome accorded. Meanwhile several beautiful day fire-works were sent up and enthusiastic *bansais* were raised on every hand. After a stay of three or four minutes, the train left for Kanagawa. The train passed through this station at the usual speed, but in spite of there being no stoppage the place was crowded. The populace raised an enthusiastic *bansai*. The train arrived at Shimbashi at 10.30 a.m. There the party were welcomed at the platform by the Cabinet Ministers and other high Palace officials, high officers of the Navy and Army; the Vice-Ministers and Secretaries of various Departments, and members of the Upper and Lower Houses, the members of the City Office; journalists, representatives of various societies and public bodies, beside many princes and princesses of the blood, peers, and ladies.

Subsequently, the Commander-in-Chief and his staff left for the palace in the following order:—

- 1st carriage.—Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama, and Lieut.-Colonel Ono.
 - 2nd.—General Baron Kodama and Major Watanabe.
 - 3rd.—Major-General Iguchi, and Major Furukawa.
 - 4th.—Major-General Matsukata and Major Takayanagi.
 - 5th.—Lieut.-Colonel Tanaka, Major Ichinose and Captain Aki.
 - 6th.—Lieut.-Colonel Koike, Major Soda, and Captain Ozawa.
 - 7th.—Major Mihara, and Kawasaki, and Capt. Fujisaki.
 - 8th.—Surgeon-General Koike and Surgeon-Colonel Kawanishi.
 - 9th.—Paymaster-General Kabayama and Paymaster-Colonel Imai.
 - 10th.—Lieut.-Colonel Ashiura, Major Okabe, and Captains Kawaguchi and Kawakami.
- The remainder proceeded by *jinrikisha*: Surgeon-Colonel Murakami, Capt. Matsuyama of Gendarmes, Paymasters Tsurufuchi, Sudzuki and Sakai; Lieutenants Miyake and Mori, Paymaster Tsujii, Professor Ariga, adviser in international law, and Mr. Iida of the War Office.

At the Palace the following distinguished persons were present: Marquis Yamagata, Chief of the Staff; Count Katsura, Premier; Counts Inouye and Matsukata, elder statesmen; General Terauchi, Minister for War; Baron Yamamoto, Minister for the Navy; Viscount Ito, Chief of the Naval Staff Office; Admiral Ijuin, Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff Office; General Nagaoka, Vice-Chief of the Staff Office; Surgeon-Generals Sameyoshi and Koike; Paymaster-General Sotomatsu; Surgeon-Admiral Murakami; Major-Generals Usakawa, Murata, Osawa and Hongo, and some high officers of the Imperial Headquarters. The Emperor was attended by the Crown Prince, and other princes.

THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.

Governor-General Chou is said to have reported to the Peking Government that the Russian troops in Manchuria are returning to places already evacuated by them. Fenghwa is specially mentioned. Three thousand men are reported to have suddenly made their re-appearance there to the profound consternation of the inhabitants. This is not to be read in the sense of a re-occupation. The Russians are not under any conventional obligation to evacuate the

Fenghwa district before the end of December, and their comings and goings there can not be challenged until that period has elapsed. The fact appears to be that owing to the disturbed state of affairs in the home country the army in Manchuria finds itself insufficiently supplied with provisions and the men are consequently driven to looting on a large scale. It is evident that a terribly serious state of affairs might arise at any moment from this cause. If Russia be in a state of unrest and confusion such as is reported, or such as seems not unlikely to arise, the immense force in Manchuria may be reduced to almost complete destitution and a calamity might be witnessed of appalling dimensions. One shrinks from contemplating a catastrophe so shocking, but if it be true that the railway service has had to be suspended in consequence of an injury to the line, the carriage of provisions and winter clothing must be at a stand-still. The Russians, according to all accounts, were already not too well equipped, and it is hard to see how duties demanding highly elaborated and perfectly working administrative mechanism can be performed by officialdom in Russia as she is to-day. A telegram to the *Asahi* says that all telegraphic communication between Russia and China is now suspended, and behind the veil thus dropped upon the scene a tragedy of very large dimensions may be acted presently or may even now be in process of acting.

SCHOOL DISTURBANCE.

A serious disturbance is reported in the Second Middle School of Tosa Prefecture. Briefly speaking the affair was a recrudescence of that old source of trouble in Japanese schools, dissatisfaction of students on account of incompetent teachers, or, at any rate, teachers whom they consider incompetent. At the Tosa School the fifth-year students asked for a change of teachers in the section of natural philosophy and declared that unless their application were complied with they would cease to take part in the control of the junior students. Some shifting of teachers was effected, but the lads, deeming it quite insufficient, announced their resolve to abandon their functions. Seven teachers who preserved the entire confidence of the students intervened, and for a moment quiet was restored; but at a meeting subsequently held for the purpose of discussing the situation, the head of the school seems to have given some offense to the lads, and they called upon him to apologise. He declined to do so, whereupon they were on the point of resorting to violence which threatened to prove deadly when the seven teachers interfered and, aided by the gymnastic instructors, were able to restore order. The final sequel of the disturbance is not stated. Apparently a feeling exists that there is some defect in the management of the present educational authorities, but for our own part we are disposed to think that the prime source of the trouble is to be sought in the extremely parsimonious system pursued towards teachers in Japanese schools. The salaries paid are so petty and so much inferior to the emoluments obtainable in almost any other profession, that the best men naturally shrink from adopting a pedagogic career, and the wonder is, not that a few of the teachers fail to win the respect and confidence of their students, but that so many teachers succeed under such circumstances.

MILITARY ITEMS.

When the *Tango Maru*, having on board Field Marshal Marquis Oyama and his staff, passed Shimonoseki on the 2nd, there was a great demonstration. The vessel anchored for a short time, and a number of steamers put off to welcome the illustrious visitors. The Field Marshal is described as looking well though somewhat thin.

The leading citizens of Tokyo held a meeting on the 2nd instant and decided to organize a grand entertainment in honour of Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama and his Staff. It was decided that the duty of organizing the affair should be entrusted to Baron Senge, the Governor, Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Ozaki, the Mayor. By these three gentlemen twenty Managers were appointed, among them being Baron Otori, Mr. Okura, Viscount Soga, Mr. Sonoda, Mr. Soma, Mr. Soyeda, Mr. Matsuo, Mr. Shoda and other prominent men.

Lt.-General Asada, who commands the Guards Division, arrived at Shimbashi a few minutes after one o'clock on the 3rd. It need scarcely be said that he received a grand welcome. He and his staff proceeded at once to the Palace, calling at the Head Quarter Staff en route. There were two companies forming a guard of honour, and the Guards Division was drawn up outside the Sakurada Gate as the General passed.

Field Marshal Marquis Oyama and his Staff received a great ovation at Ni-no-shima on the 3rd instant. Ni-no-Shima is the Medical Inspection Station for Ujina. In speaking to press representatives the Marquis thanked them for what they had hitherto done and bespoke their continued assistance in connexion with post-bellum measures. At Ujina the Field Marshal was welcomed by Prince Takatsukasa on behalf of the Emperor, Major-General Usagawa on behalf of General Terauchi and Colonel Matsushita on behalf of Marquis Yamagata. The party is to remain two days at Hiroshima and will leave that place on the 5th, so as to reach Tokyo on the 7th.

It will be observed from the Budget that the Government has given up the idea, recently discussed, of increasing the army to 20 Divisions, and has decided to limit the addition to the four newly raised Divisions. Thus the total strength of the Army will be 17 Divisions, including the Guards, whereas it was 13 when the war commenced. With regard to the head quarters of these Divisions, rumour says that they will be as follows:—Thirteenth Division at Matsuyama (Shimane Prefecture); Fourteenth at Yamagata; Fifteenth in Hokkaido (at some point near Saghalien); and Sixteenth uncertain. There is an idea that the three mixed brigades now forming the Formosan Garrison may possibly become the Sixteenth Division with head quarters at Taihoku (Taipei).

It is pointed out that the Japanese Armies in Manchuria this winter will be circumstanced very differently from what they were last winter. They will have to remain there, it is true, throughout a considerable part of the cold season—except the First Army, which will all have returned home by the end of this month—but instead of camping out in the open or seeking some measure of warmth by digging holes in the ground and taking refuge in them, the men will be quartered in the solidly built houses of the inhabitants and will thus suffer little hardship.

Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama says—according to a newspaper reporter—that the

Navy having been so sumptuously welcomed, their comrades of the Army are entirely satisfied and will be quite content to dispense with any public demonstration. That is a fine spirit, but of course the citizens of Tokyo will not agree to make any discrimination of the kind. Preparations on a great scale are in progress. The newspapers of the capital say that a sum of 300,000 yen is in sight for the purposes of the entertainments, of which there will have to be fully eight, since it is expected that about 190,000 men of all arms will pass through the capital from first to last. It is an exceedingly difficult matter to welcome the troops as they deserve to be welcomed, for they are arriving in an almost continuous stream of detachments, each too small for any considerable ovation, and though the enthusiastic industry of the citizens is so great that bands and banner-bearers seem to be perpetually parading the streets, it is inevitable that the warmth of these detached welcomes should wane. People's fervour can not be kept at fever heat week after week, and once or twice we have ourselves seen with much pity a small body of returning heroes making their way at night through streets silent except for the sound of their own bugles. As between the two services it would be hard indeed to decide which suffered more hardships, won grander victories or conferred higher lustre on the Empire's reputation. No expense that Tokyo incurs to welcome these noble sons of the nation could be deemed excessive.

All the Tokyo journals publish an account, said to be derived from official sources, showing the casualties in the war. The figures are as follow:—

CASUALTIES FROM FIGHTING.

Killed in action or died of wounds.....	43,219
Wounded in action	153,673
Missing	5,081
Injured (not in action)	16,456

Total 218,429

CASUALTIES FROM DISEASE.

Sick (ordinary diseases)	263,270
Sick (contagious diseases)	17,866

Total 221,136

Grand Total 439,565

Sent from the field to hospitals in Japan ... 281,587
Recovered and resumed their places in the ranks 60,000

One of the main points of interest in connexion with these figures is the total of killed, namely, 43,219, to which, however, must be added a large proportion of the missing (5,081), so that we may take 48,300 as a close approximation to the aggregate of deaths in action. This number will astonish many people. It has been repeatedly alleged that the killed at Port Arthur alone totalled some fifty thousand, and the theory has been maintained in spite of the obvious fact that such an estimate would mean the total extinction of a much larger force than the whole army collected by Japan for the investment of the fortress. To find the total number of deaths, those from disease must of course be added. But this figure has not yet been published, and we have no data for expressing an opinion. Even if we assume that as many perished from disease as those that fell in the fight, the grand total would not exceed 90,000, a figure less by nearly 40,000 than the German losses in the war of 1871.

The destroyers *Hayakase* and *Asatsuyu* will be launched on Jan. 28 and at the beginning of February respectively at the Sakurajima Ship-building Yard, Osaka.

MARQUIS ITO.

Referring to Marquis Ito's return to Tokyo, the *Shogyo Shimpo* writes enthusiastically. It refers to the history of the relations between Japan and Korea since the days of the Empress Jingoo and to the fact that within the past ten years Japan has been obliged to fight twice on Korea's account. The action now taken would not have been possible had not it been preceded by a series of events which induced the Powers to recognise and practically acknowledge Japan's titles. But even then, there is good reason to doubt whether a satisfactory arrangement could have been effected with Korea had not the services of Marquis Ito been available as negotiator. Marquis Ito possesses an essential requisite, a requisite of which he may almost be said to have the monopoly, namely, the full confidence of his own Sovereign and nation and the full confidence of the Korean court and the Korean people. He has accomplished a work which contributes conspicuously to the maintenance of peace, and which may be said to satisfy the desires of many generations of his countrymen. The *Kokumin Shinbun* writes in a similar strain. It says that he has restored confidence to the Japanese people; has restored confidence to the Japanese nation; and has effected a settlement which all foreign Powers regard with confidence. These results are due to the ability, the experience and the prestige of Japan's veteran statesman.

THE TOKYO ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Tokyo Electric Railway Company held its semi-annual meeting on the 30th ultimo, when the following statement of accounts was read and passed:—

Net Profit for the half year	yen. 42,161
Carried over from last term	14,901
Total	57,062
To Legal Reserve	2,108
To Special Reserve	2,108
Rewards to officials	2,800
Dividend (2½ per cent. per annum; namely 62½ sen on each old share and 37½ sen on each new one)	49,000
Carried forward	1,046
Total	57,062

The Directors in their report stated that they had applied for concessions for two more lines, namely:—

1. A line from Amashiro-cho (No. 2), Azabu to Zaimoku-cho in Azabu via Sakashita-cho, Miyashita-cho and Higakubo-cho.
2. A line from Hiroo-machi, Azabu, to Kurama-cho in Shiba via Matsuzaka-cho and Isarago-machi in Mita.

They have further applied for the cancellation of the concessions:—

1. From Shibaguchi (Itcho-me) in Shiba at the junction of the Tokyo Densha Railway to Shimbashi Station.
2. From Futabacho in Shiba to the north corner of Uchisaiwai-cho (2 chome) in Kojimachi. (The reason for this cancellation is that a different connexion has been made in the district with the round-the-moat line.)

Finally they have applied for the following changes:—

- 1.—To change the line between the corner of Shiba Futabacho No. 14 round the corner at No. 1 in the same to Dobashi, for a line from the east side of the Koga Railway through Futabacho to Dobashi.
- 2.—To change the line between Ochanomizu Bridge in Hongo and Matenzumi-cho in Kanda to a line between Ochanomizu Bridge and Yushima 4 chome through Yushima sanchome. This changed line to be constructed after the City Improvement has been accomplished.

MR. WILLIAM CARMICHAEL.

"Mr. William Carmichael was serving as Chief Engineer of the S. S. *Sado Maru* when the Russian cruisers attempted to sink her in the Sea of Japan on the 15th of June, 1904. When he and the other foreign members of her crew transferred themselves to the enemy's vessel which had as she supposed, given the *Sado* her coup de grace, they had little expectation of reaching Vladivostok alive—we quote from an interview which a representative of a Japanese paper had with Mr. Carmichael on board the *Kanagawa Maru*, the steamer that has just carried him back to Japan. They considered it inevitable that the Russians should fall in with a Japanese Squadron on the voyage northward, in which event they did not question what the result would be. That expectation was not fulfilled, however. The cruisers reached Vladivostok safely and Mr. Carmichael with his comrades were duly sent by rail to Tomsk. There they found several Japanese prisoners who were not a little surprised at the arrival of foreigners to join their company. Chief among the prisoners were Commander Mizuoguchi, of the Imperial Navy, and Captain Sakurai, of the Army. These officers, foreseeing a long spell of confinement and holding that it was the duty of themselves and their fellow-prisoners not to spend the time in idleness but to devote it to acquiring some knowledge likely to be of use to the country, proposed that classes should be formed for the study of foreign languages and all the prisoners gladly fell in with the scheme. Three classes were formed; one for French under Commander Mizuoguchi, one for Russian under Captain Sakurai, and one for English under Mr. Carmichael. The hours were from 8 to 12 in the forenoon and from 9 to 10 at night. Mr. Carmichael says that the men applied themselves with the greatest assiduity and that the progress they made was something quite remarkable. He derived the impression that the people of this country are capable of such earnest application as to fully account for their great national successes. As for the attitude of the Russian officials, what was chiefly to be complained of was their want of system. Their instructions differed from day to day. In the morning one order would be given for the guidance of the prisoners and in the afternoon it would be rescinded. It was impossible to know how to proceed. But beyond this Mr. Carmichael has no subject of complaint, so far as we can see, and he says that nothing could have been kinder than the behaviour of the Russian inhabitants of Tomsk towards the prisoners.

THE BRITISH CABINET.

Telegrams to-day speak of Mr. Balfour's resignation as a fact and begin to name the members of the new Administration. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will, without doubt, be the future Prime Minister. He is now sixty-nine years of age and is leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, having in the past held office twice as Financial Secretary to the War Office, as Secretary to the Admiralty, as Chief Secretary for Ireland, and twice as Secretary for War. He has represented the Stirling District since 1868.

Mr. Asquith, who is named for the Exchequer, has been Home Secretary (1892-5) and enjoys the confidence of the Liberal Party in a high degree. He has represented East Fife since 1886 and is only 53 years of age.

Sir Edward Grey, who has sat for Berwick-on-Tweed since 1885, was Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1892-95. He is one of the "young" men of the Liberal Party, having been born in 1862, is regarded as a safe leader, and is a general favourite.

The Earl of Elgin is the immediate descendant of that nobleman who was plenipotentiary to China and a distinguished Viceroy of India, and of the Earl of Elgin who was Ambassador to Turkey and collected the Elgin Marbles. The present earl has been Viceroy of India.

THE HOUSE TAX.

Although Tokyo papers have stated that the house-tax question in all its details has been settled by the Japanese Government and that the nature of the decision will be proclaimed in a few days, we can not discover that things have gone quite so far as that would suggest. It would seem that the local authorities have not yet fully answered the questions submitted from Tokyo as to the exact amount of the house tax and cognate imposts, and pending their answer nothing can be definitely decided. There has apparently been some reference to the Cabinet but the result will not be published immediately, and indeed it is reported that no official communication will be addressed during the present year to the Representatives of the three European countries concerned directly in the case, namely, Germany, France and Great Britain. In all probability the taxes hitherto collected will be paid back in a lump sum with interest at the legal rate of 5 per cent, but there is some talk of instalments. The amount is said to be about 300,000 yen. Some part will be paid by local communes, but probably the bulk will come out of the Treasury. Rumour says that the disposition of the Japanese Government is to interpret the finding of the arbitration tribunal in as wide a sense as possible, so as to settle once for all this vexed question and to remove every cause of complaint.

"LA MATTCHICHE"

London and Paris are revelling in the delights of a new dance which has been evolved in Paris from *motifs* found latent in some old Brazilian and Spanish dances. In Paris it is called "La Mattchiche"; in London it is known as "Maxixe," and it can be danced by two or four persons. The musical rights have been secured in Great Britain and the Colonies by Messrs. Chappell and Co., Ltd., the well known music-publishers of 50, New Bond Street, London, and to them we are indebted for a copy of the music and a description of the dance. One London critic, who saw the new dance at the Prince of Wales' theatre, wrote regarding it:—"What has most charmed London audiences is the life, the freshness, and the abandon of the dance. The movements of the executants are animated and brisk; but there are none of the grotesque eccentricities of the cake walk in the Maxixe."

That Yokohama residents may gather some idea of the dance, and perchance introduce it into local programmes, we quote the description of it from the pen of M. Eugenio, Master of the Ballet of the Alcazar Theatre, Paris:—

SUR L'INTRODUCTION, PREPARATION: prendre le couple à droite ou à gauche—sur 8 mesures—prendre la main de la dame—ensuite, de la main gauche lui prendre la taille—Mouvement du corps

en Chaloupe—Compter 16 pas.—Mouvement de marche sur 8 mesures—8 pas en tournant sur la droite et 8 sur la gauche—ces mouvements exécutés sur place et toujours en mouvement de Chaloupe—(c'est à dire d'avant en arrière.)

SUR LA DEUXIEME REPRISE, MEMES TEMPS ET MEMES MOTIFS.

3^{eme}.—Le cavalier tenant toujours la dame par la taille part de la jambe droite bien allongée—la dame de la jambe gauche et a pas décomposés et de bien marqués compte 16 mesures—en allant de long en large ou de droite à gauche suivant les dispositions de la salle—(Ce mouvement doit être répété des deux côtes—c'est-à-dire de droite à gauche et de gauche à droite.)

4^{eme}.—Danse des Mains.—Le ou les couples se détachent et se font face (Messieurs d'un côté, Dames de l'autre) Préparation—Compter 64 mesures—les hommes partent sur place en levant le pied gauche et en comptant 2 temps sur une mesure—Puis sur 32 mesures lancer la jambe gauche verticalement pendant que le bras droit se levant à hauteur du visage de la dame simule à l'aide de la main un semblant de refus du baiser.

5^{eme}.—Ce mouvement doit se faire par couples composés de 4 ou de 8 personnes—Reprendre la dame par la taille et compter 16 mesures en glissades et a pas compés—(Puis se faire indifféremment sur place en tournant—ou de droite à gauche, mais très vite, sur 32 mesures.)

6^{eme}.—Tous les couples se tenant par la taille et par petites flexions des genoux (comptées sur rythme de la musique) se baissent graduellement (c'est-à-dire comme s'ils voulaient s'asseoir sur un petit banc qui s'éloignerait graduellement de leur seat) ce mouvement répété pour revenir à la première position dans le même temps (6 ou 8 flexions de haut en bas et autant de bas en haut).

7^{eme}.—Les couples se tenant toujours par la taille et sur une ligne—le bras droit du cavalier soutenant, etendu, la main gauche de la dame et initiant d'avant en arrière et pendant 16 mesures le mouvement de la Chaloupe—(Le buste devant épouser les flexions des bras, finir sur ce mouvement.)

8^{eme}.—Mouvement General.—Les couples se détachent et les cavaliers reprenant la taille de la dame de la main droite, de la main gauche soutiennent le bras droit et font en sautant (pas de galop) le tour de la salle sans quitter cette position.

MR. TAKAHIRA ON AMERICAN WOMEN.

The Japanese Representative in Washington has contributed to *Woman's Home Companion* for November an essay on American women, from which the following is an extract:—

"In the past two eventful years, I have been made to see two traits which are conspicuous among the many remarkable attributes of the intelligent American woman. The first is the tenacity with which she holds to her convictions. This stand out in no uncertain outline. If she does not compass every detail, she certainly takes good care that what she has in her grasp does not escape her. That is not all. She sees to it that the same conviction is somehow conveyed to the minds of her friends. Once she is thoroughly possessed with a conviction and once in the arena, I know of no missionary who can claim the distinction of being her superior in zeal and ability.

"She has all the advantage of a charming personality with which to back up her conviction. In championing a cause, hers is no preachment on paper. An eloquent essay is but an eloquent essay after all; an eloquent speech, an eloquent speech. In fashioning and fostering public opinion they are as different from the power of the American woman as life is different from a marble statue. It would perhaps be difficult for even a gifted historian to trace accurately all the national and international events to the salons and boudoirs whence they came; but it would be very much more difficult to prove that these epochal events have had nothing to do with the gentler hours of a nation's life, with silken arenas, with smiles and whispers behind fans. And in America this fact seems to be so emphasized by the exceptionally high intelligence of the American woman that I do not see how any one can, with grace, deny it. And the second thing that has impressed me deeply is the daring of the American woman. The courage—her enemy might almost say recklessness—with which she drives home her conviction to its logical end is superb. A statesman in the thick of affairs often thinks of too many things. She thinks of one, she has no eyes for anything else. And when she enters upon a battle she knows of no such convenience as compromise; nothing short of a complete victory is likely to please her grace.

"There are several who would have us believe that a sentiment such as friendship is an empty

sound, especially in international affairs. I fear that I am in the happy land of illusion in the estimation of them. Whenever I think of the absolute selfishness of the American friendship for us, I can not restrain myself from turning over in my mind the work which has been accomplished by the enlightened womanhood of America. May it not be true that this peculiar feature of our friendship, so foreign to the self-interest basis of diplomacy, has had its root in the work of the American woman, who is not always the best hand to count how much superior is the value of steel exports to Japan over so airy a substance as an international friendship? The sympathy of the American woman is not a sympathy originated merely from the consideration of self-interest or any weakness of womanhood, but based upon the substantial foundation of strong religious faith, high education, and good judgment."

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

The *Official Gazette* publishes particulars of the changes involved in the creation of ambassadorial posts. The ambassadors are to be *shimin* officials and the Councillors of Embassy will rank with but below Ministers Plenipotentiary. There will also be Secretaries of Embassy ranking with but above First Secretaries of Legation and with but above Consuls-General. The salary of an ambassador will be 5,000 *yen*—hitherto the highest salary of a Minister has been 4,000 *yen*—with contingent allowance of 30,000 *yen*—the Ministers' allowance is 26,000 *yen*. The Councillors of Embassy will be from 3,500 to 4,000 *yen*, with entertainment allowances of 12,000 *yen*. Secretaries will have from 2,200 to 2,500 *yen*.

Viscount Hayashi has been appointed Ambassador in London; Count Mutsu has been named First Secretary of Embassy; Messrs. Koike and Kameyama, Second Secretaries; and Commander Kaburagi, Naval Attaché.

Nothing is yet definitely stated or confidently reported about the establishment of embassies in Washington, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

It is stated the Emperor will be present at the launching of the first-class armoured cruiser *Tsukuba* on the 12th instant at Kure.

Mr. Kono Hironaka and his five fellow-suspects have been released on bail of 200 *yen* each. It is expected that they will be remanded by the Court of First Instance, and that even if condemned at their public trial they will escape punishment owing to the issue of an amnesty which is expected in connexion with the restoration of peace.

A garden party was given by Admiral Togo and Vice-Admirals Kataoka, Kamimura and Dewa, at the Naval Club on the afternoon of the 2nd instant. No ladies were invited, and in spite of their absence the entertainment proved a signal success.

By pure inadvertence we omitted from our review of the Rev. J. Batchelor's *Ainu Grammar* the name of the publishers. The book is published by the Methodist Publishing House, No. 3, Shichome, Ginza, Tokyo.

News has been received of the sudden death of Baron von Gutschmid, formerly German representative at the Court of Japan.

On the 3rd instant Captain Gunji arrived at Tsuruga in Echizen by the steamer *Kisho Maru*. He had come direct from Vladivostok and he proceeded without delay to Tokyo. There is no news of his experiences.

PLAGUE.

Owing to the existing symptoms of pest in Kobe, the Russians have asked that the prisoners who were to have been handed over at that place, should be carried to Yokkaichi instead. Preparations had not been made, of course, at Yokkaichi, and consequently a little delay may be entailed.

According to an official telegram, two fresh cases of bubonic plague appeared on Nov. 30th in Kobe. One of the patients is a man residing in Yawata-dori, and another is a woman in Sannomiya.

Owing to the prevalence of the disease in Kobe, Lieut.-General Daniloff, Russian Commissioner, has asked the Japanese authorities not to deliver prisoners in that city but in Yokohama or Nagasaki.

On Dec. 3rd, two fresh cases of bubonic plague were reported in Kobe. The patients are men residing at Kaigan-dori, Nichome.

A telegram from Osaka, under date of Dec. 3rd, says that two fresh cases of plague have appeared in South Horii-cho. Both proved fatal.

An Osaka telegram dated Dec. 4th says that the latest cases of bubonic plague number three. Ninety more sanitary officials have been appointed.

A telegram from the Hyogo Kencho reports that three fresh cases have been reported in Kobe, the patients being two men and one woman. The woman has died.

With regard to a report that cargo from Kobe and Osaka had been buried on arrival in American waters, the following official telegrams have been received at the Foreign Office:—

Mr. Uyeno, Japanese Consul in San Francisco.—No cargo from Kobe was burned, but cargo from that port was removed to the disinfecting stations if it carried no certificate from the medical officers of the American consulate at Kobe.

Mr. Saito, Consul at Honolulu.—No cargo from Kobe was burned on account of the prevalence of plague there. Oranges which were recently imported from Japan were not permitted to be landed as the fruit was found to be rotting.

Mr. Hisamidz, Consul at Seattle.—The report that the cargo from Japan has been denied landing is baseless. It is permitted to land after undergoing disinfecting measures.

Mr. Morikawa, Consul at Vancouver.—The authorities of the Vancouver Harbour Office have not taken any special step with regard to cargo from Kobe.

Mr. Aihara, Consul at Portland.—No Japanese cargo was rejected and there is no special arrangement as to goods from Kobe.

The Osaka City Assembly has decided to expend *yen* 107,900 in enforcing sanitary measures.

A fresh case of plague appeared in Osaka on Dec. 5th. The patient is a man residing in south Horii-cho. He is reported to have died after having been removed to hospital. Since the first appearance in October there have been fifty-five cases in all.

Three fresh cases of plague were reported on Dec. 6th in South Horii-cho, Dotonbori and Kitsukawa-machi, Osaka. Some living rats infected with contagious germs were found the same day in the South urban district.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

The ball given in Yokohama on Thursday evening in honour of St. Andrew, Scotia's patron saint, must be written down as one of the most successful and enjoyable functions of its kind ever held here. There was a very large gathering "of fair women and brave men," and the presence of many kilted representatives of "Caledonia stern and wild" among the male dancers lent an air of distinction and vivid colour sadly lacking in most public functions in Yokohama. Several *debutantes* made their opening bow on the occasion, and the ladies' dresses in the great majority of cases were very handsome. The decorations, which were strongly Scottish in character, were greatly admired, the newly

furnished Hall with its pale primrose walls and unobtrusive gilding showing to great advantage. The Committee were:—Mr. A. J. McClure, President; Mr. R. B. McKinnell, Vice President; Messrs. T. C. Anderson, E. Coutts, H. C. Gulland, F. O. Stuart, H. V. Summers, W. B. White, Secretary; C. A. Fraser, Treasurer.

Supper was served before midnight, the "haggis"—the noble work of Mrs. J. Leslie Robertson—being borne in with all the honours, the music of the pipes being supplied by Mr. Argyle Robertson, late of the London Scottish. The President, Mr. A. J. McClure, submitted the only toast of the evening—"The pious memory of St. Andrew"—which was received most loyally. During the evening the Sword Dance was given by the Messrs. Robertson, one dancing, the other playing the pipes; though the slipperiness of the floor must have been a handicap: a heather-clad heath is the proper place for such a display. The music for the reels, by the way, was played by Mrs. Skrimshire, Miss H. Page and Mr. C. H. Thorn. The programme was as follows:—

MARCH.	SUPPER—EXTRAS.
1. Highland Schottische	9. Two Step
2. Waltz	10. Waltz
3. Caledonians	11. Eightsome
4. Two Step	12. Waltz
5. Waltz	13. Lancers
6. Two Step	14. Two Step
7. Waltz	15. Waltz
8. Reel	

"Auld Lang Syne."

THANKFULNESS.

"And God saw everything that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

Oh pleasant world, where every day the sun
Lights up with beauty cities, hills, and streams
And makes creation praise God unaware
And man goes forth to labour with a smile.

Oh wondrous world, where every night the sky
Is rich with Heaven's high miracle of stars,
Until the godless feel that God is near
And children dream of angels in their sleep.

Oh mystic world, where every month the moon
Climbs up the blue and golden steps of Heaven,
Filling the earth with gentle light which finds
The hidden beauty in all common things.

Oh joyous world where every year the Spring
Delights the heart of man with new-born life
And leads him back to Eden, peace and love,
While glad earth fills her lap with smiling flowers.

Oh noble world, so full of noble acts
And gentle deeds and little kindnesses,
Wrought in the dark when no one sees but God—
Who would not say 'tis well to be alive?

M. K.

ARRIVAL OF THE "LYRA."

The anxiety which had been aroused with reference to the steamer *Lyra*, overdue from Seattle, was allayed by the arrival of the vessel in harbour on Saturday morning. The *Lyra*, which is under the command of Captain G. V. Williams, and is of 3,516 tons, left the American port on Nov. 3rd and her slow passage across the Pacific was caused by an almost unbroken series of adverse gales. From the 3rd to the 26th these conditions lasted unceasingly and indeed she may be said to have experienced only three days' favourable weather. She arrived on the Japanese coast with sadly depleted bunkers on Friday, making Inuboye about 10 a.m. and anchoring outside the forts for the night.

Some of the seas that visited her were mountainous and there were accidents among the officers and crew but happily none of a serious character. The situation was complicated at one time by an accident to her steering gear which, however, was promptly remedied.

The *Lyra* is consigned to Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

The Argentine Republic has decided to establish a legation in Akashi-cho, Tsukiji, Tokyo. The construction will commence in February, next.

revenue to be devoted to meeting these outlays, we have the following:—

Ordinary Revenue from taxation, etc.	235,058,994
Revenue from War Taxes, Sales, etc.	173,358,005
Excess of War Department Revenue	3,145,711
Surplus from year 1905-6	36,500,000
Proceeds of Foreign Loan lying in London	150,000,000
To be raised by Domestic Loans	438,541,165

Grand Total of Revenue..... 1,036,603,875

Several points call for comment in the above. The first is that the War Taxes (160 million *yen*), which ought to cease to be levied at the end of 1906, are to be continued throughout the whole year. The second point is that there are no new taxes or monopolies, the only additional burden under this head being some changes of tariff rates. The third point is that apparently the domestic debt is to be increased by 438½ million *yen*. As to this, however, note has to be taken of the fact that 200 millions of the outstanding 6-per-cent. loan are to be redeemed with one-half of the proceeds of the last foreign loan (50 millions sterling, actually producing 44 millions). Hence the Government will have merely to substitute 5-per-cent. bonds for those bearing 6 per cent., and the Treasury will retain 220 millions of the foreign loan against the required 438½. Further, 150 millions out of the Extraordinary War Expenditures (Table X) are to be paid out in the form of rewards and gratuities to officers and men. This money need not be actually obtained by means of a loan. The greater part of it can be handed to its recipients in the form of bonds. Thus 370 millions out of the 438½ are accounted for, and there remain only 68½ to be obtained. But it is expected that a sum of about 50 millions will be received from Russia for the maintenance of the prisoners, so that, on the whole, the demand made on the domestic money market will probably not exceed 20 or 30 millions.

Yet another fact to be noted is the destination of this sum of 438½ millions, namely:—

<i>Yen.</i>	
To be devoted to withdrawal of Troops	210,000,000
To be devoted to Rewards and Gratuities	150,000,000
To be devoted to new Undertakings	66,541,000
To be devoted to Railways, Telephones and the War Foundry	12,000,000
Total	438,541,000

Still further analysis of the above figures must be made in order to arrive at a clear idea of the outlays constituting a sequel of the War, apart from the cost of bringing back the army and the sum devoted to rewards and gratuities. These outlays are:—

<i>Yen.</i>	
XI.—Special Post-bellum Outlays.	
Foreign Department	1,730,616
Home	109,399
Finance	110,161,354
Military and Naval	86,765,879
Justice	68,895
Education	473,740
Agriculture and Commerce	5,471,387
Communications	4,869,535
Sanitary Expenditures	2,804,559
Total	212,455,364

The particulars of the various outlays are as follow:—

XII.—Foreign Department.	
Building of Police station attached to Legation in Korea	6,422
Residency-General and Residencies in Korea	1,180,000
Expenses of Establishing Residency-General	394,194
Building of Consulates	150,000
Total	1,730,616

XIII.—Finance Department.	
Service of the War Debt	110,000,000
Expenses of Financial Representative abroad	100,000
Expenses of National Debts Consolidation Bureau	50,000
Expenses of Tariff Investigations	11,354
Total	110,161,354

XIV.—Military and Naval Departments.	
Cost of organizing 4 new Divisions	10,000,000
Cost of troops in Manchuria & Korea	20,000,000
Military Restorations	25,000,000
Increase of Naval Outlays	4,398,178
Expenditures at Port Arthur, &c.	2,203,361
Naval Restorations	25,000,000
Expenses of plant for coal-mining	164,340
Total	86,765,879

XV.—Other Outlays.	
Horse-breeding Establishment	720,000
Yokohama Customs reclamation, &c.	1,000,000
Yokohama Break-water	290,000
Kobe Customs, &c.	419,407
Development of Plant for making materials	359,278
Cattle-breeding Stations	99,872
Expenses of Chemical Analysis in the field of manufacture, &c.	60,169
Places for Mechanical drying of Figured Matting	35,000
Steel Factory	1,828,813
Telegraphs and Telephones	2,420,000
Posts and Telegraphs in Manchuria, Korea and Saghalien	2,385,170

It is seen from the above that a sum of 110 million *yen* is to be appropriated annually for the service of the debts contracted on account of the War. This means that the debts will be paid off in 30 years. As for the debt which existed before the war, 36 millions annually are devoted to its service. The latter payment has always been provided out of the ordinary revenue, but the former constitutes a new charge which must be met by a new source of revenue. The War taxes which produce 160 millions exceed the sum required for the service of the War debts by 50 millions.

THE BISHOP OF HONGKONG ON THE YELLOW PERIL.

THE Bishop of Hongkong, speaking at Norwich to a meeting of the Church Missionary Society, is reported to have expressed the opinion that the Yellow Peril is a very real affair. He did not say that he expected any armed hordes from Eastern Asia to pour over Europe after the manner of the Goths and Huns. The peril in his opinion is that when China awakes, as she is now rapidly doing, and when she has learned by Japanese instruction the means of asserting herself, she and Japan alike will sternly refuse to allow their territories to be over-run by foreigners who exclude from their own lands Chinese and Japanese subjects. In a word, unless the anti-Chinese and anti-Japanese legislation of the United States and of Australia be repealed, all Americans and Australians will be driven out of China and Japan. That forecast presents some curious phases when one considers it practically.

Is it conceivable, for example, that Japan should drive out all the Anglo-Saxons living and trading within her territories? The term "Anglo-Saxons" may be objected to as over-comprehensive, but that is what it comes to in practice. For there is no conceivable method of discriminating between Australians and other sections of the British race. To exclude the Australians effectually it would be necessary to exclude all men and women of British origin. Again, it is not possible to discriminate between the communities of the Pacific Slope who are chiefly responsible for the restrictive legislation, and the communities of other parts of America who do not share this prejudice. The door must be shut in the face of all or all must be admitted. Imagination is not incapable of some lofty flights but that it can reach to the conception of Japan "sporting the oak" to Anglo-Saxons and continuing to extend her hospitality to all other nationals, is not credible. And this leads us at once to China. Japan is pledged, solemnly pledged, to unite with England in maintaining the policy of the open door in China; that is to say, in keeping China accessible to the trade, residence and travel of all outside nations equally. Yet Bishop HOARE finds it possible to imagine Japan combining with China to expel British subjects and American citizens from the Middle Kingdom. We can not share the Bishop's credulity. The Yellow Peril, as he sees it, is invisible to us. But then the question presents itself, are the Japanese and the Chinese powerless to exact for themselves from Australia and from the United States the same liberal treatment that both the Asiatic empires extend to Australians and Americans? Is there nothing to fear in the way of retaliation? They are not powerless and there is emphatically something to fear. China has answered these questions. Her boycott of American goods was a weapon which, if resolutely enforced, would soon hurt America beyond endurance. And although it is to us inconceivable that Japan should ever essay the extreme measure apprehended by Bishop HOARE, it is quite within the range of possibility that when she recovers her tariff autonomy, not many years hence, she may impose prohibitive rates on all goods coming from countries which exclude her subjects. Thus retaliation is always feasible, though not perhaps exactly in kind. Bishop HOARE thinks that it would be regrettable if Canada or Australia were over-run by the yellow race. He wants to see a white Canada and a white Australia. Opinions may differ as to the expediency of such views being publicly enunciated by a prominent divine of the Christian Church. We do not, for our own part, see any valid reason against a man expressing his views whatever be his station or occupation. But there can be no second opinion that men like Bishop HOARE climb to the very acme of inconsistency when to the Chinese and Japanese they preach the principle of universal brother-

hood, as taught by the creed they profess, and to their own countrymen they advocate the doctrine of exclusiveness. To this day the average foreigner smugly imagines that he has preferred a damning indictment against any Oriental race when he applies to it the epithet "anti-foreign," yet it does not apparently cause him the slightest quail of conscience that his own country should be emphatically and legislatively anti-Oriental. For the rest, we can not see that the practical experiments thus far made warrant this scare of "swamping." Singapore and Hongkong open their doors freely to Chinese, yet the British element there has not been swamped and is in no seeming danger of being swamped.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

The inactivity of the Seiyūkai during the past few months has been a surprise to many. Dr. Tomizu furnishes an explanation of the general political situation in Japan to-day which, whether it is correct or not, deserves consideration. According to two articles which appear in the November *Taiyō* over his signature, the Seiyūkai as an efficient political organization has begun to fall to pieces. Here is the gist of his observations on this subject:—Of all the political parties of the Meiji era the Seiyūkai has in many respects been the greatest. Its present head is a man of extraordinary talent and in its ranks are to be found a large number of our leading politicians. How is it then that in a crisis like the present its influence is so little felt? The difficulty with our political parties in the past has been insubordination to their heads. But the trouble now seems to be a blind acquiescence on the part of members in the decisions of their chief. Thus have we gone from one extreme to another. It is said that for reasons best known to himself Marquis Saionji decided some time back not to oppose the action of the Government in the peace negotiations and that he enjoined silence on such leading members of his party as were residing in the capital. This veto on public criticism of the Treaty of Peace does not seem to have had much effect on the action of provincial Seiyūkai leaders; for opposition meetings have been held in various places. Thus we see that the Seiyūkai is divided against itself and shows signs of dissolution. The situation might be saved by prompt action against the present Government by Marquis Saionji. That the whole country is opposed to the conditions of peace needs no demonstration. If the leader of the Seiyūkai aims at voicing public opinion he should encourage instead of repressing opposition to the Cabinet. For whether the members of the Seiyūkai speak out or not, dissatisfaction with the terms of peace is felt so strongly that in the next General Election voting will be much affected by the attitude candidates take in reference to this question. There are some who say that prominent members of the Seiyūkai have been bought in by the Government. But this we do not credit. The time has passed for wholesale bribery. If this were suspected the constituencies would take the matter up warmly and refuse to return the bribed members, and where would the Seiyūkai be then? In our opinion there is at present no wholesale bribery going on, because there are a very large number of members of the party who are above accepting bribes. But the split in the party is quite manifest. It will reveal itself still more plainly when the Diet opens. Nothing will induce certain members of the party to refrain from expressing their unqualified disapproval of the action of the present Government during the peace negotiations.

Dr. Soyeda Juichi, writing in the *Taiyō* on "Points requiring attention in the Introduction of Foreign Capital," says the introduction of foreign capital is usually urged on two grounds.

(1) It is said that in order to ensure financial prosperity to the country the Government must undertake a great many huge post-bellum enterprises that need more capital than can be found in the country. (2) It is affirmed that with the object of gaining the confidence of foreigners and inducing them to take part in business undertakings under the Japanese flag we must obtain money from them. Dr. Soyeda seems to be of opinion that there is a serious danger of overdoing the borrowing from foreigners just at present. He says that there will be a number of speculators in the field, who for personal ends will endeavour to obtain loans from foreigners. He is in favour of the use of foreign capital, but thinks that many abuses will have to be guarded against.

* * *

Commenting on Baron Komura's return to Japan, Mr. Toyabe Shuntei remarks that it was one of the saddest spectacles that has been witnessed during the last eventful 18 months. No flags were put out in his honour* no *banzai* greeted him when he landed. Carefully guarded by police he made his way to the capital. In order to win international fame for his fellow-countrymen for humanity and generosity he was prepared to set at naught their patriotism. Though the accredited plenipotentiary of a victorious country, he never assumed the attitude of a victor and ended by concluding a peace which has given universal dissatisfaction to the nation whom he represented. Baron Komura from the very commencement of the negotiations which led to the war maintained that what Japan chiefly wanted was the exclusive right to control Korea and the entire evacuation of Manchuria by Russia. Japanese victories having secured these two objects, such questions as obtaining an indemnity from Russia, the possession of the interned ships and the retention of whole of the conquered island of Saghalien occupied in the Baron's mind a very subordinate position. De Witte perceived from the outset by the manner in which the demands for money and other concessions were put forward by Komura that his heart was not set on them. Though no doubt thoroughly conversant with the feelings of the whole nation in reference to suitable conditions of peace, Baron Komura was convinced in his own mind that the best policy for him to pursue was to utterly ignore public sentiment and win for Japan lasting fame for generosity.† As a statesman who had for many years past advocated the necessity of Japan's fighting for her rights in Korea and in Manchuria, and in order to turn back the wave of Russian aggression, if negotiation failed to accomplish this purpose, Baron Komura felt so satisfied with the result of the war as to be indifferent to all minor considerations. Even De Witte, as he showed when interviewed by a Paris reporter, was conscious that the stopping of Russia's Far Eastern aggression and forcing her to greater European activity can only be regarded as leading her back to the right road. So that this war has brought as much benefit to Russia as to Japan. The Russian policy which led to the war having been entirely reversed, in Komura's mind the great object of the gigantic struggle was obtained, and so in such minor affairs as the cession of a portion of Saghalien or the obtaining of money or other things, Japan could afford to be generous.

In an article on the New Anglo-Japanese Alliance Viscount Watanabe draws attention to the manner in which certain Japanese publicists

* We have been informed that not only were they not put out, but in some cases flags that had been hoisted in connection with festivities were deliberately lowered before Baron Komura arrived.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† It appears to us that in this and other articles which we have read on the subject too much responsibility for the conditions of peace is given to Baron Komura. The general opinion among Japanese seems to be that he only acted as a mouthpiece of the Cabinet and the whole responsibility really lay with one or two of the elder statesmen whose advice the Cabinet took at the time. But there are people who say that His Majesty the Emperor urged the necessity of making peace in a stronger way than was adopted by any members of the Cabinet or the Privy Council.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

have misinterpreted the references to England's defence of India, supposing that Japan has taken upon herself the responsibility of assisting England to defend the Indian frontier and pointing out how much that might involve. It may be taken for granted that the two High Contracting Parties will only act together when the action of one of the Parties is insufficient for the maintenance of the rights alluded to in the Treaty. Articles III and IV should be read together. Because in Art. III Great Britain expresses herself as recognizing "the right of Japan to take such measures of guidance, control, and protection in Korea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance those interests," we are not to suppose that England will need to send troops to help Japan to guard her rights in Korea. In Art. IV there is nothing said about Japan's sending troops to assist England to guard the Indian frontier. The text must read:—Japan recognizes her (England's) right to take such measures in the proximity of that frontier as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions.* Though, continues Viscount Watanabe, Japan does to a certain extent share the responsibility of defending the Indian frontier with England, that does not imply the obligation on Japan's part to send troops to India to assist in that defence. (*Shikaredomo Shinkyōyaku ni oite wa Indo kokkyō (國境) no anzen ni kwan shite sekinin wo wakatsu koto to naritara demo, kanaradazu shimo Indo shuppei (出兵) no koto wo kitei shitaru ni arazu.*)

Dr. S. Nakamura contributes to the *Taiyō* a well written essay criticizing adversely the Treaty of Peace. None of the articles of this Treaty are satisfactory in the conception of this jurist. Art. II., referring to Korea, he deems quite superfluous, as Japan was already actually exercising the rights she asked Russia to recognize. Dr. Nakamura objects to Art. XV., which provides that in case of discrepancy in the interpretation of the Treaty, the French text and not the English, shall prevail. This was an undesirable concession to make in the face of the decision given against Japan at the Hague Court of Arbitration, says Dr. Nakamura, where the argument turned on the interpretation to be given to a foreign language. To Dr. Nakamura the Treaty appears to be a one-sided affair. Japan after gaining victory after victory in the field was defeated in diplomacy all along the line.

Mr. Takenokoshi, M.P., in an article of great interest covering no less than 10 closely printed pages of the *Taiyō*, argues in favour of an *entente* between Japan and France. We are of opinion that much that Mr. Takenokoshi says deserves the attention of the Japanese people; for it is no secret to those who have resided long in this country that compared with her attitude to England, the United States and Germany the treatment France has received from Japan has been markedly cold in recent years. The beautiful French language and French literature have been comparatively neglected and the many fine traits of French character are but imperfectly understood and appreciated in this country. The role that France has played in Europe in politics, in science, in philosophy, in art and above all in *belles-lettres*, is inadequately realized by the majority of Japanese scholars, notwithstanding much that Mr. Takenokoshi says to the contrary. Such essays as that of Mr. Takenokoshi are most timely at the present juncture when once again Japan finds the coast clear for establishing closer relations with a people whose habits, manners and general character so much resemble her own. We subjoin an epitome of the first part of Mr. Takenokoshi's article, reserving the remainder for our next Summary:—It is now a long time since a Russian observed that the Japanese language was the French of the East and since an Englishman

* This point was much discussed in London at the time of the publication of the Treaty, most of the papers rightly ridiculing the notion that England is unequal to the task of defending her empire against foreign attack; though of course some of the Liberal organs in their unpatriotic fashion tried to make out that this eventually was contemplated by the Balfour Government when they drew up the Treaty. (WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

said that in their desire for novelty the Japanese were like the French. These affinities between the French and the Japanese are superficial compared with others which have struck close observers of the two nations. The history of France and the history of Japan resemble each other in some very striking particulars.* (1) *Modern France and Modern Japan owe everything to a Revolution.* Though that of France was marked by tumult and bloodshed and that of Japan was comparatively peaceful, in both cases the nation was wholly transformed by the revolution. In Japan institutions which had a history of some 2,500 years were swept away in a few months. Feudalism gave place to popular government. The nation adopted a new ideal. To make European civilization their own was the one desire of the whole people. Anything and everything done in the name of civilisation was popular. For the sake of it men would suffer any amount of hardship or privation. This watchword "civilization," acted like a spell whenever it was used. Much was done in the name of civilisation here in Japan that resembled what was perpetrated in France in the name of liberty and equality. There were assassinations and what not here as well as there. But in both cases a new nation was created. (2) *No sooner had France and Japan begun to live a new life than they found themselves the object of envy and hatred in foreign countries.* The French revolution, in addition to causing endless disturbances in every country in Europe, led to a great European war. Had European States sympathized with the new movement in France much bloodshed would have been avoided, but France's new ideals were not appreciated and France was considered to be a danger to the whole of Europe.* Our new civilisation brought us at first, some 10 years ago, into conflict with China. It was China's antipathy to our new civilization that led to that war. And when we came to inquire what rendered us successful in the two big wars in which the rôle we have decided to play has involved us, we reply, it was principally the new civilization that we have adopted. France's success on the battlefields of Europe was largely owing to the fact that her soldiers were conscious that they were fighting for ideals which were superior to those of their foes. (*France hokumin wa kakumei teki shisô wo meihaku ni shikinin shite tatakatte. Sono seishin teki no genin ga shôri no genin de atta de aru to omou.*) These men had breathed the breath of a new national life. They were conscious that they constituted the State called France. Our success in the war which is just over was largely owing to the same political causes as those that worked such wonders in France. While the nobility stood between the people and their sovereign in this country, it was impossible to awaken powerful national enthusiasm for any cause. The people in feudal times could not realize that they had any national rights. In their conception even the Emperor belonged to the barons who alone had access to him. Along with the granting of popular rights there has come to us as to the French at the end of the eighteenth century patriotism such as was never known before. The existence of this patriotism was the first cause of our success in the wars. The other causes were our knowledge of European tactics, the scientific training which our experts have received in all those branches of knowledge that may be used for military purposes and the education which our soldiers have enjoyed. Of our educational progress we perhaps have reason to be proud. Take the knowledge of European languages. I think it would be no exaggeration to say that there are 1,500,000 people in this country who know some foreign language. There is now no high Government officer to be found who cannot read and understand at least one foreign language. Those holding office in political parties, and the leading men in banks and business houses of all kinds all know some European language. Among the 370 members of the

* Mr. Takenokoshi seems to us to have rather overstated his case here, to have left out of consideration the personal ambition and unscrupulousness of Napoleon I. and his envy of the greatness of rival Powers, and to have omitted to take into consideration the fearful excesses that marked the reign of terror in 1792. (WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

House of Representatives 120 understand some foreign language. These men are able to read and understand foreign newspapers and magazines. The yearly progress now being made is so rapid that 10 years hence it is not improbable that there will be five million people in Japan who know some foreign tongue. Among our soldiers it is perhaps safe to say that there are not more than two or three in a hundred who are unable to write a letter. Though Japan is a very old state the Japanese of the Meiji era are a new people. There comes a time in the history of nations when all the units composing them renew their youth as it were by becoming permeated with new ideas. So was it with the French after the revolution; so was it with the Germans when the Prussian states were amalgamated into one great Empire; so was it with the Americans when they fought for their independence. So has it been with modern Japan. It was the strength of Japan's new life that carried her through this war, aided by the training her scholars and sailors had received. In the theory that the Bushidô explains everything connected with our victories we have no faith. The Bushidô is to us mere poetry (*Bushidô wa Nihon ni oiteba hitotsu oo waza ni suginai; nanra no chikara no aru mono de nai.*)

(3) *When we come to ask how much real sympathy there is between France and Japan at the present time, and how much is there that they have in common, the answer is a great deal.* We must bear in mind that on the side of France during the past few years owing to her alliance with Russia the public expression of sympathy for Japan has been impossible. But on one side we find by inquiry that there are quite a number of politicians who earnestly desire to see France and Japan either allied to each other or united in some other kind of close relationship. Japan owes much to France. (a) *The whole world has been trying to discover the reasons for our great success in this war and as far as land battles are concerned it is said that our German training was the cause of our efficiency.* But is the military science that our generals have learnt distinctly German at all? We believe not. The system now followed by us was first originated by the French and afterwards adopted by the Germans and modified to suit their special requirements and circumstances. The original ideas and principles that form the basis of the present German system were all evolved by the French.* A large number of our veteran generals have studied the French system and as for our artillery officers even the youngest of them have been trained according to the French system. (b) *At the very centre of our new civilisation is our Code of Law.* This code, as is well known, is based on the French Code and the compilers of our new laws were mostly men who had studied in France or received a French education here†. And these new laws of ours are gradually changing all our customs and ways. (c) *In fine art it is true to say that the tastes of our upper classes are distinctly French.* (d) *Our Government administration is wholly French.* The French system of administration has been pronounced by competent judges to be almost perfect. It was largely evolved out of the brain of perhaps the most wonderful organizer the world has known, the great Napoleon. Other things in modern Japan have changed, but our executive is as distinctly French to-day as it was when first introduced. (*Gyôsei soshiki dake wa gômatsu no henkwa naku rippa ni sonzai shite aru.*)

(e) *In literature and various handicrafts Japan may be said to be a dependency of France.* Goncourt was one of the first Europeans who drew attention to the special merits of our art. His writings on art attracted much attention here. Coming to literature, the novels of Dumas, father and son, have been read in this country with as much pleasure as the works of Bakin. If Victor

* *Shikashi nagawa kinji no gunsei (軍制) wa sono kompon inattaku France ni yotte natta mono de aru. France no risô ni yori, France no hōshiki ni yori, France yori mananda kore wo tateta mono de aru.*

† We are surprised to find that M. Boissonade's gigantic labours in this country are not referred to by Mr. Takenokoshi. (WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

Hugo be regarded as the originator of the romantic school of novelists in France, he was no less so in Tokyo, where he has had many imitators. Though the plays of Racine and Corneille are only studied by a very few Japanese, the writings of such authors as Balzac are known to a large number of Japanese readers, and as for Thiers and Gambetta, they have as many admirers here as they have in France. (4) *Since we owe so much to France and are closely connected with her in so many ways, it should be but natural were the two countries to draw nearer to each other politically.* It is interesting to observe that 31 years ago* a proposal came from France that the two countries should unite their forces against China. This was in connection with a disturbance in Formosa that occurred at that time. This being the first offer of alliance that Japan had received from a European Power it made a deep impression on her. It showed that French statesmen were sharp enough to see our capabilities. But our Government did not respond to the invitation of the French, for the simple reason that the nation was then in an unfledged state and in no condition to attempt the lofty flights contemplated by its would-be ally. But the Japan nation have never forgotten what the making of this offer implied and Japanese sentiment towards France even during the recent war was immensely affected by this apparently small episode in history. It is my opinion that had any other Power but France afforded to Russia so much assistance as France did, Japan would have attacked that Power, but Japan was restrained all through the crisis by the feeling that France was not a real enemy of this country, though her acts might wear an ugly aspect. Japan had not forgotten the proposal for an alliance.

*** In an article published in the *Shin-kōron* (新公論) entitled "Centres of Activity in Self-Government in the Provinces," Mr. Takashima Heizaburō says:—In studying the laws of progress throughout the world it is observable that improvements of every kind largely depend on the nature and efficiency of certain centres of activity. It is said that in this country in normal times everything centres in politics. How far this is true we are not prepared to say. The interest which people take in local affairs is usually much more keen than that taken in central Government administration. The instruction and enlightenment of a whole nation can only be successfully carried out by the creation of powerful local centres of activity. These are very much needed in Japan to-day. In our opinion all great provincial educating agencies should be connected with state schools. They should be made the centres of general enlightenment. In most villages the Primary School teachers are in the ideas which they entertain far ahead of the people among whom they reside. The prosperity of the country largely depends on the establishment of a superior system of self-government in every village and town. Effective and enlightened local government depends largely on the advance of knowledge among the mass of the people. We are in favour of making our Shōgakkō the centres of every kind of beneficent influence. We must begin by securing thoroughly good men as school teachers. Then establish village libraries to be managed by these teachers; museums, public gardens and places of recreation, social clubs, lecturing and the like should be all utilized. These things cannot all be done in a hurry, but they should be begun at once and be effected by degrees.

*** Count Itagaki contributes an article to the *Shinkōron* on "Preparations for a Constitution in China." He first gives it as his opinion that Japan's intercourse with China will largely depend on the ability of her Minister at Peking and he goes on to say that Japan should appoint the very best man she has to that post. He thinks that far more importance is attached to the choice of a man for this position than to the choice of a

* The 17th year of Meiji is given in the *Taiyō*, but it is plain that it is the expedition under Saigō Tsugumichi of the 7th year of Meiji that is referred to. (WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

Cabinet Minister. We want a military man who is also well versed in civil affairs for this post. If the peace of the Far East is to be maintained for any length of time Japan and China must consult each other as to the military preparations that it is necessary to make in order to be ready for certain contingencies. Of all the *post-bellum* schemes that have been discussed this is the most urgent. Before China can be governed constitutionally there are certain preliminary measures that must be undertaken. One of these is universal conscription; another the building of double line railways throughout the 18 provinces of China. The latter is especially called for from a military point of view. Another very urgent measure is the education of the lower orders. Constitutional Government can only be made to work smoothly when the mass of the people have sufficient knowledge to enable them to understand national questions. In China at present there is no such thing as national self-consciousness. Education must be made universal. At present the forces that oppose the will of the Central Government are so formidable that no reform inaugurated at Peking makes rapid progress in the provinces. The number of guilds and associations that have for their object the defeat of Government projects in China is enormous, specially in Southern China. These all tend to split the people up into factions and to hinder the development of popular Government. There are some people who seem to despair of seeing China governed constitutionally. But it appears to me that the difficulties we had to overcome here were far more formidable than those which confront the Chinese to-day. We had a powerful, proud military class to deal with—men who despised money and the people engaged in making it, who spurned the notion that farmers, traders and mechanics had any right to have a voice in Government affairs, who regarded the people who formed the bulk of the nation as too inferior to be counted. This remnant of feudalism was one of the most formidable of obstacles to Constitutional Government, and its effects are felt by politicians to-day. In successful popular Government the business man, the military man, and the professional man are all on an equality. In China there is no class system such as we had here; no sets of people worshipping quite different ideals. The Chinese merchant is as conscious of the necessity of honesty in business as the most highly educated Chinese gentleman. In China the ordinary business men is on a higher moral level than are our ordinary Japanese business men. With such conditions as exist now in China if the inhabitants of the various provinces were once brought into close communication with each other and if the benefits of constitutioned government were once impressed on the minds of the leading business men in the country, the whole nation would become constitutional from purely utilitarian motives. I am of opinion that the establishment of constitutional government in China would involve fewer difficulties than we encountered and are encountering, and that the results of the change would be more substantial than any we have seen here.* This deduction of mine is based on the character and ways of thinking of the Chinese people.

* * * The latest number of the *Tōyō Keisai Zasshi* has an article from the pen of the editor, Mr. Amano Tameyuki, entitled *Cromer Shiki ka Hastings Shiki ka* (The Ways of Cromer? or of Hastings?) The gist of it is this that the Japanese Government will have to decide at once whether they are going to govern Korea as Warren Hastings governed India in the interests of the East India Company, or as Lord Cromer is governing Egypt in the interests of the Egyptians. The *Tōyō Keisai Zasshi* points out how Japan's policy in Korea has failed all along owing to its intense opportunism. The Government has never been able to make up its mind

* *Yūe ni jika no rigai (self-interests) wo nani yori mo omoshi, sore ga tame ni tokugi wo manoru Shinajin no seikaku yori kōsatsu shite, rikken seiji wa kayette okonai-yasuku, waga kuni yori wa sono kekkuwa no ryōko uaru mono arubeki iro omowasuina arasaru nari.*

what it could do or what it was desirable to do. Has it come to a decision even now? Mr. Amano has his doubts on this point. England's old way of governing her colonies was to make their interests subservient to that of the home country. This policy resulted in the loss of America. Her present method is to make the permanent welfare of the peoples governed the primary object of her rule. The Koreans have a deep-seated notion that Japan is putting her own interests before theirs. It will take a good deal to convince them that the opposite is the case. But it is the plain duty of the Japanese Government to adopt the disinterested, high-souled policy of Great Britain and administer affairs in such a way that the Koreans shall receive far more benefits from the new rule than such of her own nationals as are settled in the peninsula. This policy pays best in the long run. Its adoption by England has gone far to diminish the envy of other nations when new territory has come into her hands.* Japan's action in Korea will be keenly watched by rival Powers and also by her ally.

Writing on the expense of getting the troops back from Manchuria the *Tōyō Keisai Zasshi* says:—Everybody seems to think that it will cost three or four hundred million *yen* to bring our armies back, but our calculations don't amount to anything like such a figure. Supposing that there are 800,000 men to be brought back, an estimate that is probably not far wrong, and supposing that each man cost, with his horse, 150 *yen*, the total cost would be one hundred and twenty million *yen*. It is said that the high estimate of three or four hundred million *yen* had its origin with a remark made by a Government officer. The subject will doubtless come up for discussion in the next session of the Diet.

The tax on imported rice is entirely condemned by the *Tōyō Keisai Zasshi*. This tax was originally imposed as a war tax and its removal was talked about for some little time. But now its continued imposition is urged on the ground that it is necessary for the protection of rice growing in this country. The protective policy of which it forms a part is defended on the ground that it is necessary for every country to grow its own food or be reduced to starvation in time of war—an absurd theory, as food stuffs are not contraband in time of war.† Even in the case of contraband goods belligerents can get hold of them in most cases by employing neutral countries as media of transport. China obtained a large quantity of coal, which is semi-contraband, from Japan during the China-Japan war. This policy of the government is of the short-sighted and pottering kind. To commence to protect rice-growing now in this manner is quite unnecessary and inconsistent. If all other Japanese industries such as tea and silk-growing are to be so protected, it would be another thing. Rice growing in this country needs no protection. It has not in the past been badly affected by the import of foreign rice. The amount that has been annually imported has depended on each year's home crop, ranging between about fifty million *yen* and ten million *yen*. Taking on an average of from 5 to 10 years the value of the rice imported figures out at about thirty million *yen* per year. A tax of 15 per cent. on this only brings in a sum of 4,500,000 *yen* while it raises the price of rice to such an extent that the whole country, including every trade and every industry, suffers thereby. While the whole nation is groaning under other forms of taxation

* If the speech delivered by Marquis Iiō on the 27th ult. to the Japanese residents of Seoul and Chemulpo may be taken as an exposition of the policy the Government intends adopting then Mr. Amano's apprehensions are unwarranted. It will depend largely on the Resident chosen.—WRITER OF SUMMARY.

† Even if they were, food would find its way to this country in time of war as it did in Europe when France and England were at war, when, despite Napoleon's strict orders to the contrary, England imported from France no less than 1,600,000 quarters of wheat. There is of course no such thing as national independence as regards trade, and protectionist arguments founded on this theory are rotten.—(WRITER OF THE SUMMARY.)

the Government by this stupid policy prevents the poor man from obtaining cheap food. Even as a war tax the tax was economically indefensible; its continuance in time of peace cannot be too strongly condemned.

THE BALLOON PERFORMANCE.

Capt. Price was very fortunate in having almost perfect weather for the inflation of his balloon—on Saturday afternoon and for the sensational exhibition that he subsequently gave to an admiring populace. A considerable number of foreigners, of both sexes, were admitted to the cricket ground by ticket, and there was an influx of Japanese which at merely a nominal sum per head should have yielded the adventurous performer a respectable reward in the aggregate if they had all paid. The weather was pleasant and there was hardly any breeze. The inflation of the balloon was accomplished according to schedule and promptly at 4 p.m., the huge chocolate-coloured affair being then well distended. Capt. Price gave the order to let go and, in a moment, the balloon with the parachute attached beneath and the aeronaut swinging under that, soared upwards, the ascent being most graceful and effective. Once away from the shelter of the Pavilion the balloon was affected by a westerly wind which, though light, carried it swiftly over the former settlement and at length, after scattering a number of advertising sheets Capt. Price gradually opened his parachute and began to descend. Varying currents of air prevailed at the different heights but the aeronaut came down with great steadiness, alighting in the harbour some twenty yards off the French Hatoba, where he was immediately taken into a sampan and, soaked to the skin as he was, hurried back in jinrikisha to demonstrate his safety and to receive the congratulations of the spectators. The balloon, freed from the weight of man and parachute, capsized, and the heated air with which it had been inflated by means of a kind of field oven escaped in the form of black smoke, the empty fabric descending near the Grand Hotel. It was a highly successful performance and strikingly displayed Capt. Price's great presence of mind, courage and skill.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

"BORN IN JAPAN VERSUS THE WORLD."

The annual match between "The World" and "Born in Japan" took place on Saturday and proved exceedingly interesting, the latter winning by a goal to nothing with the narrow margin of five minutes from the call of time. The teams were:

"BORN IN JAPAN." (Colours)		"THE WORLD." (Whites.)	
W. B. Mason	Back	J. T. Dixon	
K. van R. Smith		L. D. Tebb	
H. W. Kilby	3/4 Backs	J. S. Cartwright	
D. Weed		B. C. Foster	
L. Stornebrink		G. K. Totton	
J. E. Moss	3/4 Backs	H. E. Hayward	
T. W. Kilby		B. C. Lambert	
W. S. Moss (Capt.)		W. B. White (Capt.)	
A. Kingdon	Forwards	F. O. Stuart	
O. Strome		A. Hills	
W. J. White		A. E. Cooper	
A. W. S. Austen		C. von Fallot	
E. J. Moss Jr.		W. E. J. Detmold	
W. H. Worden		R. C. Bowden	
W. Graham		A. R. W. Landon	

Whites kicked off and the play at once became active, both teams being remarkably equal, for though Whites were heavier their opponents were the turn faster. In the first half, Weed, Moss, Van Smith, Mason, and H. W. Kilby distinguished themselves specially for the Colours and Von Fallot, Cartwright, Totton and Tebb for the Whites. When the whistle went play was in the Colours' twenty-five.

Tom Kilby was able to get the ball away for Colours when the second half opened but very shortly Totton took it to the other end of the field. Some very lively work followed, play going up and down the field with advantage latterly on the side of the Colours and finally Van Smith was able to pass the ball to Stornebrink, who scored a try and made the goal easily. Dr. Moon, R.N., was referee.

UNION CHURCH BAZAAR.

It sounds rather *banal* and commonplace to say that the Union Church Bazaar held in the Public Hall on Saturday afternoon and evening was a success. Yet *banal* and commonplace though it be that is the truth, and the whole truth, regarding one of the best organized church socials held in Yokohama for a long time. The ladies of the congregation and their friends who have spent lavishly of their time and talents during the past few weeks must feel amply rewarded for all their trouble and we shall be surprised if the Treasurer does not report a very substantial addition to the Church Building Fund. The Hall looked very pretty, many of the heavier decorations put up for St. Andrew's Ball being allowed to remain, and these with the gaily decorated stalls, booths and rustic arbours made a scene which drew forth commendatory remarks from every visitor. Business began even before the Bazaar had been officially declared open by Mr. Huntingdon Wilson, the American *Chargé d'Affaires*, and was conducted so briskly that few things remained unsold when the closing hour drew near. It was therefore found unnecessary to call in the "auctioneer" who usually furnishes the concluding item of a Yokohama bazaar. This in itself speaks well for the admirable selection of goods offered at the stalls.

Mr. Huntingdon Wilson, in opening the Bazaar, said:—I feel highly complimented in having been asked by the Committee to open this bazaar. Never having opened a bazaar I have not the slightest idea whether I shall be able to perform this pleasant duty properly. The invitation reached me suddenly yesterday afternoon, and I confess I was rather bewildered. I wondered what one did when one opened a bazaar; whether bazaars were shut very tight, and if so, whether I should come armed with some cunningly devised key or prepared to batter down the doors. These first ideas which crossed my mind were quite mistaken. Like most vague things I find my duty ends in talk. Now I think that only "money talks," properly, at a bazaar; so I shall say very little. I am glad I brought no implements to pry open the bazaar with. I arrive here and find it already wide open. It only remains for me to ask you all to open wide your hearts and your purses for the benefit of the worthy object which brings us together here to-day. First I must congratulate the ladies, who have with such industry and taste prepared so many beautiful things for our entertainment and delectation. It is more blessed to give than to receive, but to give and to receive, as we are going to do to-day, must be most delightful of all. There is such a treat in store for us that I feel very unkind in detaining you. Mr. Booth, Mr. Loomis, Mr. Bennett and the other gentleman who carry on the Union Church in Yokohama are certainly to be congratulated. They have done their work so well that they have made everyone sincerely anxious to further it by building a new church. How anxious may be gathered from the enormous amount of work that has been done to prepare this splendid bazaar. ("Hear, hear.") And, indeed, it is a worthy object, the building of a new Union Church. All who watch church work abroad must regret the variegated front of different denominations which Christianity presents in the missionary field. My observation is that Christians of all sects in the missionary field realize this disadvantage and try to minimize their differences. I always think that the Union Church here and the one in Tokyo, where so many Christians of different shades meet together in brotherhood and sisterhood, are splendid examples of what can be done in that direction. (Applause.) Every fortune can stand one bazaar in a life time. So now, ladies and gentlemen, let us proceed to impoverish ourselves, looking forward to the future when a fine new Union Church building shall rise upon the ruins of our fortunes which we shall have the pleasure of wrecking to-day. (Laughter, and Applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, the bazaar is now open.

The Ladies who organized the Bazaar were under the direction of a general committee con-

sisting of Mrs. John Henry Loomis (President), Mrs. E. H. Manley and Mrs. E. H. Smith. The reception committee was composed of Mrs. Scidmore, Mrs. D. H. Blake, Mrs. E. H. Smith, Mrs. Nichols, and Miss Crosby. The stallholders were:—

Crochet and Knitted Work:—Mrs. Van Petten, assisted by the Misses Lewis and Slater.
Fancy Stall:—Mrs. W. Kirkland Wilson and Mrs. J. Strauss.
Stationery, etc.:—Mrs. J. H. Loomis.
Turnt Leather and Poker Work:—Miss Loomis and Miss Tracey.
Children's Clothes, etc.:—Mrs. D. H. Blake and Mrs. G. W. Colton.
Pickles, jams, etc.:—Mrs. E. V. Thorn.
Candy Stall:—Mrs. E. H. R. Manley, Miss Carst and Miss Preston.
Doll Stall:—Mrs. H. J. Neville.
Refreshments:—Mrs. E. S. Booth assisted by Mesdames J. L. Dearing, Thomsen, Ellis, Pollard, Neville, H. Kuhn, Misses Bunting, Bagnall, A. Blundell, L. and R. Kendeidine, Watt, Moore, Scott and Muriel Cain.
Fancy Stall:—Mrs. Bagnall assisted by Miss Worden.
Flower Stall:—Mrs. A. A. Bennett.
Fancy Stall:—Mrs. Walter Austen, and the Misses Merriman.
Christmas Tree:—Mrs. J. E. Moss, assisted by the Misses McIvor.
Cashiers:—Mr. Squire, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Viloudaki.
Santa Claus:—Mr. Ellis.

Apart from the commerce at the stalls and tea-tables, and the peregrinations of Santa Claus with his queue of excited, happy children, the chief attractions of the afternoon were the Living Pictures. These ranged from the grave—"After the Battle"—to the gay—"Cream of Wheat;" from the tragic—"You dirty boy!"—to the comic—"Bliss"—and were hugely enjoyed. Mrs. MacBeth organized these; Mde. Henckler posed "the figgers;" and Miss Elsie Blundell played the appropriate music.

In the evening the Grand Hotel Band was present, while the Living Pictures were interspersed with songs by Mr. Somerton, piano selections by Miss Blundell, and violin solos by Master Bishop, the affair coming to an end shortly before 11 o'clock.

The programme and players were:—

- 1.—"Alliance": Miss A. Blundell (Great Britain). Miss Watanabe (Japan). Music: "Kimi-ga-yo;" "God save the King."
- 2.—"Cream of Wheat": Master George and Miss Iris Neville.
- 3.—"Van Houten's Cocoa": Misses Sharp, Waddilove and Pollak.
Song, "Flight of Ages"
Encore, "Skippers of St. Ives"
Mr. S. H. SOMERTON.
- 4.—"Bliss": Miss Winnie Sharp and Master Dwyer Neville.
Violin Solo, "Berceuse".....Godard
Encored.
Master W. BISCHOF.
- 5.—"57 Good Things": Miss Waddilove.
- 6.—"You Dirty Boy": Mrs. Colton and Master Dwyer Neville.
Song, "....." Echo ".....Lord Henry Somerset.
Mr. S. H. SOMERTON.
- 7.—"The Artist's Dream": Mr. C. H. Thorn, Misses Sharp, Waddilove, Winnie Sharp, Carst and A. Blundell.
- 8.—"After the Battle": Mrs. J. Macbeth, Miss Manley, Master Frank Bunting.
Violin Solo,.....Selected.....MASTER W. BISCHOF.

THE LAW COURTS.

RAZA v. CHARTERED BANK.

The hearing of an action filed by Mr. M. A. Raza against the Chartered Bank, petitioning for the delivery of forty bales of tanned sheep skins, each bale containing a thousand pieces, was resumed on Dec. 2nd in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Matsuda. Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Ideura, and the defendant bank by Mr. Nakamura.

Mr. Akai, of the Yokohama Specie Bank, was examined as an expert witness as to the practice in vogue among the banks in such cases as the present.

Witness said that he did not know the practice in vogue among foreign Banks; but as far as the business practices of the Specie Bank were

concerned, bills of lading and other shipping documents attached to a draft, should be handed over to the consignee when the amount specified on the draft was paid. The bank, however, sometimes delivered the documents to the consignee before the draft was honoured on a special understanding between the parties. Even if a draft was not paid by the consignee, the goods could not be allowed to lie in the compound of the Customs. In this case the bank asked a landing agent to pass the goods through the Customs and to store them in warehouses at the expense of the consignee.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ideura, Plaintiff's Counsel, witness said that though the landing agent had charge of the goods on behalf of the bank, the latter recognised no responsibility for damage incurred. In the case of the draft being dishonoured, the shipping documents and the goods would be returned to the shipper at the latter's expense. Witness, further stated that the Yokohama Specie Bank had no business connection with Messrs. Helm Brothers, so that he could not say anything about their methods of conducting business. He, however, was aware that Messrs. Helm Brothers were well-known landing agents doing considerable business.

Plaintiff's Counsel applied for the re-examination of Mr. Carl Helm, who was summoned at a previous hearing. Counsel wished to know the details of the negotiations between Messrs. Helm Bros. and the ship's owner or agent with regard to damage done to the tanned skins in dispute.

Mr. Nakamura opposed the application, stating that this was unnecessary, as Mr. Helm had given a detailed statement at the previous hearing.

Application was also made to call a representative of the local branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to give evidence as to the practice in vogue among foreign banks in such cases.

The Court consented to both applications and the hearing was adjourned to Dec. 21st.

THE TOKYO DISTURBANCES.

In connexion with the Tokyo disturbances Dr. H. Kimata and Asa Fujii, a nurse of the Meiji Hospital, and two lawyers, Mr. C. Maruyama and Y. Ishiyama, were examined in the Tokyo District Court on Dec. 3rd as witnesses. On the following day, Mr. Y. Arai, a lawyer was examined by Preliminary Trial Judge Nakagawa also as a witness.

On Dec. 4th, Dr. J. Yamada, residing in Hatago-cho, Kanda, Tokyo, was arrested and removed to the Tokyo Jail. Subsequently his dwelling was searched by Judge Takemura and Public Procurator Miura.

The accused in this case number 326 in all. Nine have been released on bail with deposit and 123 without deposit.

ALLEGED MURDER CASE.

The preliminary examination of Soe Noguchi, younger sister of the late well-known poet, N. Noguchi, and her husband, who are charged on suspicion of having murdered the poet by giving him poison, has concluded in the Tokyo District Court before Judge Ishii. The decision will be given within a few days.

CLAIM FOR SHIP DAMAGE.

A case in which Messrs. Andrews and George, No. 242, Yokohama, claim yen 315 against Messrs. Dodwell and Co., No. 50, came up again on Dec. 7th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Matsuyama.

Referring to the bill of lading connected with the goods in question, plaintiff's Counsel stated that the clauses should not be held to cover the dispute in the present case. The damage to one drilling machine brought by the *Den of Crombie* had been caused by negligence on the part of the ship. This was regarded by the Japanese law as *fuho-koi*, or unjust action. Responsibility as to defective management should be borne by the defendant firm, which represented, as agents in Yokohama, the ship's owner.

Defendants' Counsel asked plaintiff's Counsel to give a definition of an unjust action and said that the present case arose from damage which defendants admitted without hesitation. Conse-

quently the essential question was whether they had a right or obligation to be sued in a legal action under Japanese law; it was not a dispute as to mismanagement by the ship.

Plaintiffs' Counsel held that unjust management was only the cause of the damage. No further explanation was needed. Counsel produced two letters and said that one of them was a certificate given by the captain of the steamer acknowledging the damage done to the machine and addressed to Messrs. Dodwell and Co. Another was a notice from the firm to plaintiffs with regard to the damage to which intimation the certificate of the captain was attached.

Defendants' Counsel, Dr. Masujima, stated that he could not give an opinion on the evidence unless he made further enquiry of his clients. For this purpose he asked the Court to adjourn the hearing.

At this stage the plaintiffs' Counsel asked the Court for leave to summon an expert in order to ascertain the following items:—(1) according to British shipping laws, the ship's owner and his agents in foreign countries are bound to bear any damage caused by negligence on the part of the ship, and the agents accordingly are authorised to combat claims; and (2) though the goods are bulky, they must be packed, with the exception of coal or bar-iron, in accordance with the custom of the trade.

Defendant's Counsel said that (1) there was no necessity to examine an expert witness as to the shipping laws of Great Britain, since the cause of the plaintiff's petition is attributed to alleged defective treatment, although this negligence is still an open question; (2) the cargo in dispute was not packed as prescribed, which fact was clear.

Repeating his request for summoning an expert witness as to the British shipping laws, plaintiffs' Counsel stated that the cause of the damage and the responsibility to be borne by the ship's owner and his agents should be defined. Otherwise, the dispute could not be determined. Counsel further asked the Court for leave to examine Captain Rennie Tipple, No. 50, as a witness and said that this gentleman was a Lloyd's surveyor and attended to the examination of damaged goods.

The Court, after short consultation, decided to summon an expert and said that the witness will be appointed by the Court. The Court, however, did not give a decision as to the request of the plaintiff's Counsel to examine Capt. Tipple.

The hearing was adjourned without fixing the date for the next sitting.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Sir John Jordan, British Minister at Seoul, left Dairen on Dec. 4th for Chetoo.

Scarlet fever is prevalent in the urban districts of Chiba and Kyobashi, Tokyo.

The Russian volunteer ship *Wardrelavri* arrived on Dec. 6th at Yokkaichi to carry 673 prisoners home from Hamadera.

A semi-official telegram says that on Dec. 4th, 4 per cent. Russian bonds in London fell by £2.50, making the price £79.15.

Admiral Baron Yamamoto, Minister for the Navy, will leave Shimbashi on Dec. 9th by the 6 p.m. train for Kure to be present at the launching of the new cruiser *Tsukuba*.

The Japanese prisoners delivered in St. Petersburg to the Japanese Commissioner, Colonel Oi, will leave Hamburg on Dec. 18th by the German mail steamer *Hamburg* for home.

The Fuji Paper Mill, Sapporo, intends to establish two factories at Ebetsu and Kanayama, for which purpose the firm is trying to borrow two million yen from foreign capitalists.

The annual general meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan will be held at St. Andrew's House, 11, Sakai-cho, Shiba, on Wednesday, December 13th, at 4 o'clock. After the election of officers and members of council a paper on "Japanese Popular Buddhism," by the Rev. J. L.

Atkinson, D.D., will be read. We understand that the British Ambassador, Sir Claude MacDonald, has been nominated for President of the Society.

A telegram from Kumamoto says that the British Ambassador in Tokyo and Lady MacDonald arrived there on Dec. 7th from Kagoshima and left for Nagasaki on their way to Tokyo.

Lieut.-General Daniloff, Russian Commissioner for taking delivery of prisoners, has removed his office from Kobe to the ex-Russian Consulate in Yokohama, owing to the prevalence of plague.

The business of the Yokohama Gas Works, during the fiscal year 1904-1905—from April 1st to March 31st—was as follows: Gross income Yen 247,340. Of this amount, Yen 101,601.18 was paid out for ordinary expenses and Yen 93,894.23 as extraordinary expenses. The remainder was carried forward to next account.

The following translation of Notification No. 614 of the Department of Communications, is for the information of Mariners:—Notice is hereby given that the Shikanose Buoy, moored to the south side of Shikanose, in Harimanada, Inland Sea, has broken adrift from its moorings. The Buoy will be replaced in its position on an early date of which due notice will be given.

By the appointment of Vice-Admiral Sir A. W. Moore as Commander-in-Chief on the China Station, the Admiralty revert to the policy followed before the years of Russian naval development in the Far East of assigning the position to a junior flag officer. Sir Arthur succeeded Sir R. Harris as Commander-in-Chief on the Cape Station in 1901, and held that appointment until last year, becoming in May last second-in-command of the Channel Fleet. It was for his services during the Egyptian War, when he was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, that he was promoted to captain, and in 1892 he received the C.M.G. for his services in connection with the defences of Australia. Six years later he became a Junior Lord of the Admiralty and was advanced to flag rank in 1899.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JAPANESE CHARACTER.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

Sir,—One may form an estimate of Japanese character without a thorough knowledge of the language just as one may form an estimate of the French character without knowing French. A Chinaman living in the Chinese settlement in San Francisco might even form an estimate of the American people without knowing a word of English. An estimate, however that ventured into such deep waters as "individuality" and moral traits of the higher order should, one would think, require a thorough knowledge of the language and life of the people gained through living with them and speaking with them in their native tongue.

With regard to this latter there are few Westerners in Japan who can express themselves intimately in Japanese. There are more Japanese who can express themselves with approximate intimacy in English; but those who are able to do so have about without exception been abroad; and have therefore become more or less Westernized. In a word, they are not really representative Japanese. Even in the case of the former, when he speaks to an Englishman he is at a disadvantage. In the first place he is on a foreign platform so to speak, and before a foreign audience. You may rest calmly on the firm foundation of your "strong individuality." You decline to "adapt yourself." The consequence is that as a rule the Japanese whether from a sense of politeness, which may differ from ours—or from a certain psychic sympathy—will probably adapt himself to you. Thus at the outset you occupy the strong position. Mahomet has had to come to the mountain, and the mountain consequently feels a certain sense of superiority.

The circumstances being such, if you are given to probing deeply into human nature, you are not unlikely to come to the conclusion that there is something lacking in the soul of the other party. You can go as deep as he can, and yet there are depths in you that he cannot fathom. You have a certain something that the other man lacks, and which you can hardly define. You may speak of it vaguely as "a strong individuality"! A something "Noble"—a *je ne sais quoi*. This "flattering unction"

that a man lays to his soul is one of delusions, as well as one of the consolations, of human nature the world over.

Suppose, however, that the positions are reversed. Suppose you attempt to express yourself in Japanese to a Japanese. The only way to realize the difficulty is to try it. The writer has done so, and so far the result has been utterly unsatisfactory.

In the first place one cannot speak with perfect assurance, there is always something more or less apologetic. The words seem to come from the head and not from the heart. One has to search one's brain for the phrase that would just express one's thought or one's feeling, and frequently one has to give up a point or appear to agree with the other man simply from a lack of the power to verbally discriminate. In short, one feels that one is not expressing one's self, but another and a more or less artificial self that one could not care to be judged by.

It is therefore very difficult for Westerners and Japanese to get much below the surface at the best of times. And the surface appearance of things is singularly deceptive in Japan. If, however, one wishes to really understand the ideals, the emotions and the thoughts of the Japanese there is no other way than to live among them and to speak with them in their mother tongue, just as a Japanese who wishes to understand Englishmen, must live in England and speak with us in our mother tongue.

If after all this one still feels that one is on a higher moral level than the people one is living among the higher something will find abundant occupation, and will no doubt be duly appreciated, if it is the real thing.

Yours respectfully,

A MAN IN THE STREET.

November 29th, 1905.

MISS HOLLAND'S FACTORY GIRLS' FUND.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I wish the kind subscribers to the Cotton Factory Girls Fund to know, that during the past 18 months, they have been the means of giving delight to many thousands of girls and children employees. Allow me in their name to warmly thank them and those friends, who have either sent pictures and cards, or who have spent time and trouble on their behalf. As there are some misapprehensions in Yokohama as to what this special fund is for, I beg to state the line indicated in the *Japan Mail* has been closely adhered to, excepting in the case of the Matsuyama Institute Building Fund, for which I first asked the special permission of donors. I understand that with the Fund we are to make the lot of the factory girls as happy as we can, whether in buying paraphernalia to entertain all generally, or in buying gifts to give pleasure to them individually in the boarding houses and hospitals.

I would remark that in the former, all receive the same value to avoid disappointing any; whilst in the latter when compatible the gift differs with the wants of the individual.

If friends approve, the Fund for the future will be called by the distinctive name of the Philanthropic Fund for the Japanese Cotton Factory Girls.

There are 25,000 girls working in the factories we have to do with.

I wish to give them all a pleasant surprise this winter by procuring a cinematograph of Japanese manufacture which is comparatively moderate in price. Yet I find that the apparatus and a few picture films, even with charity discount would more than swallow up the balance now in hand of the special fund. Therefore I hope to have the cooperation of sympathisers. The cost with a few films at first to take round to all the factories, would not be less than yen 350. I need not say we should be very grateful for the gift or loan of second-hand films, of lantern slides either instructive or amusing. Off fresh pictures we are in special need.

I wish the foreign little girls in Japan would each dress one doll for a tired little factory girl whose working hours are from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., one week and from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., the next week.

In reading the accompanying sheet of expenditure, it may be difficult to credit that such cheap books could be entertaining, and so I would explain that if I had had to buy the same number of books at the original price with the same rate of discount the cost of these books alone would have been 772 yen. This series was chosen not because grown up people thought them suitable for children's reading, which I consider quite an inadequate test, but because the children were the judges, and they are in favour of them now to the extent of buying at an average 10,000 monthly in Tokyo alone. Children never read sermons, and certainly never go to shops to buy them. By the Editor's kindness a cheap edition of this popular series was brought out, and I cannot exaggerate the boon they have been. The books are pretty, the print large for their tired eyes, and the language so easy that they can thoroughly enjoy the stories; which leave in their minds happy thoughts and bright ideals, enabling them to work more cheerfully,

The teachers often have told me, that kanzashi and cakes are not so much appreciated as these books, which, with the cards and pictures, are their loved little possessions; so much is this the case that now and again I hear of some dying child requesting the factory nurse that she be not buried without them, as she would feel so lonely; which facts demonstrate pathetically the consolation the books and cards have been to them.

Commending the need to the generosity of your readers, I remain, yours truly

J. M. HOLLAND.

N.B.—Mrs. Townend, of Negishi, Yokohama, Miss Lloyd Thomas and the Misses Merriman, Yokohama, will gladly receive contributions, toys, cards, books, etc., towards this fund.

FUND FOR FACTORY GIRLS.

To Matsuyama Boarding House for Factory Girls	Yen.
Girls	50.00
Various Story Books for lending	13.95
Musical Box	2.50
Mechanical Toys	7.75
Plants and Pots	4.87
16,000 Books, yen 160 :—less 25 per cent. discount	120.00
1,200 Books, yen 24 :—less 25 per cent. discount	18.00
500 Books, yen 10 :—less 25 per cent. discount	7.50
100 Books, yen 8 :—less 50 per cent. discount	4.00
Noshigami for presents	1.91
8,000 Books, yen 80 :—less 25 per cent. discount	60.00
Song Sheets	8.00
See-Saw	3.50
Hammock	.85
12 "Black Beauty" translation	6.50
Lantern Slides, Entertaining	17.49
Books for lending	2.90
12 Stories, 600 of each yen 72 :—less 10 per cent. discount	64.80
700 War Stories at 4 sen=yen 28 :—less 25 per cent. discount	21.00
Fruit	.96
Cakes, flowers, flags and paper	3.56
Drum (Japanese)	6.00
Freight on Books	3.50
To Balance	338.31
	767.83
Cr.	
By Concert in 1904 and Contributions	502.90
Interest	9.93
Concert in 1905	255.00
	767.83
By Balance	338.31

A CHALLENGE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL")

Sir,—In your paper of Dec. 1st a writer makes the statement that nowhere in the world has he seen such "Cynical carelessness of the virtue of women servants as in foreign and especially in Missionary households in Japan," and goes on to say that "servants rooms receive both sexes indiscriminately." That is a very serious charge to make; and as he says "especially the missionaries," I wish, in the interests of morality and fair play, he would be more explicit.

That they are all so criminally negligent, I know surely is not true; that any are, I doubt. If he will name one in Yokohama, I will undertake to see that the abuse is corrected.

Yours respectfully,

A YOKOHAMA MISSIONARY.

BISHOP AWDRY AND JAPANESE CHARACTER.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL")

Sir,—Of course I claim no special wisdom or authority, nor an acquaintance with the Japanese at all comparable to that of the writer of your article; but if I may ask him to reconsider more carefully the actual statements in my letter to the *English Times*, I hope he may see that he has misunderstood me.

I did not say (nor do I think) that the Japanese are specially immoral or untruthful or dishonest or lacking in nobility or changeable in their national characteristics, but that the presence of other virtues, which in an Englishman would imply also a high degree of purity or truthfulness or honesty, does not necessarily imply the same in a Japanese; and this on account of a difference in the blend of qualities between Japanese national character and English national character, of which Englishman who do not know the East are not likely to be aware.

I did, in fact, endeavour to guard very carefully

against the idea that the Japanese nation in general is dishonest.

But the misunderstanding which has most surprised me is that by which I am supposed to imply that the Japanese readily change their national characteristics. Why the very meaning of half my letter was that they do not so change, though on account of their accurate observation, adaptability, and courtesy, Englishmen may very possibly have a mistaken belief that they do so, and in some cases, as in that of marriage of English girls to Japanese men, the results of such a mistake may be deplorable.

Are accurate observation, adaptability, and courtesy, bad characteristics? Or is the opposite tendency of falling in grudgingly, if at all, with the customs of countries which travellers visit a trait which the writer would wish the Japanese to imitate?

But I was not instituting any comparison of better or worse between Japanese and English character; and only asserted that to infer from the presence of certain observed magnificent qualities that certain other qualities will be correspondingly present, though not within the range of observation, is in a high degree precarious; and that for this reason the almost hysterical admiration in England at this moment for everything Japanese might lead presently to disagreeable or even dangerous consequences.

Let me thank the writer for at least giving me credit for good intentions, and for his kindly expressions.

WILLIAM AWDRY.

"THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

Sir,—Various reports having from time to time appeared in your columns relative to the alleged irregularities of American Insurance Companies, I have much pleasure in asking you to publish the following statement furnished by the Head Office of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States giving the result of the critical investigation made into the financial status of the Society by two well-known firms of chartered accountants, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co. of London and Messrs. Haskins and Sells of New York:—

"Chartered accountants certified to directors Nov. 29th, that assets as claimed were all found on hand and amounted September 30th, to 416 millions. Surplus 67 millions. Reduction caused by conservative revaluation real estate certain stock and in no way reduces Society's income.

"Chartered accountants further certified Society's financial condition as disclosed by examination thoroughly sound and satisfactory."

This authoritative statement should serve to dispel any anxiety entertained by policyholders in regard to the position of the Equitable.

It is also most satisfactory to me to be able to announce that the new business of the Society for October shows a handsome increase over that for September. This was in New York, the home of the Society.

Yours faithfully,

J. T. HAMILTON,
General Manager.

THE DOSHISHA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

Sir,—The statement in the Summary of the Japanese Religious Press, on page 609 of the *Japan Weekly Mail* of Dec. 2nd that at the recent meeting of the General Conference of the Kumiai-kyokai "objection was taken to the present superintendent (Riji) of the Doshisha Divinity Hall and the Conference decided that it was undesirable for the Kumiai-kyokai, to retain its connection with this officer" is liable to mislead your readers. There was no objection made or felt to "the superintendent of the Divinity Hall," whoever he may be; what was felt was that it was useless to continue negotiations which had been under way for two years between the Conference and the Trustees (Riji) of the Doshisha as to forming a plan for admitting representatives of the Conference to a share in the administration of the Theological Department of the Doshisha, without their becoming members of the Board of Trustees.

I am happy to be able to add that, as the result of negotiations since then some of the leading men of the Conference are about to be added to the Board of Trustees, and thus much the desired co-operation of the Kumiai Chuchus with the school will be accomplished.

Yours truly,

December 2nd, 1905.

KYOTO.

THE CRITICISM OF BISHOP AWDRY'S LETTER.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

Sir,—It is not my intention to enter upon the vexed question of Japanese morals, though I cannot forbear expressing regret that for some time past the

Japan Mail has devoted so much space to painting the moral condition of England and America in colors somewhat darker than some of us think it deserves. The paper is read by so many Japanese that its assertions and frequent insinuations must do much to lower the esteem in which Englishmen and Americans are held, and they also lessen the desire of the Japanese to correct unsatisfactory conditions in their own land. If they are constantly assured that they are in all respects equal and in most respects superior to others, one powerful incentive to reform is taken away. It is, indeed no excuse for evil-doing to say that other people are no better; but men are too often satisfied in this way, and to many readers it seems as though this were getting to be the *Japan Mail's* constant answer to even just criticisms of the Japanese.

Leaving aside questions of comparative morality, I beg leave to speak of one remark in your recent editorial concerning Bishop Awdry's letter to *The Times*, since it has only an indirect relation to ethics but is of interest to students of Japanese customs. You say: "So far as a woman is concerned we have never heard that the mother-in-law problem constitutes a greater trouble in Japan than it does in any European country. Indeed it scarcely enters the field of practical questions at all, for married men, except when they are *muko-yoshi*, seldom live with their parents."

On reading this I rubbed my eyes with astonishment. Though it behooves me to be modest in expressing an opinion, since I have not yet "passed more than four times" nine years among the Japanese, I thought I had heard more every year about the troublesome mother-in-law (of the wife) than I ever heard in America, and also had personal knowledge of many cases where the bride went to live with her husband's parents. Live and learn, however; and if my impressions upon the matter are wrong, I ought to be thankful to have them corrected. Others seem to have fallen into the same mistake. Prof. Chamberlain says: "The mother-in-law, with us a terror to the man, is not only a terror but a daily and hourly cross to the girl—for in nine cases out of ten, the girl has to live with her husband's family." ("Things Japanese," 1st ed. p. 224.) Omitting quotations that might be made from Miss Bacon and other foreign writers upon the Japanese family, I turn to Japanese testimony.

Kaibara's "Onna Daigaku," which was long the standard authority upon woman's duties and still has great influence, is full of directions to young brides upon the necessity of obeying parents-in-law. The following quotation will serve as a specimen: "On every point must she inquire of her father-in-law and mother-in-law, and abandon herself to their direction. Even if thy father-in-law and mother-in-law be pleased to hate and vilify thee, be not angry with them, and murmur not." (Chamberlain's translation.)

Mr. Fukuzawa Yukichi wrote a sharp criticism of the "Onna Daigaku," and also published the "Shin Onna Daigaku" in which he wrote: "It is not uncommon for the wife and mother-in-law to come into collision; and even when there is not open collision, it may be said to be almost generally true in all families throughout Japan that the two cherish feelings in their hearts that prevent them from being on pleasant terms with one another." ("Shutome to yome to no aida ni shotoku no okoru wa mesurashikarazu; taiji aruwa hyomen ni shotoku sezaruru mo, naishin atagai ni fukumu tokoro arite uchitokasaru wa Nikonkoku-chu no maika hotondo futsu to in mo kanari.) He proposes as one remedy that the young married pair do not live under the same roof with the parents, but if this cannot be avoided, that there be at least separate kitchens ("kamado wo betsu ni suru").

Tamura in "The Japanese Bride" says among other things: "It is an unknown custom to us that when a son is married he will leave his father's home and make his own home along with his bride. Our bride and groom live under the same roof with the groom's father and mother." "Generally, the mother-in-law in Japan is very strict and troublesome to the bride." (pp. 65 and 68.) In Japanese novels the mother-in-law often appears as a disagreeable personage. Readers of "Namiko," the English version of one of Tokutomi's novels, will recall an instance of this. "Ichijiku," a prize novel that had a wide circulation four or five years ago, turns on the situation that Bishop Awdry had in mind, for it describes the difficulty that an American girl who married a Japanese had in pleasing his parents.

Only the day after reading the article in the *Mail* I heard a Japanese in addressing the pupils of a girls' school give the advice as to how they might in future days get on peaceably with "*mesurashiki shuto-shutome*." Has not the phrase a familiar sound? Is it felt necessary in England and America to give school girls advice of this kind?

Yours respectfully,

OTIS CARY.

Kyoto, December 4th, 1905.

JAPANESE MORALITY.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I do not wish to take part in the discussion of Japanese morality, for I do not now feel that I am yet competent to pass judgement upon it in any final way. I would merely venture the statement that a missionary from the nature of his work would be apt to learn more at first hand of Japanese life and character in two years than most any other foreigner would in ten years. Take, for instance, the question of marriage and divorce. A defender of Japanese morality might quote the divorce laws of Japan and say that, whatever the past has been, to-day Japan is on a level with other civilized nations. But in one year's experience a missionary runs up against the common practice of a man and wife living together without legal marriage and exciting no comment or disgrace thereby; and that laws of divorce do not apply to such marriages. In my own first year's experience I had to sift to the bottom and try to settle several intricate cases of peculiarly Japanese immorality. In less than one year two cases came to my personal attention of a father sending his daughter to two and three different men in succession as a trial wife. On the other hand cases of beautiful family devotion and virtue came to my attention. I do not mean by this to judge Japanese morality either way. I simply wish to point out that a missionary, and especially an evangelistic missionary in the interior, is able naturally to come to a quicker and more practical judgment of Japanese moral life than are other foreigners living in Japan.

I myself have lived in Japan but three years. But during that time, excepting for a few months in Tokyo, I have lived in interior cities, in Japanese houses, surrounded closely on all sides by Japanese people. I have travelled about thousands of miles by train, rickshaw, basha and boat, stopping always in Japanese style in Japanese hotels and private homes. I have built two buildings and had charge of numerous repair jobs. I have rented houses and paid rents. I have been in Japanese houses in times of sickness and death. I have had the older missionaries, both men and women, come back from their long trips out in the smaller places among Japanese homes and tell their experiences. And all this intimate intercourse and business dealing has been with genuine Japanese people, hundreds of miles from the treaty ports. Would not three years of such life in Japan enable a missionary to learn more about Japanese life and characteristics than would ten years of an ordinary foreigner's life?

But all this is not the purpose of my letter. I wish to protest against the indictment of missionary households in the editorial on Morality in Japan in your last Friday's issue. Your correspondent seems to make the charge that the Japanese disregard of what we think of as the proprieties in the relation of the sexes is due to the "cynical carelessness in foreign, and especially in missionary households in Japan." I never remember reading a more absurd charge. One of the most striking and universal features of Japanese life is the almost complete disregard of those restrictions which we deem so necessary in the relationship between the sexes. And this feature is all the more common the farther you get away from foreign households. I am not arguing whether this feature of Japanese life tends to a greater immorality or to a greater morality. I simply point out the absurdity of your correspondent's charging a national peculiarity to the carelessness of foreign households.

I cannot defend other foreign households from a lack of experience in them. But I do know that your correspondent's indictment of missionary households is unjust. I have been in missionary homes from Kagoshima and Nagasaki almost up to the Hokkaido, and I have found missionaries to be almost finicky in their concern for the moral welfare of their servants. They hedge them about with restraints that seem senseless to the servants. And they are not careless of their physical welfare either. The servants' quarters in the missionary homes are comfortable Japanese rooms.

Here is a case in point. One spring we added to our own household a maid servant. She was not of the ordinary class of servants, but the wife of an educated professional Japanese. On account of a *yakamashii* mother-in-law and the drinking habits of her husband she was compelled to leave her home and enter service. She is a finely-natured modest young woman. The servant quarters of our own house being occupied by a simple man servant, as a matter of course I provided a room for her in a neighbouring house. When I left for the summer I gave strict orders that she should live in the neighbouring house during my absence. But when I returned, I found that because it was more convenient she had lived all summer in our own servant quarters with only the *shoji* partitions. I have no idea that there was any immoral relationship between the two. They simply followed the practice of their nation.

You say that the foreigner who complains of the

defects and untrustworthiness of Japanese servants is always one who gives no concern to his own servants' moral and creature welfare. That is not true. I, myself, so far have found Japanese servants to be honest and trustworthy and therefore I have always defended them. But my many friends, who do not agree with me, are not careless and unconcerned about the welfare of their servants. The one woman servant whom I have known to fall away into an immoral life did so, in spite of the safeguards put around her, through the direct connivance of her own family.

But if there are foreign households in Japan who are cynically careless of the moral and physical welfare of their servants, they, together with those like them in other lands, fall under the condemnation of our Lord—"It is better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and he were cast into the sea." But I think it is untrue and unjust to lay this at the door "specially of missionary households in Japan."

As I have referred to a particular Japanese woman, who might be identified, I must beg simply to sign myself

A MISSIONARY.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

RUSSIA IN REVOLT.

London, December 1.

The St. Petersburg newspaper *Slovo* publishes a report that there was a big battle lasting two hours and a half at Sevastopol on Tuesday (Nov. 28). The warships, in possession of mutinous crews in sympathy with the rebels, opened fire on the forts, which replied hotly. After a furious bombardment, the cruiser *Achakoff* was pierced by a shell and burst into flames; the cruiser *Dnieper* and another vessel, besides some torpedo craft, were sunk by the guns of the forts. The commander of the rebel force, Lieut. Schodt, was mortally wounded, whereupon the mutinous squadron surrendered to the authorities. By this time, about half of Sevastopol city had been demolished.

It is reported that a naval mutiny of grave importance is in progress at Libau and that there is reason to fear another at Kronstadt.

London, December 2.

The *St. Petersburg Review* publishes an article declaring that the line of action now adopted by the Government must be regarded as simply a suicidal policy, "playing right into the hands of the revolutionaries."

Financial and business circles are agast at the further heavy drop in Bourse rates at St. Petersburg and Moscow yesterday.

It is openly declared that the course of events must be directed in some other way or the days of the present régime are numbered.

Later.

It is reported that the mutineers at Sevastopol have gained the upper hand.

London, November 6.

A union of unions is playing an important rôle in Russia, exercising the widest control of the revolutionary movement. It intends demanding that Count Witte should convoke a constituent assembly.

London, December 2.

Martial law has been abolished throughout Poland.

London, December 3.

A number of officers of the Guards have been arrested at Tsarskoe Selo.

The anticipation of a *coup d'état* is increasing.

It is rumoured in St. Petersburg that one of the Grand Dukes participated in the plot against the Tsar.

There are some indications of a conspiracy amongst the officers of the Guards, but it is impossible to say whether any of the

Grand Dukes participate. The officials, however, admit the reports of grave occurrences at Tsarskoe Selo.

St. Petersburg is swarming with Cossacks. It is understood that the whole of the Cossack forces throughout the Empire have been mobilised.

London, December 4.

Telegraphic communication with St. Petersburg has been completely interrupted. The situation in Russia is being reflected on the Paris Bourse, where a heavy drop in Russian securities has taken place, leading to general weakness.

France holds five hundred millions sterling of Russian stock and anxiety is already expressed about the payment of coupons.

Later.

The Jews in Odessa have succeeded in sending a message to the frontier imploring all civilised nations to prevent an unparalleled catastrophe, the troops being invited to exterminate the Jews.

London, December 5.

The most elaborate precautions are being taken in St. Petersburg in view of an apprehended outbreak of the troops. The crews of warships have been disarmed owing to their evident sympathy with the revolution. Quickfiring are trained upon the barracks of the Horse Guards. All who can are leaving the country. Finance and commerce are paralysed. The engine-drivers of expresses bring Reuter's St. Petersburg news twice daily to the German frontier, whence it is telegraphed. The impending railway strike threatens to cut off this means of communication.

London, December 6.

Further heavy falls in Russian bonds caused a collapse on the Paris Bourse yesterday, starting a panic.

In St. Petersburg on Sunday the feeling on the whole was more confident. People are getting used to the situation. All the troops in the vicinity have been called in. The run on the savings banks continues in St. Petersburg.

MR. MORGAN GOES TO CUBA.

London, December 1.

Mr. Morgan, the American Minister to Korea, has been transferred to Havana, in succession to Mr. Squires, whose hostile attitude is resented by the Cubans.

THE INSURANCE SCANDALS.

The investigating committee has issued an address to the holders of insurance policies throughout America advising them to retain their policies in spite of the revelations. The Committee says that legislation will be introduced to safeguard their rights.

Mr. McCurdy, the President of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Society, has resigned.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

London, December 2.

Prince Arthur of Connaught and his mission will reach Yokohama in a man-of-war, arriving early in March.

BRITISH DECORATIONS FOR TOGO AND OYAMA.

It is said that the high distinction of the Order of Merit will be conferred by King Edward on Admiral Togo and Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama.

THE BRITISH CABINET.

At a meeting of the British Cabinet held yesterday it is believed that the Ministers decided on resigning without dissolving Parliament.

London, December 3.

It is understood that Mr. Balfour will see

the King early next week. The Radical newspapers now intimate that Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman is prepared to accept office if the King desires.

London, December 5.

The British Government has resigned.

London, December 6.

The international fleet has occupied the island of Lemnos.

Later.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, before going to Buckingham Palace to kiss hands on taking office, conversed with the Duke of Devonshire.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)
LEGATIONS WITHDRAWING
FROM SEOUL.

It has been already stated that the United States Government had given official notice of the withdrawal of its Legation from Seoul. A similar notice has now been given by Great Britain, who will replace her Minister by a Consul-General.

MAIL STEAMERS.

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong...	O. & O.	Coptic 1	M. Dec. 11
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	En. of China	M. Dec. 11
Europe...	M. M.	Armand Behic 2	M. Dec. 11
America...	P. M.	China 3	Tu. Dec. 12
Europe...	N. L. D.	P. E. Friedrich	Sa. Dec. 16
Hongkong...	T. Y. K.	America Maru	M. Dec. 18
Hongkong...	C. P. R.	En. of Japan	Th. Dec. 21
Tacoma...	B. T.	Plaides 4	Su. Dec. 24
Hongkong...	P. M.	Siberia	M. Dec. 25
America...	O. & O.	Doric	Tu. Dec. 26
Hongkong...	B. T.	Lyra	F. Dec. 29
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Dec. 30
Seattle...	G. N.	Dakota	Su. Dec. 31
Hongkong...	G. N.	Minnesota	Su. Dec. 31
America...	P. M.	Manchuria	Tu. Jan. 2

- 1 Left Nagasaki on the 6th inst.
2 Left Shanghai on the 5th inst.
3 Left San Francisco on the 25th ult.
4 Left Seattle on the 2nd inst.

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe...	N. D. L.	Prinz Heinrich	Sa. Dec. 9
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa. Dec. 9
Hongkong...	C. P. R.	En. of China	M. Dec. 11
America...	O. & O.	Coptic	Tu. Dec. 12
Shanghai...	N. Y. K.	Anhui	W. Dec. 13
Hongkong...	P. M.	China	Th. Dec. 14
Europe...	M. M.	Armand Behic	Sa. Dec. 16
America...	T. K. K.	America Maru	Tu. Dec. 19
Europe...	P. & O.	Palma	Tu. Dec. 19
Hongkong...	P. & A.	Numantia	W. Dec. 20
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	En. of Japan	F. Dec. 22
Hongkong...	C. B. T.	Plaides	M. Dec. 25
America...	P. M.	Siberia	Tu. Dec. 26
Hongkong...	O. & O.	Doric	W. Dec. 27
Hongkong...	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Dec. 30
Portland...	P. & A.	Aragonia	Sa. Dec. 30
Tacoma...	B. T.	Lyra	Sa. Dec. 30
Seattle...	G. N.	Minnesota	Tu. Jan. 2
Hongkong...	P. M.	Manchuria	Th. Jan. 4
Hongkong...	N. Y. K.	Dakota	F. Jan. 5
Seattle...	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	Tu. Jan. 23

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Peih, Norwegian steamer, 744, J. Lorentzen, 30th Nov.,—Newchang, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Halvard, Norwegian steamer, 1,066, C. Eitrem, 1st Dec.,—Keelung, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Lyra, American steamer, 3,516, G. V. Williams, 2nd Dec.,—Seattle, Wash., 3rd Nov., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Bendonsid, British steamer, 1,752, Henderson, 2nd Nov.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 30th Nov., General.—Cornes & Co.
Benwerlich, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 2nd Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, and Kobe, 30th Nov., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, A. Keith, 2nd Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Woodford, British steamer, 1,860, Jas. Seddon, 2nd Dec.,—Otaru, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Hyson, British steamer, 4,232, J. D. Davies, 3rd Dec.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Prinz Heinrich, German steamer, 3,902, P. Grosch, 3rd Dec.,—Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Opland, Norwegian steamer, 843, T. W. Schlybter, 3rd Dec.,—Takao, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Oro, British steamer, 2,147, W. Ransome Coleman, 3rd Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hercules, Norwegian steamer, 2,437, Bjork, 3rd Dec.,—Ocean Island, Phosphate Rock.—Drabble & Co.
Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, E. W. Haswell, 3rd Dec.,—Mojji via Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Breconshire, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, 3rd Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, W. P. S. Porter, 3rd Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 16th Nov., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Drufar, Norwegian steamer, 1,100, J. M. King, 4th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, 3rd Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Macduff, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 4th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
On Sang, British steamer, 1,787, J. T. Davies, 4th Dec.,—Bankok via Hongkong, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Helene Menzell, German steamer, 960, T. Auer, 3rd Dec.,—Newchwang via Moji, General.—Simon Evers and Co.
Skansstad, Norwegian steamer, 860, O. Hansen, 5th Dec.,—Mojji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nippon, Austrian steamer, 3,999, Ruiroy, 5th Dec.,—Trieste via ports, and Shanghai, 30th Nov., Mails and General.—Heller Bros.
Knight Errant, British steamer, 4,779, Kendall, 5th Dec.,—Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., General.—Drabble & Co.
Jason, Norwegian steamer, 1,135, E. M. Nilsen, 5th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Teucer, British steamer, 1,803, A. G. Stevens, 6th Dec.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Cousdon, British steamer, 2,772, J. John Henry, 6th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, 5th Dec., Ballast.—American Trading Co.
Nord, Swedish steamer, 1,075, Sandberg, 6th Dec.,—Mojji, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Co.
Katanga, British steamer, 2,160, James McBride, 6th Dec.,—Java, Sugar.—Drabble & Co.
Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 7th Dec.,—Manila and Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 5th Dec., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Claverhill, British steamer, 2,537, Parker, 7th Dec.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 5th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 7th Dec.,—Kobe, 5th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Atholl, British steamer, 3,031, Chas. D. Kemp, 7th Dec.,—New York via Suez and ports, and Kobe, 5th Dec., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

DEPARTURES.

Helene Rickmers, German steamer, 2,255, Braadelin, 1st Dec.,—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Valetta, British steamer, 1,937, J. McMorran, 1st Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ras Rowa, British steamer, 1,853, Bennett, 1st Dec.,—Niigata, Rice.—Otto Reiners & Co.
Leid Antrim, British steamer, 1,954, A. Cordiner, 1st Dec.,—Mojji via Kuchinotsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Pocasset, British steamer, 1,726, W. N. James, 2nd Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kurea, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 2nd Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Sithonia, German steamer, 4,239, Brehmer, 2nd Dec.,—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Tonkin, French steamer, 2,327, Charbonnel, 2nd Dec.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.
Belgian King, British steamer, 2,153, J. Hayton, 2nd Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Auchenblac, British steamer, 2,557, Geo. Mair, 3rd Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Halvard, Norwegian steamer, 1,066, C. Eitrem, 3rd Dec.,—Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Panguet, British steamer, 4,150, E. Warrall, 4th Dec.,—Puget Sound ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Peik, Norwegian steamer, 744, J. Lorentzen, 4th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hector, British steamer, 3,006, J. Edmondson, 5th Dec.,—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Palermo, British steamer, 4,909, E. G. Andrews, 5th

Dec.,—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Hugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 5th Dec.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 4th Dec.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Oro, British steamer, 2,147, W. Ransome Coleman, 5th Dec.,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Drufar, Norwegian steamer, 1,100, J. M. King, 5th Dec.,—Yokkaichi via Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sintram, American ship, 1,485, Chas. Johnson, 5th Dec.,—San Francisco, Sulphur.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Isaura, British steamer, 3,363, C. R. Kendall, 5th Dec.,—Mojji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Glaucus, British steamer, 3,591, A. D. Baker, 6th Dec.,—Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Woodford, British steamer, 1,860, Jas. Seddon, 6th Dec.,—Otaru, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Benwerlich, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 6th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Opland, Norwegian steamer, 843, T. W. Schlybter, 6th Dec.,—Chefoo via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Lyra, American steamer, 3,516, G. V. Williams, 7th Dec.,—Manila and Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 7th Dec.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Breconshire, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, 7th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Jason, Norwegian steamer, 1,135, E. M. Nilsen, 7th Dec.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, from San Francisco via Honolulu.—Mr. T. Amenomiyama, Miss Edith B. Ballis, Mr. R. M. Collins, Mrs. Alex. Cumming, Mr. Morris Drey, Mr. N. Kato, Mr. T. Kawai, Mr. T. Kobayashi, Mr. Fred L. Lavenburg, Mr. M. T. Machida, Mr. C. H. Mayer, Lieut.-Col. Nagao, Miss Cecile Rogers, Mr. E. Rogers, Miss Margaret E. Rogers, Mr. W. S. Ronaldson, Mr. A. Saito, Mr. G. H. Von der Heilen, Mr. A. Luitish, Mr. H. L. Rogert, Mr. T. L. Rogert, Mr. W. M. Bray, Miss A. L. Dunbar, Mr. E. M. Dunbar, Mrs. E. M. Dunbar, Mr. Adolph Edelstein, Mr. F. Fairhurst, Mrs. F. Fairhurst, Mr. A. St. G. Hammerley, Mrs. A. St. G. Hammerley, Miss Hammerley, Mr. C. E. Heffelfinger, Mr. G. R. King, Mrs. G. R. King, Mr. J. Lakser, Mr. H. P. Lawson, Mr. J. G. Oliver, Mr. Richard Oliver, Mr. J. S. Pillsbury, Mr. Chas. Read, Mr. James Rolph, Mr. R. T. Rolph, Mr. J. H. Schoonmaker, Mrs. J. H. Schoonmaker, Mr. Louis H. Snell, Mrs. Louis H. Snell, Mr. Chas. Stinchfield, Mr. C. J. Strome, Mr. A. W. Walter, Mr. J. W. Withington, Mr. Richard Young, Mr. C. J. Chapman, Mr. L. S. Darr, Mr. E. Goddard, Mr. F. A. Gansjert, Miss C. F. Harrison, Mr. W. Miller, Mr. W. Miller, Mr. J. A. Macaulay, Dr. R. M. Powers, Mr. H. C. Watson, Mrs. H. C. Watson, Mr. J. K. Ishikawa, Mr. S. E. Mills, wife and son, in cabin. For Kobe: Miss M. L. Blount, Mr. P. S. Cabellou, Mrs. P. S. Cabellou, Mrs. C. T. Collyer and son, Miss Grace Hardie, Miss Gerrie Hardie, Master Joy Hardie, Rev. R. A. Hardie, Mrs. R. A. Hardie and servant, Master Robt. Hardie, Rev. C. G. Hensbell, Mr. Y. Kikuchi, Mr. R. S. Sale, and Mr. N. B. Hoyt and wife, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mrs. T. Hamstead, and Miss J. O. Paine, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Miss E. P. Barber, Mr. E. J. Clinton, Mrs. E. J. Clinton, 3 children and infant, Mr. Moor Gordon, Rev. Wm. E. Hoy, Mr. W. A. McCord, Mrs. W. A. McCord, Mrs. L. Quinian, Mr. R. R. Service and infant, Mrs. Catherine Tenny, and Miss I. M. Barker, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mrs. A. M. Abbott, Mrs. Helen Pangborn, Mrs. F. M. Beatty, Mr. H. L. Beckford, Mrs. H. L. Beckford, Consul-Gen. F. D. Cheshire, Com. Fredk. W. Coffin, U.S.N., Mr. Jas. J. Cullen, Miss Helen Davis, Lt. A. C. G. Williams Foote, Mr. Louis Haase, Mr. Thos. D. Healey, Mr. Bergen Hegggenbaugen, Mr. J. H. Hemperly, Mrs. J. H. Hemperly, Mr. J. J. Jessup, Mr. Geo. A. Johnson, Mrs. Geo. A. Johnson, Mr. L. Knox, Mrs. H. Knox, Mrs. H. Krusi, Master Leroy Krusi, Miss Mervie Krusi, Miss Priscilla Krusi, Mr. Rott H. Lake, Mr. F. O. Leiser, Mrs. F. O. Leiser, Rev. Father Lennon, Mrs. J. S. Lewis, Mr. W. J. Lipsey, Mrs. W. H. McDonald, Mr. S. S. McVay, Mrs. S. S. McVay, Mr. W. M. Milne, Mrs. W. M. Milne, Mrs. W. H. Mitchell, Mr. Fredk. K. Montgomery, Capt. R. A. Preston, Mrs. J. M. Querner, Lieut. Louis C. Richardson, U.S.N., Com. John M. Robinson, U.S.N., Mr. W. J. Schmidt, Mr. D. W. Smith, Mrs. H. L. Stanley, Rev. Martin L. Stinson, Mr. Jas. C. Thomas, Mr. Frank O. Wells, and Mr. C. E. Young, in cabin.

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

- For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "TAKESHIMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
- For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Dec. 9th, at Noon, the "MANICA."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Dec. 9th, at 9 a.m., the "PRINZ HEINRICH."—H. Abrens & Co., Nachf.
- For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 9th, the "TARTAR."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
- For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Dec. 10th, at Daylight, the "HYSON."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Dec. 11th, the "EMPEROR OF CHINA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
- For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand Dec. 11th, the "CHANGSHA."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Dec. 12th, the "COPTIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.
- For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Dec. 13th, at 2 p.m., the "ANHUI."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about Dec. 13th, the "ATHOLL."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Dec. 14th, the "CHINA."—P. M. S.S. Co.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about Dec. 15th, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Dec. 16th, at 7 a.m., the "ARMAND BEHIC."—M. M. S.S. Co.
- For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Dec. 19th, the "AUSTRALIAN."—Cornes & Co.
- For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Dec. 19th, at Daylight, the "PALMA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.
- For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Dec. 20th, the "NUMINTIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.
- For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Dec. 21st, at Daylight, the "AMBRIA."—C. Illies & Co.
- For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, Dec. 21st, the "NUBIA."—C. Illies & Co.
- For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 22nd, at Noon, the "EMPEROR OF JAPAN."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.
- For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 23rd, the "CANFA."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Dec. 26th, at 3 p.m., the "SIBERIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Manila, about Dec. 27th, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENN QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16TH, 1905.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Liberals in Great Britain have succeeded in forming a very strong Cabinet.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake was felt at 5.56 a.m. on Dec. 7th at Matsuyama.

THE weather has turned very cold and frost and snow are reported from many districts of Japan.

MR. K. TAKAHIRA, Japanese Minister in Washington, left for home on leave on December 10th.

DISINFECTING measures on steamers from Osaka and Korea were commenced on Dec. 7th at Chemulpo.

THE Chinese students in Japan are greatly agitated over some new regulations governing their body.

TWENTY FIVE vessels have been wrecked during a storm that swept the American lakes at the close of November.

THIRTEEN thousand Russian prisoners from Hamadera left Yokkaichi on Dec. 11th for Vladivostok.

EARLY on the morning of Dec. 7th fire broke out in Shitaya, Tokyo, destroying a house. A woman was killed.

A GENERAL meeting of the Tokyo Stock Exchange will be held on Dec. 22nd. The net profit for the latter half year, namely from June

to November, aggregates yen 255,554. The dividend is expected to be at the rate of yen 6 per share of the face-value of yen 50.

ACCORDING to a telegram received in Yokohama, M. Pokotiloff, Russian Minister in Peking, has been ordered to remove to Tokyo.

Two freight trains collided at Nagoya on the evening of Dec. 8th, the result being that the locomotives of both trains were destroyed.

TEH houses for Russian prisoners at Kanazawa, Sabae, Takasaki and Dairinji, have been closed as the Russians have all left for home.

THE funeral of Lieut.-Commander Y. Shiraishi, who died at the entrance to Port Arthur on the occasion of the third blocking operation, took place at 1 p.m. on Dec. 8th at Aoyama Cemetery.

THE dead body of a Chinaman dressed in foreign clothes was washed ashore at Omori on Dec. 9th. The deceased has been identified as a student belonging to a Japanese school in Tokyo.

A BIG lantern procession was organized in Tokyo on the evening of December 12th. Many fireworks were displayed near the residences of Marquis Oyama, Baron Kuroki and Baron Kodama.

ACCORDING to a report received by the Jiji, the losses of the Russians in killed, wounded, and prisoners during the war are estimated at 700,000. The paper does not mention the source of this message.

FURTHER departures of Russian prisoners will shortly take place from Yokohama by the *Vladimir*, (54 officers, 2,500 non-commissioned officers and men) and by the *Kiev* (42 officers, 51 bluejackets and a number of soldiers).

A TELEGRAM, says the Jiji, has been received in Nagasaki to the effect that the Russian authorities of Vladivostok have prohibited the arrival and departure of ships. The paper adds that the message is not officially confirmed.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Koshun Maru* (2,573 gross) collided slightly, on the morning of Dec. 14th, with a Russian volunteer ship in Moji Straits while the former was entering. The Japanese ship sustained damage to the bows.

DURING ten days ended Dec. 10th, the foreign trade of Yokohama was as follows:- Exports, yen 5,938,276.65, and imports yen 4,716,561.99. Exports of gold coins and bullion came to yen 8,000 and of silver coin and bullion to yen 4,925.

THE *Tienkong*, a motor river boat for shallow waters, was launched from the yard of Messrs. Bailey & Co., Kowloon, on the 27th Nov. She has a 45 horse-power kerosene motor, and will carry 250 passengers at 1½ knots on a draught of two feet.

THE Jiji says that Marquis Yamagata, Chief of the Staff Office, proposes to retire from his post. He will be succeeded by Marquis Oyama. It may be remembered that Marquis Oyama held the office till he left for the front as Commander-in-Chief.

MR. KONO, a well-known sugar trader of Osaka, has closed his office owing to heavy losses sustained this year. It is said that his debts to Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., Messrs. M. Raspe & Co., Messrs. Illies & Co., and the Kobe branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha amount to yen 1,821,125, and temporary advances from the Naniwa, Koriyama, Mitsui, Sumitomo and other banks

aggregate yen 399,000. When the merchandise in stock is sold and credits granted to customers are collected, these will still remain a debit balance of about a million yen.

A WEALTHY widow named Hana Iscki (54) residing in Matsushiro-cho, Honjo, Tokyo, was found murdered in her house on Dec. 8th. She had been strangled. A cabinet in her bed-room was broken open from which some articles are believed to have been stolen.

THE steamer *Jinsen Maru* with soldiers and horses from the front sustained damage to her propeller and became unmanageable off the Shantung Promontory on her way from Dairen which she left on Dec. 7th. A steamer was despatched from Chefoo to her assistance.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL telegram says that Colonel K. Oi, Military Attaché of the Japanese Legation in Berlin, who was commissioned to take delivery of the Japanese prisoners from Russia had audience of the Tsar on Dec. 10th in St. Petersburg. His Majesty conferred on him a high decoration.

A TELEGRAM from Dairen says that General Inouye, Commander of the 12th Division, and Mr. Ishidzuka, Governor of Liaotung, left there on Dec. 6th by the *Bingo Maru* and *Sado Maru* respectively. General Tsukamoto, Commander of the 4th Division, left Tielhing on Dec. 5th on his way home.

H. YAMANE (19), residing in Moto-machi, Shi-chome, Yokohama, was arrested on the evening of Dec. 10th by the Isezaki-cho police on a charge of having counterfeited 1 yen notes and tried to pass one of them in Hagoromo-cho. He has been removed to the Yokohama District Court.

A FATAL accident arising from charcoal fumes was reported on the morning of Friday, Dec. 8th, by the Harbour police. Three *sendo* sleeping on a junk in the canal near Benten Bridge, in front of the Railway Station, stopped up all the exits before going to sleep, though a large charcoal brazier was burning in the cabin. They were removed to Juzen Hospital and one recovered.

AMONG recent awards by the Royal Humane Society was that of a medal to Aline M. Purvis, a girl of fourteen, for plunging into 27 ft. of water in Lake Hakone, Japan, and attempting to save a man who was drowned while bathing. G. C. Holloway, chief officer of the P. and O. steamship *Coromandel*, receives a clasp for the medal he holds for rescuing a man at Woosung, China, on August 8.

ANOTHER attempted robbery is reported in Yokohama. Early on the morning of Dec. 7th, the house of a wealthy merchant, in Furo-cho was entered by two men armed with swords. While threatening the occupants for money, two of the employees rushed out, and informed the police at the box near by. When two policemen, T. Obata and another, approached the house, the men rushed out and one of them assaulted constable Obata, who was in advance inflicting a severe injury on his face. Both robbers effected their escape, but a little before noon the same day, one was arrested in the Kumagai restaurant, Isezaki-cho, by Mr. Kominato and four other detectives of the Isezaki-cho Station. The other man was soon after arrested near the Gonzo Bridge, Bandai-cho. The men are Y. Takana (27) and S. Yamamoto (32), gardeners, living at Uyeno-machi Kitagacho. On Friday morning, they were removed to the Yokohama District Court.

THE NEGOTIATIONS IN KOREA.

Through its editor, we presume, who has special access to Marquis Ito, the *Chuo Shimpo* has obtained a somewhat detailed account of the course of the recent negotiations in Seoul. The policy of the Koreans is said to have been pretty much what might have been expected in the circumstances. They clearly foresaw what was coming; they recognised its inevitability and they knew that they were powerless to avert it. But they determined to procrastinate if possible, trusting to the saving chances of time and events. So they began by adopting towards Marquis Ito a policy familiar to Oriental diplomatists as it is to Occidental, the policy of "reverential ostracism." From the moment of his arrival in Chemulpo he was treated with such an extreme degree of politeness and deference that he found himself virtually isolated from all free intercourse with Korean statesmen. Of course that was only a very temporary expedient. The Koreans knew well that it must soon cease to be effectual, and when that time came their device was to play off the Throne against the Cabinet and the Cabinet against the Throne. If Marquis Ito applied to the Emperor the latter was to refer him to the Cabinet, and if he applied to the Cabinet, he was to be told that in such a grave matter the Ministry could not move without instructions from the Sovereign. Wearing out by this fruitless buffeting from pillar to post, the Japanese, it was hoped, would at last resort to forceful methods, and then an appeal might successfully be made to onlooking nations. Marquis Ito detected this programme from the first, and took his measures accordingly. On the 15th of November he repaired to the Palace, determined to obtain the Emperor's mandate as an essential preliminary. His Majesty attempted at the start to refer the Ambassador to the Ministry, but Marquis Ito objected that the point at issue presented no basis for long discussion, and was nevertheless of such importance as to demand the Emperor's attention from the outset. His Excellency then entered into a long review of the conditions existing in the East and of the circumstances which rendered it essential that Japan should assume the control of Korea's foreign affairs. The Emperor objected that even when Korea had been a "feudatory" (*hansoke*) of the Middle Kingdom, she had nevertheless retained the direction of her own foreign relations. Marquis Ito replied that Korea's foreign relations had existed at that time in name only. She was not yet confronted by any of the complications which subsequently arose and which constituted a menace for neighbouring States as well as for herself. Besides, the true significance of the protection she then received from China had been illustrated when a Chinese Viceroy directed the landing of thirty thousand troops upon her shores. Was it then intended, the Emperor asked, that Korea should occupy towards Japan the position held by Hungary towards Austria. Marquis Ito emphatically answered in the negative, and denied with equal assurance that the relation was to resemble that between Sweden and Norway, or that Japan contemplated assuming in the East a place resembling the hegemony held by Prussia in the union of German States. Korea was to have the management of her own domestic affairs. In that field she was to be autonomous. Then the Emperor asked whether the Legations in Seoul and the Korean Ministers abroad could not be suffered to remain in name at all events, although their functions were

transferred to Japan. Naturally Marquis Ito declared such an arrangement to be wholly impractical and certain to lead to grave complications. He also took the opportunity of explaining that one reform quite essential to Korea's well-being was the separation of the Throne from the administration and a clear differentiation of the functions of each. An effect of such a reform would be to give unprecedented stability to the Imperial Court. Now for the first time the Emperor showed signs of acquiescence, and he finally agreed to issue the mandate required by the Ambassador. These things are easily set down in the rough, but the conference which thus resulted was an affair of fully 4 hours' duration and must have greatly taxed Marquis Ito's powers of persuasion and argument. Nothing now remained, apparently, except the discussion and conclusion of a convention embodying the arrangement already endorsed by the Emperor. That duty was entrusted to Mr. Hayashi, and he met the Foreign Minister, Pak Che-soon, on the 16th, the other members of the Cabinet assembling at the same time to discuss the matter. It appears from the *Chuo*'s account that there was truth in the references made in previous telegrams as to the invincible reluctance of any of the Ministers to take the lead in signifying assent. Marquis Ito had to intervene and to repeat all the arguments addressed on the previous day to the Emperor. The Prime Minister, who was naturally the proper person to take the lead, attempted to excuse himself on the plea of ignorance, inexperience and incompetence. But Marquis Ito pointed out that while these things might have been valid reasons for declining to accept office originally, they could not be pleaded as justifications for refusing to discharge the duties of office after it had been accepted. The Minister, quite unable to traverse Marquis Ito's arguments, finally broke down and shed tears. But neither he nor his colleagues were able to urge anything in contradiction of the Ambassador's exposition of the situation. Still the same reluctance to openly signify agreement kept all lips sealed, and nothing remained except for Marquis Ito to put a direct question and to announce that silence on the part of the Ministers would be taken as signifying their assent. Such a plan suited their mood thoroughly, for they seem to have fully appreciated the inevitable nature of the occasion though they could not persuade themselves to openly recognise it. Nothing is related by the *Chuo* as to Marquis Ito's procedure at the Palace on the 17th. The narrative closes with the 16th.

KOREA.

Friday, December 8.

Prince Li Chai-wan has been appointed Special Ambassador to Japan for the purpose of conveying Korea's acknowledgements of Marquis Ito's visit.

It is reported that there are signs of disturbance between the Christians and the literati in Pyong-yang, but as the Japanese gendarmes are on the alert nothing serious is likely to occur.

Mr. Pak Che-soon has been attacked, it is said, by catarrh of the stomach and has entered hospital where he is likely to remain for some six weeks. That is one account. But another is that he was fired at by a sergeant with a pistol—a sergeant in what army we do not know—and that, when complaining to the Japanese Legation of the occurrence, he was seized with vertigo and had to be placed under medical charge.

The *Jiji Shimpō*'s Seoul correspondent says that although on the surface of things order seems to have been restored, there is a strong under-current of discontent, and signs are apparent that an outbreak, more or less serious, may occur at any moment, not in the capital alone but also in the provinces.

A sergeant of the Korean army committed suicide in front of the Imperial Palace on the 5th instant to mark his dissatisfaction with the political situation. The Emperor has conferred on him a posthumous title. If His Majesty continues to distinguish suicides in this enviable manner, he is not unlikely to lose several of his subjects.

Probably this was the sergeant who fired at the Prime Minister.

Saturday, December 9.

Reports from Chinnampo indicate smouldering embers of disturbance. No details are given but Japanese gendarmes and police are said to have been despatched thither. This state of unrest seems to be extending. Representatives of the literati and the lower class are said to be flocking to the capital from Chemulpo and Pyong-yang, their object being to excite the populace of Seoul to a violent demonstration. Korean officials, fearing to be waylaid, are solicitous for Japanese protection, and every possible step is being taken to restore tranquillity. Ex-Premier Li Keun-myong repaired to the Palace on the 7th and presented a petition vehemently protesting against the new Convention. Chin San-heung, Minister of the Board of Decorations, also attempted to obtain access to the Emperor for a similar purpose but was refused audience.

The *Asahi*'s Seoul correspondent gives a different version of the alleged outrage against the Prime Minister Pak Che-soon. He says that the story of a non-commissioned officer assaulting the Premier with a pistol is quite untrue. What happened was that when Mr. Pak was on his way to the Japanese Legation for the purpose of announcing his intention of entering hospital to recuperate his strength, a Korean soldier made a motion of loading his rifle as the Minister's cortège passed. No importance was attached to the incident and Mr. Pak continued his course first to the Japanese Legation and then to the hospital as pre-arranged.

From the same correspondent we learn that although the Emperor's attitude towards the suicides of Min and Cho may have been correct, His Majesty's precipitate action in the case of three other suicides is open to criticism and even to derision. No sooner was the news of a suicide received than the man was raised to a high official rank, whereas it turned out that one of the three petty officials who recently made away with themselves committed the act when in a state of drunken phrensy. There are various stories of men dashing out their brains with stones and so forth, but all are pure inventions.

Sunday, December 10.

Mr. Li Keun-thaik, who formerly opposed the notorious Li Yong-ik and thus acquired some reputation, seems to be very inveterately hostile to the new convention. He made such an obstinate attempt on the evening of the 7th to convert the Emperor to his views, that His Majesty ordered his forcible expulsion from the Palace and he was subsequently arrested by the Japanese. That is a very meagre account. It leaves much to the imagination, and is remarkably lacking in rational coherence.

Prince Li Chai-wan has declined the office

Original from

of envoy to Japan and it is now thought that the Korean Government will not be in a position to despatch an embassy during the present year.

The funeral of Min Yong-hwan is to be conducted on the basis of a Minister of State's obsequies and will not take place until five months have elapsed.

The illness of Mr. Pak Che-soon, Prime Minister, is said to have taken a turn for the better.

The German Minister is expected to withdraw from Seoul on the 15th instant.

Monday, December 11.

Reports from Seoul indicate—though the source is not absolutely trustworthy—that the Korean Government is hesitating about the publication of the new Convention or the adoption of the measures indicated by it. On the 8th instant a Cabinet Council is said to have debated these two points without coming to any decision. The tendency of the council was to retain the Foreign Office in nominal existence at all events, and to postpone the promulgation of the convention. It is throughout possible that Japan will have to exert strong pressure in order to correct this mood of procrastination.

The *Kokumin Shinbun's* correspondent wires that since the 8th instant the Palace has been guarded by a company of Japanese troops to ensure its safety.

The two Koreans designated for the embassy to Japan have declined to accept the appointment.

Investigations have proved that Ku Wan-hwi, formerly chief of police, whose arrest was recently effected, had been engaged in a conspiracy. He has been dismissed from office.

The *Asahi Shinbun's* correspondent says that on the whole the Korean nation is quiet. Some agitation is perceptible in Pyong-yang, Chemulpo, and one or two other places, but with these exceptions there are no signs of commotion, and things may be described as virtually normal.

Tuesday, December 12.

It is not yet possible to say that things have entirely quieted down in Seoul. The agitators—the "remnants" as they are called—have ceased to find access to the palace, and owing to the effective measures taken by the Japanese police, public meetings of an inflammatory nature are not taking place. But it is alleged that private conference are going on, and that devices for organizing some kind of vehement protest are eagerly discussed. Meanwhile the pro-Russian party are endeavouring to foment a movement in favour of the recall and re-instatement of the notorious Li Yong-ik.

The Japanese Legation in Seoul has adopted the wise course of publishing an official account of the course of the negotiations by way of reply to the mendacious statements circulated by certain newspapers in Seoul and reproduced with semblance of endorsement by certain foreign newspapers in Japan. The account is this:—"Several days' conference between Marquis Ito and Mr. Hayashi on the one hand and the Korean Ministers on the other convinced the latter that in consideration of the peace of the Far East and the situation occupied by Korea, the conclusion of the new Convention was inevitable. Nevertheless it is true that when on the 17th of November the Ministers assembled in the Palace, the Premier, Mr. Han Kiuhwa, declared himself radically opposed to the convention, and with the exception of one or two of his colleagues, all refrained

from addressing to the Throne any declaration of conviction that the Convention should be concluded. And it is further true that although the Emperor of Korea was persuaded by his interviews with Marquis Ito and by the latter's careful explanations that the Convention was necessary, His Majesty nevertheless expressed a desire that certain modifications tending to the advantage of the Empire and the Throne's position and dignity should be introduced, and that a postponement should be made for the purpose. He did not, however, endorse the opposition offered by Premier Han and his fellow-thinkers, but on the contrary repeatedly directed them to come to an amicable arrangement with the Japanese Plenipotentiaries. The latter, on their side, stated that while they were willing to introduce any suitable amendments offered by the Koreans, they could not agree to postpone the conclusion of the Convention inasmuch as, in their opinion, circumstances did not admit of delay. Therefore they suggested that the conference should be resumed in the evening of the same day. This was done, and on that occasion nearly the whole of the amendments proposed by the Koreans were embodied in the Convention with Marquis Ito's approval. This was not all. For at the Emperor's direct desire a new clause was inserted at the end of the Convention (the clause guaranteeing the safety and prestige of the Throne). These facts show clearly that the Convention, as finally drafted, embodied the ideas of both of the contracting parties and had their assent. Thereafter the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pak Che-soon, signed the Convention in the presence of all his colleagues and attached his seal to it. Prior to the latter step and while the discussion of the Convention article by article was going on, the Minister of Foreign Affairs telephoned many times to the Foreign Office for his seal. But the custodian of the seal happening to be absent, it was not until two hours had elapsed that the Chief Secretary arrived with the seal. During the interval between the Foreign Minister's signature and the arrival of his seal, the Emperor expressed to Marquis Ito his satisfaction that an amicable agreement had been reached, and announced his intention of retiring to rest with a tranquil mind, which step he recommended to Marquis Ito also. The Marquis accordingly withdrew before the final conclusion of the Convention. As for the statements that force was employed by the Japanese, the only exhibition of force was that, in view of some indications of disturbance, steps were taken to guard the Japanese and Korean Plenipotentiaries on their return from the Palace."

We presume that the newspapers which have published or reproduced false statements to the effect that the seal of the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs was forcibly procured by the Japanese and forcibly affixed to the Convention, and that the latter was concluded owing to compulsion, will now withdraw them. We pointed out when these statements appeared that they constituted an insult to Marquis Ito and that no one at all conversant with Far-Eastern politics could credit them. But, as is not infrequent, contradiction has served only to elicit obstinate re-assertions from the original disseminator of the falsehoods. It matters very little whether he will now have the grace to acknowledge his error. The important point is that the truth is known.

Wednesday, December 13.

It appears that the Korean Representative

in Paris recently crossed to America and sought an interview with the Assistant Secretary of State, before whom he laid Korea's grievances in the matter of the new convention with Japan, Mr. Min Yong-chha's hope was to enlist the sympathy and active interference of the United States on behalf of Korea's sovereignty. But Mr. Root's reply was eminently discouraging. He told his visitor that the United States Government fully recognised Japan's paramount position as regards Korea and had given instructions that America's relations with the latter should henceforth be conducted through the medium of Tokyo. The Korean Minister is said to have been profoundly disappointed. This is by no means the only attempt made by the Seoul Government to influence American public opinion in favour of Korea's claims. Other irons have been put in the fire and will soon emerge in a more or less incandescent state. Doubtless they will have some effect, but not in official circles, where a distinctly pro-Japanese line has been adopted with full knowledge of the facts and after due deliberation.

All the Japanese newspapers agree in stating that tranquillity has been virtually restored throughout Korea. The arrest of two or three of the leaders of the agitation and the explanations made to them, seem to have produced an excellent effect. Things have quieted down and the Cabinet Ministers are attending to their duties without any display of nervousness. The threatened commotions in Pyong-yang and Chemulpo have not matured and on the whole the nation appears to have resigned itself to the inevitable.

Prince Wi Yang is to come to Japan in acknowledgment of Marquis Ito's embassy. Prince Wi has already visited this country. He performed the same function in connexion with the occasion of Marquis Ito's first visit to Seoul.

Thursday, December 14.

Reports from Seoul indicate that the system of appointing men to office by selection made with reference solely to their ability and not at all to their family connexions, has been inaugurated in the Korean Government, and several appointments have been made under it. This change is said to have exercised a tranquillizing influence on the literati. These have entirely ceased to agitate, and memorials advocating certain administrative reforms are reaching the Cabinet in considerable numbers.

Numbers of foreigners are said to have come to Seoul from Shanghai and Tientsin since the conclusion of the new convention. They do not seem to have any special business but are simply watching the course of events.

Rumours in Seoul go to suggest that Baron Kodama or General Hasegawa is expected to be the first Resident General. We should think the latter appointment very improbable. General Kodama's great recommendation—apart from his altogether exceptional abilities—is that he has given ample evidence of remarkable skill in civil administration as well as in military leadership, whereas General Hasegawa is said to be purely a soldier. Korea does not specially want military rule.

The *Asahi Shinbun* affirms that the scheme of organization of the Resident General's office and the personality of the Resident General have already been considered and approved by the Privy Council and will be promulgated in a few days.

By the same journal an interesting point is made. The first article of the new Convention says that "the Government of Japan, through the Department of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo, will hereafter have control and direction of the external relations and affairs of Korea," and the 3rd Article says that "the Resident General shall reside at Seoul primarily for the purpose of taking charge of and directing matters relating to diplomatic affairs." It would appear then that the Foreign Office in Tokyo is to discharge exactly the same functions as the Resident General in Seoul, and since the Foreign Minister and the Resident General will be men of equal rank, a clash of duties is very probable, and, at any rate, the drafting of the Convention leaves much to be desired in point of consistency. Our contemporary explains, however, that Marquis Ito was perfectly cognizant of this conflict between Articles 1 and 3, but that he consented to the latter's definition of the Resident General's functions in deference to the earnest desire of the Korean Government. The latter's plain purpose was to impose the narrowest possible limits on the exercise of the Resident General's authority, but the fact is that the deference paid to their wishes has very little practical importance. For, in the first place, it is to be observed that the language of the new convention is "primarily for the purpose of taking charge of and directing." The qualifier "primarily" makes it quite clear that the functions to which it refers may be supplemented by others. In the second place, the 4th Article provides that "the stipulations of all treaties and agreements existing between Japan and Korea not inconsistent with the provisions of this Agreement shall continue in force." Now the first Article of the convention of February 23rd, 1904, binds the Imperial Korean Government to "place full confidence in the Imperial Government of Japan and adopt the advice of the latter in regard to improvements in administration." This Article continuing in force, it follows that the Resident General will have large advisory functions and that the Korean Government will be bound to follow his advice though using its own machinery and exercising its own authority for the purpose.

The *Shogyo Shimpo's* correspondent wires that on the night of the 11th instant the Emperor of Korea issued an edict directing that the improvement of administration should be at once undertaken; that the sending in of memorials directed against the new Convention should cease, and that all attempts to excite popular feeling in that sense should be abandoned.

THE BUDGET AS PROPOSED.

It is plain that the policy adopted by the Government in framing the Budget for next fiscal year is based on the assumption that not until 1907 will the country have completely emerged from the era of war expenditures. Peace has been restored, it is true, but the armies are still beyond the seas, and a large part of the cost of bringing them home will have to be delayed in 1906-7. Thus evidently the after-effects of the war will make themselves felt sensibly in next year's outlays and the Government seems well advised in maintaining a strictly conservative attitude until the financial situation has become quite normal. This involves adherence to the programme laid down at the commencement of 1904; the programme that all public works already undertaken should be

suspended, with due regard, of course to economical conditions, and all those planned but not yet begun should be deferred. The budget does not, indeed, show strict adherence to that principle. In the schedules of appropriations unconnected with the war sums totalling 41½ million yen are set down for the Communications Department, and at least 38 millions of this total must be for new constructions or for continuing enterprises already commenced. Still there is no largely expansive scheme such as was formulated by the Government in 1896 after the war with China.

It is a welcome fact that at a time when the task of the country's financiers is eminently difficult they have allotted a sum of 1,439,407 yen to works in connexion with customs improvements at Yokohama and Kobe. This is part of a total outlay of 3,960,000 yen, which takes the form of a continuing fund. Evidently the Government's intention is to encourage foreign commerce as much as possible. The same purpose seems to exist with regard to industry. Thus a sum of 191,000 yen is set aside for the construction of a technical school in Kumamoto prefecture and a sum of 324,313 yen for a similar purpose in Sendai. These monies are to be gradually employed, the amounts appropriated in next year's budget being 38,500 yen and 43,000 yen respectively. Another sum of 60,000 yen is to be devoted to perfecting the industrial experiment stations, and 35,000 yen to provide mechanical apparatus for drying figured matting.

An interesting fact is that the Government has resolved to undertake improvements in horse-breeding on a large scale. No less than 720,000 yen are set down for arrangements in connexion with that purpose. It must be assumed that this is only part of a large outlay spread over a number of years, but no information is furnished on that point. There is great divergence of view as to the wisdom of this enterprise. Many persons hold that the Japanese pony is quite good enough for cavalry work in any country where a Japanese army is likely to have to fight. Yet even these critics do not deny that the Japanese pony is not nearly heavy enough or strong enough for artillery purposes. At all events the Japanese military authorities are fresh from a field of conclusive experiences and we must assume that they are well advised in taking this step.

Among the appropriations there appears the sum of 1,820,000 yen devoted to establishing the Iron Foundry. This is an installment of a total amount of 2,857,094 yen, which will be spread over the next five years, and which represents, we presume, the last expenditure on account of the very costly works at Wakamatsu.

There is also an appropriation of 2 million yen for extension of the telephone system. This is badly needed. The Government has hitherto shrunk in an unaccountable manner from developing an enterprise urgently required by the public and quite certain to yield a fine return.

Among the expenditures to be incurred in the sequel of the war, those of a continuing nature are as follow:—

	Yen.
Service of the War Debt	110,000,000
Increase (4 Divisions) of the Army.....	10,000,000
Increase of the Navy.....	4,390,000
Pensions and Annuities	32,000,000
Cost of Collecting Taxes	14,840,000
	171,230,000

Against this outlay the only assured asset seems to be the war taxes which yield 160 million of yen. They would constitute a sufficient asset if a less heroic method of dealing with the war debt were adopted.

Expenditures of an extraordinary nature to be incurred in the sequel of the war—apart from the cost of bringing home the troops and paying rewards and gratuities—are as follow:—

	Yen
Expenses of troops stationed in Manchuria and Korea	20,000,000
Naval Restorations	27,200,000
Army Restorations	25,000,000
Residency-General and Residencies in Korea.....	1,180,000
Cost of manufacturing medals, etc.	3,500,000
Expenses of establishing the Tobacco-manufacturing Monopoly and the Salt Monopoly	4,720,000
Total	81,600,000

Interesting tables have been published showing the ratio borne by the Military and Naval expenditure to the Administrative outlays.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES 1906-7.			
Class of Expenditures.	Amount in Yen.	Ratio.	
Military and Naval	79,304,437	480	
Army	50,269,352	304	
Navy	29,035,085	176	
Administration	86,031,579	520	
Totals	165,336,316	1,000	

In this table expenditures on account of the service of the National Debts and on account of pensions and annuities are not included.

"ASSOCIATION AMICALE."

We have received a little volume containing details of the fifth meeting of the "Association Amicale" of the School of the Morning Star. It is a well printed and prettily bound booklet, and its contents bear eloquent testimony to the fine educational work done by the noble philanthropists who constitute the faculty of this well known and justly renowned school. The idea of inducing men to keep unsevered in maturer years the bonds that in their youth bound them to each other and to their *alma mater* is one which commends itself to every thoughtful person, for its aim is to preserve as long as possible in active operation the beneficent influences of early instruction and friendship. M. Heinrich, director of the Ecole de l'Etoile du Matin, and M. Beuf, Vice-Director, have seen their untiring labours crowned with signal success. Many promising youths have been fitted by these able Frenchmen and their not less able assistants and fellow-workers for the service of Japan and of humanity, and it is significant that as teachers they have shown the rare faculty of winning not only the respect and gratitude but also the love of the lads who have been so fortunate as to come under their care. Without such a feeling of affection this "Association Amicale" could not exist; still less could it grow in numbers and in vigour from year to year as it evidently does. For it is composed not of boys now actually attending the school, but of youths who, having graduated there and entered upon the serious avocation of bread-winning, nevertheless delight to assemble yearly under the familiar old portals and renew their intercourse with one another and with the teachers to whom they owe so much. One reads with pleasure the records of their doing and sayings, for on every page are found evidences of the wholesome atmosphere in which these youths have been brought up and in which they still move.

CHINA.

Friday, December 8.

Viceroy Yuan having been attacked by a sore throat the meeting of the Plenipotentiaries on the 5th instant had to be deferred. Some of the reports speak of the meeting on the 7th also being postponed. The matter is confused, and the only fact which emerges clearly is that there has been a temporary interruption.

The Russian organ in Peking is said to have severely criticised the President of the University for entertaining the Japanese Plenipotentiary on the ground that such an act was improper as constituting an interference on the part of the educational authorities in diplomatic affairs. It is agreeable to learn that the newspaper in question finds nothing more tangible to condemn. In this context it may be mentioned that the Chinese Government has at length decided to organize an Education Department and Mr. Tung Ching has been appointed Minister. The Board of Records is to be under the control of the new Department. Tung Ching is a protégé of Viceroy Yuan, whose influence in this seen to be steadily growing.

Saturday, December 9.

The 12th meeting of the Plenipotentiaries was to be held on the 8th instant.

It is stated that China's recently developed popular policy of recovering and revoking concessions granted to foreigners has extended even to Manchuria, and that petitions are reaching the Government in Peking urging that the terms of the Russo-Japanese Convention should not be recognised, in so far as they relate to such concessions.

Rumour says that the Foreign Representatives in Peking are exhausting every expedient to acquire information as to the course of the negotiations. Reference is made to the methods pursued by some of them, but we find the story incredible.

On the 6th instant the Russian Representative is reported to have visited the Wai-wu-pu, and on the 7th instant the French Legation, both visits being for the purpose of conveying the same intimation, namely, that if China grants to Japan any concessions over and above those contemplated by the Portsmouth Treaty, Russia and France will demand equal concessions elsewhere. This kind of rumour has been so frequently circulated that one finds difficulty in discrediting it altogether. Yet how extremely impolitic such action would be on the part of Russia and France! If these two Powers believe that the grant of any special privileges by China to Japan in Manchuria would justify a demand for the grant of corresponding advantages to France and Russia elsewhere, then their wisest course would be to keep silence until their titles matured, for we must assume that what they oppose is not the mere fact of Japan's success *qua* Japan, but the possibility of their own countries getting "left." If they do not believe anything of the kind, that is to say, if they do not believe that the most-favoured-nation clause applies to the altogether extraordinary circumstances of the present case, then the procedure ascribed to them is purely vexatious and can only impair their countries' relations with Japan uselessly. Therefore it appears that these rumours must be accepted with reserve. Nevertheless the Chinese Ministers in Washington, Berlin and St. Petersburg are said to have telegraphed to the Wai-wu-pu that the attitude of certain European Powers is one of eager expectancy. They are closely watching China's action in

the present negotiations and if she furnishes a pretext they will descend upon her under the agis of the most-favoured-nation clause without reserve. In fact, it is a case of the Three-Power combination in a less conspicuous form than it assumed ten years ago when Japan was driven from Liaotung.

Sunday, December 10.

The 14th meeting of the Plenipotentiaries took place on the 9th instant. It is stated that the conference is proceeding satisfactorily and that little remains now to be settled, but evidently all reports on this subject are more or less conjectural. Shanghai telegraphs that Viceroy Yuan will probably return to Tientsin on the 14th, which fact suggests that the discussion is on the eve of settlement.

Russia's negotiations with regard to the Portsmouth Treaty are said to have been commenced between Mr. Pokotiloff and Mr. Tang Showi. They are expected to be brief.

Viceroy Yuan's illness is said to be of an unimportant character, but three nurses were summoned from Tientsin to look after him.

Prince Tsai, the principal of the Five Envoys to Foreign Countries, is to leave Peking on the 11th. He will spend some time in Shanghai and his arrival in Tokyo is anticipated to take place about the 5th or 6th of January.

Monday, December 11.

The 15th meeting of the Plenipotentiaries took place on the 10th instant. According to the *Hochi Shimbun's* correspondent an agreement upon nearly all points has been reached and the Conference will see the end of its labours in about a week. There are three things still unsettled; but what they are the correspondent does not say. He alleges, however, that the Chinese demands include the following; namely, that there must be a limit of time to any telegraphic enterprises of Japan in Manchuria; that bounds must be set to the granting of mining privileges; that the Japanese must not be allowed to interfere in matters of taxation, of fisheries or of timber-felling; and that permission must not be given for any oil-manufacturing enterprise or the construction of any branches of the main railway. These demands are under discussion.

The Peking correspondent of the *Jiji Shimpō*, in a letter to Shanghai, whence its contents are telegraphed, says that so far as he can learn, the Chinese Government is insisting strenuously upon the preservation of its sovereignty in Hsingking. It has maintained that one half of the cost of the railway must be defrayed—apparently by Japan—as a preliminary to working the line, and that there must be no foreign railway guards. Accurate intelligence is very difficult to obtain, but according to Russian accounts the Chinese take the view that this question must be considered from both sides. If Japan's proposals with regard to Manchuria be agreed to, then Germany, who is now on the point of withdrawing her troops from Shantung, will abandon that measure and will demand to be placed in the some favourable position with regard to Shantung that has been granted to Japan in Hsingking. France also will prefer the same claim with regard to the borders of Tonquin. China, they say, undoubtedly owes much to Japan for breaking Russia's strength and driving her back, but if the Chinese people be invited to pay the debt, their answer is that Japan's declared object will be defeated by such a course. For she has not completed the task she undertook to perform. She

has not driven Russia from Manchuria but only from the southern province, leaving Kirin and Amur still in her hands. If then Japan's proposals with regard to Hsingking be carried out, Russia will have to be equally favoured in the two northern provinces, and then the avowed intention of preserving China's integrity will be plainly defeated. Japan is represented by this account as replying, in effect, that she will take measures to guard against these dangers, but the Chinese are not to be re-assured.

We entertain very little doubt that this version of the negotiations comes from Chinese sources not from Russian. For it is a version obviously inspired by Chinese interests. If the situation depicted, or said to be depicted, by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, were to actually arise, no Power would be better pleased than Russia. The St. Petersburg statesmen know well that there can be little if any hope of driving Japan from Hsingking, certainly not for many years to come, and therefore their only visible consolation would be to obtain a thoroughly commanding position in the two northern provinces of Manchuria. That is the best compensation now within sight. Hence it follows that Russia's game should be to "sit tight" and await any results which may form the basis of demands in Kirin and Amur, instead of now acting the obstructive part attributed to her. As for the Japanese, on the other hand, their obvious answer is that they ask for little if anything more than Russia possessed in Hsingking before her expulsion from that district, nevertheless the concessions made by China to the Great Northern Power did not involve any of the serious consequences now foreseen. Besides, and above all, Japan is acting in accordance with a treaty to which Russia herself is already an assenting party. St. Petersburg, having put its name to the Portsmouth Treaty, can scarcely make the fulfilment of the Treaty an excuse for renewed aggressions.

Germany is as usual an object of suspicion. The Peking correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi* wires that she is supposed to be watching with much satisfaction the growth of an anti-foreign mood in China, inasmuch as the recrudescence of serious trouble could scarcely fail to bring some grist to her own mill. Her recent action in advocating the withdrawal of foreign forces from Chinese soil just at the moment when the Pelchili manoeuvres created an impression of Chinese military strength, is said to be regarded by the foreign Powers as a deliberate attempt to curry favour with China at the expense of other States.

Suspensions of this kind include such a large subjective element that one naturally hesitates to attach much importance to them. For the rest, it is not impossible that Germany's mood may be such as rumour depicts it so far as welcoming the anti-foreign sentiment is concerned, for the Kaiser has long been credited with a conviction that the Chinese problem will mature into an international trouble of large dimensions, and that the sooner it is resolutely dealt with the easier will be the solution. Concerning the suggestion for the withdrawal of the troops, it is not extravagant to suppose that the evidences of efficiency given by Viceroy Yuan's army in the recent manoeuvres constituted in Germany's eyes a valid reason for handing over to the Chinese Government the duty of safeguarding foreign rights, lives and properties. Certainly it looks like a clever stroke of diplomacy, but why not?

Tuesday, December 12.

It is more than ever difficult to discover the exact course which the negotiations in Peking are taking. The fifteenth meeting of the Plenipotentiaries took place on the 10th and the sixteenth was to have taken place on the 11th, but its postponement for some unexplained reason is announced. There is talk of a new draft of proposals—which seems incredible at this late period—and there is talk of three cardinal Japanese demands which had been postponed for final consideration and which have now come up for decision. But all this is very vague. At any rate it is evident that a feeling of dissatisfaction and uneasiness is growing up in Japan. The *Jiji Shimpō* gives an indication of it when it says that a full month has elapsed since the Japanese Plenipotentiaries arrived in Peking, yet no one can say when the negotiations will be concluded or what kind of conclusion they will reach. The indications, so far as they go, are that the Japanese Plenipotentiaries have allowed themselves to be "side-shunted," and that, instead of holding to the main track, they are following the Chinese through devious and divergent issues of a minor nature. That is the *Jiji's* view, but it is obviously a conjectural view. The fact is, as we have frequently ventured to affirm, that the Chinese have not approached this question in the spirit which might reasonably have been expected. They appear to have shown themselves illiberal, difficult and suspicious, unwilling to recognise accomplished facts and unable to perceive future contingencies. Such, at all events, seems to be the inference suggested by the meagre information hitherto procurable. We can only hope that it will prove an incorrect inference and that the upshot of the negotiations may be more satisfactory than the course of events has hitherto implied.

The Five Commissioners, headed by Prince Tsai, left Peking on the 11th and will reach Japan *via* Shanghai. An office has been formed in the Chinese capital for the purpose of receiving and collating their reports and making preparations for the operation of the constitution. The Commissioners were long delayed by the bomb-throwing outrage, which remains still a mystery. So far as their visit to Japan is concerned, however, they will have lost nothing by the delay, for they will probably find themselves in Tokyo just as the Japanese Diet is sitting, and just as it is dealing with some questions not unlikely to rouse tumultuous discussion. It will be very interesting to learn how a national assembly in such circumstances commends itself to the Chinese statesmen's appreciation.

Another question of jurisdiction seems to have arisen in Shanghai. So far as we can gather from somewhat meagre telegrams, the trouble had its origin in a dispute as to whether a woman, or some women, kidnapped in Szechuan and discovered in the foreign settlement, whither she or they had been brought for an obvious purpose, should be detained in the Chinese prison, pending final inquiry, or should go to the consular jail. The telegraph alleges that the settlement police obtained possession of the woman by forcible or surreptitious means—we can not decipher which—and that the Chinese population are much excited. Their leaders, numbering 200, have waited on the Taotai, and urged that application be made for the withdrawal of the British Consul's exequatur. The Taotai, in reply, pledged himself to exhaust every device furnished by his official position for the assertion of China's sovereign rights,

and the complication threatens to assume serious proportions. It is certainly unfortunate that such a question should have presented itself at the very moment when the Chinese nation is invaded by a wave of excitement about the "rights recovery" problem. Telegrams say that the latter is attracting more attention than ever, and that it has now become almost a furore in some quarters.

It appears that this line was gradually constructed by General Kuroki's forces as they advanced from the Yalu to Liaoyang. Consequently the road passes Kiulien-ching, Honmutang, Pangshan-ching, Fenhwang-ching, Tsao-ho-kou, Lienshan-kwan, Kiaotow and Penhsi fu. The total distance is 385 kilometers. Of course the line is now of the military gage, but it will be altered so as to have the same gage as the Fusan-Wiju and Mukden-Liaotung roads.

Wednesday, December 13.

It is stated that the sixteenth meeting of the Plenipotentiaries was held on the 12th instant and that an agreement was reached as to the principal points by mutual concessions. But the latter part of the account is not explicit. Meanwhile the social entertainments continue briskly and if an amicable settlement be not reached, it certainly will not be for want of conviviality. It is perhaps a good sign that Baron Komura's return begins to be spoken of, and that his itinerary is mentioned, namely, *via* Dairen and Chemulpo.

It appears that the Five Chinese Commissioners are to divide into two parties. Messrs. Tan Hwang and Tsai Funtzu are proceeding by man-of-war to Woosung, where they will embark in the *Siberia* and come direct to Japan. The other three Commissioners left Tientsin on the 11th for Shanghai where they will take a Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer for Japan.

Thursday, December 14.

The *Nichi Nichi's* Peking correspondent says that the 16th meeting of the Plenipotentiaries took place on the 12th instant and that Prince Ching, who had been absent owing to illness ever since the second meeting, attended on the occasion. Much interest centred on the meeting as it was understood that the most important questions embodied in Japan's proposals would then be finally discussed, questions for whose special consideration a day's leisure had been accorded. But it was found that the Chinese Plenipotentiaries were not yet prepared to give a definite answer and the meeting rose *infecta*. The *Kokumin's* correspondent, however, gives a slightly different complexion to the affair, he says that the cardinal points still remaining unsettled received full consideration at the meeting on the 12th and that the Chinese Plenipotentiaries promised to give definite answers on the 13th.

Twenty-three men have been arrested at Lienchen, and the colonel in command is likely to lose his head, as he had only 23 untrained men under his command when the fatal riot broke out.

In reference to the Tientsin-Chinkiang Railway, the Waiwupu has informed the German Minister that the agreement was only a draft, and never properly ratified, and in any case the period within which it was to be begun has been exceeded. That the German and British Ministers will accept this denial is not to be supposed.

The report of the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., for the year ended the 31st of October last, shows a divisible balance of Tls. 265,940, on a paid-up capital of Tls. 750,000. The General Managers propose to pay a dividend

of Tls. 8 per share, or 16 per cent., to carry forward Tls. 100,000, and to transfer the balance, Tls. 45,940, to Renewals and Repairs Account.

The Government Council has decided that the central mint for the coining of copper pieces shall be established at Tientsin, and a branch one at Shanghai, both to be under the control of the Board of Revenue. The provincial mints are to be abolished.

Their Highnesses Tsai Hsun and Tsai Tao, brothers of the Emperor, will proceed to Japan and the United States respectively, to pursue a course of studies.

Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has concluded with a British firm a loan of Tls. 1,000,000 for fifteen years at six per cent, to supply Wuchang with electric light and a water-works department.

Owing to the large and daily increasing number of students from the province of Kiangsu who are now gaining a modern education in Japan, and the necessity of exercising some sort of control over the youths there, H. E. Chou Fu, in his capacity of Viceroy of the province, has appointed a Taotai, named Mei, to the post of Inspector of Kiangsu students in Japan, whose duties will be equivalent to a Commissioner of Education in control of the students of the province studying in Japan.

The Waiwupu is reported to have explained to the Diplomatic Body that the native gentry and people cannot be blamed for wanting to keep all railways, etc., in their own hands; this, however, is not the policy of the Chinese Government, which is only proposing to cancel concessions whose time limit for the commencement of operations has expired.

The *Shen-pao* states that it has received reliable news from the North to the effect that the High Commissioners were to leave Peking on the 11th instant; further, their Excellencies Tuan Fang and Tai Hung-tze will first visit Japan, while Duke Tsai Tseh and the other two Commissioners will go to Europe. The party are booked to leave Shanghai by the P. M. steamer *Siberia* on the 18th December.

THE JAPANESE PRIZE COURTS.

Under the above heading the following correspondence has appeared in *The Times* :—

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

London, October 24.
On more than one occasion the Japanese Government has taken steps in connexion with captured vessels and cargoes which certainly have had the appearance of prejudging the decision of the Prize Courts. Vessels and cargoes have been publicly sold before condemnation, and sometimes even before the preliminary judgments concerning them had been delivered. It has been announced that judgment in the case of the American steamer *Montara*, seized while engaged in the Kamchatkan fur trade, would be delivered on November 4, yet on October 28 a public sale is to take place of skins which could only be those which have been taken from the *Montara*. Even if the Japanese had an overwhelming case against the *Montara* and her cargo of furs, they would seriously prejudice their claim to condemn them by selling the captured property this week. No one will now believe that the vessel had an impartial trial.

Sir,—Your Marine Insurance Correspondent in your issue of to-day states that the Japanese Government have prejudged the decisions of their Prize Courts by the sale of vessels and cargoes before judgment, and he cites as an instance the sale of a cargo of furs to be held on October 28 before judgment on November 2. It appears, therefore, desirable to point out that a Prize Court has power to sell a cargo or ship before judgment on account of their condition. This power is expressly given to the British Prize Court by the Naval Prize Act, 1864. It is probable that in the case of this cargo of furs an order was made by the Court for its sale on account of its condition, just as a similar order might be made in a British Prize Court in a similar case. If this is so, your correspondent would appear to be well advised merely to state facts and not draw conclusions from them.

Yours faithfully,
E. S. ROSCOE.
Admiralty Registry Law Court, October 25.

THE CHINESE STUDENTS IN TOKYO.

Monday, December 11.

There are as yet no clear signs of calm being restored among the eight thousand Chinese students now in Tokyo. They complain that discrimination is exercised against them in the matter of control, and they are thus placed on a footing different from that occupied by students of any other nationality. The immediate cause of umbrage is the recent issue of certain regulations by the Education Department. These require that every Chinese subject seeking education in Japan must provide himself with a letter from his country's Minister in Tokyo; that the Japanese Authorities will indicate certain schools as fitted to receive such students; and that Chinese students attending such schools will be required to live in places selected and superintended by the Authorities. The first of these restrictions does not appear to seriously trouble the students. It is against the second, and above all against the third, that they gird angrily, declaring that they are treated as slaves, that such restraints are intolerable, that they came to Japan of their own free choice and can quit this country with equal freedom, that the whole world is open to them, and that they will, by their conduct, confirm the Occident's growing conviction that China is not to be trifled with. In fact they display a great deal of youthful emotion and effervescence, and their manifesto, if it be correctly rendered into Japanese, is a document bombastic even to the verge of ridicule. Rumour says that their real cause of anger is the regulation subjecting them to supervision and restraint in the extra-academical hours. And rumour also says that this regulation is quite essential, many of the students having fallen into dissipation such as not only ruins their own prospects but also constitutes a contaminating influence. The Educational Authorities are understood to take a very firm stand. They declare that the new regulations are absolutely indispensable; that they are the outcome of carefully garnered experience and that under no circumstances shall they be rescinded. The students, it is further alleged, have been betrayed into misinterpreting the rules and are misled in many directions by the wealthy among their number whose manner of life would not support the scrutiny contemplated by the new system. We are compelled to say that if the manifesto attributed (*Chuo Shimbun*) to these Chinese youths be genuine, their frame of mind is anything but wholesome.

Tuesday, December 12.

The Chinese students continue on strike, and are betraying a remarkable degree of excitement. Some designing person seems to have put it into their head that to be assisted in their choice of schools, restricted in their selection of lodging houses, and subjected to supervision, in extra-academical hours, would be to endure the treatment of slaves. The regulations are inspired solely by a desire to promote the welfare of the students themselves, but the youths talk about liberty and free men's rights and are behaving on the whole with much unreason.

Thursday, December 14.

The Chinese Minister in Tokyo is said to have telegraphed to the Waiwupu that in consequence of the commotion caused among the Chinese students by recently enacted regulations of the Japanese Educational Authorities, he has visited the Foreign Office and the Education Department and has

endeavoured to obtain a modification of the regulations. In this he has been unsuccessful, while, on the other hand, he finds the students equally obdurate, and he consequently apprehends that the relations between the two countries may be disturbed. The students also are said to have communicated their complaint to newspapers in China. It is difficult to understand the reasons for this commotion. The rules said to be so objectionable consist in the main of provisions that the introduction of their own Minister must be obtained by students desiring to enter public or private schools in Japan; that the schools eligible for the purpose shall be officially selected and announced; that the same process of selection and announcement shall be adopted with regard to lodging houses, and that such lodging houses shall be subject to official supervision. It appears to us, and it must appear to any impartial person, that students who are really earnest in their pursuit of knowledge would not object to these restrictions and ought rather to welcome them. Without attaching importance to the utterances of sensational journals in Tokyo, we can not wholly overlook the revelations lately made by a certain newspaper as to the manner of life of the Chinese students residing in the Japanese capital. If those revelations be at all credible, then assuredly there is ample cause for the supervisory system now inaugurated by the authorities. On the other hand the ages of the Chinese students range from 16 years to 40, and it is easy to conceive that those among them who have reached full maturity might strenuously object to any scrutiny whatever into their private lives. At all events the students must imagine that they have a measure of right on their side. Evidently their temper is much roused, if we may rely on the *Chuo Shimbun's* version of a manifesto said to have been compiled by them in connexion with this incident. Its language is extremely vehement. It declares that in the dragon-and-tiger conflict now taking place between China and the Powers of the world, it is to the students that China owes her titles of equality. The students are free men. They are earnest men. They are combined. They have the right to walk with upright mien and hold carriage before their four hundred millions of countrymen. They are not slaves. It is they who have roused the world on the subject of the treaty between America and their country. Slavery in the West is almost extinct. Is it to commence now in the East? Those that would inaugurate it are the very men who proclaim liberty and equality. The students who are to lead China along her future road will rather die for freedom than live as slaves. The newly enacted regulations are ostensibly for the purpose of preserving good order and morality, but Japanese students are not subjected to such restraints, nor are students in Europe and America. That Chinese students alone should be subjected to them would be a disgrace to "our ancestral country." "The Japanese Constitution guarantees liberty of person. China's relations with Japan are relations of equality. We are entitled to the same treatment as Japanese subjects. But the restrictions that it is proposed to impose on us outside school deprive us of practical liberty. They are an uncivilized Japanese device to destroy civilized laws. We will never submit to them." Such is the alleged language of the manifesto, and thus far no indications are apparent that the students have changed their mood. Their leaders are said to number about 500, and even the female

students have joined the strike. In the *Niroku Shimpō* we read that an idea prevails among the malcontents that a big German school is about to be built and equipped at Kiaochow, and that they can repair thither if they have to quit Japan.

Friday, December 15.

The Japanese Educational Authorities have issued an explanatory document with the object of calming the Chinese students, who appear to be growing more and more excited, and to be contemplating departure from Tokyo. The gist of the document is that the regulations to which the students take exception are dictated solely by a desire to promote the interests of the students themselves, and are not at all inspired by any intention of interfering with their personal liberty. Thus the provisions relating to the selection and designation of suitable schools by the Japanese Authorities, and to the necessity of being furnished with a certificate from the Chinese Minister when entering or leaving a school, are based solely on the considerations that Chinese subjects can not possibly possess accurate knowledge as to the most suitable educational institutions in Japan and that the natural course to avoid error in this important respect is to obtain official aid. With regard to any supervision exercised by the Authorities after a student has entered a school, there is no differentiation between Chinese subjects and Japanese subjects. Both are treated exactly alike. But inasmuch as youths studying at certain officially designated and officially recognised schools are entitled to certain special privileges, the exercise of a measure of official supervision is obviously natural and essential. There are some minor points referred to in this context, but we need not explain them in full, as they are plainly innocuous so far as the present commotion is concerned. The real question turns on the selection and control of lodging-houses where students board. It is to this extra-mural supervision of their doings that the students seriously object, and the explanation given by the Education Department is simple and straightforward. It points out that the new system is adopted chiefly for the sake of the student. If men or lads studying at Japanese schools desire, singly or in combination, to hire houses for themselves and set up messes, they will not be liable to any official supervision or interference whatever. But if they live at boarding-houses, for the proper control of which the Japanese Authorities are responsible, since the police issue licenses to such institutions, then it is only right that some effort should be made to protect them against designing and dishonest persons who find their account in promoting dissoluteness among the students. All youths of a really earnest and studious turn of mind should welcome official endeavours to check the abuses prevalent in many of the *geshuku-ya*, and what the Japanese authorities have done is merely to indicate such lodging-houses as are judged suitable. This is not in any sense a new measure. Already the *kishuku-ya* where Imperial University students may lodge, and the *geshuku-ya* where other students may find accommodation, receive permits from the institutions concerned, and what has now been done in the case of the Chinese students is to enact that they too, like their Japanese confreres, must not resort to lodging-houses other than these duly selected ones. If they choose to lodge in private houses or to set up house on their own account, they may withdraw themselves completely from all official supervision, but

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if they live in officially licensed establishments they must expect to submit to the same limitations as Japanese students do.

The Faculty of the Waseda University have also addressed to the Chinese students a document explaining the hallucinations under which the latter seem to labour.

In spite of these efforts to enlighten them the bulk of the students continue recalcitrant, and many are leaving Tokyo while others have commenced preparations to leave. Some are said to be so incensed that they will not even buy articles of Japanese manufacture. The *Asahi Shimbun* urges the greatest firmness in dealing with these students. Their attitude is wholly unreasonable. If they expected to find in Japan schools enjoying and granting to their scholars license so unlimited as is now demanded, they are greatly mistaken. Japan does not want them if they do not want Japan.

In the *Jiji* it is stated that many of the students talk of going to Tientsin and there establishing a big educational institution where no Japanese, English or American teachers shall be admitted, and where the faculty shall consist entirely of Russians, Germans and Frenchmen.

NAVAL NOTES.

Admiral Togo has been appointed Chief of the Naval Staff (*Gun-shireibu-cho*) in succession to Admiral Viscount Ito, who becomes Principal Adviser to the Admiralty; Vice-Admiral Kamimura becomes Chief of the Department of Material (*Kansai Hombu*) and Vice-Admiral Kataoka becomes Commander-in-Chief of the Standing Squadron.

The Naval Authorities report that the disinterments effected at the Western base of Pelyushan, under the superintendence of Commander Mori, resulted in the identification of 31 bodies of officers and men who met death in the blocking operations at Port Arthur. There were other corpses—24 in number—too much decayed to be recognisable, and in some cases the work of identification was rendered more difficult by the absence of any clothing. The digging operations lasted from the 8th to the 14th of November, and the names of those recognised are now published. Briefly stated they are Lieut. Kasawara and 4 men of the *Otoru Maru*; Commander Yuasa and 2 men of the *Sagami Maru*; Commander Mukai, Lieut. Itoyama and 12 men of the *Asagao Maru*, and Commander Shiraishi and 8 men of the *Sakura Maru*.

It appears that the ceremony connected with the launch of the *Tsukuba* had actually commenced when the experts became convinced that the launch must be postponed. The Crown Prince and Prince Fushimi together with all the other distinguished persons who had repaired to Kuro, were duly assembled and Admiral Yamamoto was on the point of reading aloud the document naming the ship, when an expert ran up and it became at once evident that something had happened. The fact was that a heavy storm and a high tide on the preceding night had forced up the submerged part of the launching slip, and it had been found impossible to lower it into the original place in time for the ceremony. Nothing could be done except to postpone the launch. It is most unfortunate that this contretemps, trivial though it is, should have marred the launching of Japan's first home-built big cruiser. Some accounts say that the launch was to be

deferred for one day only, but others speak for the 15th or 16th as likely to be chosen. Our latest news is that the next high tide must be awaited.

The crews who are to proceed to England for the purpose of taking over the *Katori* and the *Kashima* have been nominated. Commander Sakamoto takes charge of the *Katori* and Commander Ijichi of the *Kashima*.

It is stated that the *Mikasa* will be floated by next March at latest. The nature of the bottom and the depth of the water have impeded the operations.

The departure of the *Sinwo* (*Pobieda*) from Port Arthur was announced some time ago. But owing to the rough weather recently prevailing she had to put into Tairen, which port she left on the 9th instant. She is expected to reach Saselo to-day (14th).

The operations for raising the *Novik* have been rendered abortive by violent winds and by the advent of winter. It is now stated that she can not be floated before next spring.

The *Official Gazette* of the 12th instant announces a number of changes in the organization of the Navy. The first (which refers to Imperial Ordinance No. 258) effects an alteration of the Regulations relating to War-ships and Steamers. The 2nd article is made to read that ships of war shall consist of (1) war-ships; (2) torpedo craft; (3) submarines (*sensui-tei*); (4) transports; (5) hospital-ships; (6) repair ships (*hosaku-sen*); and (7) miscellaneous-duties ships (*satsuyaki-sen*). This, we presume, is a reform dictated by experiences garnered in the war, and it may be taken for granted that many of the captured vessels will serve as repair-ships and miscellaneous-duties craft.

The second change is in the Destroyer Regulations (Imperial Ordinance No. 260). It says that destroyer squadrons shall be stationed, according to necessity, in naval ports and fortified harbours, and that a destroyer squadron shall consist of at least 2 vessels.

The third (Ordinance No. 261) is identical with the second, except that "submarine squadron" is substituted for "destroyer squadron."

The fourth (Ordinance No. 262) provides that torpedo corps (*suirai-dan*) shall be stationed at each naval port, shall be attached to the port admiralty and shall discharge duties of defence with torpedoes.

The fifth change (same Ordinance) is that torpedo-laying squadrons and torpedo squadrons shall be stationed at each naval port, a torpedo squadron to consist of at least two torpedo-boats.

The last change (Ordinance No. 263) is that Ominato, in the Shimokita district of Mutsu province, is made a fortified port and its limits are fixed.

The Russian Government has appointed a commission to inquire into the circumstances of the naval battle which took place in the Pacific on August 10th, 1904, between the Russian First Squadron and the Japanese Fleet. This was the remarkable fight in which Admiral Togo with 4 battle-ships and 2 armoured cruisers, dispersed and drove back 6 Russian battle-ships and 4 cruisers. It was the battle that decided the fate of the great Russian Pacific Squadron, and doomed the ships to become a part of the Port Arthur fortifications and to share the latter's end. The Russians claimed subsequently that victory was almost within their grasp when an accident to the steering gear of the flag-ship *Tsarevitch* threw the whole line out of order and reduced it

to a mob of vessels within effective range of the Japanese secondary armament. Had the naval combat ended there, had there been no subsequent opportunities of estimating the relative fighting potency of Russian ships and Japanese ships, the claim made after the 10th of August might have received some credence. But the public, instructed as they were instructed afterwards by unmistakable object-lessons, decline to believe that the battle of the 10th of August constituted a solitary exception. Nevertheless many questions of the highest interest remain to be answered in connexion with the fight, and the result of the investigation will be impatiently awaited.

The launch of the big cruiser is postponed until the 26th when the tide will serve. In consequence of this delay the Crown Prince and his suite will return at once to Tokyo.

THE "JIJI SHIMPO" AND THE "JAPAN MAIL."

The *Jiji Shimpō* explains that we have mistaken for an expression of opinion what was merely a statement of alleged fact. The reference is to the University affair. In the *Jiji's* columns there appeared a report that the Minister of State for Education had deferred action with reference to President Yamakawa's resignation until the Ministry's political convenience freed him, the Minister's hand. Commenting on this we said:—

Such a policy would be at once undignified and time-serving as the *Jiji* fully recognises. But we are obliged reluctantly to confess that the *Jiji's* inveterate antipathy towards the present Cabinet ever since the Portsmouth peace has assumed dimensions which deprive the great journal of the high credit it once enjoyed for mental equilibrium and dispassionate judgment. Its versions of matters in which the Ministry are concerned, must now be taken with reserve whereas formerly they could be credited implicitly.

We certainly did suppose, and do still suppose, that when a newspaper publishes an item of intelligence as the result of its own enquiries, such intelligence must be regarded as the newspaper's version of the affair in question. In this instance we frankly admit, as we did in our subsequent issue, that the *Jiji's* version was largely borne out by the attitude of the Faculty of the University, though the more recent inquiries made by ourselves go to show that the cause thus assigned is secondary rather than primary. It is necessary, none the less, to apologise to the *Jiji* and to declare that ample justification existed for its version. We are nevertheless compelled to adhere to our added comments, and we desire the *Jiji* to understand that they represent, not merely our own individual opinion, but the opinion of many other admirers of the great Japanese journal. The attitude taken by our contemporary towards the Portsmouth Treaty was to us a profound surprise. It was precisely to the *Jiji* we should have looked for light and leading at such a juncture, nor can we doubt that had the *Jiji's* appreciation been more moderate and better judged, Japan's escutcheon would never have received the one and only blot that now disfigures it. It is not perhaps too much to say that we who have watched the career of the *Jiji Shimpō* from the first hour of its publication, and have rejoiced over its journalistic triumphs, are among the sincerest mourners over its want of equilibrium in the matter of the peace negotiations.

The death is announced of Judge Kameyama of the Court of Cassation. The funeral will take place on Dec. 15th at Aoyama.

MILITARY MATTERS.

After Field Marshal Marquis Oyama had made his report to the Emperor on the 7th instant, His Majesty addressed to him the following message:—

"As commander-in-chief of the Manchurian armies, which duty you assumed last year, you have shown signal prowess in ten battles, large and small, and have achieved the purpose with which the war was undertaken, thus satisfying my hopes. On receiving the report which you have just made of the general condition of the campaign, I applaud the high merit you have displayed and the loyalty and valour of my officers and soldiers."

Handsome presents were then conferred on the Field-Marshal by the Emperor and Empress.

During the banquet which followed, Marquis Yamagata delivered an address of appreciation. He said that the name of *joshu-shogun* (Ever-victorious general) ought to be given to Marquis Oyama, and he spoke in the highest terms of the strategical ability displayed by General Kodama.

General Kuroki, being the first of the Army Commanders to reach Tokyo, was received with an enthusiastic demonstration on the morning of the 9th. It is evident that the long and splendid services done by the First Army, under his leadership, are fully appreciated by his countrymen, and that they remember above all what an immense load of anxiety he removed from their minds when, on the banks of the now historic Yalu, he demonstrated for the first time that a Japanese Army could encounter and defeat a Russian. Up to that memorable first of May the great question had awaited a practical solution. There was no outward evidence of solicitude on the side of the Japanese, but they must have keenly felt the strain of suspense from the landing at Chemulpo on the 10th February until the capture of Kiulien-ching on the 1st of May. Kuroki's name was then on everybody's lips, and though, as the tide of war gathered volume and extent, so that at last a huge rampart of Japanese forces stretched from the Yalu to the Liao and forced the Russians steadily northward, other great captains received their share of public attention, Kuroki and his gallant army never ceased to be heard of in every important engagement, so that perhaps among all the heroes of the war no names are engraved more deeply upon the nation's heart than those of Kuroki, Nogi, Togo and Kodama. If foreign onlookers were asked, they would unanimously add to this list the name of Major-General Fujii, General Kuroki's chief of staff, an officer of whom much will certainly be heard in the future. General Kuroki and his Staff were met at Shimbashi by representatives of the Emperor and the Crown Prince, and by Prince Fushimi and Prince Kitashirakawa. The crowds collected opposite the station and along the route, cheered to the echo as the procession of carriages passed towards the Palace and there was the usual storm of fireworks from the Hibiya Park.

The General's report to the Emperor was brief. "Since I had the honour," he said, "to be entrusted with the onerous duty of leading the van of the Imperial armies beyond the seas, twenty months have elapsed, counting from the date of the landing at the mouth of the Tadong. During that interval we have fought over 50 engagements, large and small, with a great and powerful enemy in regions presenting ex-

treme difficulties and remote from the habitations of men. In spite of our incompetence we have happily succeeded in discharging without any very conspicuous error the grave duty entrusted to us by Your Majesty, and it is owing to the Imperial Virtues and to the guardianship of the Sacred Ancestors, that we have now the honour and the unspeakable happiness of returning victorious to bow before the Throne. We have been further greatly helped in the discharge of our duties by the admirable plans and instructions of our superior officers, by the coöperation of the two services and the aid rendered by the Navy, and by the thoroughly efficient manner in which the non-combatant branches carried out their functions. All these factors have powerfully combined to ensure success. Now, at this moment of reverentially reporting to Your Majesty the conclusion of my duties, I am deeply moved by the thought that so many of Your Majesty's loyal and brave officers and soldiers have perished on the field and can not be present to share with us the honour of this day."

The Emperor's Message to his General was couched in the usual brief but pregnant terms: "At the head of the First Army you broke the strong foe at the Yalu and thereafter, carrying the war into many districts, displayed prowess on every occasion and well discharged your duty. You have indeed satisfied my wishes, and now receiving your personal report of the results of the fighting, I express my admiration of your services and of the bravery and loyalty of the officers and men under your command." Various handsome presents were given to the General and his Chief of Staff.

The city is to present to Marquis Oyama a sword of honour as it did to Admiral Togo.

General Oku and his staff are expected to return to Japan in the middle of January, and General Nogi and his staff in the middle of February. General Nozu and the staff of the Fourth Army will be the last.

It is stated that the repatriation of the Russian troops will prove a much more protracted matter than had been anticipated. The causes of delay are said to be injuries to the circum-Baikal line—which from the first was a frail hurried construction—and strikes on the part of the railway staff. It appears further, that the recent rumours of disturbances in Harbin were not untrue. Lack of provisions and unfairness, as they supposed, in deciding the order of the troops return to Russia, led to an emeute which was not quelled until General Madoriloff entered the town at the head of his Cossacks. There is said to have been a sharp encounter.

The organizers of the Tokyo celebrations in honour of the returning troops are confronted by the difficulty that an arrangement similar to that made in the case of the Navy is not possible in the case of the Army owing to the latter's greater numbers. It has therefore been decided that a banquet shall be provided at Uyeno for the officers only and that a quantity of edibles and potables shall be sent to the barracks for the use of the rank and file. The great feature of the day (17th) will be that the two Divisions, the Guards and the First Division, will march from Shinagawa to Uyeno wearing the same uniform that they wore and carrying the same accoutrements that they carried on their return from the front. Thus the city will have an opportunity of seeing and cheering these heroes marshalled in war-like order. Apparently the men are to march back from Uyeno to their barracks without any refreshments, so that beyond

the honour of being acclaimed by the multitudes they will not have a very enjoyable time.

The Japanese Army has hitherto been organized on the Divisional-unit system (*shidan hon-i*), but it is henceforth to be organized on the Army-unit system (*gundan hon-i*). Each Army will consist of two Divisions, and the Generals commanding Armies will be selected from both the veteran and the younger classes, and will have seats at the Grand Military Council. We presume that the Guards Division will not be included in the system. Without the Guards there are 16 Divisions—including the four newly raised during the war and to be retained on the effective list—so that there will be eight Army Generals. During the war the Japanese Army Corps consisted of 3 Divisions—in rare cases of 4—, but it was probably found that in view of the greatly extended front over which troops now operate, two Divisions are as much as one General can effectively command.

QUESTIONS OF MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

Mr. Otis Cary, in a letter published in our correspondence columns on the 7th instant, discusses the question of mothers-in-law in Japan and takes strong exception to a statement made by us when reviewing Bishop Awdry's comments on Japanese morality, namely, that "the mother-in-law problem does not constitute in Japan a greater trouble than it does in any European country so far as a woman is concerned." We frankly admit, on examining this statement, that it is misleading. In discussing Bishop Awdry's analysis we had in view solely the class of Japanese who would be likely to marry foreign wives and the class of foreign parents to whom Bishop Awdry's observations in *The Times* were addressed. To avoid all misapprehension we should have clearly stated this limitation, though it was unnecessary for the purposes of our immediate argument. The mother-in-law problem does undoubtedly enter largely into the life of middle and low-class Japanese women. They have to thank China for that fact. Originally—and tradition here takes us back to the days of Susano-o—to take a wife involved the idea of setting up a separate establishment on her account. Then followed an age when a wife was left to live with her own parents, receiving there the visits of her husband. And then came the time when the Confucian doctrine of filial piety enjoined the residence of married couples under the same roof with the man's family. But in the upper classes of modern Japan it has become customary—except in the case of an eldest son and not always even in his case—for a man to live apart from his parents when he marries, and in the instances hitherto recorded of marriages between Japanese gentlemen and foreign ladies, we have never heard that the mother-in-law question caused any trouble. Most assuredly it is not a difficulty that would have occurred to us as necessary to adduce by way of warning to European or American girls against contracting Japanese marriages.

There is another point made by Mr. Cary. He suggests that we have of late been too prone to recall the moral condition of "England and America" when referring to the conditions that exist in Japan, and he apprehends that if the Japanese "are constantly assured that they are in all respects equal and in most respects superior to others, one powerful incentive to reform is taken away."

We do not consider that our occasional comments are justly summarized by Mr. Otis Cary in this reference, but without disputing that question we desire to ask him frankly whether he does not think that many critics of Japan would do well if they looked at home before formulating unfavourable judgments abroad. And we would further ask him whether in his frank opinion, anything can so effectually discredit criticism of a foreign nation as a perception on the part of the criticised that the critic ignores among his own nationals the prevalent existence of precisely the faults he detects in others. It is not a conjecture of our own, it is a conviction acquired by long observation, that the Japanese are quite clear-sighted enough to observe the skeletons in foreign cupboards, and that whereas they readily accept advice, they are equally ready to resent strictures based on false assumptions of superiority. But in point of fact our own comments, to which Mr. Otis Cary takes exception, have never been intended to bear the comparative interpretation they suggest to him, nor have ever been inspired by a desire to represent the Japanese as better than other peoples. What we have sought to show is that attempts to place them low down in the scale of national morality by attributing to them faults and failings which exist equally among nations of high standing, are unfair and can only provoke a sense of injustice.

RUSSIA'S FUTURE POLICY.

A correspondent sends the following interesting article to *The Times* :—

It is still too soon to predict with confidence the effect of the treaty of Portsmouth on the foreign policy of Russia, but there are already preliminary indications of future possibilities which are not without interest. Some Russians are of opinion that, after a period of repose and reorganization, their country ought to take up anew the realization of what they regard as her historical mission in the Far East, whereas others maintain that she ought to seek another and more profitable field for her activity. Among these latter is General Alexander Kireyef, who has just expounded his views at great length in a letter to the *Novoye Vremya*. Of these views the most important are by no means original, but they have, perhaps, never before been advocated publicly by a Russian, and on that account the letter deserves attention. Hitherto they have been regarded in St. Petersburg and Moscow rather as malicious inventions of Russia's enemies, and any Russian who, a year or two ago, should have ventured to espouse them publicly would have been regarded as almost a traitor to Fatherland.

General Kireyef, who is well known in St. Petersburg, and whose patriotism is above suspicion, begins by recognizing accomplished facts. He says :—

We have been thrown back for a long time, if not for ever, from the Pacific Ocean. That is the principal result of the war, which many people, from misapprehension, regret. Yes; in the Lia-tung Peninsula, in Manchuria, in Korea, our place has been taken by Japan. That is very painful for our *amour propre*, but there is nothing in it which is prejudicial to our interests, and I see in it an unquestionable good. That is the good side of the treaty of peace.

The generally accepted doctrine that Russia must strive to reach an ice-free port is then subjected to a searching criticism and declared to be "one of the most dangerous delusions for our (Russian) foreign policy." Open ports in the Pacific and elsewhere are necessary for Germany, France, and England, because these countries have really important commercial interests in the Pacific, and because they have to struggle with each other for a continuous and quick export of products and population; but the position of Russia is very different :—

What have we to transport by the Trans-Siberian railway to the ice-free port on the Yellow Sea, for the Japanese, the Chinese, the Americans, or the Australians? . . . Where in our country do we find over-production and density of population? Is not Siberia still empty? And who is there to prevent our subjects from settling in China, Japan, Oceania,

Australia, and America? For that there is no necessity for an ice-free port. All our products and trade go to the West or the South, either by land or by the Baltic and the Black Sea. Up to the present time our chief exports to Japan consist of fish, sugar, and petroleum. . . . These require no Trans-Siberian railway and no ice-free port on the Pacific; they go by sea and will never go by rail. If our products should be unexpectedly found by the Japanese, Chinese, or Polynesians better and cheaper than the products of other countries they will be readily purchased, no matter from what port they come.

Switzerland sells her watches and Belgium her machines without having any ports or fleets. . . . As for our intellectual and moral productions, our anxiety for their exportation is quite legitimate, because our civilization, being Christian, stands certainly higher than that of China, Japan, and Polynesia. But for such exports do we require an ice-free harbour? We shall propagate our culture and our religion by peaceful means, and for that we require no fortified port or ironclad fleet. There is, however, another cause urging us to obtain a firm footing on the shores of the Yellow Sea and the Pacific Ocean—a fantastic cause existing in the minds of some journalists—the warlike desire to rule on the shores of the Pacific. But what does that mean?

General Kireyef replies to the question by explaining that in order to "rule on the shores of the Pacific" it would be necessary to carry through successfully a desperate struggle with the nations already settled on its shores, and that this tremendous war would have to be waged, not on land, where Russia is strong, but at sea, "where we have shown ourselves so weak." And supposing Russia ruined herself in the construction of a fleet such as has never been seen and gained the command of the sea, what advantage would she derive from it? The unimpeded importation into China, Japan, America, &c., of her material and moral products, which is already possible under existing conditions. After considering all this the writer naturally draws the conclusion :— "It is time for us to understand that we have no essential interests in the Far East, and that for the guaranteeing of the modest part which we have a right to play in the Pacific we have no need to expend blood or gold."

It must not, however, be supposed that the gallant general wishes his country to abandon all great ideas and descend politically to the level of Switzerland and Belgium. On the contrary, he wishes her to act a great part in the world; but he advises her to confine herself to the field of activity which has been destined for her by Providence, and from which she has been temporarily diverted by false ambitions in the Far East. As he has been all his life a Slavophile, it is hardly necessary to add that in his opinion her true field of activity is in South-Eastern Europe :—

Russia, as the paramount Slav and Eastern-Orthodox Power, cannot remain indifferent to the fate of more than 20 millions of Austrian Slavs, among whom about four millions profess the Eastern Orthodox faith! And the Balkan Slavs, and the Greek Orthodox East! Is there that our moral interests and our work lie.

At present there is no danger of Russia's undertaking a Pan-Slavonic crusade or an aggressive campaign of any kind; but when she has recovered from her present exhaustion, overcome her internal troubles, and reorganized her military and naval forces, she will doubtless begin to look again beyond her frontiers. If the Government should then feel the need of popular support for aggressive action it would be more likely to find it by advancing on Constantinople under the banner of Slav Emancipation than by trying to recover Port Arthur and dominate the Pacific. It is idle, however, to speculate on such distant contingencies, all the more as it is impossible to foresee whether, when that time comes, the foreign policy of Russia will be in the hands of an autocratic or of a constitutional Government.

It has been distinctly understood in the Far East that Russia's political activity in that part of the world received an almost crushing set-back from the war, and indeed the conviction was explicitly stated in these columns when news of the Portsmouth Treaty first came to hand. Neither at that time, however, nor yet when General Kireyef wrote in the *Novoye Vremya*, had Japan taken definite action in Korea as she did on the 17th of November. By that action she effectually closed, in our opinion, the last outlet for Russia's ambition in the direction of Far Eastern Asia. So long as Seoul remained an unrestricted field for the exercise of intrigue, just so long would the potentialities of Russia's vicinity to the

north-eastern frontier of Korea have been perilous. But Seoul has now been segregated from such essays, and it is in truth hard to discover any avenue along which Russia could advance to the recovery, or attempted recovery, of her short-lived position on the Pacific. The notable feature of General Kireyef's article is that he denies a hitherto axiomatic proposition, namely, Russia's imperative need of an ice-free port in the East, or, indeed, anywhere. All her previous aggressions have been declared justifiable on that ground, and yet, as the writer in the *Novoye Vremya* seems to demonstrate clearly, no such need really exists now, whatever may be the case hereafter.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

It seems that the University question will be settled by the resignation of Mr. Kubota, Minister of Education, and possibly by the resignations of some of the professors. Count Katsura, when receiving the Deputation sent by the Faculty, was careful to explain that the Minister's resignation is not to be interpreted as bearing upon the rights or wrongs of the matter in dispute, but as merely an expression of regret that such a commotion should have occurred in the great seat of learning while he was responsible for the direction of educational affairs. His Excellency hinted very plainly to the Deputation that a more circumspect line of conduct might be advantageously followed by the leaders of the student classes.

If Mr. Kubota's resignation be accepted, it is thought that Admiral Yamamoto may undertake his duties in conjunction with those of the Naval Department.

The Faculty of the Imperial University are not appeased by the resignation of the Minister of Education. Some of them think that step sufficient, but the great majority insist that President Yamakawa must be reinstated and Professor Tomizu restored to his chair. It appears to us that the Faculty are asking too much. They want to accomplish a radical change by one stroke of the pen whereas more deliberate methods would become them better and would be more likely to win public sympathy. The resignation of the Minister of Education would be interpreted as a victory for the Faculty, and they might well be content with such a success by way of an installment of what they desire to accomplish ultimately.

DOMESTIC POLITICS.

The new political party has become an accomplished fact. It only lacks a name. Fifty-five members of the Diet now in Tokyo have inscribed their names on the roll, and 33 if not 35 others are confidently counted on. Thus the party will command at least 88 votes. Its composition is as follows :—

Old Liberals	12
Imperialists	18
Unaffiliated	25
<i>Koshin Club</i>	20
<i>Yushi-kai</i> and <i>Konwa-kai</i>	13

Total

Among the names of the promoters we observe those of Messrs. Fukuchi Genichiro, Sasa Tomofusa, Takanashi Tetsushiro, Inouye Kakugoro, Okada Iiyebu and Ishizuka Juhei. They declare that the minority in the House of Representatives is completely ignored by the two great parties and that the time has come when its members must assert themselves.

CAPTAIN GUNJI.

Captain Gunji says that the first news he received of the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war was from the *Toba Maru*, a little steamer which reached Shumushu at the end of May. He learned from the same vessel that 14 or 15 Japanese schooners were in the Kamchatka waters. It seemed evident that if, as was highly probable, provisions should run short in Kamchatka in the course of the war, a raid might at any moment be made by the Russian inhabitants against Shumushu, for the purpose of obtaining provisions. Captain Gunji consequently deemed it expedient, in the interests of self-defence, to make a reconnoitering expedition and he accordingly set out in the *Toba Maru*. He did not fall in with any one of the schooners said to be in these waters, and he finally decided that it would be necessary to land if any information was to be obtained. The procedure naturally involved danger, but that seemed inevitable. He went ashore at Ozelonai and instituted inquiries in the direction of Yamina. After a time a man came bearing a letter. The letter was from a United States citizen named "Carson" (?), not altogether unknown to Gunji. The superscription was merely "the master of the Japanese ship," and its contents were that much scarcity of provisions existed at Petropavlosk and that if the Japanese could furnish a supply they would be well paid. Captain Gunji thought that the arrival of the Russian bearing the letter might be a good opportunity for obtaining information, but as nothing could be got out of the man, who proved either obtuse or obdurate, Gunji finally asked for an interview with the local headman, and the latter came the following day. From him also the same story was heard; namely, that great scarcity of provisions existed, that there was much sickness owing to the long-continued rain, and that no physician being procurable the people were in much distress. The headman begged Captain Gunji to send assistance, and he, deeming it a good occasion for obtaining information, took Dr. Oda with two interpreters, Okano and Sawada, and proceeded to the village. Sawada was the first to detect that things were not as pacific as they seemed, and after a time the little party became aware that they were surrounded on all sides by men several of whom bore arms. Gunji then recognised that he had fallen into a trap, but to retreat being out of the question, he continued the journey. Presently a messenger came and told them to proceed to Petropavlosk. He refused to give any information and further insisted that the visitors must proceed singly. Thus Gunji became separated from Oda and the interpreters and did not again see them. He himself was conducted to a room under the light-house and there confined. This occurred in the middle of August and he was kept there until the end of November suffering much from bad provisions. Falling sick, he was taken to hospital where he found a fellow-countryman who had become naturalized in Russia. From this man he received much assistance and learned also that Dr. Oda was in a neighbouring village. In December, the people of Petropavlosk, being dissatisfied with their physician, applied for the services of Dr. Oda, and he was conducted to the place in February, taking over the duties of the hospital. Then first Gunji obtained access to newspapers and learned the course of the war. In April the Russians, evidently fearing an attempt on Gunji's part to escape, carried him to Mirkowa, a remote

place in the hills. He seems to have been treated tolerably kindly but he fell ill again, and on applying for medical aid he received a letter from Lioff (?) the headman of Mirkowa, telling of the destruction of the Baltic Squadron and the coming of Japanese war-vessels to Petropavlosk and inviting Gunji to come to Korea (?) where the writer was. Gunji at once complied, and then learned from American newspapers that peace negotiations had commenced. He also received a letter from Rear-Admiral Togo. Lioff seemed unwilling to hand over this letter through desirous of hearing its contents, but it proved to be merely a statement that the Baltic Fleet had been destroyed and that Shumushu was safe. Thenceforth Gunji's treatment became much kinder. He subsequently found that when Rear-Admiral Togo's squadron visited Petropavlosk, they made inquiries at the light-house for Gunji, and learning that he was at Mirkowa, forwarded the above letter to him. Subsequently Gunji was sent to Vladivostock, where he arrived in the middle of the insurrection, and was shortly afterwards allowed to return to Japan. It is a commonplace story and we translate it mainly because of the mystery attending Captain Gunji's appearance and the many conflicting rumours circulated at the time. Captain Gunji alleges that he has not to this day the slightest idea why he was taken prisoner and held such a long time in Russian dominions. He says nothing whatever of the acts attributed to him by Russian official reports, namely, the hoisting of the Japanese flag and the proclamation of annexation.

A REMARKABLE MALEFACTOR.

The Tokyo Local Court has just remanded for public trial a man called Noguchi Osaburo, who though only 26 years of age has a remarkable record. He had succeeded in gaining admittance to the family of a celebrated poet, Noguchi Neisai, who was a leper, and he married the latter's younger sister, Soye. Some months ago Osaburo and Soye were arrested on a charge of poisoning Neisai. The woman has now been released, no case having been proved against her, but the man will be tried on several counts. It appears as though his life for several years had been guided by a fixed purpose. Taking up his residence in the vicinity of Neisai's house, he applied himself to win popularity by kindness to women and children, a performance in which he exhibited extraordinary skill, and finally he became intimate with Neisai's sister and won her heart, thereafter making his way into the household where he performed all his duties with the greatest assiduity. Neisai however, never fully trusted him. At this time Neisai's malady developed serious symptoms and Osaburo nursed him with the utmost care, hoping to benefit himself by discovering some method of curing and preventing the fell disease. The patient took note of this constant nursing and thanked him warmly. It appears that Osaburo had heard a popular legend to the effect that a decoction of human flesh would not only heal leprosy but also avert it, and his faith in the nostrum was confirmed by a book which he read in the spring of 1902 and which contained the recipe. Thinking therefore, to cure Neisai and to protect the latter's sister, he proceeded to Niban-cho in the Kojimachi ward of Tokyo at 9 p.m. on the 27th of March, 1902, and seizing a boy of eleven who was performing an errand,

pressed his face against his own breast so as to stifle all outcry and then choked him, thereafter taking him into an alley and severing his jugular. Then having cut from the body a piece of flesh 6 inches by 4½, he hired a boat on the following day, and, rowing out to the neighbourhood of the Shiba Detached Palace, boiled down the piece of flesh, pouring the juice into a bottle. On his return he purchased at Akasaka some chicken broth which he mixed with the contents of the bottle, and gave some of the concoction to Neisai and Soye. Previously to these doings he had been a student in a school of languages, but failing again and again to pass his examinations, he was finally expelled. He contrived nevertheless to forge a certificate of graduation and to counterfeit the official seal, so that he passed for a successful scholar. He did not, however, succeed in persuading Neisai to give him his sister for wife, though in secret they lived as a married couple, and thus in July of 1904 the woman became *enceinte*. She threatened to drown herself rather than endure the disgrace, and finally she left her brother's house in company with her lover. Neisai's relatives then decided that the only course was to sanction marriage between the two, and thus the man became *muko-yoshi* in Neisai's family and took the name of Noguchi. It had been the poet's intention to bequeath all his property to his sister, but her immoral conduct induced him to change his purpose. He decided to leave her a portion only and finally to establish her in a separate house. In the meanwhile, however, she was to remain with her brother, who insisted that Osaburo should do something to re-establish his character, either by joining the army as an interpreter or engaging in some trade. This led to disputes, the issue of which was that Osaburo threw off his mask and demanded to be released from his connexion with the family, with which demand Neisai complied. But Osaburo, having no means of livelihood, would fain have re-entered the family. Neisai, however, now knowing him to be a bad character, refused to admit him and Osaburo made up his mind that nothing remained but to kill Neisai. His first attempt was by means of strychnine which Soye was to have unwillingly administered, but this device failing, he resorted to a surer method. Stealthily entering Neisai's house at 1 a.m. on the 12th of May, 1905, he strangled the sick man, an easy victim as his hands and feet were powerless from his malady. The murderer arranged matters so as to suggest that the crime had been committed by burglars. He now had to devise some plan of ingratiating himself with the dead man's relatives, and the best device seemed to be compliance with the wish expressed by Neisai—joining the army as an interpreter. His linguistic acquirements being, however, quite inadequate, he resolved to absent himself from Tokyo under pretence of military service. But money was essential and to obtain it he committed his last crime. Simulating acquaintance with an officer who had returned from Manchuria in possession of a quantity of gold bullion which might be bought cheap, he persuaded a Kojimachi druggist, Tsuzuki Tomigoro, to accompany him to the officer's place. The druggist took in his purse a sum of 350 yen. As the two were passing through a wood in Yoyohata-mura, Osaburo seized the druggist, strangled him, purloined his money, and then tied round his neck a broken rope, part of which he attached to a tree so as to suggest that the man had hung himself and that the rope had broken. It is

not stated why suspicion attached to Osaburo, but presumably the fact that he had been last seen in the druggist's company gave a clue to the police. He is thus to be publicly tried for three murders, a robbery with violence, and forgery of official documents. It will be remembered that when the body of the little boy, Kaai Sosuke, was found, the throat cut and the corpse mutilated, much horror and excitement were caused, and shrewd suspicions were expressed that the flesh had been removed by some ignorant person who had faith in old-fashioned nostrums.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

According to Russian reports the number of Japanese prisoners is somewhat larger than was supposed; namely:—

Naval officers.....	3
Army ".....	31
Men having the relative rank of officers (i.e. non-combatant officers).....	56
Blue-jackets.....	87
Soldiers.....	1,310
Men ranking as soldiers (? non-combatants).....	273

Total 1,760

Besides these there are 217 in Harbin, an unknown number in the Russian field-hospitals, and about 158 in the hands of the Amur forces which fought in north-eastern Korea.

It is announced that a cable has been laid between Hokkaido and Saghalien. The line starts from Nosawa Cape on the north of Yezo, is carried thence to Todo-shima, proceeds thence to Alexandrofski on the west coast of Saghalien, and from the island of Todo to Korsakoff.

The Kaiser's horses, six in number, which His Majesty sends to the Mikado, reached Nagasaki by the steamer *Prins Eitel Friedrich* in good condition. They are said to be most beautiful animals, which may well be supposed. Doubtless they were chosen with care worthy of their great donor and their great recipient.

A telegram published by the Foreign Office announces that there arrived at Nagasaki on the 11th instant in the German Mail *Prins Eitel Friedrich* from Bremen 8 Japanese tradesmen made prisoners at the time of the sinking of the *Kinshu Maru*, and 3 made prisoners at Anju (in Korea). The simple announcement is very significant. The *Kinshu Maru* was sunk by the Russians in the month of April, 1904. Hence these 11 tradesmen were kept in custody for 18 months. Anju ceased to be occupied by Russian troops on May 1st, 1904. Hence the 3 merchants captured there must have fallen into Russian hands before that date, and were consequently kept 18 months in confinement. These are not the only instances of the seizure and detention of non-combatant Japanese subjects by the Russians during the war; many other examples are on record and have been reported from time to time in our columns. What justification can there be for such procedure? If there be such a thing as civilized warfare, one of its fundamental principles should be the immunity of non-combatants. It may be urged, perhaps, that this rule has not yet been included in the recognised statutes of warfare. The answer is that it received strict obedience at the hands of the Japanese at any rate. The Japanese refrained as far as possible from capturing non-combatants, and when any such fell into their hands unavoidably, they

lost no time in setting them free. We have only to recall the case of Port Arthur where this principle was strictly respected. We should like to hear from the Russians an explanation of their conduct in this matter. There must be some explanation.

At half past twelve on Thursday Count Katsura was appointed to act temporarily as Minister of Education, Mr. Kubota being relieved of his post at his own request.

Mr. Hamawo, formerly President of Minister of the Imperial University, has been re-appointed to that post.

The death is recorded to-day of Sir John Walsham, Bart., K.C.M.G. D.L., late British Minister at Peking. The deceased baronet was born at Cheltenham on Oct. 29, 1830, being the eldest son of Sir John James Walsham, the first baronet, whom he succeeded in 1874. "Men and Women of the Time" says:—

He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A., and was for some time employed in the Audit Office, but was appointed to a clerkship in the Foreign Office in 1854. He was made Acting Consul in Mexico in 1859, Secretary of Legation in 1861, and Chargé d'Affaires in 1863. In 1866 he was transferred as Second Secretary to Madrid; was appointed to the Hague in 1870, and promoted to be Secretary of Legation in Peking, October 1873, but did not proceed. From 1875 to 1878 he was Acting Chargé d'Affaires in Madrid, and then went to Berlin as Secretary of Embassy. In 1883 he was transferred to Paris, and acted as Minister Plenipotentiary during the absence of the ambassador. From November 1885 to April 1892 he was Envoy to China, and also to the King of Korea, but in the latter year was transferred to Bucharest. He retired on a pension in 1894. C.M.G., February 1895; K.C.M.G., 1895. He married, in 1867, Florence, only daughter of the Hon. P. Campbell Scarlett, C.B.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The principal feature of the fortnightly meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society, held on Friday evening in Van Schaick Hall, was a thoughtful and exceedingly pleasant essay entitled "The 18th Century in England," which, in the absence of its author, Mr. Thomas Satchell, was read by the President Mr. Satchell in opening, said he intended dealing more particularly with the literary side of the 18th century while also giving some slight attention to its social aspects. He reminded his hearers that a nation's development does not take place in a straight line; the movement was wave-like. In this respect, therefore, the 18th century wave in England did not reach so high as its predecessor, the Elizabethan. "It certainly did not reach so high from the point of view of poetry and the drama, which, in spite of notable exceptions, were then at its lowest ebb. On other sides it was more brilliant, however, and there is much we owe to it that we would not be willing to forget." Having given some indications of the space of time which the title of his lecture really covered and the men who appeared upon its stage, Mr. Satchell proceeded:—"The 19th century was very given to look down upon the 18th as a period of spiritual dullness. Many disciples of the old school—men who thought Pope the most delightful of poets and Dr. Johnson the wisest of men—survived well into the 19th century, but in spite of their guidance the younger generation refused to accept their opinions on matters of literature and art, with the result that the estimate of the 18th century was rather unduly lowered. In dwelling on its failures there was a tendency to lose sight of its successes. It has always to be remembered that the period of history between the Restoration of the Stuarts and the French Revolution was one of great political unrest and activity. During how many of those 130 odd years England was at war I should be sorry to say; certainly it was for a good many years. There were wars with the Dutch, wars with France—continual wars with France—war with America, wars in India—ter-

rible wars in which countless treasure was wasted. I am not saying that those wars were altogether England's fault; she was perhaps more sinned against than sinning, especially in the wars with France. But it was natural that the part she played in the history of Europe during that period should have left her exhausted in other activities. Not once or twice during those struggles England was left in an exhausted condition—a condition from which her enemies, and even her friends, thought she would never rally. That she disappointed them certainly seems a marvel when we look back upon the history of the time, and she undoubtedly did it at a great sacrifice—the sacrifice of her spiritual life." The lecturer proceeded to establish his thesis with quotations from 18th century writers, drawing upon Richardson, Smollett, Goldsmith, Fielding, Fanny Burney, etc., and the picture drawn was certainly most sombre, particularly on its social side, though the extracts also proved that the age was one of courtly manners, grace and polish—above all "polish, polish everywhere, in literature, art, music, manners—polish to such an extent that the whole state of society can only be described as artificial." Mr. Satchell then passed on to a brief review of some of the leading lights of the 17th century—Burke, Fielding, Dean Swift, Garrick, Smollett, Richardson, Chatterton, Fanny Burney, Dr. Johnson,—pointing out in some cases their successes and their failures, their triumphs and their disappointments, as well as the works by which posterity is glad to remember them. The lecture concluded in these words:—"I should like in closing to refer to a matter which has often occurred to me—that is whether society in England will ever return to the state of artificiality which distinguished it in the Eighteenth Century. If we are not so very much better than our forefathers we can at least claim with some show of reason that we are more natural. We no longer despise our own hair and think to cover it with a wig, and yet it will be remembered that there was an antecedent time when man was as natural as he is to-day. If then he found it necessary to alter the fashion in which he was made, why should he not do so again. It seems impossible for us to believe that we can ever abandon the naturalness which we have so long cultivated; but in the history of mankind nothing is impossible. The passion for cards, which played so large a part in the amusements of the 18th century, is already growing upon us again. If we can thus return to earlier forms of amusement, it is not difficult to believe that we may return to earlier forms of dress. We may not go so far as to wear swords, because the use for the sword in civil life is lost; but it is not difficult to believe that men might revive that taste for brilliant coloured clothes now limited to women, and may once more aim at that artistic appearance which is certainly lacking in their present garb. The clothes of the mind may undergo the same change as those for the body. 108 years ago Burke died and 135 years ago Wordsworth was born. Both saw a revolution such as that which now appears to be looming as a thundercloud over a part of Europe. One—the latter—hailed it as the dawn of light; the other looked upon it as a portent of evil. Wordsworth lived to deny his earlier faith, shocked at the unrestrained licence which followed the loosening of the bonds. Russia now claims the attention which France claimed at the end of the 18th Century, and we can but wonder whether, as in that event, the whole of Europe will be thrown into conflict and the events of the 18th century, in inverted order, be repeated."

A hearty vote of thanks having been accorded to Mr. Satchell for his lecture, the following programme was proceeded with:—

- 1.—Pianoforte Solo. "Valse Chromatique".....Göndar.
Mrs. H. WARD.
- 2.—Song....."Because".....Guy D'Hardelot.
Mr. B. C. FOSTER.
- 3.—Reading....."It's Up to You".....Kunt.
Mr. FRANK BOOTH.
- 4.—Violin Solo....."Romanza".....Bach.
Mr. C. H. THORN.
- 5.—Song....."Violets".....Helen Wright.
Mr. B. C. FOSTER.

THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

THE Professors of the Imperial University have unanimously endorsed the representation referred to in our columns yesterday, and it will be presented to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Education as soon as it has received the signatures of the Professors of the College of Agriculture who, owing to their distance from Hongo, were not direct participators in the first meeting.

This affair evidently has its roots much deeper than the incident which constitutes a proximate cause. It is an assertion by the University for a fuller measure of independence. Doubtless the fact that President YAMAKAWA, who is very popular and widely respected, was the victim of what the Faculty regard as an act of arbitrariness on the part of the Education Department, whereas Professor MATSUI, his successor, does not hold an equal place in public esteem, has been largely responsible for precipitating the disturbance. But the basic feature is that the University wants more independence; wants to obtain practical recognition of its status as an educational institution above everything else, and wants to establish the principle that its educational functions shall be paramount, and shall take precedence of any Ministerial considerations. Events have shaped themselves conveniently for the Faculty in this case. Professor TOMIZU, who was removed from his chair because of his political activity, filled a position for which no other Professor could be considered equally competent. In fact, he stood alone as a teacher of Roman Law, and his separation from the University would have caused irreparable inconvenience. Therefore President YAMAKAWA deemed it justifiable, as it certainly was expedient, to retain his services as teacher despite the fact that he had been removed from his professorial chair by the Education Department as a disciplinary measure. Public opinion will doubtless endorse the President's action in that matter, for, after all, what he had to consider before everything was the efficiency of the University as a teaching machine. Nevertheless that a man who had just been removed by order of the Minister of Education should be virtually re-instated by order of the President constituted a flagrant conflict of authority. It is true that the re-employment of Mr. TOMIZU received a kind of organic endorsement from the Minister, but no one could fail to foresee that the hitherto theoretical question of the University's pedagogic independence has now become a practical issue and must soon be openly fought out. The Minister of Education acted with deliberation. He allowed several months to elapse before taking up the gauntlet. It has been asserted that this delay is one of the chief causes of complaint, inasmuch as the Faculty of the University deem that Mr. KUBOTA acted in an underhand manner, pigeon-holing President YAMAKAWA's resignation so long as

the general political situation was disturbed, and acting upon it when the Cabinet had ceased to be embarrassed by collateral issues. Our own information does not confirm that report, but rather tends to show that the Faculty have fully appreciated the imminence of a collision ever since Professor YAMAKAWA's resignation was tendered, and have only awaited the Department's final action before they openly entered the arena. It is now tolerably evident that if the Faculty stand to their guns the situation is in their hands. Most people will be disposed to think that the University should choose its own President, and probably that is the reform for which the Faculty are working. But it is not likely that any such radical change will be the immediate outcome of an open conflict between the two parties. The resignation of Mr. KUBOTA seems the most probable solution of the trouble. That would be a victory for the Faculty of the University, but a practically fruitless victory unless it prelude the larger change. We can not choose but sympathise with the University in this matter. Professor TOMIZU is scarcely to be held blameless, though it would be difficult to establish the fundamental proposition that no one occupying a chair in the University should become a political leader. Nevertheless the balance of public benefit, we believe, sways towards an independent University.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

THERE appears to be little doubt that the United States Government, at the instance of the President, is contemplating with regard to the indemnity paid by China in connexion with the Boxer outrages a course similar to that pursued in the case of the Shimonoseki Indemnity, namely, the restoration of the money to China. Telegrams received this morning (9th instant) by the *Jiji Shimpō* from Peking say that the project is to subtract the expenses actually incurred by America in the campaign and to pay back the remainder, namely, 20 million yen. If that be an exact version of the plan it assumes the character of a mere act of justice, for the United States, in common with the other Western claimants, was supposed to have demanded and received only just what had actually been disbursed on account of the campaign, and if, after discharging all the bills, it be found that a surplus of 20 million yen remains, then Washington would be bound in honour to restore the sum. Neither would the discovery of a surplus be any reproach to the accuracy of the United States' financiers, for in making up such an account each claimant is bound to leave a margin for contingencies which can not possibly be fully estimated at the moment of formulating the claim. But if the restoration is to bear the interpretation of a reflection on the justice of the measures taken by

the Powers in the matter of the Boxers, we can not think that Washington is well advised. That was assuredly the world's rendering of America's repayment in the case of the Shimonoseki Indemnity. The advocates of repayment made no secret whatever about the grounds of their propaganda, and it will not be denied that they had a good cause to champion. But can the Boxer outrages be included in the same category? And would it be a politic act or an act calculated to inure to the common benefit of the nations, that the United States Government should now sever itself from the association of Powers which, in 1900, stood up for the principle that no movement for the forcible expulsion of foreigners from Chinese territory will be tolerated by the Occident? It appears to us that such deliberate secession by America from the ranks of her sometime comrades would be little short of calamitous, and it further appears to us that whatever be the true motive of Washington's act, the Chinese will construe it as a belated confession of American error in 1900. It is an emotional kind of policy, unless it be purely arithmetical, and the emotions scarcely find a safe place in international relations.

CHINA'S NEW ATTITUDE.

THE *Nichi Nichi's* Peking correspondent writes in strong terms about the new Chinese policy of exclusion. Indifferent to the fact that she is not in a position to build her own railways, she is leaving no device untried to recover the concessions already granted. The Leih-Han line—from Canton to Hankow—has already re-passed into her hands; she is now striving to get back the concession for the road from Tsientsin to Tsinkiang and also to annul the mining privileges granted to an English syndicate in Shansi. The correspondent alleges that the boycotting of American merchandise and the Lienchow outrages were part of this movement, which he describes as very regrettable in China's best interests.

In connexion with this matter reference may be made to an impression evidently gaining ground at the Chinese ports that the newly adopted attitude of self-assertion on the part of the Middle Kingdom, is indirectly due to the education which Chinese students are receiving in Japan, and that the Tokyo Authorities should be held in some degree responsible for not checking the impulse. These are scarcely reasonable conclusions. They deliberately ignore the value of a force far more potent than either of the causes assigned, a force which has been in operation for many years—years long antedating the despatch of students to Japan—and which ought to have aroused in China long ago a sentiment precisely such as she is now displaying. It may have originally seemed harmless in her eyes that foreigners should be allowed to construct railways in her territories. She herself would enjoy the benefits of these

means of communication and, after all, the lines must ultimately remain a Chinese asset. But could that estimate long survive the plain teaching of events? Was it not certain that China must ultimately come to regard railways in the light undisguisedly thrown upon them by foreign nations themselves, namely, as instruments of pure aggression? Who are mainly responsible for opening China's eyes to the real consequences of liberality in this matter? We need not undertake the invidious task of discrimination. Any moderately careful reader of recent history can easily distinguish the countries in whose hands railways have served as pretexts for posting guards and claiming rights virtually of complete possession through considerable areas on either side of the roads. That policy could not fail to awaken the Chinese sooner or later. They may have learned, probably they have learned, from Japan's example that heaven helps those who help themselves, but Japan can scarcely be held responsible for the influence thus exercised by her intrepid and efficient conduct. Chinese students had no occasion to visit Japan in order to learn the hazard of railway concessions. Object lessons of the most impressive character were presented perpetually to the Chinese nation without any action whatever on the part of the students. As for Japan, she herself is now among the applicants for concessions. She has been forced by irresistible events to occupy a position in Manchuria which compels her to become a railway owner on her neighbour's territory or to see Russia acquire the privilege in her stead. Nothing could be less convenient for Japan than the assumption of this exclusive attitude by the Middle Kingdom at precisely the moment when she is herself a suitor for concessions. But can Japan with any semblance of sincerity advise China to revert to a liberal route in such matters? Can she counsel her neighbour to ignore all the lessons of recent history and to continue a policy which is evidently suicidal? It does not follow, however, that no remedy is accessible. On the contrary, the remedy is very evident. China must modify her exclusiveness. She must differentiate her friends from her potential foes, and she must join hands with the former to develop her own resources. The solution lies there, so far as we can see—lies in combinations between Chinese nationals, Anglo-Saxon nationals and Japanese nationals. If the Peking statesmen have awakened to the danger of too much liberality, they must also have awakened to the impossibility of reverting to a purely conservative policy, and the *via media* between the two things is obviously a limited partnership.

News comes over the cable that Miss Alice Roosevelt is engaged to Mr. Longworth, Representative in Congress from Ohio. Mr. Longworth was one of the party who accompanied Secretary Taft and Miss Roosevelt on their Far Eastern trip.

THE BOOKSHELF.

"Nanshu Meigwa-Yen," No. 5.

THE fifth part of this interesting and beautiful publication has now appeared. We have already spoken of its scope and purpose, and we may therefore confine ourselves here to brief descriptions of the ten master-pieces reproduced in this fifth part.

1.—By Chi Chaieha of the Ming dynasty; owner Mr. Kuze Yoshinosuke. This painter, Chi, retired into complete seclusion on the fall of the Ming dynasty, and the picture before us probably represents his ideal of existence at the time when he painted it—a hermitage in a remote valley with nature only for companion. No colours are used.

2.—A drawing (in black and white) of Kwanon, by the Ming artist Chen Hsien; owner Mr. Kano Jihei. There is boldness of style and the countenance of the deity—which has no feminine element—is said to have elicited the admiration of eminent connoisseurs, but, on the whole, the study does not command much admiration.

3.—A sepiá picture by Hsu Yu of the Tsing dynasty, owned by Mr. Sumitomo Kichiyemon. The subject is a withered tree and a bamboo. The brush-work is forceful, the modelling excellent and the composition of a high order.

4.—Pine trees after rain, a sepiá painting by Kung Hsien of the Tsing dynasty; owner, Mr. Kuwana Tetsuzo. Kung Hsien was one of the "Eight Poets" of Nanking. He has succeeded in imparting to this landscape a blurred effect admirably conveying an after-rain impression.

5.—An autumn landscape by the same artist and in the same possession, with effects of misty atmosphere. These two pictures, 4 and 5, are veritable master-pieces.

6.—An autumn landscape, in sepiá by Lo Mu of the Tsing dynasty; owner, Mr. Kuwana Tetsuzo. This is scarcely of inferior merit to Kung Hsien's work as seen in Nos. 4 and 5, but an entirely different atmospheric condition is depicted. Placing 4 and 5 beside 6 and viewing them consecutively one immediately appreciates the keen perception of values that the great Chinese masters possessed.

7.—An autumn landscape; in the foreground a recluse fishing, in light colours by an unknown artist but evidently of the Tsing dynasty; the property of Mr. Takamatsu Chozayemon. This is a fine composition and the aerial perspective is excellent, but to western eyes the defective linear perspective deprives the picture of its charm.

8.—"The rustling of pines and the rippling of water." A sepiá drawing by Chen Tsungching of the Tsing dynasty; the property of Mr. Yamazoe Naonjiro. In this picture the artist has wonderfully succeeded in producing the effects signified by the title. Chen Tsungching was one of the great artists of that period so notably prolific of masters in every branch of art, the Kanghsi era. If there be anything to criticise it is the want of centralization, a defect common to the great majority of Chinese pictures.

9.—This is by a Japanese artist, Tanomura Chikuden. It is in light colour, and its owner is Mr. Mitsumura Riso. The title is *Unsen-dake* (peak of clouds and streams), and tradition says that the painter did not make any attempt at composition but just depicted the scenery as it presented itself to his eyes. The result does not offer any striking features though the hand of a master is easily discernible.

10.—A sepiá drawing by the Japanese artist Okada Hanko, made in the year 1812, and now owned by Mr. Mitsumura Riso. A striking example of the fidelity shown by some Japanese artists in reproducing the characteristics of the Chinese Nanshu School.

It seems a pity that these most instructive and interesting publications should be without an English or a French text. Much of their value depends on a clear understanding of the subjects depicted and of the era as well as the nationality of the artists, all of which information is hidden from ordinary readers by the ideographic script. The volumes offer to students of Oriental pictorial art a unique opportunity of tracing the connexion between the Chinese and Japanese schools, and of learning to appreciate the beauties of both.

"The Nightless City," by J. E. de BECKER, Publishers, Messrs. Max Nössler & Co. Printed by "The Box of Curios Printing and Publishing Company," Yokohama. Price 12 yen.

A SECOND edition of this remarkable book has appeared. It seems to be much fuller than the

original edition, and is profusely illustrated with pretty and instructive plates, some coloured, some in black and white. A very cursory examination shows that the author must have worked with great industry and earnestness to collect such a mass of information. Mr. de Becker is an accomplished Japanese scholar, without which equipment he could hardly have brought together and certainly could not have correctly interpreted all the voluminous materials needed for this work. The subject is highly unsavoury. Few, very few, writers would deliberately make choice of it. But Mr. de Becker's view, as may be gathered from his preface, is that Japan, a country boasting a most refined and advanced form of civilization, struck out a method of her own for dealing with that perennially present problem, the social evil, and that her method deserves the careful study of every custodian of morality. This theory requires that the method should be fully investigated in order to obtain a clear conception of all its uses as well as its abuses, and, as may easily be supposed, there result a great many details which only an extreme anti-Grundian can digest without a grimace. Nevertheless there is always this recourse, that those who object can refrain from purchasing the book. Readers of a newspaper, however, have not quite the same freedom of choice and we are therefore restrained from reviewing the work at any length in these columns. Frankly speaking, our own opinion is that to devote such a bulky and expensive volume to such a theme shows a certain lack of the sense of proportion, and is further calculated to mislead the foreign public into forming an exaggerated estimate of the dimensions of the social evil in Japan. We also think that the whole matter might be more fitly dealt with in a blue-book or some official publication than in a volume which has been rendered attractive to the general public by all devices possible to the printer, the illustrator and the binder. Mr. de Becker will probably reply, however, that his object is to appeal to public opinion rather than to mere statisticians and readers of blue books, and since the public demand has seemed to warrant the great cost of bringing out a second edition—for it has evidently been very costly—we must assume that the public approve of the enterprise. While precluded from entering into any detailed analysis of the work, we may mention that it contains much interesting information about fashions in costume and about superstitious customs.

"The Spirit of Japan," by Dr. STURGE Tokyo, the Yurakusha.

THE above is the title of a charming little volume of poems composed by Dr. Sturge and collected and published by Mr. Abiko Teijiro the enterprising manager of the English department of the Yurakusha, a comparatively new but very flourishing publishing company. The work contains three English prefaces from the pens of Count Okuma, Mr. Ozaki Yukio and Mr. Tokutomi Iichiro, which all speak very highly of Dr. Sturge's benevolent work among Japanese in America and of his keen literary appreciation of all that is good and beautiful in this country. Commenting on Dr. Sturge's fascination with Japan, Mr. Tokutomi says:—"Whether he understood Japan so well by reason of having first loved her, or whether it is that he loved Japan because he so well understood her, I do not know. Perhaps his love and understanding of Japan developed side by side, the one aiding the other's growth." Dr. Sturge compares his volume of poems to the Kameido lake which reflects the magnificent purple clusters of the wistaria when it is in bloom. "This volume," he says, is simply a quiet port, reflecting something of the beauty of old Japan, typified by the ancient but lovely wistaria." The book contains 23 tastefully executed illustrations and its general get-up leaves nothing to be desired. It is divided into five parts, Part I. bearing the title of the Spirit of Japan, Part II. Japanese Legends and Historical Events; Part III. Japanese Favourite Flowers, Trees and Birds; Part IV. Japanese Scenery; Part V. Humorous Poems. Dr. Sturge's poetry is characterized by great simplicity of

language combined with beauty of thought. Here is a short poem on Nature Worship.

The Shinto gods are deities
Of nature; this is why
The Japanese who worship these
Have reverence for the sky
And hills and valleys, wood and sea,
Which thrills their souls with poetry.
All nature to the Japanese
In sacred language speaks,
Through lakes and flowers, birds and trees
And lofty mountain peaks;
So those who gaze on Fuji's crest
Have thoughts that cannot be expressed.

In one or two cases the versions of Japanese stories which Dr. Sturge make the subjects of poems differ from those most widely known. Such is the *Quid pro Quo* on p. 84. The story is that of the man who paid for the *odour* of eels with the *sight* of money as given by Mitford. But Dr. Sturge makes him pay for *smell* with *sound* by throwing down his money with a crash. We can confidently recommend "The Spirit of Japan" as a marvel of cheapness at 1 yen a copy. It deserves a wide circulation, for many of the poems reach a very high standard.

"Paradise Lost" IN JAPANESE.

The Yurakusha has just issued a translation with copious notes of Book I. of Milton's "Paradise Lost." The work seems to have been prepared with great care by Mr. Uchimura Tatsusaburo. The poem has been broken up into short passages. These are rendered into Japanese prose pretty freely, being followed by a number of notes explaining the numerous geographical, historical and mythological allusions which abound in Milton's poems. In a preface covering some 11 pages Mr. Uchimura discusses the eminent place occupied by Milton in English literature and gives an account of the peculiarities of the age in which he lived. At the end of the book is a vocabulary containing renderings of all the words used by Milton and giving the numbers of the lines in which they are found. The work sells at 35 sen a copy.

"The Cosmopolitan."

Our lively contemporary, *The Cosmopolitan*, is again in his November number engaged in the apparently congenial business of enlightening some people, entertaining others and shocking several at the least. To the first class certainly belong those who will read his translation from the Danish of Tolstoi's "The One Thing Needful," which contrasts very strongly with the rest of the magazine. There are articles on sport,—the "Shorrock Cup Competition, the autumn training season (an account of the races had to be held over), a short dissertation insisting on the necessity of auctioneers' decisions at race lotteries being irrevocable, a recipe for cooking spinach, a short notice of the production of "Beauty and the Barge" by the Shanghai A.D.C., a continued account of "How I became a griffin," and a great deal of other matter of mixed local interest. We observe that some one has called the Editor's attention to the inordinate use of "cuss-words" in his pages. He retorts with airy candour that their employment is necessary to correctly depict the local language of Shanghai as it is rendered by the youthful element. He adds that the majority of these young fellows "are from the continent, who think it is smart to interlard their conversation with oaths which only the lower and uneducated class of Britishers employ." With proper deference to our contemporary's superior sources of knowledge, the above is a statement which we find very hard to credit.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERT IN YOKOHAMA.

The popular orchestral concert given in the Public Hall, Yokohama, on Saturday evening by the orchestra which Mr. Junker has been training at the Ueno Academy of Music for some years past drew a crowded house. Punctually at the time stated—8.45 o'clock—Professor August Junker raised his *bâton* and proceedings began but despite the fact that all particulars regarding the concert had been widely advertised

during the past fortnight and that special note was made on Saturday morning in at least one of the local journals reminding patrons of the time of starting, only about half of the seatholders were then in their places. Consequently more than two-thirds of the overture—Gluck's "Iphigenia in Aulis"—was marred by the shuffling and stamping of feet and the rustle and frou frou of dresses as late-comers sought their seats in all parts of the house. The effect on the nerves of the audience who had respected *les convenances* and arrived in time was irritating in the extreme; as for the members of the orchestra it must have been truly exasperating. Punctuality is the courtesy of great kings—to slightly alter the well-known Baconian axiom—; punctuality should and could be the prized possession of lowlier folks. In Yokohama it seems so precious a quality as to have become a curious rarity.

Some years have fled since the last orchestral concert of any distinction was given in Yokohama and there can be little doubt that the present concert was keenly anticipated. On the whole Mr. Junker is to be congratulated on the work accomplished during the evening. Perhaps the brass parts were at times a little too insistent—more stringed instruments would have been very acceptable—but this slight lack of balance may no doubt be attributed to unforeseen accidents preventing the whole Ueno orchestra from being present, for although 55 performers were promised we counted but 46 on the stage at the time; while some of the pieces only brought out 36 performers. The limitations of the Public Hall platform, too, prevented the orchestra from being arranged on strictly orthodox lines, and this must be taken into account in judging of the general effect. The orchestra included, by the way, Miss H. Page and Mr. H. A. Poole, violins; Mr. E. C. Davis and Mr. Rudolph Schmidt, cellos; and Professor Heydrich, harmonium. Of all the items in Saturday's very diversified programme, Hadyn's "Serenade," played by the strings alone; Ries' "Perpetuum Mobile," rendered divinely by Miss Ko Koda and rapturously encored; and the "Lohengrin" Prelude stand out pre-eminent. The audience applauded all and demanded repeats, but very wisely the performers contented themselves with bowing their thanks. The encore fiend has had too long a run in Yokohama. For the life of us we cannot quite understand why musicians and singers should be expected, just because their performances may gratify the ears and satisfy the taste of their audience, to either repeat an item or else give something in its stead. Thank the singer and the musician right heartily by all means; but be content with what has been given and not thoughtlessly demand a further drain on emotional, mental and physical powers already exerted to their utmost limit. We know it pleases some natures to respond to encores no matter how many, but for others they form a sore tax and grievous burden hardly to be borne.

It may be noted, incidentally, that Mr. Junker chose Wagner's arrangement of Gluck's famous overture. As Prof. Heydrich told his readers in some illuminative notes appended to the programme, this overture in its original form has no ending, but leads right into the opening chorus of the opera. Mozart, adapting it for concert use, wrote an ending which was used for years, but we think that Wagner's arrangement is the better of the two, and that Professor Junker is thoroughly justified of his selection. The Mozart Concerto in the first part received an addition from the pen of Prof. Heydrich, a Cadenza which was most happily conceived and brilliantly executed, and he deserved the applause which greeted him at the close. Mrs. W. T. Payne's *scena* was a fine bit of dramatic declamation, suffused with deep emotion. Seldom has she been heard to greater artistic advantage. With regard to Miss Ko Koda's violin soli much might be written; they were marvellously executed and on a level of high passionate feeling seldom attained on concert platforms.

The second part of the programme, as will be seen below, was wholly orchestral. It opened with Chopin's "March funèbre," last heard in the Public Hall on the occasion of Queen Victoria's funeral service, when it was given by the Admiralty Band of Yokosuka. The orchestra

attacked it boldly, but here and there discovered weaknesses which time and further practice will no doubt eliminate. In the more dramatic passages they kept splendidly together, but the wailing interludes were scrappy in execution and faulty in timing. Of the Lohengrin Prelude we have already spoken. Some critics who have heard it in Wagner's own stronghold—Bayreuth—may have been disappointed at the interpretation: it was not, to their thinking, what the Master intended, nor what he would have allowed; but to the ordinary hearer who had not had this privilege the Prelude was a beautiful piece of orchestration very expressively executed. The three dances from "Henry VIII" went with a decided swing, but to our mind the second one—the Shepherds' Dance—was too roughly handled at times; it is far too fairy-like in texture to stand aught but strings. The closing item, a valse by Strauss, might with advantage have been left off the programme: despite its obvious merits it sounded thin, monotonous and tinkling after what had gone before.

PROGRAMME.

- 1.—Overture, Iphigenia in Aulis, (Arranged by Richard Wagner)...GLUCK.
- 2.—(a) Menuett from Symphony in E flat...MOZART.
(b) Serenade for String Orchestra...HAYDN.
- 3.—Concerto for Piano with Orchestra in E flat Major, (Cadenza by H. Heydrich)...MOZART.
Professor H. Heydrich.
- 4.—Aria for Contralto from "Odysseus"...BRUCH.
Mrs. Wm. T. Payne.
- 5.—Violin Soli,
(a) Romanze from Violin Concerto...WIENIAWSKI.
(b) Perpetuum mobile...RIES.
Miss Ko Koda.
- 6.—(a) Marche funèbre...CHOPIN.
(b) Prelude "Lohengrin"...WAGNER.
- 7.—Three Dances from "Henry VIII"...EDW. GERMAN.
- 8.—Valse, "Artists' Life"...STRAUSS.

TRAGEDIES IN YOKOHAMA.

One murder and one attempt at murder took place in Yokohama on Dec. 10th. A *sendo* named M. Nakamura in employment on a coal lighter, murdered his wife, Haru, in their house at Yoshihama-cho, inflicting injuries on her throat with a knife while she was asleep. The man gave himself up to the Kotobuki-cho police station. Poverty was the cause. Another *sendo*, Y. Kaneko by name, attempted to murder his wife by stabbing her in the breast with a large fish-knife on a lighter at Kaigan-dori, Gochome, near the Yokohama District Court. He is still at large. There is no definite report as to the cause.

The dead body of a young Chinese woman was found at 6 a.m. on Monday, Dec. 12th, in the canal near the Nishi Bridge and the corner of the Yokohama Engine and Ironworks, No. 163. She was identified as Lin Kangsu (19) the wife of a Chinese merchant named Loshu-Tuck, residing at No. 129, Yamashita-cho. It is believed that she had committed suicide, about four hours previously. According to her husband she had been suffering from brain trouble for some days past. No other cause can be assigned for the act.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY.

The tenth ordinary social meeting of the American Society was held at 6 p.m. on Dec. 12th in the Hotel de Paris, No. 179, Yokohama.

Dr. Jones, American Consul to Dairen, Mr. H. B. Miller, Consul-General, Yokohama, Mr. G. H. Seidmore, the law-adviser to the American Legation, Mr. D. H. Blake, of the American Trading Company, and sixteen Japanese notables, including Mr. Y. Nomura, proprietor of the Samurai Shokai, Mr. N. Hiranuma, and Mr. J. Yamada, a lawyer, were present.

Mr. T. Sato gave a speech of welcome on behalf of the members of the society to Dr. Jones who is on his way to Liao-tung.

This gentleman duly replied after which other guests delivered speeches. The party dispersed a little before midnight.

THROUGH THE SHADOW OF DEATH.

"Didst Thou observe Thy promise, Nazarene,
That last and solemn troth which Thou didst
plight

With Thy disciples who to all the world
Should bear Thy message of the Holy Rood,
Thy pledge and covenant that at every time
And in all places Thou wouldst walk with them,
Unto the age's end? Wast Thou with them
That cruel yesterday in Lienchow?
Didst Thou behold them, angels of Thy Word,
Exiles for Thine and for Thy Gospel's sake,
Die so hard death to make a jackals' feast,
Prey to the pitiless fangs of ravening wolves?
When the wild-oxen gored them, when the dogs
Swarming from all their filthy kennels forth
Tore off their raiment, and with frothing jaws
Defiled their Christian bodies: wast Thou by?
When brought to bay they bowed in shame and
tears

And bitterest agony of flesh and soul,
Where were Thy footsteps? Didst Thou feed
Thy flock

Amid the lilies by the water brooks,
Unheeding that Thy faithful Shulamite
Called to her Lover from the valley of death,
The darkest shadow of death? Had she not
cause

To lift the cry from that red Calvary,
'Eloi! Eloi! Lama sabachthani?'

"What had they wrought to merit such despite?
Had they gone forth to pillage and to slay;
To set the torch to ancient palaces;
To sow with poison wells where cities drink?
Or had they plundered tombs of holy men,
Or made a spoil of temples? Had their lips
Reviled the heathen gods abhorred of Thee,
Outrunning Thy commission? Was there one
Could say them shame for any evil thing,
For any damage to the commonweal?
Had they not wrought Thy will for all men's
good?

Their feet, for Thine, had threaded reeking lanes
Of alien cities, seeking out the lost.
They said, 'They are the Shepherd's wandered
ones.'

Their hands, for Thine, had healed whom others
spurned,
Counting it joy to lay their palms, for Thine,
On the foul outcast, deeming him brother to Thee.
Their lips, for Thee, o'ercame the alien speech,
That they, for Thine, might voice Thy words of
life

Which mend the sorrows and the sins of men,
Adding their intercession unto Thine
For all forewandered ones, and those accursed
Of their own souls, that God would smile on them,
And save them from themselves who yet are His.
Their hearts had lowly been, for Thy sweet sake.
Who wast the Meekest, to all lowly men,
And tender to the mourner, as to Thee
Who wast the Man of Sorrows. They had wept
When grief asked tears, nor had they scorned to
share

The homely joys of men obscure and mean,
Brothers to Joseph's Son, the Carpenter.
Is it for this that they are done to death,
And down past death to loss of human form?
And when they perished, Master, where wast
Thou?

"Nor may one count it strange that men should
mete

Scorn to the lowly, to the loving hate,
A gory death to messengers of life.
For when Thou camest on Love's great mission
down

To Syrian hills, and walkedst the city streets
Where men had need, to heal and comfort them,
And wast Thyself the Way and Truth and Life,
And wast the Brother and the Friend of all
To love the fallen sinner back to God,
They thought it due reward to murder Thee,
To gibbet Thee, despoiled of Thy robes,
Before the gloating mob; to rail at Thee,
And feed their eyes upon Thy shame and grief.
Ay! they were men who found a cross for Thee,
And they were men who in yon heathen town
Dealt like award unto Thy messengers.
'Tis but the garland of the Syrian thorns
Blossomed afresh in red of holy blood.

But might not mockers be excused to say,
Who saw them perish, 'Where is now their God?'

"Or speak they truth who limit Thine intent
To the white nations of the happy west
And shut Thy mercy off from half the world,
Counting but fools who for no gain of gold
Lead lives laborious under Asian skies,
Vexing the simple pagan with strange creeds?
Has then Thy pity bounds, and may it be
That all the yellow races live and die
Beyond the healing shadow of Thy Cross?
When Thou commandedst, 'Into all the world!'
Didst Thou intend a narrower world than ours?
When on that Mount of Vision Thou didst see
The kingdoms of the world, and undertake
To win them by Thy sorrow, may it be
These coasts were sunk in mists beyond Thy ken,
Beyond Thy heart's horizon and Thy hope?
Or art Thou weary of a wicked world
Which swings so slowly sunward from its night?
Or have the ages sapped Thine ancient strength?
Or has Thy covenant lapsed with lapse of years?
Hast Thou kept faith, Thou Man of Galilee?"

So spake one in a bitterness of soul
That life so fair should fall to death so foul.

"Hush, Child!" He chode, smiling thro face
of tears,

"Doth not thy foolish heart instruct thy lips
To utter unwise words? For my repute
Art thou so jealous, Child, and knowest not
The word of Scripture, nor the ways of God?
For when was furnace heated sevenfold
For one of Mine, but thro its roaring flame,
Albeit unseen, there walked the Son of God?
Was I beside them, merely! Gave I not
A word of closer comfort to Mine Own?
Are thine eyes heavy when thou redest it?
When did I use to hold Mine Own so far?
Gave I not pledge to all who welcome Me
That I will be a very part of them?
Or spake not your own poets, 'Closer He
Than breathing, and than hands and feet more
near?'

Upon their feet I walked those Sodom streets
To bring My fallen brothers back to God.
My hands in theirs, by couch of mortal pain,
Brought solace and the healing touch of love.
Their lips were Mine that dropped with mingled
myrrh

And honey for men's hurts; in thronged marts
Or in the quiet shadow of a home
That taught of the All-Father, as of old
I spake in Jewry's gates, or by the sea
At morning, when the ruddy fisher folk
Drew shoreward from the fishing. Thro their
hearts,

Wide with the wide compassion of the Cross,
I gave to all My pity and My love.
I lived in them and labored, and was glad
And grieved in them, and in them suffered pain,
And thro death's deepest shadow died in them.
Was I but by them, when that yelping pack
Tore down their lives to death! The rabble's
gibes
Found target in My heart. The brutal blows
That rained upon them spent their force on Me.
Again, as in Mine own Gethsemane,
I bowed Myself in them to shadow of death,
Holding a bitter cup that might not pass.
The blood which crimsoned them was holy blood
Of the slain Christ,

"Then say thou, 'Inasmuch
As ye have done it unto these of Mine,
Gone forth upon Mine errand, ye have done
It unto Me. Their wounding and their shame
I gather in My heart.' Such blood as theirs
Sinks not forgotten into nether earth,
But lieth red upon the during rock
And crieth to Jehovah night and day
With blood of Holy Cross, for sinful men
Whose wicked hands have shed it. Those bruised
lips

That bare My message, and those broken hearts
That travailed for men's souls, may pray no more
For the unlighted lives of wayward men
Who cling about the feet of the dead gods;
But that spilt blood shall plead for evermore
God's pity on them who were so pitiless,
'Father, forgive, they know not what they do.'
Where they were pilloried for all men's scorn

The sons of those who slew them shall bring
wreaths

To beautify their tombs, and weep for them,
And say, 'Alas! my brother!' and 'Alas!
My sister and my mother! Woe is me
I drew my life from one who hated you
And did you so foul harm! Oh, may my love
Hide from your eyes his malice!' Where they
fell,

Dragged forth to death by idol worshippers,
Shall the great congregation worship God.
In Sabbaths of sweet peace shall holy bells
Summon the waiting villages to prayer.
That better Eden which God gives to earth
Shall blossom from the desert, for their sake,
In lilies and in roses. Death's red stream
And sorrow's silver rain of sweat and tears
Shall nourish healing herbs and trees of life
For earth repara'dised."

"Ay, Master, ay,
But they for tears of whom those lilies blow,
Shall they behold them? They above whose dust
The Sabbath bells shall ring shall never hear
The minster's music. They whose sweat and
blood
Nourish those trees of life may never walk
Beneath their scented shadow."

Then there came
A voice that fell from starry silences,
Or rose from hush of spirit's deepest deep,
As tho ONE called thro universal space,
"Blessed the dead in whom the Lord hath died,
In whom He lived, Who liveth and was dead,
Who liveth and Who dieth evermore
So long as men shall live and die in Him.
They living in Him die but to toil and tears,
They dying in Him to undreamed glories live
That shall outlast the stars."

Ah, did they lie
Naked to all men's scorn, to all men's hate,
Their piteous wounds wearing a crimson robe
For dogs to pluck at? So they fell on sleep.
For even murdered martyrs fall on sleep
That knows no sigh of sorrow. So they slept,
To waken in a white and shining world
All for their welcome keeping holiday;
And were aware of ONE more fair to see
Than ever mortal lips might shape to tell
Who stood beside them.

"Have we found such grace,
Dear Master, in Thine eyes, that Thou art come
The first to bid us greeting?"

"Nay, not so.
I passed with you the shadow gates of death,
Life's shining doors, swinging from night to day,
To bring you to your mansion and your crown,
And to the Holy Presence. Welcome home!
See! all the City holds high festival.
I never knew the streets more gaily dressed.
Come!"

And one saw them walking close with Him
In festal robes beyond the sunrise fair
And dowered with the beauty of the Lord.
And thus He led them up the smiling streets
Thronged for their Triumph, to the Sapphine
Throne,
To bring them to the Presence of the King.
And all the Holy Ones who bade them hail
Said, "Blessed are the dead in whom He died!
They died, and live in Him for evermore.
From all their toils for Him they rest in Him,
And all their works for Him do follow them,
His train of shining angels, up the years."
And one who heard and saw was comforted.

C. K. H.

Yokohama, November 24th, 1905.

SNOW AND GALES.

On the morning of Dec. 12th, snow fell at
Toyama, Noto peninsula.

A Sabae telegram says that on Dec. 12th, the
city was visited by snow.

Telegrams from Yamagata, Tsuyama, Fukui,
etc. report snow on Dec. 13th. The cold is
very severe with a bitter northerly wind.

An official telegram from Kanazawa says that
on the evening of Dec. 12th, a gale was experi-
enced in the district of Ishikawa. Some build-
ings collapsed and three persons were killed.

MR. MCLEAVY BROWN.

We understand (says the *Seoul Press Weekly*) that the members of the Imperial Customs Staff presented the following address to their highly respected Chief Commissioner just a few days before he left Korea.

"SIR:—It is the wish of the members of the Korean Customs service, a service that you have commanded with so much distinction for more than eleven years, to testify to you our appreciation of the benefits you have conferred on us by your example and teaching, and the sorrow we feel in losing a Chief whom we have always regarded with loyalty and affection.

"Your departure from Korea will be keenly felt not only by your staff but by the officials and people of this and of foreign countries who are acquainted with the valuable works that you have initiated and carried on for the benefit of Korea, under difficulties understood by none but yourself, with no reward, but the satisfaction derived from work well done.

"You have, on the eve of your departure, inaugurated an enterprise that will last forever; you have erected lighthouses on the Korean coasts; we feel confident that as these will shine as guides to mariners through fogs and shoals so will your firm and honest administration at all times act as a beacon to direct and encourage future administrators. Your work was carried on through years of stress and trouble and your name will stand out in this, the most eventful period of Korea History, as representative of all that is honest, firm and enlightened.

"To your staff in Korea the loss is personal and irreparable; we wish you a long life of happiness, and as a souvenir of the land into which you brought light and of those whose pleasure it was to serve you to the end we beg of you to accept, as a memorial of our kind wishes, a model in miniature of the first lighthouse erected on the coasts of Korea, once the Hermit Kingdom."

The above address was read to the Chief Commissioner on November 24th by Mr. Wakefield, former Commissioner of Wonsan, in the presence of Mr. Pegorini, former Commissioner of Fusan, Mr. Davidson and other members of the Customs staff. The Chief Commissioner was visibly moved and could scarcely find adequate words with which to make a suitable reply. He said, however, that what had been accomplished during his term of office was principally due to the help and assistance afforded him by all the members of his staff, from the highest to the lowest—they never failed in rendering him most faithful and valuable service.

THE PLAGUE.

Governor Sufu has issued a notification providing for proper supervision and control over persons and goods arriving in this prefecture from Kobe or Osaka, where the plague prevails.

A telegram from Zentsuji says that a case of plague has been found among the crew of a sailing vessel which arrived at Tadotsu from Osaka on Dec. 9th.

Kobe and Osaka being regarded as ports infected with plague, the Chinese authorities in Shanghai and Chefoo have decided to enforce disinfecting measures as to vessels from these places.

The plague in Osaka is assuming a serious character. On Dec. 7th between 3 and 7 p.m., seven persons died at Horiye, Dotonbori and Kizu, and post-mortem examinations showed that the deaths were caused by the disease. A doctor named Uryu, living at Kujo, Nishiku, who examined one of the patients, was affected by lung disease, in the most terrible nature.

Four fresh cases of plague were reported on Dec. 10th in the west and south urban districts of Osaka.

A fresh case of plague was reported in Osaka on Dec. 10th. The patient died. The victim was a coolie named T. Kasai.

A telegram from Kobe reports that fresh cases have appeared in the city: On Dec. 9th, seven cases; on the 10th, seven, and on the 11th, one.

An official telegram says that three cases of plague have appeared at Shimonoseki. Two of them proved fatal.

On Dec. 13th, two fresh cases were reported in Osaka, the patients being all young girls. The same day two fresh cases of plague appeared in Kobe.

FOOTBALL.

On Saturday two games of football were played on the Cricket Ground, one under Association, and the other under Rugby rules. In the former the teams were composed as follows:

COLORS.		WHITES.	
J. Figueiredo	Goal	F. J. Lias (Capt.)	
W. S. Moss	Backs	W. B. Mason	
H. V. Irwine		A. E. Cooper	
W. H. Worden	½ Backs	F. E. Bunting	
G. Neville		L. Stornebrink	
D. Drummond		O. White	
		J. Valentine	
E. N. Lambert	Forwards	J. M. Mollison	
V. A. Hearne		A. W. Read	
S. R. Clark		C. Thwaites	
H. S. Bell		J. Drummond	
O. Strome (Capt.)		E. F. Johnson	

The play in this game was not of an interesting kind.

The Rugby game was watched by a large crowd of foreigners and Japanese, and previous to its commencement the teams were photographed. They lined up as follows:

KIO.		Y.C. AND A.C.	
V. Kila	Back	T. Kilby	
S. Miyazawa	X	B. C. Foster	
H. Kaieda		D. Weed	
K. Takeno	X	H. W. Kilby	
S. Ogawa		H. E. Hayward	
S. Okazaki	X	G. Totton	
W. Ogura		J. E. Moss	
		(acting Capt.)	
R. Iizuka	Forwards	A. W. Austen	
T. Hattori		R. Bowden	
S. Fukushima		W. E. Detmold	
M. Yamada		E. J. Moss, Jr.	
Z. Otsuka		W. Graham	
S. Ota		A. Kingdon	
J. Kushiya		A. Talbot	
Z. Hiratsuka		A. Hills	

Play was opened by the home team kicking off and the first half resulted in their favour, their combination being much superior to that of the Japanese so that Hayward and H. W. Kilby were able to score two tries against them. The visitors now played more together and had their speed been equal to their passing more success must have attended their efforts. Just as the whistle went for half time they had fair prospects of scoring a try.

The foreign team assumed the aggressive in the second half, but the Japanese made a very strong defence and on two occasions were able to carry the war into the enemy's territory. After a good deal of lively play, however, the home team scored a try, which Hayward failed to convert, and later another try which Foster converted, the game thus closing in their favour by a goal and three tries to nil.

CUSTOMS PROTESTS.

Mr. K. Hashimoto, Director of the Yokohama Customs, gave a decision on December 9th on a protest by Messrs. A. Oestmann & Co. The firm imported paper with certificate of origin from Germany on which the appraisers imposed 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty in accordance with clause B of No. 46 of the conventional tariff between Japan and Germany. The importers contended that the material should be dealt with under clause A of that tariff. The protest was sustained; on the ground that in nature the paper is regarded as material for printing purposes and measures more than 1086 square inches per sheet and weighs not more than 24 lbs. per ream of 500 sheets. The duty therefore should be *sen* 80 per 100 *kin*.

On the same day the director of the Yokohama Customs delivered another decision on a protest by Messrs. Heller & Co., No. 176, Yokohama. The firm, it is stated, imported flax thread for sewing purposes. The Customs authorities fixed the duty at *sen* 20.2 per *kin* under No. 353 of the tariff and the extraordinary tax at *sen* 15.7 per *kin*. The importers contested the imposition holding that the material was flax twine and that consequently it should be dealt with in accordance with No. 375 of the tariff. The protest was dismissed on the ground

that the thread was not twine but was to be used for sewing purposes.

On December 9th, a further decision was given by Mr. Hashimoto rejecting a protest by M. Sato, a hard-ware trader, Sakai-cho, who imported gauge-glasses. The appraisers imposed 20 per cent. *ad valorem* duty under No. 172 of the tariff and 10 per cent. extraordinary tax. The contention of the appellant was that the material should be dealt with in accordance with No. 17 or No. 24 of the tariff and that they should be regarded as parts of machinery.

THE UNION CHURCH BAZAAR.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Union Church wish to express their heartiest thanks to all who so kindly aided in making the late Bazaar such a grand financial success. They wish to particularly thank the non-members who devoted their best efforts, and generously did so much towards swelling the receipts; those who took part in the Living Pictures, and provided the music; the Press for its valuable support by notices and by donating the advertising or making a reduction in their rates; and the several local firms who so generously donated articles to be sold.

The committee are pleased to announce that owing to the generous patronage of the public the following handsome amount has been added to the Union Church Building Fund.

	yen.
Receipts from sales and tickets	1,570.50
Donation from Mr. Brady	10.00
Donation from Mr. Griffin	20.00
	<hr/>
	1,600.50
Less Expenses	140.50
	<hr/>
Net Proceeds	1,460.00

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

A telegram from Onomichi says that on the morning of Dec. 7th, the steamer *Sanjo Maru* (691 tons) collided with the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's chartered ship *Banberg* in Wafure strait. The former sank in forty minutes, but the crew were all saved by the *Banberg*. The sunken steamer was on her way from Sasa, Hizen province, to Osaka with coal.

The steamer *Chokyu Maru* (1,238 gross tons) belonging to Mr. C. Tanaka, of Tokyo, collided at 3 a.m. on Dec. 8th at Muroan with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Salsuma Maru*. The former sustained severe damage amidships.

The steamer *Takatori Maru* (1,869 tons) collided with the British steamer *Argos* (774 tons) on the evening of Dec. 8th off Shirasaki. The Japanese ship sustained damage on the bow and the foreign vessel on the port side. The damage sustained by both was so severe as to lay them up for repairs, but after undergoing temporary repairs by returning to Moji, the *Takatori Maru* left on the following morning for her destination.

THE LAW COURTS.

THE TOKYO DISTURBANCES.

The trial of Y. Mudaguchi (31) a policeman of the Honjo Station, who is charged with having assaulted K. Miyamoto and inflicted severe injuries on him with a sword during the disturbance on the night of Sept. 5th, began on Dec. 11th in the Tokyo District Court before Judge Hosoya and Public Procurator Aoki.

A lengthy examination was conducted. The essential point of the statement by the accused was that Miyamoto threw a stone at him while he was endeavouring to put down the rioting of some men at Aioi-cho, Honjo. The accused tried to arrest the stone-thrower and the latter opposed him. He therefore struck Miyamoto with his sword. The accused did not know what result was created by his striking the man.

A lawyer employed for the defence asked the Court for leave to examine Miyamoto as a witness. The Court decided to do so on Dec. 15th.

THE DOSHISHA.

(COMMUNICATED)

From time to time references have appeared in the *Japan Mail* and elsewhere which have indicated the existence of a strong opposition to the Directors (*Riji*) of the Doshisha, on the part of many of the alumni. It will be a great satisfaction to all friends of that institution to know that a reconciliation has been effected which promises to bring to its support the whole body of alumni and through their cordial co-operation to open a new era in its history.

The movement now happily consummated began in a meeting of the alumni of Tokyo, on the evening of October 25th, which was, however, attended by many from other cities who happened to be present and who shared in the discussions. At first much difference of opinion was manifest among the speakers and was expressed with no little vigor; but on every hand there were heard such declarations of loyalty to Dr. Neesima and his plans for the institution as to make it evident that the time had come for an earnest effort to bring the two parties together and to heal the irritation which had grown out of past differences. This was the more manifest, because of the general agreement that whoever the Directors might be their policy must be in harmony with the existing constitution of the Doshisha, certainly as regards all fundamental matters. It was also made clear that there was no wish on the part of any to terminate the present arrangement which provides for three representatives of the foreign friends of the institution on the Board of Directors,—indeed one of the leaders of the so-called opposition expressed the hope that this cooperation might continue for many years to come.

It was natural, then, for one of the oldest alumni to propose that a committee of ten persons should be appointed to consider the situation and if possible report at the next meeting of the alumni a plan for healing the present difference. This proposal was received with applause and unanimously adopted. The committee, which was selected by ballot, was made up of the following persons:—

Kazutane Ukita.	Teinosuke Murai.
Hisamitsu Furuya.	Eijiro Ono.
Tokio Yokoi.	Kosuke Tomezaka.
Isao Abe.	Danjo Ebina.
M. Ichihara.	Juzo Kono.

Very early in the negotiations it was decided that whatever changes were proposed in the Board of Directors, none should be considered which savoured of a revolution. All were agreed that the end sought should be, not the victory of one party over another, but some plan for genuine cooperation on a mutually acceptable basis. After careful thought, the committee proposed that no resignations should be asked, but that five new members should be added to the Board of Directors and that two of these should be made members of the Finance Committee. Under this arrangement the member of Directors would be twenty and of the Finance Committee five. There was a desire expressed that seven new Directors, instead of five, might be elected, but this could not be done without an amendment to the Constitution, that is, to the Charter, and it was thought better not to advise this change.

The proposal of the Committee was heartily accepted by the alumni of Tokyo, Yokohama, Kyoto, Osaka, and Kobe. A special meeting of the Directors was held in Kyoto on Dec. 7th and action was taken unanimously, in accordance with the recommendations of the committee of ten. The new Directors are, Messrs. Tsuneteru Miyagawa, Tasuku Harada, Eijiro Ono, Teinosuke Murai and Hisamitsu Furuya. The members of the Finance Committee are Messrs. Juzo Kono, Kosuke Tomezaka, Eijiro Ono, Teinosuke Murai, and D. C. Greene.

The following day, the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Doshisha was celebrated. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Tsuneteru Miyagawa and Hon. Tokio Yokoi, M.P., and congratulatory essays were read by representatives of the Faculty and students. An interesting

feature of the occasion was the announcement that the alumni had collected yen 800 toward a prize scholarship fund of yen 1,000, in honor of the Rev. Dr. Learned's thirty years' service in the Doshisha.

The Tokyo alumni celebrated the anniversary by a dinner at the Ueno Seiyōken on Dec. 9th which passed off with much eclat.

The plan of conciliation which has been adopted involves no irritating compromises and it would appear that the causes of separation lay rather in the past than in the present, and that no radical difference of opinion as to questions of present policy exists to bar the way to most cordial cooperation. There is evident among the alumni a growing sense of responsibility for the realization of Dr. Neesima's hopes for the Doshisha and a determined purpose to discharge this responsibility to the full, which augurs a bright future.

ORGAN RECITAL AT UNION CHURCH.

The second organ recital given this season at Union Church drew a very fair congregation on Wednesday. The choir was again considerably augmented for the occasion and consisted of 40 voices. The principal number was Caleb Simper's Christmas cantata, "The Nativity of Christ," which, with its bright carols and choric interludes was very seasonable and went with a hearty swing all through. The solos were taken by Miss Lloyd Thomas (soprano), Mr. E. A. Cooper (tenor) and Mr. S. H. Somerton (bass), and all did full justice to the work entrusted to them. The choruses were again very pleasingly rendered, demonstrating the careful training which preceded the recital and the enthusiastic interest in sacred music which animates the choir. Mr. Clarence Griffin made a most capable conductor. In the second part of the programme Spohr's "As parts the hart," was sung by the full chorus, Miss Mendelson taking the solo parts and interpreting the deeply emotional theme very sympathetically and very sweetly. Mr. Vincent's contributions on the organ were:—"Marche Pontificale" (*Zombelle*), "The Bells" (*Haberher*), "Sherzoso" (*Rheinberger*), "Hymn of the Nuns" (*Lefebure Weby*) and Toccata in G. (*Dubois*) of which, perhaps, "The Hymn of the Nuns" with its striking motif, was most highly appreciated by his hearers. It is a pity that he has not a better instrument at command.

The next organ recital will be given about March when it is hoped that Shinn's "The Captives of Babylon" will be rendered.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Vice-Admiral Tsunoda, Commander of Takeshiki Defences, is ill. His condition is reported to be serious.

About 66,000 lbs. of Hankow tea, being part of the cargo on one of the captured ships, were recently sold at Sasebo by auction.

General Tsukamoto, Commander of the Fourth Division, and staff arrived at Kobe on Dec. 13th by the *Sanuki Maru* from the front.

Baron Yamamoto, Minister for the Navy, returned from Kure on Dec. 14th in company with the British Ambassador and Lady MacDonald.

Captain Smith, of the P. M. steamer *Siberia* committed suicide in Hongkong on December 7th. Domestic trouble is believed to have been the cause.

The launch of the *Trukuba* will take place on Dec. 26th. Owing to the postponement, the Crown Prince will leave Kure to-day, Dec. 15th, for Maiko on his way to Tokyo.

Miss Holland writes us from 23, Kawaguchi, Osaka:—"On account of my letter and statement of expenses reaching your office from two different points of the compass, one rather serious omission

has resulted, namely, that the figures relate to the First Annual Account dating from May, 1904, to the same month of this year. In six months since then the fund has continued to do good, but the balance of course is relatively reduced."

The full title of the Rev. John Batchelor's latest work, published by the Methodist Publishing House, No. 3, Shichome, Ginza, Tokyo, is the "Ainu-English-Japanese Dictionary and Grammar."

Mr. Takahashi, Master of Shimbashi station, has been decorated by the Kaiser with the Fourth Class of the Crown. The insignia was presented on Dec. 12th by Count Arco Valley, German Minister.

Small boy, trying to make up his mind which profession he would adopt. "When I grow up, I think I shall be a soldier, or a sailor, an Archbishop or an organ-grinder." Little sister, with decision, "Be a married man like father!"

A London telegram to the *Hongkong Daily Press* says that the British Naval Estimates have been reduced to £31,869,000. The gross estimates for 1904-05 were £38,327,838, and the net estimates £36,880,500 so that it will be seen a very considerable reduction has been made.

Y. Nakamura, a pharmacist employed in the office of Dr. O. Kimura, Aioi-cho, Ni-chome, Yokohama, committed suicide on the morning of Dec. 13th by drinking a quantity of morphine. There is no definite report as to the cause. A *post mortem* examination was carried out the same day at the Isezaki-cho Police Office in the presence of judicial officials.

A dispatch to the *Evening Standard* from Christchurch, New Zealand, says that Lionel Terry has been sentenced to death for deliberately killing a Chinaman in the streets of Wellington. N. Z. Terry is a traveller and artist. Recently he wrote a book entitled "The Shadow of the Empire," in which he attempted to show that the danger of the British Empire lay in the influx of Chinese. At the trial Terry admitted that he had killed the Chinaman, saying he wished to test the question of whether the law really protected aliens. The jury recommended mercy on the ground that his hatred for the yellow race had crazed him.

A telegram to the *Japan Advertiser* says that Senator Mitchell of Oregon, who was found guilty of fraud in connection with the land exposures last July, is dead. He was 70 years old and his conviction, from which he appealed, told greatly on him and superinduced complications which resulted in his death. Another cable to the same journal says:—Among the recommendations made to Congress are two by Secretary of War Taft, one for increasing artillery ordnance and the other to increase the army and navy medical services and invest them with authority that they have not hitherto enjoyed. The latter recommendation of the Secretary has been inspired by Major E. L. Seamans, who made observations during the Russo-Japanese war and is the author of a book setting forth his conclusions in the matter.

Up to the present time, says the *Scout Press Weekly*, the meteorological observatories at Chemulpo, Fusan, Mokpo, Chinnampo and Gensan, Syung-Chin and Yong-Am-Po are the only ones that have been in existence in this country. As all these places are on the coast, it is now felt necessary to build observatories at various places in the interior in the interests of agriculture, so that the differences of climate may be tested. After consulting with the Medical Department of the Japanese Army Headquarters it has been decided to erect observatories at the following stations; viz, Ham-Heung, Hoi-Yung, Von-Sung, Chout-Chun, Chun-Chou, Hai-Chou, Kam-San, Chang-Chin, Fouk-Syeng, Cho-San, An-Jou, Kim-Hwa, Tai-Kou, at which exact observations will be made at 6 a.m., 2 p.m., and 10 p.m. every day.

YOKOHAMA YACHT CLUB.

The following is the report of the Committee for the Season just past, the Nineteenth of the Club's existence:—

The season of 1905 has not been remarkable for a plenitude of good sailing breezes. Commencing with the 29th April, races were scheduled for every Saturday up to the 4th November, also the 4th July, and 9th November; making a total of 30 racing days. Out of this number, on three occasions there was not enough wind to allow a start; on four occasions a start was made, but the yachts could not finish within time limits; while on six occasions races were spoilt by calms, flukes and scarcity of wind, although a finish was effected. The wind, on the remaining seventeen occasions, may be classified as follows:—

Light.....	2
Light to moderate.....	5
Moderate.....	7
Fresh.....	2
Strong.....	1

17

Early in the year there was promise of revived interest in the 39 Rater races by the building of a new yacht, but the new *Kingfisher* was only completed in time to make her first appearance in the race for the American Minister's Cup on the 4th July. Accidents, scarcity of wind, and want of tuning-up prevented her from making any show in the racing until late in the season.

The Cruising Class completed 16 races, and the prizes were fairly evenly divided amongst the competing yachts, except *Wanderer*, but the yawl only started in half of the completed races. At the tail end of the season a recruit for the Cruising Class made her appearance, the old *Kingfisher*, refitted and renamed *Naniwa*. Under ketch rig she rates the same as *Nina*, and there should be good racing between them.

The 21 Raters had a fairly good season, with races scheduled for every Saturday, alternately for the whole class with record points, and for those not entered for the M.Y.C. races, without record points. *Pele* once more carried off the honours, although threatened by the appearance of a new scow, *Aimee*. The new racer was not ready for the first race, had to be content with third place in her first attempt, then went to the front, and seemed like staying there for the rest of the season, but a break-down when leading in one of the later races deprived her of any chance of overtaking *Pele* in record points. An interesting race was sailed by this class for a trophy presented by A. E. Jones, Esq., the Commodore of the Shanghai Yacht Club. The conditions barred assistance from paid hands, all work from setting sail before the race to picking up moorings after crossing the finishing line being done by the amateur crews consisting of members only. Under these conditions *Winsome* proved the winner.

Interest in the Lark Class during the season was disappointingly small, the greatest number of starters in any race being seven; most races bringing out four only.

The thanks of the Club are due to the donors of 26 handsome prizes which have been presented during the season, the Club providing 41 first prizes and 38 second prizes.

It is anticipated that during the coming season a challenge will be received from the Shanghai Yacht Club, for an Interport race. The suggestion is that a boat be sent over from Shanghai, to race a series of matches against local yachts. It has been proposed that a challenge should be sent to the Kobe Sailing Club, for races to be held both in Kobe and Yokohama in one design class boats. This will doubtless add considerably to the interest in racing during the coming season.

As regards the financial position of the Club, the accounts speak for themselves.

G. H. Scidmore, Alan Owston, T. M. Laffin, F. J. Hall, A. R. Catto, H. Gunn, R. Boyes.

G. W. Brockhurst, Hon. Sec. and Treas.

BALANCE SHEET, 1905.

DEBIT.

To Balance from 1904.....	Yes.	55.86
.. Annual Subscriptions.....	435.00	
.. Registration Fees.....	157.00	
.. Sale of Club Pennants.....	5.00	
.. Mosquito Y. C., part cost of assistant Officer of Day.....	19.50	
.. Subscription to Prizes for Sendos' race.....	39.00	
.. Entrance Fees for Races as per Racing Committee's account.....	399.00	

1,110.36

CREDIT.

By Club Prizes, including yen 39 for Sendos' Race.....	571.00
.. Record Prizes.....	84.50
.. Printing and Advertising, including 200 copies New Book of Rules.....	125.45
.. Hire of room for General Meeting and Extraordinary General Meeting.....	10.00
.. Subscription to Lloyds Register of Yachts.....	10.30
.. "Dixon Kemp," 1 copy.....	15.00
.. Collector's Commission.....	20.00
.. Chinese assistant Officer of the Day and Flag pseudo.....	119.50
.. Sanpan hire and paint for Buoy and Dinghy.....	1.10
.. Cartridges.....	20.00
.. Anchor and Buoy for Mandarin Bluff mark.....	4.55
.. Tape line.....	5.50
.. Stamps and Messenger for Season.....	10.00
.. Expenses re Cruising Permit.....	10.00
.. Balance in hand.....	103.46
	1,110.36

G. W. BROCKHURST.

Compared with vouchers and found correct,

J. C. GUTIERREZ.

Hon. Treas.

FAMINE IN NORTHERN JAPAN.

We have been asked to publish the following, and in doing so would desire to bring it to the serious attention of all our readers:—

AN APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THE FAMINE REGION.

Three of the northern provinces—Miyagi, Fukushima, and Iwate—with a population of 2,821,557 are confronting the worst famine since that deadly one of the Tempo Age some sixty years ago. So great is the calamity in Miyagi especially that one of the papers says: "The sentence of death has been passed on the people of this province." If we qualify this sentence by the words, one-third of the people, it is literally true. In a population of 899,279, at least 280,000 are in extreme distress, with no possibility of saving life without aid.

The official statements of the situation reveal in part the intense suffering that hundreds of thousands must endure not only through the winter, but even more so through the entire spring and until new crops are harvested. The main facts need only to be stated to show the necessity of speedy aid.

Miyagi Province is in by far the worst condition. Yen 12,000,000 worth of rice is the average crop, but the yield this year is less than 12 per cent., a loss in rice alone of over yen 10,000,000. This is the sentence of death that hangs over a quarter of a million of people in this one province.

Fukushima Province has a population of 1,174,024. The average rice crop is worth yen 18,553,900. This year's crop is less than one-quarter, and is worth only yen 4,619,762, a loss in rice alone of about yen 14,000,000. But this loss falls mainly on the eastern section of the province where the crop is only 15 per cent. of the average. The extent of the calamity can be imagined when the carefully collected statistics show that some 300,000 people are already in distress and on the edge of absolute poverty.

Iwate is the most fortunate of these three provinces, this year's yield being one-third the average. But here too the southern section is in a wretched condition, since the rice crop is only one-fifth the average yield. Iwate's average crop is worth yen 6,857,770 but this year's is valued at only yen 2,314,020, a loss of 4,543,750 yen among a population of 748,254. We have not accurately learned the number of people who are thrown into starving conditions, but it is certain that over a hundred thousand cannot live without speedy and prolonged help.

Already thousands in these three provinces are reduced to shrub roots and bark of trees by which mere life may for a time be sustained, but at the least calculation, 680,000 people are now facing extreme conditions. What this means for their poor women and children we who live in the centre of this oncoming misery find no words to describe.

Many of the readers of this appeal will recall the famine of Aomori three years ago, and the generous and instant aid rendered by foreigners in Tokyo and Yokohama. The loss of only half a crop brought on that calamity, and contributions amounting to 23,289 yen from foreigners showed their sympathy with the sufferers. But a calamity at least four times as great has fallen on these three provinces, and what increases the distress is the fact that this famine comes at the end of a war that has cost unprecedented sacrifices.

This committee wishes to say very emphatically that this appeal does not emanate from the Japanese,

but from foreigners who live in these provinces and are in sympathetic touch with the people and authorities. High spirited as these people are, they yet prize what men everywhere value most highly—substantial sympathy in time of trial and disaster. In the name of our common humanity we appeal to all foreigners in Japan for quick and generous aid.

We shall follow this appeal with ample statements of facts gathered by the committee in personal inspection of the famine fields and in repeated interviews with the provincial, county, and village authorities. We shall give also the methods of relief undertaken by the authorities and relief societies.

Contributions will be received by any of the foreign papers publishing this appeal and all funds will be administered in full consultation with the authorities of the three provinces.

Committee chosen by the foreign community of Sendai.

Sendai:

W. E. LAMPE, Chairman.
C. JACQUET.
M. B. MADDEN.
C. S. DAVISON, Sec. and Treas.
J. H. DE FORREST.
G. A. FORREST.

Morioka:

WM AXLING.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SATURDAY'S CONCERT.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL")

SIR,—I beg access to your columns for the sake of making a protest against what I consider a most unjustifiable and unfair criticism on Saturday night's concert, which appeared in your issue of this morning. I leave it to the decision of the public who were there, to decide as to whether your criticism in any way voices the sentiments of those who heard the concert.

I presume that you have had the pleasure of writing criticisms upon a good many entertainments during the past four or five years in Yokohama; but I doubt if you have ever been present at one at which there was a larger assemblage of people or anything like such a demonstrative and obviously satisfied and pleased audience.

I myself have played many times at home in an orchestra before, and with all due respect to your critic, I probably can claim to know a little more about the difficulties of orchestral playing than he can. I also know what orchestral concerts in Yokohama have been before, and when I term previous efforts a ludicrous farce, compared with Saturday's concert, I think that I am not making use of too strong an expression. I have heard most of the best orchestras in the world, and if you are to judge Saturday's concert by the standard of what you can hear in Europe or America, I would certainly agree that I have heard better renditions of "Lohengrin" and of the other numbers on the programme; but the standard from which to judge Saturday's concert is undoubtedly from the point of view that five years ago the Japanese students who acquitted themselves so admirably could with difficulty read foreign music, and that during his tenure of office, as chief of the Tokyo Academy of Music, my good and personal friend Mr. Junker has achieved such a success that even his best friends, and others, must admit that it is extraordinary.

The verdict of the audience, which I have since had corroborated by personal inquiries, is that it was the best concert which has ever been given in Yokohama, and, as I have heard a good many and also played in a good number, I have no hesitation in endorsing this.

You will please understand that to me, personally, it matters little what you write, as I was but a unit among the rest of the orchestra; but I think that in view of the fact that nearly fifty Japanese ladies and gentlemen went to the trouble to come to Yokohama, you might have had sufficient consideration for their feelings to have moderated the tone of your remarks.

Your critic certainly writes as though he were anxious to give the impression that he knows something about music, but unfortunately the last statement, that the Strauss waltz was out of place, at once stamps his knowledge of music as decidedly slender. I would like to inform you that this Strauss waltz has been many times played at the Berlin Philharmonic concerts and at the Boston Symphony concerts—the finest concerts in America, and far from under-rating its musical value, it would have been more to the point had you appreciated that it was selected to display the range of music, i.e. from the serious to light music, which the orchestra possessed in its repertoire.

I presume that you will, as is customary (if you insert this letter), add a foot note to the effect that every one has a right to his opinion, and I am not prepared to question that undoubted fact; but I would point out to you that there are occasions when

it is possible to express opinions with a little more tact, good judgment and equity.

It seems to me that you had an excellent opportunity of informing those who, unfortunately, could not gain admittance, of the wonderful progress which the Japanese have made in Occidental art, notwithstanding the fact that they have for nearly two years been waging a life and death struggle on the field of battle. This shows that although they have been passing through this terrific crisis, their domestic arrangements and their educational systems at home have in no way suffered, as a consequence of the tremendous strain brought upon the country through the War.

I am, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

E. C. DAVIS.

Yokohama, December 11th, 1905.

THE JAPANESE EQUIVALENT OF TRUSTEE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Your correspondent "Kyoto," in correcting a passage that occurred in the last Monthly Summary of the Religious Press, implies that *Riji* is the usual rendering of trustee. I possess no less than 6 dictionaries of English and Japanese and not a single one of them gives *Riji* as an equivalent of trustee. But of course "Kyoto's" knowledge of Japanese may be greater than that of all the lexicographers. I consulted an expert Japanese translator on the proper translation of trustee and he gave me *hokanin* and *jukunin* and observed that *Riji* was allowable. "Kyoto," possessing a minute knowledge of the affairs of the Dōshisha, was able to tell us in what sense *Riji* was used in the *Kirisutokyo Sekai* article. I had only the context to go by, and my acquaintance with Japanese did not warrant me in using the word trustee. There being no difference between the singular and plural forms in Japanese, I could not guess that there had been a dispute between the Conference and a number of Trustees. I am glad to be set right by "Kyoto," but I don't think he quite realizes the difficulty of finding out exactly what has happened by reading such curtailed accounts as one often finds in Japanese newspapers. As for the term *Riji* it is no doubt used in a very loose or general sense by certain Christians as a kind of equivalent for a trustee. But this use is open to serious objection.

I am, yours, etc.

THE WRITER OF THE SUMMARY.

December 9th, 1905.

ORIENTAL HUSBANDS AND OCCIDENTAL WIVES.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Apropos of Bishop Awdry's and the *Jiji Shimpō's* opinions about English women marrying Japanese men, the following personal experience may be of some interest.

Last spring while visiting in a certain city in America of less than 30,000 inhabitants, my hostess informed me that one of the city churches had called a Japanese to be their pastor, that he had an American wife and a "very cute baby." He had been in the town only a few months but had bought a nice residence up on a beautiful terrace and was having it improved. This all sounded very interesting to one who had lived in Japan, especially as this pastor was the only Japanese residing in that place, and it was in part of the country where aliens are fewest and where a foreign tongue is seldom heard. I decided to go and call on the new pastor from the Orient, and in response to the ring of the door bell, a negro woman servant with white apron and cap, all neat as a pin, came to the door. I came very near saying *Go-shujin o-uchi desu ka*, but caught myself in time to speak in English. I asked the name of the master of the house, but she laughed and said it was a difficult Japanese name which she could not remember. As he was out I left my card, and went to his church next morning, being Sunday, hoping to see him and hear him preach. But in this latter I was disappointed, for a visiting American brother did the preaching, although the pastor conducted the opening and closing exercises, and also received a new member into his church and administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. He did this all in an easy dignified way, except that he seemed to realize that his English was imperfect, which made his deliberation almost tiresome. On entering the church I asked an usher what the pastor's name was but he apologized for not being able to call it. After the service was over I asked two or three persons before I found one who would venture to pronounce his name. Finally a bright young woman gave me what she thought to be his name, but I never did get it exactly till I met the man himself. He was cordial and hospitable, invited me home to eat noon dinner with

him. There I met his wife, her mother, a lady friend, and a Japanese student who had just arrived that morning. We three men talked for a while in the language of Nippon much to the amusement of the three ladies. We had a good chicken dinner well served, the man from Japan being perfectly at the head of a dinner table in an American home. His wife was a handsome, blue-eyed, fair woman from Kentucky, which State is noted for its beautiful women and fine horses. After dinner the nine months old baby was brought in for me to see, and I found him to be a fine combination of the East and West. His mother somewhat amused me by asking rather anxiously if I thought he was going to have Japanese eyes. I assured her that I thought he would have very fine eyes and would make a handsome man, for he had made a good beginning. Then she wanted me to tell her something about the Japanese and their customs, "for my husband won't tell me anything," said she. Not knowing her husband's reasons for not telling her what she wanted to know, I felt an embarrassing hesitancy to do so, since I was there as his guest, and he was sitting there in a big arm chair smiling at his wife's questions to me and her curiosity to know what he did and how he lived as a boy.

From a visitor's point of view it seemed to be a well regulated and happy home and no doubt will remain such so long as they are in America, but I could not help thinking then and still wonder what would be the result if they were to come to Japan and he were to take his place among the Japanese Christian pastors on a salary of 40 or 60 yen per month. I am inclined to think that his wife and her mother would then realize the fact, which the *Jiji Shimpō* does not seem to understand, that there is a vast difference between the alliance of two Governments for fighting purposes and the marriage bond of two units of those nations. One is a conditional limited agreement for a specific purpose; the other is the most sacred, the closest, and the most far-reaching contract that a human being can make, considered from the standpoint of the individual, the family, society at large, or the coming generation.

Yours, etc.,

WILL PATTILLO.

[Why should our correspondent have gone to "a certain city in America" to seek an example of a foreign lady married to a Japanese gentleman? He might have found several instances in Japan.—ED.—J.M.]

THE ASCENT OF YEZO FUJI.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Shiribeshi-yama, commonly known as Yezo Fuji owing to its great similarity in shape to Fuji San, is an extinct volcano taking the form of a perfect cone. The symmetry of its sloping sides is absolutely unmarred by any excrescence such as Hoeizan on the famous mountain in the main island. According to *The Times Atlas*, published at the office of that paper in London in 1896, the name of this mountain is given as Shiribetsu-Yama, and its height as 7874 feet. Japanese measurements make it much less, one being as low as 6530 *shaku*. In Chinese characters the name is written in ideographs pronouncing "Yo-tei-zan," and in the Ainu dialect the mountain is called Makkarinupuri. Its similarity to the real Fuji is all the more marked owing to its rising straight out of a large flat plain with no other hills or mountains near it enough to detract in any way from the beauty of its "splendid isolation." With the opening of the section of the Hokkaido Tanko Tetsudo Kaisha between Hakodate and Otaru, the ascent of this mountain, believed to be the highest in the Hokkaido, is now a comparatively easy matter, whereas in days gone by it meant at least a week's journey from Sapporo or any point on the coast, a journey which would necessarily have had to take the form of a small exploring expedition. To the town of Kutchan, or Kuchian, 121 miles from Hakodate, it is a run of seven hours by rail. After passing the picturesque lakes of Junsai-Numa and Onuma, and the active volcano of Komagatake, the line skirts the western shore of Volcano Bay. At Oshabanbe it takes a sharp turn inland through virgin forest till the large plain in which Shiribeshi-yama is situated is reached. After passing Komudake on the right and the river Shiribetsugawa, Kutchan comes into view and it is here that the traveller alights for the climb of the isolated peak of Yezo Fuji. In Ainu language Kutchan means "place of refuge," and it is a well laid out town of the mining or frontier type such as are to be met with in the western states of America or the back blocks of the Australasian colonies. The inn known as *Marushin* is very comfortable and cheap and very much to be recommended. Mr. Fukuda, the owner, is a host of the good old-fashioned kind, who takes immediate personal superintendence as the following little story will show. A small party of two foreigners arrived at this hotel on the 18th of August last intending to make the ascent of the mountain the

next day. In the evening one of them, about 10 p.m., clapped his hands, and in his best Japanese asked the *masu* to bring his *nedai* (bedstead) meaning *nedoko* or bedquills. After some little time a loud noise was heard on the stairs and eight servants appeared carrying two heavy wooden bedsteads which had been obtained from the local hospital about a mile away. Mr. Fukuda will secure a guide and horses for his guests, and introduce them if necessary to Mr. T. Kawai, the President, and Mr. H. Noneyama, Hon. Secretary of the Society called *Torankwai*, formed by the leading residents of Kutchan to assist people in making the journey to the top of Yezo Fuji. By the efforts of this society Japanese wishing to make the pilgrimage as cheaply as possible can get a 30% reduction from the Railway Co. on third class tickets only. Eight *cho* from the township the Shiribetsugawa is crossed by means of a trestle bridge on the Isaya road which runs through cultivated land to the small village of Hirose 1½ *ri* away. This part of the journey can be comfortably performed on horseback. From this point the path up the mountain turns off at a right angle to the left. After passing some swampy land the road leads up through a forest of tall trees in which grouse and wood-pigeon are to be seen and heard. No bears have been shot on the mountain or in this district for some years past. Passing through this forest the gradient gradually becomes steeper and a little way off the track to the left there is a large tarn in a deep hollow reputed to be full of fish. From Hirose 18 *cho* there is a small and primitive log hut which is honoured with the name of Komagateshi (pony turn back) as past this point it is impossible to take a horse. The path from this onward is a very narrow track cut through the dense undergrowth with which the lower slopes are covered. Zigzagging in some places, straight in others, it becomes steeper and steeper whilst in many places steps have had to be cut in the ground. After rain these become very slippery and nails in one's shoes or *waraji* and an alpenstock are ordinary necessities. The steepest place on the mountain side is 15 *cho* from Komagateshi, and anyone who is not perfectly and absolutely sound in wind and limb should never attempt to reach the top. There is nothing difficult about it looking at it from a mountaineer's point of view or that of an Alpine climber. There is no question of ropes or ice-axes or difficult rock climbing but merely one of great endurance. The writer of this account has climbed Fuji San, Asamayama, Asosan and Etna and found them all easy walks compared to Yezo Fuji. Well might he have said in the elegant verse of a celebrated Japanese verse maker, slightly altered:—"The mountain which I found harder to climb than I had heard, than I had thought, than I had seen, was Yezo Fuji's peak." At a height of 3,700 feet above sea level only *hai matsu* (creeping pines) are to be seen, the path having to be cut through them at great cost of time and labour. Twelve *cho* from the summit there is a small pond full of good drinking water, and beautiful red and yellow flowers called *Tsuge-sakura* and *Miyama Kimbo* are to be seen and gathered in their respective seasons. On the top of the mountain there are three craters with circumferences of two, a half and a quarter miles respectively. No eruptions have taken place for a considerable period as the floors of these craters are none of them very deep and appear to be solid ground with no vents in them, but with a good deal of vegetation covering them in places. In fact the creeping pines round the edge of the largest crater are so thick that it would take a very long time to walk round it. The most recent disturbance seems to have taken place in the smallest crater of the three, as huge blocks of black lava are heaped up nearly level with the rim in indescribable confusion. Magnificent views on a clear day are to be got from various points on the summit. Southwards the whole of Volcano Bay lies spread out like a huge lake with Komagatake smoking on the farther side, and Komudake in the foreground. To the west Iwanobori—the Sulphur mountain—cuts the sky line with its jagged peaks and to the eastward Yubaridake and Tarumazan loom up out of the horizon. On the northern side the view embraces the whole of the Otaru district and the hills of the Muinedake range. The Japanese allow 5 hours for the ascent, but a good walker can easily accomplish it under four. It will take the best part of 2½ hours to descend, and there is no choice of routes as there is only the one path described above. The distance from the base to the summit is reckoned as 3½ miles, and the hire for the guide is only 75 *sen* per day. There are no huts on or near the top where shelter can be obtained, so given fine weather Shiribeshi-yama may be reckoned on as a one day's expedition. From enquiries made from the officials of the Tozankwai, it appears that only two foreigners had climbed to the top before Aug. 19th last, the first being a Frenchman and the second a Korean. Mr. H. E. Daunt, of Kobe, climbed the mountain on the above mentioned date in 3 hours and 20 minutes, closely followed by Mr. R. C. Ross of Yokohama.

FAN KWAL

CELERITY IN SHIPBUILDING.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

Sir,—In an editorial note of the 8th inst. you very justly praise the Kure dockyard people for smart work in building the *Tsukuba* in less than twelve months, but you add: "in point of celerity of construction English dockyards alone could rival Japan's time."

Now with that peculiar modesty which is the one conspicuous charm in the character of us, your cousins across the Atlantic from England, or just over the Pacific from yourself personally; I ask if that "alone" is not redundant?

Yours, etc.

A. MERRY CUSS.

[We believe we are correct in supposing that English ship-builders are the quickest in the world, at present. What the American could do, if they tried, or what they could not do, is another question—a question which only a rash man would attempt to answer.—ED. /M.]

STORM SIGNAL CODE.

Notice is given by the Imperial Maritime Customs of China that on and after the 1st January, 1906, a new Storm Signal Code, using Symbols instead of Flags, will come into operation at the Storm Signal Stations of the Imperial Maritime Customs at the following places:—

Newchwang	Chinkiang.	Pagoda Anchorage.
Taku.	Woosung.	Amoy.
Chefoo.	Gutzlaff.	

Copies of the new Code can be obtained from the several Harbour Offices. At Shanghai the Municipal Storm Signal Station will also use the new Code. At this Station and also at Woosung and Gutzlaff the special local weather signals, by means of flags, will be continued as before, but International Flags will be substituted for the Marryat's flags hitherto used: see Code issued by Sicauei Observatory, which can be obtained at the Municipal Storm Signal Station, Shanghai.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

CATASTROPHE AT CHARING CROSS STATION.

London, December 7.

A portion of the roof of Charing Cross Station collapsed yesterday, the girders falling upon passing trains, smashing cabs and demolishing the roof of the Avenue Theatre. Several were killed and thirty were injured.

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

Congress has been opened. President Roosevelt in his message says supervision must be exercised over the enormous powers that trusts at present wield, even if the Constitution has to be amended. Though rigid economy is necessary, it would be a national crime to cut down the expenditures on the Navy or delay work on the Panama Canal. The main cause of the boycott in China has been resentment on the part of students and merchants against the harshness of the American law towards educated Chinamen. These classes should be encouraged to come to America and be treated on precisely the same footing as other foreigners of similar classes—Chinese labour only being excluded. The President expressed himself as cordially in sympathy with Japan's avowed purpose to stand for the integrity of China and said that such an attitude tended to the preservation of the peace of the world.

BRITISH SQUADRONS.

Later.

The Channel, Atlantic, and Mediterranean Squadrons, with three armoured cruiser Squadrons, assemble at Lagos, Portugal, about the middle of February for combined exercises.

NO INTERVIEW.

The report of an interview having taken place between Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and the Duke of Devonshire is erroneous. It was a case of mistaken identity.

ADMIRAL FISHER PROMOTED.

Admiral Sir John Fisher has been promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet.

SWISS LEGATION FOR TOKYO.

London, December 8.

The Swiss National Council has approved of the establishment of a Legation in Tokyo.

GERMANY.

Prince Bülow, addressing the Reichstag, said that the mere maintenance of correct relations between the Cabinets of any countries did not exhaust the number of problems affecting their policies, for it was also to be remembered that popular passions might sometimes jeopardise the Cabinets' policies. For example, Germany has now to reckon with deep popular aversion against her in England; only recently has any tendency to counteract this dangerous tension been noticeable in leading English circles. He sincerely hoped that it indicated the beginning of a desire for the renewal of the good understanding which had been unfortunately interrupted.

Prince Bulow said the Triple Alliance was unimpaired, but Germany must be strong enough to hold her own without allies.

As to East Asia, the relations between Germany and Japan were good and friendly; he believed that the Japanese, who through their bravery and intelligence had won a position among the great Powers, were anxious to consolidate their position by a policy which would inspire the confidence of all.

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty, he said, contains nothing contrary to Germany's aims; Germany had striven for and desired the "open door," the greatest possible security for the peace and maintenance of the integrity and independence of China.

MR. TAKAHASHI.

Mr. Takahashi sails homewards via America on December 20th.

DISORDERS IN TRANS-CASPIA.

There are grave disorders in the Trans-Caspian territories. The troops are participating, especially at Askabad.

BRITISH POLITICS.

It is believed that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will go to the House of Lords, leaving Mr. Asquith to represent the Party in the Lower House.

PANAMA CANAL FINANCE.

London, December 9.

Washington telegrams report that Congress has passed a vote of eleven million dollars as an "emergency appropriation" for Panama Canal work.

RUSSIAN BANKS EXPOSTULATE.

At St. Petersburg, the directors of the private-owned banks have informed the Minister of Finance that they will be obliged to cease business, unless the postal and telegraph strikes are speedily ended.

NEW BRITISH CABINET.

London, December 10.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, yielding to the wishes of the Radicals, has decided to lead the House of Commons. Sir Edward Grey declines to join the Cabinet, desiring to see Mr. Asquith lead the Commons, with Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman in the House of Lords. This necessitates the re-casting of the Cabinet. The *Westminster Gazette*, on the other hand, announces authoritatively that all difficulties regarding the Cabinet places have been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The *Times* announces that Sir Edward Grey becomes Foreign Secretary of State, in place of Lord Lansdowne.

The Ministerial speakers at political meetings are making a feature of Home Rule.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, speaking at Oxford, said the name was to be abandoned but the policy (of the Liberals) remains unchanged; home rule was to be granted to Ireland in instalments under the hire system. He urged the importance of fiscal reform from the Imperial standpoint, aiming at the inclusion of all the colonies in one sufficient mutually supporting federation, and declared that nothing had arisen in the slightest degree affecting the personal friendship or his political relationship with Mr. Balfour.

Later.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (who has just been out to the Far East on the Tanjong Pagar Dock Arbitration proceedings) has been created a Viscount.

The following appointments to the new Cabinet are regarded as probable:—

Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Mr. John Morley, Secretary for India.
Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
The Earl of Elgin, Secretary for the Colonies.
Mr. Haldane, Secretary for War.
Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty.
Mr. Fowler, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Aberdeen, Viceroy of Ireland.
Mr. Bryce, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

London, December 11.

The list of probable appointments conveyed in Reuter's telegram of Sunday, is confirmed officially. The following additional appointments have been made:—

First Lord of the Treasury, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.
Lord Chancellor, Sir Robert Reid.
Secretary for Home Affairs, Mr. Herbert Gladstone.
President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Lloyd George.
President of the Local Government Board, Mr. John Burns.
Secretary for Scotland, Sir John Sinclair.
President of the Board of Agriculture, Earl Carrington.
Post Master-General, Mr. Sydney Buxton.
Lord President of the Council, the Earl of Crewe.
Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the Marquis of Ripon.
Minister for Education, Mr. Augustine Birrell.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Justice Walker.
First Commissioner of Works, Sir L. Harcourt.

London, December 12.

It is agreed on all sides that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has enlisted in his Cabinet the strongest members of his party excluding Lord Rosebery. Even the Unionists admit that it is good and capable.

Later.

Lord Elgin's appointment as Secretary for the Colonies, is favourably received. The combination of Lord Aberdeen, as Viceroy, and Mr. Bryce, as Chief Secretary for Ireland, is regarded as an indication of a definite Home Rule policy.

The new ministers have all been installed. Mr. George Whiteley, M.P. for the Pudsey Division of York, has been appointed chief Government Whip.

London, December 13.

King Edward has signed the formal document ordering the prorogation of Parliament till the 14th of January, but the dissolution will probably take place on the 10th of January.

Later.

The following appointments have been made :—

Mr. Winston Churchill, Under Secretary
for the Colonies.

Mr. Lawson Walton, K.C., Attorney-General.

Mr. John Ellis, Under Secretary for India.
The Earl of Portsmouth, Under Secretary
for War.

Mr. Edmund Robertson, Secretary to the Admiralty.

Mr. John Mackenna, Financial Secretary
to the Treasury.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, Under Secretary for the Home Office.

Sir Robert Causton, Paymaster-General.
Mr. William Snowden Robson, K.C.,
Solicitor General.

MUTINIES IN RUSSIA.

London, December 10.

Military mutinies are spreading throughout Russia. Occasionally loyal corps intervene but generally the mutineers are unopposed.

MUTINY AT WARSAW.

London, December 11.

It is reported that the whole garrison of Warsaw have mutinied.

THE TSAR AND THE COSSACKS.

London, December 12.

The Tsar has issued an Order of the Day warmly thanking all the Cossacks for their untiring and loyal services in maintaining order in the Russian empire.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN WALSHAM.

London, December 13.

Sir John Walsham, ex British Minister to China, is dead, aged 75.

THE NORTH BORNEO DINNER.

London, December 14.

Mr. W. C. Cowie, speaking at the North Borneo Dinner, dwelt on the extraordinary railway and manganese development. The manganese alone would soon be worth many millions. The smokeless coal was among the possibilities of the territory. Sir West Ridgway, former Governor of Ceylon, eulogised the work of the company, whose policy, he said, was bound to meet with its reward.

Sir Charles Jessel, Chairman of the British North Borneo Company, responded for the State of North Borneo.

SEVERE DECISIONS BY THE ADMIRALTY.

The Admiralty relieves the captain of the first-class battleship *Commonwealth* of his command, and censures the captains of the first-class battleships *Hindustan* and *Canopus* and the second-class cruiser *Arrogant*, all of which were lying in Tutuan Bay when the repair ship *Assistance* stranded there. They supersede the four lieutenants who were officers of the watch on those vessels.

Later.

The Admiralty minute also regrets that Admiral W. H. May selected an unsafe berth for the *Assistance*.

The newspapers, while regretting the punishment of meritorious officers, commend unanimously the decisions of the Admiralty in view of the supreme necessity of upholding discipline and efficiency in the Navy.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

TSAR FIRED AT.

A Berlin telegram, dated Dec. 13th, says that the Tsar was fired at by one of the Revolutionary Party on that date, and received a slight wound.

VALL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	America Mar 1	W. Dec. 18
Europe	M. M.	Ernest Simons 2	M. Dec. 20
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Emp. of Japan 3	Th. Dec. 21
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia	M. Dec. 23
America	O. & O.	Doric 4	Tu. Dec. 26
Tacoma	R. T.	Shawmut 5	Tu. Dec. 26
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru 6	F. Dec. 29
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Altman 7	Sa. Dec. 30
Europe	N. L. D.	Gneissau	Sa. Dec. 30
Seattle	G. N.	Dakota	Su. Dec. 31
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	Su. Dec. 31
America	P. M.	Manchuria	Tu. Jan. 2
Hongkong	B. T.	Lyra	Sa. Jan. 6
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Emp. of India	M. Jan. 8
America	P. M.	Korea	Tu. Jan. 16

- 1 Left Hongkong on the 7th inst.
- 2 Left Hongkong on the 12th inst.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 13th inst.
- 4 Left San Francisco on the 9th inst.
- 5 Left Seattle on the 8th inst.
- 6 Left Seattle on the 12th inst.
- 7 Left Vancouver on the 11th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	M. M.	Armand Behic	Sa. Dec. 16
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Dec. 19
Europe	P. & O.	Palma	Tu. Dec. 19
Hongkong.	P. A.	Nunantia	W. Dec. 20
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Chenan	W. Dec. 20
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	F. Dec. 21
Europe	N. D. L.	P. E. Friedrich	Sa. Dec. 21
America	P. M.	Siberia	Tu. Dec. 21
Hongkong.	O. & O.	Doric	W. Dec. 27
Hongkong.	B. T.	Shawmut	F. Dec. 29
Hongkong.	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Dec. 30
Portland	P. & A.	Aragonia	Sa. Dec. 30
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota	Tu. Jan. 2
Hongkong.	P. M.	Manchuria	Th. Jan. 4
Hongkong.	G. N.	Dakota	F. Jan. 5
Tacoma	B. T.	Lyra	Su. Jan. 7
Hongkong.	C. P. R.	Em. of India	M. Jan. 8
Hongkong.	P. M.	Korea	Th. Jan. 18
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	Tu. Jan. 21

LATEST SHIFTING.

ARRIVALS

Alcedo, German steamer, 2,808, Wagemann, 8th Dec.—Portland, Oregon, and Astoria, 14th Nov., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.
Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 8th Dec.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 6th Dec., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Palau, British steamer, 4,913, G. W. Cockman, 8th Dec.—London via ports, and Kobe, 7th Dec., Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Rainbow (14 guns), U.S. flagship, 6,206, Com. W. C. Cowles, 8th Dec.—Cavite, P.I.
Manchester Port, British steamer, 2,662, Acraman, 8th Dec.—Yokosuka, Ballast.
Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 9th Dec.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Aldershot, British steamer, 1,354, W. W. Adam, 9th Dec.—Moji, Coal.—Japanese.
Bromar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 9th Dec.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Richmond, British steamer, 2,059, F. T. Nicolle, 9th Dec.—Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Vladimir, Russian transport, 3,197, Barkoffsky, 9th Dec.—Vladivostok.—M. Ginsburg & Co.
Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, Wm. Finch, 10th Dec.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 9th Dec., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Armand Behic, French steamer, 2,819, Guionnet, 10th Dec.—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 8th Dec., Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.
Poessel, British steamer, 1,726, W. N. James, 11th Dec.—Kobe. General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 11th Dec.—Vancouver, B.C., 27th Dec., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Samara, British steamer, 1,790, W. Lewis, 11th Dec.—Karlsruhe, Coal.—Yamagata-ya.
Yakut, Russian gunboat, 823, Com. Birk, 11th Dec.—Vladivostok via Nagasaki.
Zoroaster, British steamer, 2,384, John Ewan, 12th Dec.—Christmas Island via Hongkong, Photophane.—Cornes & Co.
Kiev, Russian transport, 5,566, Neville, 12th Dec.—Vladivostok.—M. Ginsburg.
Quarta, German steamer, 1,146, H. Madsen, 12th Dec.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Uls, Norwegian steamer, 874, L. Pedersen, 12th Dec.,—Oturu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Cardium, British tank steamer, 3,953, Wm. Daniel, 13th Dec.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 11th Dec., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Tjunahki, Dutch steamer, 2,476, N. de Brouwers, 13th Dec.,—Batavia via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.
Abergeldie, British steamer, 2,438, Wm. Keith, 13th Dec.,—Portland, Oregon, General.—To Order.
Fortuna, British steamer, 2,616, Benton, 13th Dec.,—London via ports, and Kobe, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Huundo, Norwegian steamer, 1,343, O. Bjanness, 13th Dec.,—Oturu, Timber.—Drabble & Co.
Lord Antrim, British steamer, 1,954, A. Cordner, 14th Dec.,—Mojí, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 14th Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 25th Nov., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Oro, British steamer, 2,147, W. Ransome Coleman, 14th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Cambyses, British steamer, 2,045, F. T. W. Simmons, 14th Dec.,—Java, Sugar.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Nippon, Austrian steamer, 3,999, Ruioy, 8th Dec.
—Trieste via ports, General.—Heller Bros.
Nord, Swedish steamer, 1,075, Sandberg, 8th Dec.
—Mojí, Ballast.—Mitsu Bishi Co.
Couldson, British steamer, 2,772, J. John Henry, 8th Dec.
—New York via ports and Suez, General.—American Trading & Co.
Manica, British steamer, 2,657, R. Leslie, 9th Dec.
—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 9th Dec.
—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Prinz Heinrich, German steamer, 3,902, P. Gross, 9th Dec.
—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Katanga, British steamer, 2,160, James McBride, 9th Dec.
—Kobe, Sugar.—Drabble & Co.
Helene Meusell, German steamer, 960, T. Auer, 9th Dec.
—Hamaamatsu, General.—Simon Evers & Co.
Chidar, Norwegian steamer, 1,103, H. Nielsen, 9th Dec.
—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
On Sang, British steamer, 1,787, J. T. Davies, 9th Dec.
—Nagasaki, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Twicer, British steamer, 1,803, A. G. Stevens, 9th Dec.
—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Mongolia, American steamer, 3,700, W. P. S. Porter, 10th Dec.
—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S. Co.
Hyson, British steamer, 4,232, J. D. Davies, 10th Dec.
—Marseilles and London via Philippines, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templey, 10th Dec.
—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Inglwood, Norwegian barque, 678, Svenson, 10th Dec.
—Anjer (for orders), Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Nicomedita, German steamer, 2,808, Wagenmann, 10th Dec.
—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—J. & A. S. S. Co.
Benlomon, British steamer, 1,752, J. Henderson, 10th Dec.
—Marseilles and London via ports, General.—Comes & Co.
Empress of China, British steamer, 3,093, R. Archibald, 11th Dec.
—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, Wm. Finch, 12th Dec.
—San Francisco—via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & C. S. S. Co.
Ratho, British steamer, 2,747, Thomson, 12th Dec.
—Kuchinozu, Ballast.—China and Japan Trading Co.
Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Sazby, 12th Dec.
—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Quarta, German steamer, 1,146, H. Madsen, 12th Dec.
—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 13th Dec.
—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Knight Errant, British steamer, 4,779, Kendall, 13th Dec.
—Kobe, General.—Drabble & Co.
Rainbow (14 guns), U.S. flagship, 6,206, Com. W. C. Cowles, 14th Dec.—Uraga.
Pocasset, British steamer, 1,726, W. N. James, 14th Dec.
—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Glenelvan, British ship, 1,736, E. E. Robbins, 15th Dec.
—Port Angeles, Wash., Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Uto, Norwegian steamer, 874, L. Pederson, 14th Dec.
—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kiev, Russian transport, 5,566, Neville, 14th Dec.
—Yokohama.—M. Ginstberg.

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BOVRIL

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

- For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "TAKEHIMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MARU."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
- For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about Dec. 16th, the "ATHOLL."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Dec. 19th, the "AUSTRALIAN."—Cornes & Co.
- For MARSHALLS, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Dec. 19th, at Daylight, the "PALMA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.
- For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Dec. 20th, the "NUMINTA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.
- For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Dec. 20th, at 2 p.m., the "CHENAN."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Dec. 21st, at Daylight, the "ANDRIA."—C. Illies & Co.
- For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, Dec. 21st, the "NUBIA."—C. Illies & Co.
- For CALLAO (Peru), and Iquique (Chile), Dec. 21st, the "GLENFARG."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
- For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 22nd, at Noon, the "EMPEROR OF JAPAN."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.
- For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Dec. 23rd, at 9 a.m., the "PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
- For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 22nd, the "OANFA."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Dec. 26th, at 3 p.m., the "SIBERIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Manila, about Dec. 27th, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.
- For SYDNEY, via Hongkong and New Guinea, Dec. 27th, the "PRINZ SIGISMUND."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about Dec. 29th, the "SHAWMUT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Dec. 30th, the "ATHEAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
- For PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 30th, the "ARAGONIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.
- For MARSHALLS, via ports, and Shanghai, Dec. 30th, at 7 a.m., the "ERNEST SIMONS."—M. M. S.S. Co.
- For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand Dec. 31st, the "CHINGTU."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 2nd, the "MINNESOTA."—Great Northern S.S. Co.
- For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Jan. 2nd, at Daylight, the "IDOMENEUS."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, Jan. 5th, the "DAKOTA."—Great Northern S.S. Co.

(毎土曜日一發行)

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AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, DEC. 23RD, 1905.

明治廿五年三月廿日
第三種郵便物認可

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"PAIS CE OUR DOIS: ATTENDRE QUE POURRAI"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23RD, 1905.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A SHOCK of earthquake was felt at Matsuyama at 5 p.m. on Dec. 19th.

SEVEN converted gunboats left Port Arthur on Dec. 11th for Japan via several Korean ports.

A TELEGRAM dated Dec. 14th from Korsakoff says that the weather is specially cold this year.

FIRE broke out in Konagome, Hongo, Tokyo, on the morning of December 17th burning down six houses.

THE commissioners to take delivery of the *Kashima* and *Katori* will leave about the middle of January.

ON Dec. 19th, 16 Russian officers and 380 men left Matsuyama by a Russian transport for Vladivostok.

THE reclaimed land—6,350 *trubo*—along the foreshore at Aoki-cho, Kanagawa, has been named Hayashi-cho.

LIEUT.-GENERAL Kigoshi, Commander of the Fifth Division, left Tieling on Dec. 20th for Dairen on his way home.

THE dividend of the Tokyo Rice Exchange for the last half-year—June-November—was at the rate of 20 per cent per annum.

TOKI OGAWA (20), a female worker employed at the Kato Embroidery Factory, Fukutomi-cho, Yokohama, attempted to commit suicide on Dec.

17th by drinking poison. She was removed to the house of Dr. Hyodo, residing near-by and gradually recovered.

THE steamer *Nisshin Maru*, which went ashore on Dec. 11th at Saseho, was floated on the 13th. No damage was caused to the hull.

THE house-tax collected from foreigners in Yokohama since 1899 is stated to amount to a little over ninety-two thousand *yen*.

MARQUIS ITO will be Japan's first Resident-General in Korea. Marquis Yamagata succeeds him as President of the Privy Council.

GENERAL BARON KODAMA, former Chief of Staff of the Manchurian Armies, will leave Kobe on Dec. 25th for Formosa, of which he is Governor-General.

IT is reported by a telegram from Taku that some floating mines have been observed off Shantung promontory. The position was East long, 124 and North lat. 35.

NOTICE is given that the Buoy moored to the south side of Shikanose, Harimanada, Inland Sea, which broke adrift from its moorings, has been replaced in its former position.

MR. R. B. HALDANE, M.P., has been elected Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, and Mr. H. H. Asquith, M.P., Lord Rector of Glasgow University. Both are Liberal Ministers.

A MOJI telegram says that 870 Russian prisoners on their way from Japan to Vladivostok arrived on the morning of Dec. 18th at Mutsure island by the *Rohilla* on their way to Odessa.

ON the morning of Dec. 16th, fire broke out at Takata, in Niigata prefecture, destroying many buildings as well as causing the death or injury of several persons. The details are not yet reported.

BARON SWEETS de Landas Wyborgh, Minister for the Netherlands, will be received in audience by the Emperor at 10.30 a.m. on December 26th. His Excellency leaves for home in the near future.

A PASSENGER who recently arrived at Moji from Vladivostok, says the *fiji*, states that the Chinese have lodged with the Russian Government a claim of two hundred and fifty million *yen* for damage sustained by them during the recent war.

LEADING native traders of Kobe have agreed to establish a bank under the name of the Japan-Korea Bank with a view to encouraging Korean industry and mercantile business. The promoters met on Dec. 16th and fixed the capital at three million *yen*.

THE ninth Division will leave Tieling on January 3rd for home. The First Division of Reservists, which formed the extreme right wing of the Yalu Army on the occasion of the battle of Mukden, will leave the front the beginning of February.

TOKYO papers say that the Government intends to submit to the next session of the Diet a bill to establish a bank for encouraging business between Japan and China. Chinese capitalists will be allowed to hold shares for which war notes will be accepted.

H. M. CRUISERS *Bacchante* and *Cressy* (12,000 tons each) are to replace the *Andromeda* and *Diadem* on this station, and the gunboats *Bramble* and *Britomart* will probably be recommissioned in March next, the use of destroyers for gunboat work not having been found satisfactory.

A JAPANESE named Wakasugi, aged 21, was arrested by the Kago-cho police on Saturday afternoon on a charge of having stolen a bicycle,

valued at *yen* 55, the property of Mr. L. Stornebrink. The bicycle had been left for a few minutes on the pavement outside No. 174 Yama-shita-cho, while the owner entered the premises and on his return it had disappeared.

THE body of Captain Smith, late commander of the *Siberia*, has been embalmed and is to be sent to San Francisco by the Pacific Mail Company's steamer *China*. Captain Arthur O'Neil, formerly chief officer of the *Siberia*, has been appointed to temporary command.

THE gross income of the Government Railways for the ten days ended November 30th was:—*yen* 397,966 from passenger trains and *yen* 233,499 from freight trains, making a total of *yen* 631,465. The total shows an increase of *yen* 7,064 over that of the same period last year.

THE war-notes issued in Korea and Manchuria during the war amounted at one time to *yen* 142,000,000. After the restoration of peace, a large part of the total was collected and redeemed. The notes still in circulation in Manchuria are estimated at sixty-five million *yen* only.

A TELEGRAM from Matsumoto, Nagano prefecture, reports the murder by an old man named K. Asakura, of a young woman whom he cut and stabbed on the head and throat with a sword while she was asleep in his house. The murderer was trying to commit suicide with the same weapon when he was arrested. Jealousy is reported to be the cause.

ON December 19th, officials of the Tokyo-Fu, Kanagawa-Kencho, Home Department, and Metropolitan Police Office inspected the railway between Kanagawa and Kawasaki on the Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Company's line. The trial trip will take place on December 23rd when the Government authorities will again be present. The company intends to invite the journalists of Yokohama and Tokyo on this occasion.

PREPARATIONS for the proposed 27-minute express trains between Yokohama and Shimabashi having been almost completed, the Railway Industry Bureau intends putting the service in operation before Christmas Day. Each train will consist of one first-class carriage, one second-class carriage and three third-class carriages, and no large or heavy luggage will be carried. The time table has not yet been issued, but it is stated that the trains will run each way once before and once after noon.

THE Tokyo Electric Light Co., held a general meeting on Dec. 18th in the Tsukiji Club, Tokyo. Mr. Sakake, president, presided and reported that two thousand shares have been purchased by the Imperial Household Department. The accounts for the latter half year—from June to November—were submitted. The net income amounted to *yen* 309,163.31. Of this sum, *yen* 15,493 was set apart as legal reserve; *yen* 297,750 allotted to shareholders as dividends at the rate of 12 per cent per annum; and the remainder carried forward to next account.

IT is officially announced that the following gentlemen will constitute the suite of Prince Arthur of Connaught on the mission to the Emperor of Japan to confer the Order of the Garter upon his Imperial Majesty:—Lord Redesdale, K.C.V.O., G.B.; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Seymour, G.C.B., O.M.; Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny, G.C.B.; Colonel Arthur Davison, C.V.O., C.B.; Captain William Wyndham, King's Royal Rifles, Equerry to his Royal Highness; and Mr. Miles Lampson, of the Foreign Office, who will act as Secretary to the Mission.

THE PEKING NEGOTIATIONS.

Friday, December 15.

In an extra issued on the 14th instant the *Fiji Shimpō* published a long telegram received from Shanghai and taken from the columns of a Russian newspaper organ in that place which, in turn, had received it from a Peking correspondent. The telegram gave what purported to be a *résumé* of the demands made by the Chinese Government at the Conference now going on in Peking, and of the terms to which the Japanese Plenipotentiaries have agreed. Considering that the news came from a Russian source and that it was transmitted *via* Shanghai, we did not attach credence to it, or reproduce it, and we adhere to that course. Several of our Tokyo contemporaries, including the *Fiji* itself, while reserving credence in the account, make it the subject of comments which show that if the Russian version be correct we shall see Japan invaded by another wave of discontent. We do not ourselves expect any very satisfactory treaty; that is to say, satisfactory from the point of view of the man in the Japanese street, and we have endeavoured from time to time to make it clear that intelligence emanating from the most trustworthy quarters showed China to be in a mood not at all favourable to Japan's claims. It is not too much to say, perhaps, that China has shown herself very inaccessible to the dictates of gratitude. However, the end is not yet, and until more trustworthy news arrives, we shall not perplex our readers with mere rumours.

Meanwhile the direct telegraphic intelligence from Peking is that, at the request of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries the 17th meeting of the conference, which was to have taken place on the 14th instant, has been postponed. In fact, no progress seems to have been made since the 14th meeting, when Prince Ching apparently attended the Conference for the first time. The conjecture is that the question of railway extensions is now blocking the way, and that a further interval will be needed in order to arrive at an understanding. The particular extension under discussion is said to be that from Antung to Mukden where a Japanese military line is already in actual existence.

Saturday, December 16.

Telegrams from Peking dated the 15th instant represent the negotiations as at a standstill. The reports are somewhat more explicit, and they indicate, if trustworthy, that a stage has only now been reached which was generally supposed to have been already passed. For we learn that the great question of the hour is railway concessions. The Chinese Plenipotentiaries allege that a foreign-owned line from Hsinmintun to Mukden can not be thought of, inasmuch as it would lead to the Imperial Tombs which must be kept sacrosanct, and as for the Changchun-Kirin line, they say that no concession was ever granted to Russia and consequently the matter must be treated as an altogether independent issue. It will be remembered that at a comparatively early stage of the negotiations these roads were said to have come up for discussion, with the result that the Japanese Plenipotentiaries withdrew their demand for the Hsinmintun-Mukden concession on condition of receiving the Changchun-Kirin concession. Apparently, however, that version was only a conjecture, and we infer that the problem of railway concessions was among the principal points postponed for ultimate consideration.

Nothing is now said, we observe, about the Antung-Mukden line.

The *Kokumin Shimbun's* correspondent telegraphs that at the commencement of the conference the Chinese Plenipotentiaries stated that they had received instructions from the Throne directing them to limit all concessions in strict accord with those held by Russia at the outbreak of the war. In short, Japan, who had saved China from seeing the Three Eastern Provinces fall into Russian possession permanently, was to be rewarded by receiving exactly the same treatment that Russia had received at China's hands. That is the spirit in which the Chinese Plenipotentiaries have conducted the negotiations from first to last, and it is because they evinced such a spirit that we have always expressed doubts as to the successful issue of the conference. Whatever China's natural disposition may be, she is at present under the sway of a most illiberal mood, and is apparently incapable of discriminating between friends and enemies. Her pretext about the Hsinmintun-Mukden concession illustrates this, for if the question of the Imperial Tombs have any value as regards such a concession, then it should have been equally prohibitive of the whole East-Chinese Railway which runs past Mukden, and its logical outcome would be to segregate Mukden altogether from the railway system of Manchuria. In other words, the fact that the capital city happens to be the burial place of the dynastic ancestors would condemn it to isolation for all time. Such arguments put their users outside the pale of all rational sympathy, and incline one to throw up the sponge and abandon China to her fate.

Sunday, December 17.

The 18th meeting of the Plenipotentiaries took place on the 15th but no decision was reached. The Plenipotentiaries parted for further reflection, promising to meet again on the 16th.

There is a report that Russia and France are working vigorously in combination to block the path of the Japanese negotiators, and that each postponement is an unfavourable sign.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has a very strong article on this subject. It declares that the honour of Japan is at stake and that, failing Chinese consent to her reasonable proposals, she must adopt such measures as the interests of self-protection and the preservation of Far-Eastern peace dictate. The *Fiji* writes in a similar strain. It characterizes China's pretexts as frivolous and evasive. The plea that the Hsinmintun-Mukden road can not be placed in foreign hands since that is the route taken by Imperial personages when proceeding to worship at the Ancestral Tombs is almost laughable when considered in the context of Mukden's recent occupation by Russian troops, and the pretence that no concession having been granted to Russia for the Kirin-Changchun line, none can now be granted to Japan, resembles the argument of a hedge-lawyer. Russia had actually surveyed the route of the line and it was a notorious fact that she contemplated building it, yet China never raised the slightest objection. How, at all events, can these petty matters be placed in the same category with the immense service rendered by Japan to China? The *Fiji* recommends that rather than yield to China's unreason and ingratitude, the negotiations should be broken off. Japan can afford to wait until China comes to her senses. The *Shoggo Shimpō* is equally

emphatic. It reminds China that the objects of Japan's proposals are mainly to secure to the Middle Kingdom the sovereignty of Manchuria and to provide means for utilizing the policy of the open door. Under the circumstances it is profoundly disappointing to find China treating Japan with even more distrust than she showed towards Russia.

Monday, December 18.

The 18th conference on the 15th instant seems to have been unproductive and again the Japanese Plenipotentiaries, being eminently anxious to conclude the negotiations in a friendly manner, gave their Chinese colleagues a third opportunity of considering the situation. Hence the 16th was a *dies non*, and the 19th meeting was fixed for the 17th.

The *Fiji Shimpō's* Peking correspondent says that Viceroy Yuan's position is very difficult but hints that the attitude of the Japanese is not very resolute and that, in addition to the railway complication, the question of guards has not been settled.

The *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent confirms this and says that the Chinese are labouring to break down Japan's resolve. The requests that they repeatedly make for further time to consider are in fact a device to wear out the other side's patience. Prince Ching now attends the conferences regularly, but takes practically no part in the debates. He leaves everything to Viceroy Yuan and Mr. Ku Fung-ki, and acts as though he were himself an outsider.

It is reported (*Fiji Shimpō*) that these interminable delays on the part of the Chinese have become almost intolerable. The Minister of Foreign Affairs can not remain week after week in Peking when the Diet is on the verge of meeting in Tokyo. He must return to Japan, and since the Chinese seem incapable of making up their minds in anything like a reasonable time, it is beginning to be thought—by whom we do not learn—that the best plan will be to embody in a convention the matters already decided, and to leave the rest in the category of open questions. We do not quite see how that would work, especially in the matter of railways, for Japan could scarcely set about constructing within Chinese territory lines for which China had not granted concessions. The *status quo* might of course be maintained, and in the *status quo* would be included the Antung-Mukden railway which is already an actually accomplished fact; but the Kirin-Changchun line is one to which great strategical importance attaches. China loves to have unsettled questions lying in pigeon-holes whence they can be drawn at convenient moments. Her modern history shows that next to a diplomatic success she relishes a diplomatic failure which gives her a grievance. We believe that she would gladly reserve, at the present juncture, as many concessions as possible in the hope of selling them dearer by and bye. It is a poor policy to pursue towards a friend who has served her so signally as Japan has.

The *Fiji Shimpō* again writes very strongly. The line it takes is that Japan should quietly retire from the conference and maintain the *status quo* in Manchuria. We presume that our contemporary means by the *status quo* the continuance of Japanese military government throughout Hsingking, the working of the Newchwang Customs, the running of the Antung-Mukden line, the levying of taxes and the taking of all measures essential to military administration; provided always that such a system could be operated without violating the engagement to withdraw the troops within a period of 18

months. Were that proviso difficult of attainment, a civil government could be substituted and equipped with all the necessary machinery. Such we assume to be the *fiji's* meaning, and such would certainly be a most effective course so far as China is concerned. But it would react upon Russia also. Russia would be sure to act in Kirin and Amur exactly as the Japanese acted in Hsingking, and the strong probability, nay the certainty, is that under such circumstances Manchuria would be lost for ever to China. That would be a curious outcome of a war fought for the purpose of preserving it to her. It would, however, be an outcome due entirely to her own strange want of political intuition.

The *Hochi* takes the same line but lays the blame on the shoulders of the Japanese Government and urges that the conference should be broken off until Japan has a Cabinet competent to deal with the situation.

We read in the *fiji Shimpō's* Peking correspondence that the Chinese Government, considering it necessary to hold some conference with Russia at the present juncture, has appointed Mr. Tang Shao-i—of Tibetan fame—to confer with M. Pokotiloff. The latter, however, being unable to establish telegraphic communication with St. Petersburg owing to the disturbances in Russia, is not in a position to respond to Mr. Tang's request. Meanwhile he (M. Pokotiloff) is working strenuously to discover the details of the conference going on between China and Japan, and has offered a reward of twenty thousand taels for information.

The last part of this story is not reconcilable with the *North-China Daily News's* account that a prelate of the Greek Church has the *entrée* to the Palace and is in daily communication with Li Lien-yung, the chief eunuch, on the one hand, and M. Pokotiloff on the other. Moreover the story is not consistent with its own details for if Tang Shao-i has been appointed to confer with M. Pokotiloff in direct connexion with the China-Japan negotiations, he (Tang) must necessarily disclose to the Russian the details of these negotiations. On the whole it may be strongly doubted whether the secrecy preserved towards the general public is maintained with equal success, or even with anything like equal care, towards the foreign Chiefs de Mission in Peking. They probably know very well what is going on.

Tuesday, December 19.

The *fiji Shimpō's* Peking correspondent says that the 20th meeting of the conference was to take place on the 18th instant, and that as only one point remained to be settled a speedy termination of the negotiations was expected. The *Kokumin's* correspondent mentions merely that the twentieth meeting was expected.

It is reported that when the main questions are all disposed of, Baron Komura will return to Japan, leaving Mr. Uchida to settle the details, but this report is not based on infallible authority.

The *fiji Shimpō* repeats its argument that the only wise course is to break off the negotiations and wait until China resumes them of her own accord. Our contemporary's view is that Japan is in an absolutely masterful situation. She holds Manchuria which China wants to recover. She can continue to hold it until China consents to reasonable terms of restitution. There is nothing to hamper Japan. Her former enemy, Russia, has openly recognised her position and the world has recognised it. No Plenipotentiaries ever entered a

negotiation chamber with a stronger case than the Japanese Plenipotentiaries had. Yet we see interminable delays and hear of cardinal concessions. To bring China to her senses there is nothing for it but to leave her in the enjoyment of her own unreason and obstinacy.

The *Nichi Nichi* takes a more moderate line. It admits that Japan must endure some sacrifice in view of the obligation she owes to the preservation of peace in the future. Her two guiding principles are to secure the results of the Portsmouth Treaty and to ensure the permanent tranquillity of the Orient. Whatever settlement she makes must be in accord with those aims. As for China's talk of preserving her sovereignty and asserting her dignity, who is it but Japan that has enabled her to preserve the one or to assert the other. Where would her sovereignty and her dignity be now if Japan had not intervened to protect them, and can there be anything more incongruous than the notion that this same Japan should now be the *corpus vile* of China's attempts to recover her forfeited prestige? She must rely on Japan, and must agree to grant to the latter in Manchuria a position such that the maintenance of peace shall be possible without undue sacrifice. The negotiations, the *Nichi Nichi* thinks, ought not to prevent any special difficulties, but it is inclined to believe that Baron Komura is allowing himself to be again played with as he was played with by Count Witte; namely, is consenting to postpone all the really serious issues and to fritter away his strength and his time over the discussion of minor counts.

The *Asahi*, however, alleges on the authority of its Peking correspondent that the difficult problems, or, at any rate, the remaining problems, are expected to be all disposed of at the meetings on the 18th and 19th, so that the conclusion of the conference is now a matter of a few days only.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* controverts the rumours recently circulated as to the ill success of the Conference. It denies, in effect, that the negotiations are proceeding unsatisfactorily and that there is any occasion to break them off or to resort to any extreme measure. As to the contention advanced in some quarters—notably by the *fiji Shimpō*—that, in view of the commanding position occupied by Japan there was no occasion to send as Plenipotentiary an official of such importance as the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the *Kokumin* justly observes that Japan had to consider something besides her own convenience; she had to consider the sentiment of her *vis-à-vis*. She entered upon this war largely on account of China's integrity and sovereignty, and it would ill become her in the hour of victory to show any disregard for China's imperial titles. Hence her choice of ambassador. It was dictated by the far-seeing view that China must not be merely a subscribing party to any arrangements made, but must be also a willing party. The *Kokumin* does not fear that China will show herself indifferent to the dictates of sincerity or gratitude.

Wednesday, December 20.

The *Kokumin Shimbun's* Peking correspondent telegraphs under date of the 18th instant that the long negotiations have ended and that the treaty is concluded. He alleges, in effect, that there are two treaties. One may be called the direct sequel of the Portsmouth Peace Convention. It embodies

all the points and more than all the points, indicated by the latter and it will be published under the name of the "Manchurian Treaty." The other is a convention to which the correspondent alludes somewhat mysteriously. He says that it contains important concessions and arrangements but that it will not be published; not immediately at all events, though the right to publish it at any time should circumstances dictate such a course is reserved to Japan. In short, the general tone of this correspondent's telegram is exceedingly optimistic. He suggests that all the rumours as to China's want of insight and defective sense of gratitude were erroneous, and that a thoroughly satisfactory arrangement has been made, though he hints that the Manchurian Treaty may be found to include some points inviting criticism. The *Asahi's* correspondent partially confirms this view. He says that on the 18th the draft Treaty as well as the minutes of the conference were approved by the Plenipotentiaries; that the signature of the treaty is expected to take place on the 21st, and that, in one way or another, Japan's main proposals have been successfully obtained. This is confirmed by the *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent though he differs slightly from the others in his account of details of procedure. These are unimportant, however. The main point is that at the 20th meeting on the 18th instant the difficulties that remained unsettled were disposed of, and a treaty has been concluded which this correspondent describes at a success. Somewhat more explicit information is given by the *Hochi's* correspondent. He says that the difficult problem awaiting discussion on the 18th instant was that of the Hsinmintun-Mukden and Kirin-Changchun railways. Wiring before the meeting of Plenipotentiaries he indicated that this question would find its solution either in Japan abandoning the former line and obtaining the latter, or in her getting both. Wiring after the meeting he is a little vague, his account merely being that Japan's wishes seem to have been carried out. He adds that Baron Komura intends to leave Peking on the 24th, spend 2 days in Tientsin, and proceed thence (embarking at Chingwantao) via Port Arthur, Dalny and Chemulpho, arriving in Japan about the 4th of January. Alone the *fiji Shimpō's* correspondent differs from his colleagues. He confirms them in so far as that the treaty has been concluded and that it will not be published until after the exchange of ratifications, but he alleges that, according to the information obtained by him, the Japanese Plenipotentiaries have made large concessions in the matter of the Hsinmintun-Mukden and Kirin-Changchun roads, both of which, according to the agreement, are to be constructed by China herself.

The *fiji Shimpō* accepts its correspondent's statement and indeed goes a great deal beyond his account, for, while professing unwillingness to violate secrecy, it declares that Japan has yielded not only with regard to the two railways mentioned above, but also with regard to several other points which the nation had a right to regard as virtually settled. We do not recall that during the past thirty years we have ever read a more vehement attack on the Cabinet in general and on the Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs in particular than this incident evokes from the *fiji*. Our contemporary declares, in almost so many words, that to leave such a Cabinet any longer in power would be a disgrace and a danger to the nation. It distinguishes between the Portsmouth negotiations and the

Peking negotiations in so far as that the Japanese Plenipotentiaries were acting in the former case under instructions from the Cabinet, whereas in the latter case Count Katsura and Baron Komura are the chief delinquents. The *fiji* further characterizes the Peking negotiations as very easy and is much incensed that the Government had not even the resolution and the wisdom to break off the conference when it was found to be taking a turn hopelessly disadvantageous to Japan.

Thursday, December 21.

According to the *Kokumin's* correspondence, which is confirmed by news from other quarters, the new treaty is to be signed to-day (22nd). Our contemporary's telegrams say that the treaty secures all the conditions contemplated by the Portsmouth Peace Convention. Its contents are thus summarized:—

- (1) The leasing of Liaotung to Japan.
- (2) The ownership of the railway south of Changchun together with all associated privileges of mining, timber-felling and so forth.
- (3) The concession of the Antung-Mukden Line. (But there is some doubt whether this refers solely to the military line already in existence, or whether its conversion into a general-service road is included in the concession).
- (4) The opening of over ten new markets in Manchuria and the sanction of overland commerce between Manchuria and Korea.
- (5) The posting of railway guards by Japan, unless China succeeds in effecting some arrangement with Russia, on this subject, in which case Japan will endorse the arrangement.

Certain other very important points are said to have been settled between the Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers, but having regard to the present situation these are not likely to be published immediately, though they may be disclosed by Baron Komura to the Diet in secret session.

It will be observed that nothing is said of the Kirin-Changchun or the Hsinmintun-Mukden railways. Already mutterings of discontent are heard on this subject. No wonder there is disappointment. But it has to be remembered after all, as the *Kokumin Shimbun* justly observes, that Japan was not treating in Peking with a conquered country. She was treating with a friendly neighbour whom it is her object to placate.

The Emperor of China has decided, it is said, to confer suitable decorations on Baron Komura and the members of his suite. On the 20th the Baron, Mr. Uchida and the rest of the party were entertained at luncheon by His Majesty at the Summer Palace.

CASUALTIES IN WAR.

Dr. Menge, in a letter published in our correspondence columns, takes exception to a statement recently made by us, namely, that if as many Japanese soldiers perished from disease as from bullets and bayonets, the grand total would not exceed 90,000, "a figure less by nearly forty thousand than the German losses in the war of 1871." Our correspondent, who appears to be somewhat annoyed by the comparison, if we may judge from his courteous reference to our "various fallacies made from time to time on German affairs," presents a list of casualties which he describes as "correct and official," but which we must really decline to regard as either the one or the other, for it would be an insult to the well-known accuracy of the Germans to assert that a list in which the number of sick is represented by a note of interrogation can be properly called "correct" or "official." Dr. Menge makes

out, however, that the number of deaths in the German Army—deaths in action, deaths from wounds and deaths from disease—aggregated only 40,743. To that we can only reply by quoting Field Marshal Count Von Moltke's statement in his celebrated work "The Franco-German War," which, having been published in 1892, must be supposed to contain thoroughly accurate information. "The War," says the great Captain, "had cost the Germans many victims; they lost 6,247 officers, 123,433 men, 1 flag and 6 guns." According to Von Moltke, then, the Germans "lost" 129,680 officers and men, and it was this figure we had in mind when we said that the Japanese total of 90,000 was "a figure less by nearly forty thousand than the German losses." Perhaps the explanation of the discrepancy is to be found in the meaning that attaches to the word "lost." It will be observed that Dr. Menge's figure for the aggregate German "casualties"—not "killed" but "killed and wounded" together—is 129,700, which tallies almost exactly with Von Moltke's 129,680 "lost." In English we generally understand "lost" as referring to the dead only, but we are inclined to think that the German Field Marshal used it in a more comprehensive sense. Accepting Dr. Menge's figures, for which we tender him our thanks, it would appear that the German casualties in action were 129,700 and the Japanese were 201,973 (omitting 16,456 injured but not in action). Thus the war just ended stands out as one of the bloodiest in the history of the world. And if the Russian casualties were added, what would the aggregate be?

RUSSIA.

The disquieting news from Harbin is confirmed (*Kokumin Shimbun*) by Chinese travellers arriving in Peking. They say that at the beginning of this month the soldiers broke out into mutiny and were joined by Chinese adventurers, so that the town was almost sacked. Numbers of the inhabitants had to fly. This is confirmed by telegrams to the *Asahi* from Washington to the effect that one half of Linevitch's army is in a state of mutiny and that unless he can re-establish his authority the results will be disastrous.

All these reports, combined with those previously received, go to show that the Russian nation is permeated with discontent and disaffection. Machinery to give practical effect to the sentiment may be wanting for the moment, but such a defect is always remediable. Linevitch himself is said to have reported (*Kokumin's* San Francisco correspondence) to his Government that a moiety of his troops are mutinous and that he is without means to restore his authority. It is difficult to see what mutinous Russian soldiers could effect in Manchuria, especially at this season. The home Government has always the resource of starving out the mutineers, if the worst comes to the worst. In the meanwhile, however, a stupendous calamity might have to be recorded.

The telegrams this morning indicate that the Russian Government has resolved to have recourse to extreme measures in suppressing the revolution, and that a commencement has been made by arresting the whole council of the workmen's delegates. It may be assumed, then, that Count Witte's programme of liberal reform has been abandoned and that he himself has either lost his influence or been forced by the pressure of circumstances into the other camp. The

view taken of Witte's projects in Japan seems to be that they are too heroic. He seeks to accomplish too much in too short a time. The materials with which he has to work are not adapted for such rapid and radical moulding. It is hard to say whether such a view is correct, but if it be so, the fact is very lamentable, for evidently a large section of the Russian nation is not prepared to be content with anything less than what M. Witte proposes, and there is the further misfortune that having been once allowed to catch a glimpse of the light, the people are not likely to quietly endure relapse into utter darkness. At all events the two forces are now to join issue, and the world is invited to sit in contemplation of a drama which may be one of the most terrible ever witnessed. Perhaps the best thing to hope is that the authorities have not under-estimated their strength and that by a full display of it they may be able to avert calamitous opposition. Reform must come. The question now is only one of sooner or later, and what all humane persons must desire is that the situation will be held under strict control so as to prevent excesses such as have already been witnessed.

A telegram to the *Hochi Shimbun* from Washington says that Linevitch has officially reported his inability to command the Manchurian Army, and that the report has produced profound consternation in St. Petersburg, as well it might. But how are we to credit this telegram in the context of Reuter's information that the Russian Government have resolved to put down the insurrection by force?

The *Kokumin Shimbun* publishes an account of the outbreak at Harbin on the 28th of November. We read that towards nightfall a number of mutinous soldiers rushed into the streets and set fire to various Government buildings, murdering and pillaging. General Madoriloff, whose Cossacks were bivouacked outside the town, immediately mustered his troopers and rode in at their head, his idea being to restore order at one coup. He resorted to extreme measures, sabering some 400 of the mutineers and setting the torch to their barracks. But presently the Cossacks fell out among themselves, and the mutineers, taking advantage of this, attacked them and recovered the upper hand. There ensued a fearful scene of outrage, carnage and destruction of property, and since that time the city is said to be in a most unquiet condition.

FUNERAL OF VICE-ADMIRAL TSUNODA.

The funeral ceremony in honour of the late Vice-Admiral Tsunoda, who, at the time of his death, was in command of the naval station at Takeshiki, took place in the Awoyama Cemetery on the 19th at 10.50 a.m., in accordance with Buddhist rites. Vice-Admiral Dewa commanded the naval party. The coffin was placed on a gun-carriage and was accompanied by four pieces of artillery, while some 300 men formed the guard of honour. Among those that followed the cortège were Admiral Baron Yamamoto, Admiral Viscount Ito, Admiral Inouye, Admiral Kabayama, Rear-Admiral Saito, Vice-Admiral Kamimura, Vice-Admiral Ijuin, a representative of the Minister of State for War and some 800 officers of the Navy and Army. An Imperial Chamberlain was sent to the house of the deceased to convey the condolences of the Court.

RIOTS IN SHANGHAI.

Tuesday, December 19.

There appears to be quite a serious disturbance in Shanghai. The Chinese have all closed their shops and the foreign firms are said to have done the same. Assaults on foreign residents are spoken of, and one account says that ladies cannot pass through the streets without a guard. Some telegrams tell of houses wrecked and other of *jinrikisha* smashed, but all agree that the ships are landing marines and that the Volunteers have been called out, and all agree further that no attempt is made to molest Japanese subjects. Among the mass of unconnected rumours it is hard to detect the truth, but at any rate there can be no doubt that a serious state of affairs exists.

Differences of opinion appear in describing the cause also. Some attribute it to the agitation of the anti-American boycotters, but inasmuch as no reason is assigned for any sudden ebullition in that context, we are disposed rather to credit a different analysis, namely, that which refers the matter to the recent case in the Mixed Court. Indeed the telegraphic news generally points to the latter hypothesis, and as the incident may become historical, we here quote the report of the occurrences in the Mixed Court on the 8th instant:—

Two women and three men were put before the Court on charges of kidnapping girls from their homes in Szechuan. Fifteen young girls, who were to be the witnesses in the case, had been cared for by the Municipal police, and were brought to the Court in their charge. When the case came to be remanded the Assessor marked the charge sheet "Children to go to the Door of Hope prison" and instructed the police to take them there. Mr. Kuan, however, wished to keep the children in the Mixed Court cells, and gave his orders to the runners to take them away. The runners went to remove the children but the police, under instructions from their cadet officer, Mr. Fenton, refused to give them up. There was some bustling and one of the runners struck Inspector Gibson in the eye. This started a general fight, in which the police were victorious and carried off the children and prisoners to their vans in the yard.

During the fight Mr. King, the assistant magistrate, was heard shouting from the Bench to the native municipal constables and detectives in Chinese, that they were Chinese subjects and if they resisted the magistrate's orders they would be severely punished. The native constables, however, appear to have considered their first duty lay to their employers.

The riot was sufficiently serious to induce Mr. Fenton to go to the telephone to send a message for reinforcements. He had used the instrument an hour before and it was then all right, but now the mouthpiece was nowhere to be found. This may have been a coincidence merely. At all events it did not render the telephone unusable. The gates of the compound leading into the road were, however, shut and locked. The magistrate, assistant magistrate, and assessor were then standing in the middle of the Court. Mr. Fenton went to ask that the gates be opened to allow the vans to go out, whereupon the magistrate turned on him in a perfect fury, and told him that he might break the gates open, and destroy the Court itself. "You may trample on my body," he added, and then strode away. The gates were subsequently opened, and the children removed. The sitting of the Court had, of course, been abruptly suspended.

It had been arranged to set apart this morning (yesterday) for the trial of the case, but it is at least doubtful if it will proceed to-day.

So far as is known the only casualties in the fight were sustained by Insp. Gibson and a runner, both of whom were slightly damaged.

The incident caused great excitement yesterday both in foreign and native circles. We learn that a meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce is called for this morning, and that several of the principal guilds are also to hold meetings to protest against the treatment sustained by the Chinese magistrates. A wild statement is being industriously circulated that Mr. King was hit over the head by one of the police.

The *North-China Daily News* commenting editorially on the case, said:—

The question is now assuming a wider phase; it practically amounts to the question whether the

Settlement shall be administered as a Chinese centre under Chinese authority, or whether it shall continue to be a Settlement for the Foreign Community of Shanghai. No one benefits more by the maintenance of the latter condition than do the law-abiding Chinese in the Settlement, as the enormous number of those now living under our protection shows; and all intelligent and progressive Chinese must feel that the action taken by the Consular Body and the Municipal Council for the better protection of life and the better treatment of native prisoners, is fully deserving of their sympathy and support. So fully do they recognise the fairness and thoroughness of the protection extended to them by the Municipal Council, that they have never moved to have such a change in the Land Regulations made as would admit of one or more Chinese being admitted to the Council as members, though more than once some self-constituted champion has done it for them but, of course, in vain. The police in the present case, it must be remembered, were acting under the instruction of the British assessor, who will, of course, be upheld by his Consul-General and the Consular Body, who are all deeply interested in the maintenance of the independence and integrity of the International Settlement. The wave of exaltation that has come over the Chinese since Japan so easily defeated the big Power which has fascinated China for years, as the python does the rabbit, must be checked before it becomes dangerous as it may easily become if we wait for the ebb to come, as no doubt it will do. Meanwhile, our remonstrances have to be addressed to the Taotai and to his superior, the Viceroy; the Mixed Court magistrates are merely instruments, whose position obliges them to carry out strictly the orders they receive from above. But Mr. King, if the reports are true, should show better results of his three years course at King's College, London.

It is notorious that Shanghai has for years been in a state of smouldering dissatisfaction on the part of the Chinese and there are good reasons to doubt whether the progress of time and the changes it brings with it ought not to have led to some change in a system which, when all is said and done, can not possibly be satisfactory to any intelligent Chinese. But recourse to outrage and violence will not inure to the benefit of the Chinese, where they stand alone on one side and the whole Occident is ranged against them on the other. The fact that Japanese subjects are not molested means nothing. The Japanese Authorities will unquestionably cooperate with Europe and America in restoring security for foreign life and property. Already the Japanese Consul has telegraphed for the assistance of a man-of-war, and if tranquillity and good order are not restored before its arrival, Japanese marines will fall into line with the 400 British blue-jackets and 300 Italians who are reported to have already landed.

The *Fiji Shimpoo's* correspondent, confirmed by the *Asahi's*, says that bands of British marines are parading the streets and that German marines also have been landed from a gun-boat to cooperate with the German volunteers. There appears to be a general strike and the strikers are said to be directing their fury mainly against *jinrikisha*, bicycles and motor-cars. Dr. Macleod is reported to have been wounded, as have also been another foreigner and one Chinaman, but whether the latter suffered at the hands of the rioters or was himself a rioter we do not distinctly learn.

The *Hochi Shimbun's* news is very explicit as to the cause of the disturbance. It attributes it to the Mixed-Court question. On the 17th, it says, a monster meeting of Chinese residents was held, and a resolution was universally adopted to cease all business pending a settlement of that question. Thus a universal strike was inaugurated and the lower orders took advantage of it to commit excesses.

Wednesday, December 20.

Telegrams from Shanghai indicate that order has been in the main restored by the efforts of the police, the marines and the volunteers. Twenty Chinese subjects are

said to have been killed, but on the foreign side there were no fatal casualties; only a few hurts more or less trivial. The damage to property also is slight. A police station was half destroyed by fire; a grog-shop was wrecked, and a *jinrikisha* store was partially looted. On the night of the 18th the streets were deserted, except that armed guards patrolled them. On the 19th there were signs that trouble might at any moment break out afresh. Many loafers were seen here and there, and though business had been resumed a feeling of uneasiness prevailed. H.M.S. *Diadem* was expected to land 500 marines on that day, and the U.S.S. *Baltimore*, it was thought, would take a similar step. The local Chinese newspapers attribute the emente to roughs who took advantage of the Mixed-Court incident to raise a disturbance, their intention being to loot the foreign settlement.

On the morning of the 19th instant the Foreign Consuls held a meeting and received from the Taotai a communication that unless the British assessor and the police cadet were dismissed from office, the Mixed Court would not be again opened and further riots would certainly take place. It is alleged that the Waiwupu has telegraphed to the Taotai, directing him to preserve order. A Japanese war-ship and an Austrian were expected. With regard to the former, we may here state that the gun-boat *Uji* left Kure on the 18th instant for Shanghai, and that the cruiser *Tsushima* left Saseho on the 19th for the same place. The *Fiji's* correspondent states that unless the foreign guards be withdrawn a fresh disturbance will take place, but we are inclined to think that a telegraph clerk has mutilated this message, for the Chinese have never shown more disposition than other people to riot in defiance of an armed force.

A German war-ship reached Shanghai on the 19th, so that by this time there seem to be two British vessels, two Japanese, one American, one Austrian and one German, all lying at Woosung or Shanghai. The Germans are also said to be sending a military force from Kiaochow, and are further despatching to the Yangtze their squadron from Manila.

An official report does not confirm the statement that no foreigner has been killed. It mentions the death of one Sikh constable among the casualties. It also speaks of a rumour that the main pipe of the water-works is in danger. Another point of some importance indicated by this official report and confirmed by the *Hochi Shimbun's* correspondent is that several Japanese subjects were wounded. It will be remembered that the original statements pointedly excepted the Japanese from the list of nationalities towards whom animosity was shown. The *Hochi's* correspondent further alleges that the German Consul is among the wounded. That probably accounts for the marked activity shown by the Germans.

There can be little doubt that this affair will lead to troublesome diplomatic complications, through we do not anticipate any serious result.

The latest account puts the United States Consul among the wounded, and gives the number of police-stations burned as three not one. It is rumoured that some 1,500 Chinese soldiers are among the rioters, but inasmuch as they are said to have worn civilian costume it is hard to see how they can have been identified. The Chinese inhabitants of the place are acquitted of taking any part in the disturbance, but that also is scarcely to be accepted without reserve, for they certainly held a meeting to denounce the Mixed

Court affair. Unquestionably they were well within their rights in doing so, but their attitude must have encouraged the roughs.

The Shanghai newspapers received by the French Mail on Wednesday gave abundant proof that a storm was brewing, though the *N. C. Daily News* was inclined to take optimistic views. For instance, on December 13, it wrote:—

Although native opinion is still highly excited over the affair in the Mixed Court and the most extravagant and anti-foreign sentiments are being expressed, the tension between the Chinese and Consular authorities is somewhat relaxed. The Consular body met yesterday to discuss the dispatches from the Taotai, and the proceedings have not, of course, been divulged. But it appears to be generally understood that the immediate crisis has been avoided and that negotiations may be set on foot which will result in a complete understanding in regard to Mixed Court procedure. We are authorised to deny most emphatically the ridiculous statement set about yesterday that dispatches from Sir Pelham Warren to the Taotai had been returned unopened, and that the Taotai's dispatches had also been returned to him. Last night it became known that an organised run on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is being planned for to-day, when as many notes as possible are to be presented for redemption in silver dollars. It is even asserted that the co-operation of one of the smaller foreign banks has been secured in this manoeuvre, which cannot, however, do more than possibly cause a temporary inconvenience to trade. The Bank will easily make arrangements to meet any such run, and in so doing might, in return, seriously inconvenience the native banks.

Referring to the *fracas* in the Mixed Court our contemporary says, in answer to some criticisms by a Chinese newspaper:—

Are the Taotai's orders to over-ride the orders of the Consular Body in the International Settlement? The Consular Body have instructed the foreign assessors that female prisoners on remand are to be sent to the Municipal goal, where there is a proper women's ward under feminine supervision. The Taotai has instructed the magistrate that they are to be put in the Mixed Court cells. The British assessor and the police were doing their duty in carrying out the instructions of the Consular Body, and the magistrates were doing what they thought was their duty. The "outrage," as our contemporary calls it, arose through the magistrate's runners attacking the police. Meanwhile, a correspondent who has had a long experience in China, and knows the subject thoroughly, writes: "It may help in the understanding of this Mixed Court affair if you realise the fact that the Mixed Court, as well as every native Court in China, is 'run' by the 'runners.' For some years the Mixed Court 'runners' have groaned over the losses to them by the Municipal care of prisoners, and in cases involving dealings in females they get their best harvest."

A meeting of Shanghai merchants and gentry is said to have presented the following proposals to the Taotai:—

- (1)—Since the Chinese residents in the International Settlement are holders of a large part of the real estate, they should be represented in the Municipal Council by a Chinese member or members.
- (2)—Since Mr. Twyman has shown by his action a lack of knowledge of the treaties, he should be replaced by another assessor.
- (3)—The police inspectors participating in the riot should be removed.
- (4)—The police constables, who are also guilty of violence must be punished.
- (5)—In the future, all cases must be decided according to the regulations, i.e., the magistrates are to enjoy full powers in purely Chinese cases. The female wards in the municipal goal are to be abolished.

On December 15th the following note was printed in the *N. C. Daily News*:—

Mrs. Li Wang-shih, and the other prisoners, whose detention by the Police has been the pretext of the recent trouble concerning the Mixed Court, were released yesterday afternoon. Instructions to that effect reached the Municipal authorities from the Consular Body. The fifteen female children who had been cared for in the meantime at the Door of Hope were handed back to Mrs. Li and her companions.

Our contemporary regrets this decision and said that the Diplomatic Body, "unmindful of the experience of more than sixty years" has given way to Chinese popular clamour. It concludes its article in these words:—

The relations between foreigners and Chinese in the Settlements have gone on with almost perfect harmony for some sixty years, and it is a great pity

that this harmony should be interrupted now over a question of no real importance whatever. But Young China, its head turned by the result of indigestion of the Western learning it has acquired, and believing itself fully competent at once to lead its country along the path Japan has trodden so bravely, has so far impressed its views and aspirations on the country that it wants to do away instantly, or as instantly as possible, with such checks as extraterritoriality and foreign Settlements. No one has sympathised more heartily than we have with the movement throughout China in favour of the introduction of Western knowledge and civilisation, but before extraterritoriality can be abolished, and their privileges be removed from the foreign Settlements and concessions, China must pass through the probation to which Japan devoted herself, and it is hard to see where in China are the Ito and Inouyes, and the other statesmen who led Japan into the promised land.

Thursday, December 21.

It was known in Shanghai on the 15th instant that the Foreign Corps Diplomatique, acting in deference to representations made by the Waiwupu, had instructed the Municipal authorities to surrender the Chinese woman held in custody by them. But it was on the 18th that the rioting took place. How is this to be explained? Are we to assume that in spite of having gained their point the Chinese engaged in a wanton display of violence, or was there some other cause? The former theory is very difficult to entertain and the latter obliges us to fall back on conjecture. There is some missing link in the story, and we must await further intelligence before forming a definite opinion as to the proximate origin of the riot.

But concerning the decision of the Corps Diplomatique in Peking, it could scarcely have been other than it was. The relation of the Shanghai Municipality to this matter was purely humanitarian. Foreign interests were not concerned in the case at all. The woman, a Chinese, was charged with kidnapping Chinese girls for the purpose of taking them to Canton where she intended to sell them for service in the Flower Boats. It had been common to send Chinese male prisoners on remand to the Municipal goal pending final trial, but there had not been any instance of a Chinese woman being so sent. The foreign Consuls claim that this difference was one not of principle but of convenience. Proper accommodation for women did not exist in the Municipal goal and consequently they were not sent there. Recently, however, such accommodation had been provided, and therefore the British assessor adopted with regard to women the same course as had been previously followed with regard to men. Nevertheless though precedent may have been on the side of the Municipality, right was not, for were the rules of the Mixed Court strictly followed, all Chinese offenders would be detained in custody, not by the foreign Municipal Authorities, but by the Magistrate of the Mixed Court. We do not know exactly why a departure from the rule was made originally, but probably the habit of using the Municipal goal had its origin in a question of superior accommodation. Be that as it may the British Assessor is credited with having been influenced solely by humane instincts when he ordered the woman to be removed to the Municipal goal and the girls to the Door of Hope. He had no right to do so other than the sanction of benevolent intention. If the Chinese saw things in the same light as the Foreign Consuls and the Municipal Authorities see them they might be thankful for this exercise of benevolence. But they do not so see them. They prefer that women of Chinese nationality should be kept in custody by Chinese jailors, and they are entitled to their preference. How then could the Corps

Diplomatique in Peking have decided otherwise than it did? We may wish that it could have decided otherwise but we can not deny the justice of its ruling.

There has passed between the Shanghai Taotai and the Senior Consul, Dr. Knappe, a correspondence, to one portion of which attention should be drawn. The Taotai's despatch to Dr. Knappe is formal but quite courteous. Dr. Knappe in his reply uses this language:—"It is evident by your conduct in this matter as well as in many others, that your principle is obstruction to any progress in the interest of humanity." Now just imagine that the cases were reversed and that the Taotai employed such language to Dr. Knappe. Would there not be a vehement and justly vehement outcry against the intolerable insolence of the Chinese? Assuredly there would, and assuredly no foreign Consul is justified in treating a high Chinese official with such rudeness. If Dr. Knappe supposed that the force of his remark would be lost upon the Taotai, then he formulated it futilely. If he supposed, as he certainly did suppose, that it would be understood and appreciated, then he showed a want of politeness which he would bitterly resent were he himself the victim of it. These are the incidents that rankle in Chinese bosoms, and by constant repetition create a feeling of resentment which occasionally finds violent expression when the proximate cause is comparatively insignificant. The Chinese are not blameless; very far from it. But it is our opinion that gradually in the course of years of intercourse foreigners have laid in China a train of gunpowder which is now beginning to constitute a serious danger. Unfortunately, too, things have begun to travel in a vicious circle. The Japanese succeeded in asserting themselves and in winning a measure of foreign respect before their own umbrage had grown so profound as to make it dangerous to trust them. The Chinese have not so succeeded, and in the meanwhile have learned to feel so keenly that every renewed slight at foreign hands augments their moral unfitness for the only remedy which can be really efficacious. Officials in positions so conspicuous as that occupied by Dr. Knappe might advantageously take a less superficial view of their responsibilities and refrain from sowing the wind among a nation of 400 millions of people.

The latest news is that the Foreign Consuls have telegraphed the Viceroy at Nanking and the Foreign Corps Diplomatique in Peking, urging the adoption of speedy and effective measures to restore order, and that the Viceroy has instructed the Shanghai Taotai to adopt such measures.

The Japanese war-ships *Tsushima* and *Uji* were to arrive in the Yangtze on the 20th.

It appears that the Shanghai correspondent of *The Times* has wired in the sense that no Japanese subjects were molested in the riot and that, on the contrary, the Japanese seemed to be on good terms with the rioters. He suggests that the Japanese Government should address to Peking a remonstrance against the anti-foreign feeling now prevalent in China. It may be taken for granted that Japan will not abet her neighbour in any folly such as an attempt to expel foreigners or to recover judicial autonomy without duly qualifying to exercise it. As to the relation between the rioters and the Japanese residents, there seems to be some mistake, seeing that the news received in Tokyo speaks of several Japanese having been injured.

It is contradicted that either German or

British troops have been ordered to Shanghai.

The *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent, wiring under date of the 19th, says that the Ningpo population of Shanghai is chiefly responsible for the disturbance. He speaks of some 20 foreigners having been killed or wounded. A telegram to the *Fiji Shimpō* dated the 20th alleges that order has been completely restored and that everything has resumed its normal aspect except that marines and volunteers patrol the streets. The Viceroy at Nanking has received instructions to proceed to Shanghai for purposes of investigation, and it is expected that the Mixed Court will be at once reopened. Apparently the Taotai has hitherto been apprehensive of renewed disorder if he re-opened the Court. He is said to be insisting on the removal of the British assessor from office.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Wednesday, December 20.

Tokyo is full of rumours as to the resignation of the Cabinet. These rumours have been brought to the surface by a lengthy meeting which took place on the 18th instant between Count Katsura and Marquis Saionji at the former's official residence. It is alleged that the Premier signified by telephone his intention of calling on the Marquis but the latter replied that he would repair to the Nagata-cho residence. The conference between the two statesmen lasted some three hours, and after they had lunched together Count Katsura proceeded to the Palace and Marquis Saionji repaired to the house of Marquis Ito. Subsequently the *Seiyū-kai* leader returned home, where he presently invited Messrs. Matsuda Masahisa and Hara Kei to a consultation. The general impression is that Count Katsura waited to resign until the conclusion of the Peking Conference.

The *Asahi Shimbun* alleges that the Premier's original intention was to approach Marquis Saionji through Marquis Ito, but the latter recommended direct conference, and immediately on receiving from Baron Komura a telegram that the Peking conference had concluded, Count Katsura opened negotiations with the *Seiyū-kai* leader.

Assuming the correctness of the report that Count Katsura is about to hand over the Ministerial reins to Marquis Saionji, the great question is, will the Marquis endeavour to effect a coalition with the Progressists, or will he stand alone with the *Seiyū-kai* behind him, or will he desire that a section of the present Ministry should remain in office to assist him. No one competent to speak with any authority ventures to give a definite opinion on this point.

The *Fiji Shimpō* alleges that Marquis Saionji shows unwillingness to accept the responsibility.

Thursday, December 21.

On the 20th instant the *Hochi Shimbun* issued an extra giving, with all semblance of confidence, an account of the interview between Count Katsura and Marquis Saionji. In this account the Prime Minister is represented as having had no expectation whatever that Marquis Saionji would consent to form a Cabinet. His Excellency's idea in meeting the *Seiyū-kai* leader, we are told, was that the latter would refuse to take over the reins and might then be reasonably pressed to give his support to the present Ministry. But the Marquis defeated this project by assenting, and the Premier was depicted as intensely chagrined. The *Hochi Shimbun*

is an organ of the Progressists. It is the property of a well known politician. Yet it lends its columns to the publication of such silly falsehoods. It seems to be as reckless of truth as the Yokohama Anglo-German journal which persists in falsely alleging that two members of the Korean Cabinet which was in power at the time of the conclusion of the last convention, subsequently committed suicide.

The general impression is that Marquis Saionji has definitely agreed to form a Cabinet. Count Katsura proposed to him the arrangement and Marquises Ito and Yamagata endorsed the project. After the meeting of the Privy Council on the 20th, Marquis Ito and Count Katsura lunched at the Palace, and it is believed that the Emperor then sanctioned the proposed change. The question of chief interest is whether the new Cabinet will be taken solely from the ranks of the *Seiyū-kai*, thus being purely a one-party Cabinet, or whether it will be composed of *Seiyū-kai* and Progressist politicians, the former in a majority; or whether some of its portfolios will be given to the conservative statesmen. All this being quite uncertain, little confidence can be placed in forecasts as to the new Ministerial slate. One prediction advanced with assurance, is that Mr. Kato Takaaki will be Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Suye-matsu of Home Affairs, Mr. Matsuda Masahisa of Finance, Mr. Hara Kei of Communications, Mr. Tsuzuki Keiroku of Education and Mr. Oishi Masami of Agriculture and Commerce, the portfolios of the Army and the Navy remaining unchanged. The *Fiji Shimpō's* conviction is that several days must pass before the composition of the new Ministry can be finally determined. We may mention that in view of the Ministry's imminent resignation the *Fiji* adopts a greatly changed tone towards the Cabinet. Our contemporary says, in effect, that whatever errors the Ministry has made will now be swallowed up in the memory of its great achievements and that a crown of glory will permanently rest on its head. The *Fiji* further strongly controverts the notion prevalent in some quarters that the Cabinet has no real intention of resigning, and is merely making a pretence of doing so in order to embarrass its adversaries. The answer to such an accusation is furnished by the fact that Count Katsura did not appoint any successors to Viscount Yoshikawa and Baron Kubota, but left the chairs of Home Affairs and of Education to be temporarily filled by other members of the Ministry. Unquestionably Count Katsura is resolved to go out of office, but he does not seek to create an embarrassing situation by any precipitate action.

MR. SAKATANI ON JAPANESE FINANCE.

Speaking before the *Kokka-gakkai* on the 14th instant, Mr. Sakatani took for text the recently published Budget. The cardinal object kept in view by the compilers of the document, he said, was to adjust the national debt so as to maintain credit abroad. The confidence of foreign lenders depends largely on the market price commanded by bonds. Thus if bonds issued at 90 are commanding 92, they offer a good investment, being easily placed as security for accommodation. Exchange business in Japan can not be said to have yet reached a complete state of development. In Europe and America the bourses are such powerful organizations that one can handle any sum in stocks immediately. There is a possibility of buying or selling on

a large scale without delay. But it is not so in Japan, where the market has to be nursed and where any extensive transaction at once influences prices, and perhaps can not be put through at all. Hence in London the exchange quotations mean a tangible and practical fact. The Japanese Government feels that in view of the many undertakings which will offer themselves in the sequel of the war, it is of prime importance that stores of foreign capital should be accessible, and since that can be achieved only by keeping up the credit of the country's securities, special importance was attached to the latter point by the framers of the Budget. Concerning these undertakings, Mr. Sakatani instanced railways and harbours at home, railways and mines in Korea and Manchuria and so forth. For these various purposes foreign money is obviously needed, at all events until the enterprises begin to pay. The Vice-Minister further explained that another motive in forming the Budget was the replacement of high-interest-bearing loans by low, which the Government considered a wiser method—at any rate in respect of immediate application—for reducing the national burdens than to cut down taxation.

CAPTURES OF VESSELS.

According to official statistics extending up to the 16th instant, the figures relating to vessels captured by the Japanese are as follows:—

SHIPS DECLARED LAWFUL PRIZE OF WAR.

Russian steamers	16
English steamers	16
German steamers	6
Austrian steamers	2
French steamer	1
Dutch steamer	1
Swedish steamer	1
American steamer	1
Norwegian steamer	1
Total	45

SHIPS RELEASED AFTER JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION.

Norwegian steamers	2
English steamers	6
Total	8

But it has to be noted that the cargoes of two of these English ships are still under consideration.

SHIPS RELEASED IN ACCORDANCE WITH IMPERIAL RESCRIPT, HAVING BEEN CAPTURED SUBSEQUENTLY TO THE CONCLUSION OF THE PEACE TREATY.

American steamers	2
German steamers	3
Norwegian steamer	1
Total	6

SHIPS STILL UNDERGOING EXAMINATION.

American steamers	2
German steamer	1
French steamer	1
English steamer	1
Total	5

Thus the grand total of captured steamers is 64, which, divided according to nationality, are:—

English steamers	23
Russian steamers	16
German steamers	10
American steamers	5
Norwegian steamers	4
French steamers	2
Austrian steamers	2
Dutch steamer	1
Swedish steamer	1
Total	64

Notice is given that the Fog Siren at the Wakkana Lighthouse is temporarily stopped during repairs.

KOREA.

Friday, December 15.

Mr. Hulbert, whose visit to the United States on account of ill-health was well understood by those behind the scenes, is reported by telegram to have addressed to President Roosevelt a remonstrance, said to emanate from the Korean Emperor, in the sense that the new convention was concluded by force and that it ought not to receive the approval of the United States Government.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* believes that the Emperor of Korea never issued such instructions and that Mr. Hulbert is the conscious or unconscious agent of political intriguers. Of course the Japanese Government will demand from the Korean Court an explicit statement whether such attempts to misrepresent the situation have its sanction. It was the Emperor himself who, after hearing Marquis Ito's arguments, instructed his Ministers to conclude the convention, and the Minister who signed the document is now Premier, actively assisting in giving effect to its provisions. Had the Emperor refused to conclude such a convention and defied Japan to compel him, there would not have been wanting persons to sympathise with him and to accredit him with some measure of patriotic courage. But that, having agreed to the convention with merely a show of reluctance, he should then endeavour to purchase pity by pleading *force majeure*, is a proceeding too paltry to be believed of His Majesty, and we shall not believe it without very strong confirmation.

The Korean Budget for next year is published by the *Asahi Shinbun*, namely:—

	yen.
Revenue	7,484,744
Expenditure	7,967,288
Excess of Expenditure	482,644

Our contemporary says that the expenditures include outlays on account of the Foreign Office in Seoul and the Korean Legations abroad. These items will be retrenched. A notable feature, however, is that the allowances for the Imperial Household have been nearly doubled. The appropriation was 1,070,359 *yen* (old currency) last year, and this year it is 1,300,000 *yen* (new currency).

Li Wan-yong, Minister of Justice, having memorialized the Throne, at the suggestion of Mr. Stevens, advocating the recall of the Korean Representatives from foreign countries, it is expected that the step will soon be taken.

The new Convention has been published in the Korea *Official Gazette*.

Mr. Pak Che-soon, though he has emerged from hospital, finds his health too much broken to permit his continuance in office. He is expected to resign, and Mr. Li Wan-yong is spoken of as his probable successor.

Saturday, December 16.

The German Representative has left Seoul and the Representative of France alone remains.

The Korean Emperor has issued instructions for the withdrawal of all the Korean Legations in foreign countries.

A recent telegram said that the new Convention was to have been published on the 15th instant, but some delay seems to have taken place.

The Il Ching-hoi have addressed to the Government a memorial urging the publication of the new Convention throughout the whole country; the abolition of the Foreign Office in Seoul; the recall of the Korean Ministers abroad; the punishment of officials

who, by way of protest against the Convention, absent themselves from their duty; and the firmer establishment of the present Cabinet. If the Government takes these steps the Il Ching-hoi promise to support it.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* writes editorially condemning the action said to have been taken in Washington by the Korean Representative to France and by Mr. Hulbert. These two gentlemen have endeavoured to procure the intervention of the United States. They are apparently engaged in an attempt to radically modify the relations established between Japan and Korea and recognised by the world. It is impossible to devise any course more inimical to Korea's best interests. The end of such procedure, if resolutely pursued, must be altogether fatal to Korea as a Sovereign State. The most superficial student of the time should appreciate this. The *Kokumin* speaks with the utmost plainness.

Sunday, December 17.

There are fresh disturbances in Chhung-chong. They are said to be a recrudescence of the recent emeute.

The new Convention was published in the *Official Gazette* of Seoul on the 16th instant. There has been an attempt to murder a Japanese post-master at Kang-ju in southern Pyong-sang-do. A Korean employee stabbed the postmaster in the neck and then cut his own throat. The postmaster's wound is not mortal. It is suspected that this incident was connected with a disturbance at a place called Yong-san.

Monday, December 18.

Major Nozu, military adviser to the Korean Government, is said to have recommended that no superannuated Korean officers should be employed and that their places should be taken by Koreans who have graduated at Japanese military colleges.

Liu, captain of the *Wi-pyong* (righteous army) has distributed inflammatory circulars at Hwanghai and in other places, and is said to be on his way to Seoul at the head of several hundreds of his men, for the purpose of presenting a petition. Nothing is said as to the purport of the circulars or the petition.

Chinju, in Kyongsan-do, also shows signs of unrest. Thirty Japanese gendarmes have been sent thither from Seoul.

Out of the 120 men arrested in connexion with the recent disturbances in Seoul, 11 have been convicted, but it is expected that very lenient treatment will be meted out to them.

Two Korean students have returned to Seoul with a complaint that higher education is not permitted to Koreans studying in Japan. The two youths have communicated this assertion to the press and are urging the propriety of a general strike on the part of the students by way of protest.

A police school is to be established in Seoul.

It is stated that the Korean Cabinet has arranged with Japan for a loan of 1½ million *yen* without interest or security. This money is to be employed for the purpose of relieving the great tightness now existing in the Korean money market.

The Korean Foreign Office will not be abolished until the Ministers and Consuls serving abroad have all been recalled and the affairs of the Department have been finally wound up.

Tuesday, December 19.

The Japanese Privy Council was to assemble yesterday for the purpose of discus-

sing the organization of the residency-general in Seoul. It was expected that the result would be immediately promulgated.

All reports point to Marquis Ito as the first Resident-General. Baron Kodama was much spoken of, but the distinguished General and statesman is resolved to return to his post in Formosa. He evidently wishes to complete the work he has so admirably directed hitherto.

Wednesday, December 20.

The French Legation is to be withdrawn from Seoul. It is stated that official intimations have now been received from the Governments of Great Britain, the United States, Germany, France, Russia and China, in the sense that they definitely withdraw their Legations from Korea, and entrust to their Representatives in Tokyo the duty of safeguarding the lives and properties of their subjects and citizens in the peninsular empire.

The very confident statement made on the 19th instant in Tokyo to the effect that a meeting of the Privy Council was to be held on that day, proves to have been incorrect. It was understood that the purpose of the meeting was to consider the arrangements for establishing a residency general in Seoul, but the meeting was ultimately postponed until the 20th. This postponement does not, however, affect the fact, now generally credited, that Marquis Ito is to be the first Resident General.

Rumour says that the system adopted with regard to Korea will be to divide the Resident-General's office into three sections; that of finance (*zaiser*), that of police (*keimu*) and that of communications (*isushin*). There will be, under the Resident-General, a Chief of Affairs (*Somuchokan*), which office is expected to be given either to Mr. Hayashi or to Mr. Tsuzuki Keiroku; there will be three Section Chiefs (*Bucho*), taking charge of the three bureaux mentioned above; and there will be several Residents, as arranged by the new Convention. Mr. Megata will be the *Zaiseibu-cho*; Mr. Maruyama will be the *Keimubu-cho*, and the *Isushibu-cho* remains unindicated by rumour. The Advisers, hitherto officiating in the Government, will henceforth be attached to the *Tokan-fu*. Such is said to be the system submitted for the Privy Council's consideration.

Thursday, December 21.

It has been decided that Mr. Megata shall succeed to the control of the Customs.

The Chhinju rioters have subsided into tranquillity without any further disturbance.

Seoul has received definite news of Marquis Ito's pending appointment to the post of Resident-General. It is believed there that Mr. Hayashi will be transferred to a European Embassy as Secretary.

The Privy Council on the 20th instant debated the draft of a law for organizing the new system in Korea. It is stated that the law was adopted in its entirety. The members of the Privy Council and Princes Arisugawa and Kanin as well as some of the members of Marquis Ito's suite on the occasion of his recent visit to Seoul, had subsequently the honour of lunching at the Palace.

Mr. Cho, the Korean Representative in Tokyo, left Tokyo with his staff on the 21st instant, in consequence of instructions from his Government for the withdrawal of the Legation. One member of the staff, Mr. Han, remained behind for the purpose of looking after the Korean students in Japan.

THE CHINESE STUDENTS.

Saturday, December 16.

Telegrams from Peking indicate that Chinese high officials do not at all sympathize with the conduct of the students in Tokyo. Viceroy Yuan and Mr. Tung Ching have expressed very strong views on the subject and have declared that they do not doubt the ability and determination of the Japanese Authorities to deal suitably with the matter. There is a rumour that Mr. Yang, Chinese Representative in Tokyo, has wired to Peking in the sense that some of the students are about to return to China where they will engage in a political plot, and that the Peking Government instructed him to urge the Japanese authorities to apprehend the leaders in this movement.

In the meanwhile we have a very interesting statement made by the Chinese Representative to a committee of the Progressists. His Excellency said that the regulations which are supposed to be responsible for all the trouble were submitted to him by the Japanese Educational Authorities before final enactment. He saw nothing objectionable in them, but he thought it wise to consult the students themselves. These expressed approval of the regulations on the whole, but desired that Articles 9 and 10 should be deleted. (Art. 9 relates to the selection and control of boarding-houses; Art. 10 provides that a student expelled from one of the selected schools for bad conduct may not be received into any of the others). Before, however, Mr. Yang could communicate the views of the students to the Department of Education the regulations were promulgated. He regretted that his communication had been anticipated, but he attached little importance to the affair as the students' objections were so limited. Further, his opinion is that the great commotion now made by the students partakes of a political nature. But since the thing is happening within the territory of a foreign State where Chinese laws do not apply, there is no manner of dealing with it so far as he is concerned.

The same committee has obtained a statement from the Department of Education. It is on the lines of accounts already published in these columns: namely, that the students have radically misconceived the purport of the new regulations, mistaking for undue interference what is really essential in the interests of the students themselves. The Department has taken pains to make the true import of the legislation quite clear but the students remain obdurate and there is now nothing for it but to let things take their course.

Mr. Sawayanagi, Chief of the Gakumu Kyoku in the Department of Education, has given (*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*) an explanation which shows that the enactment of the new Regulations was a necessity. Not only had the Chinese students fallen into a habit of passing from one school to another without observance of any formalities, to the very great inconvenience and embarrassment of the schools, but also some of them had fallen into a mode of life which was at once fatal to their own careers and calculated to corrupt the morals of the Japanese student class while, at the same time, reflecting on the fair fame of this country. The regulations themselves were perfectly free from the faults attributed to them, and any earnest student should have welcomed them rather than attacked them. An impression seemed to prevail in certain quarters that the Regulations had been enacted by desire

of the Chinese Government. There was no truth whatever in such an idea. The Japanese Authorities had acted solely on their own discretion. They might have allowed matters to drift, but they felt that this question of the educational facilities afforded by Japan to students from the neighbouring empire had international importance, and, besides, Japan might be said to have invited the students in the first place.

Meanwhile the students remain on strike. It is now alleged that the section consisting of students attending Government Schools were not originally disposed to join the strike, but they were intimidated into doing so by the emissaries of an association organized by students from the South of China. These called themselves the *Kan-shu-kai* (*Morituri* Society) and selected what they called *Kusatsu* (detectives), whose chief duty was to go from lodging-house to lodging-house, inciting their comrades and threatening with death any that refused to join or declined to return home rather than submit to the new Regulations.

The *Nippon*, in an exhaustive analysis of the motives of the students, an analysis which appears to be mainly conjectural, mentions one interesting point, namely, that among the students there is a considerable number whose attention is devoted to revolutionary projects rather than to the acquisition of learning. These men seek opportunities to make trouble, and they think that they have found such an opportunity in regulations which they believe to be inspired by the Chinese Government.

Monday, December 18.

It is stated that Viceroy Chang-Chia-tung advocates recourse to very strong measures in dealing with the Chinese students in Tokyo, and that a similar view is taken by the Peking Government. There appears to be an impression that Mr. Yang, the Chinese Representative in Japan, is showing too lenient an attitude towards the commotion, but nothing is easier than to form such an impression. It is one thing to judge these incidents from a distance and quite another to deal with them at first hand.

Meanwhile there is some appearance of this troublesome matter being amicably settled. The leaders of the Chinese students are said to have conceived that although the Government has adopted what they consider an objectionable method of treatment, the Japanese nation, as represented by the Diet, would not approve of such legislation. Therefore they desire to appeal to the political parties, and the latter are not unwilling to exert themselves in the interests of a peaceful arrangement. Already a meeting has taken place between delegates of the students and members of the Progressists, which Party, in view of its close relations with Count Okuma and consequently with the Waseda College where so many of the Chinese students receive education, is naturally desirous of restoring things to their old footing so far as peace and quiet are concerned. The delegates of the Chinese students are said to have explained at the meeting that they do not profess to be fundamentally disposed to obey the present Chinese Government, but nevertheless they have no connexion whatever with the so-called Reform Party, namely, the party under the leadership of Kang Yu-wei and Sung I-sen. They further stated that were they asked to submit to regulations universally applicable, whether to foreigners studying in Japan or to Japanese students,

they would have no hesitation in according their consent, but they could not possibly submit to be discriminated against.

We do not learn what reply the members of the Progressists made to this announcement, but it may be well to explain that the complaint of discrimination has a foundation so slight as to be quite inappreciable from a practical point of view. All Japanese students have to furnish sureties when they enter a school included on the list of officially sanctioned institutions. All such Japanese students have to inscribe their names in the school register, and all such students, if they live in boarding-houses, must be guided by the indication of the authorities and must submit to the latter's system of inspection. So far then as Japanese students are concerned, no discrimination whatever appears to have been exercised against the Chinese by the new regulations. But foreigners have not yet been brought within the purview of such regulations. There has not hitherto been any occasion to legislate in the case of foreigners attending Japanese schools, the matter not having entered the field of practical jurisprudence. Thus the complaint of the Chinese is limited to the fact that they are the pioneer victims—if such an expression be permissible—of the new system. The best way to answer that objection would be to declare the system applicable to all aliens seeking educational privileges in Japan.

Three of the Chinese students waited upon Mr. Sawayanagi, of the Education Department. They were accompanied by an interpreter. Mr. Sawayanagi gave them an interview at once, but he must have learned with much surprise that they had come, not to discuss the pending complication in any way, but merely to bid him farewell as they were about to return to China. Considering that he had never seen these three youths previously, Mr. Sawayanagi naturally replied that he failed to understand why they had come on such an errand. As to the trouble between the students and the authorities, it was due, in his opinion, solely to misunderstanding, genuine or intentional, on the part of the students. If they could not submit to rules which the Japanese Government considered essential in the interests alike of sound instruction and of good morals, they might go home to China. There was no help for it. Their return under such circumstances would not in any way impair the relations between China and Japan. If, unfortunately, it did affect those relations, then the only inference must be that China was not a nation whose friendship need be courted.

Tuesday, December 19.

There has been a meeting between representatives of the students and representatives of the Japanese press, and it is thought that a pacifying effect has been produced. The Educational Authorities have also taken thoroughly comprehensive steps to explain to the students the true import of the new regulations and to show that there is no intention of discriminating against the Chinese. With regard to the rule requiring that each student shall be provided with a certificate from the Chinese Minister, it is pointed out that any one duly delegated by the Minister may sign such a certificate; and with regard to the control of lodging-houses the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* claims that the Government has made some concession, but we can not discover any clear evidence of the latter fact. So far as published accounts indicate, the Educational Authorities have merely indicated that

Chinese students are under no obligation to take their quarters in lodging-houses; they may have houses or establishments of their own. If, however, they attend the schools specially selected and licensed by the Government and if they do not set up housekeeping on their own account, then they must have their quarters in the designated lodging-houses. If, on the contrary, they frequent other schools, then they may go to what lodging-houses they please.

Wednesday, December 20.

It appears that Viceroy Yuan is disposed to grant short shrift to the recalcitrant Chinese students in Tokyo. He is represented (*Nichi Nichi's* telegrams) as having addressed to the various provincial authorities an intimation that the conduct of these students is intolerable. They rebel against the judicious and kindly efforts of the Japanese educational authorities, and they conspire to overthrow the Manchu Dynasty. Such youths must be severely dealt with, and if any of them, abandoning their studies, return to China, the local officials are to apprehend and subject them to strict examination by way of preliminary to suitable punishment.

We know what is involved in strict judicial examination *à la Chinoise*.

Meanwhile a deputation of the Chinese students have waited on the standing committee of the *Seiyun-kai*, and, setting forth their grievances, have asked the Party to assist in bringing about the rescinding of the new rules. They received the answer that might have been expected, namely, a promise to investigate the matter.

The *Jiji Shimpō* says that the agitation among the students is subsiding, but they still absent themselves from school and college, and, true to the old Confucian saying "the small man when idle becomes an evil-doer" (*shōjin kankyo fusen wo nasu*) they are indulging in all kinds of dissipation. Some of them are said to have so far lost themselves that, under any circumstances, their re-admission to the schools is a doubtful question. Two hundred left Yokohama by the French mail last Saturday. If Viceroy Yuan's instructions be carried out, these misguided youths will have a rough reception when they reach their native country. They are veritably between the devil and the deep blue sea.

REPORT OF THE WAR FINANCES INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE

In March 1904 the Associated Banks of the Tokyo Clearing House appointed a committee of 10 to investigate the question of war finance as it unfolded itself. This Committee presented its complete report on the 15th of November 1905, and the main facts stated therein are these:—

During the 20 months that separated the outbreak of war in February, 1904, and the conclusion of peace in September, 1905, the principal financial and economical features were as follow:—

I.—The Imperial Diet in its 20th session last year (1904) sanctioned an extraordinary war outlay of 576 million *yen*, and the 21st session in December of the same year sanctioned a further expenditure of 780 millions, making 1356 millions in all. This was to be obtained from increased taxes, from loans and from temporary accommodation. With regard to increased taxes, the amount shown in the supplementary budget for 1904-5 was 62 millions and that shown in the supplementary budget for 1905-6 was 74 millions, making 136 millions in all, while the loans floated and the temporary accommodation aggregated 982 millions and the account stood thus:—

A.	Million of <i>yen</i> .	Per centage.
Taken from the general revenue ...	311	23
Loans and accommodations.....	982	72
Taken from special capital funds...	63	5
Total	1,356	100

It appears from this table that over 70 per cent. of the war-funds were obtained by loans. There were 5 issues of loan-bonds in Japan, representing a total of 480 million *yen*, and 4 issues abroad, representing a total of 820 million (82 millions sterling), or 1,300 millions in all; but of that aggregate only 890 millions had been actually paid up by the conclusion of peace, and 92 millions had been obtained in the form of temporary accommodations, making up the 982 millions shown in Table A.

	Million <i>yen</i> .	Per centage.
Proceeds of Loans	900	70
" Increased taxes, &c.	210	17
" War Notes circulated	170	13
Total	1,280	100

To this last total has to be added some 400 or 500 million *yen* on account of the cost of bringing back the troops and on account of rewards, pensions, &c.

II.—Turning now to economical conditions the committee report that on the outbreak of the war there ensued naturally a general depression in the field of industry and commerce, but, on the other hand, some businesses were of course greatly encouraged by the exceptional outlays. Then when the dawn of peace appeared after the great battles of Mukden and the Sea of Japan, the spirits of the nation rose, only to sink again when the terms of peace came to be made known, and the depression then caused has not since been dissipated. In the realm of foreign trade there were necessarily large imports of war material, and there were also abnormal imports in anticipation of the increased tariff, whereas exports did not by any means keep pace with this growth. Thus whereas in 1904 imports represented 371¼ million *yen* against 319¼ millions of exports, an excess of only 52 millions on the side of imports, this year up to the end of September, the exports totalled only 224¼ millions and the imports 393 millions, the excess on the side of imports being 168¼ millions. Nevertheless, whereas in 1904 specie flowed abroad to the extent of 73¼ million *yen*, the proceeds of the foreign loans received in 1905 had the effect of causing a net inflow of specie amounting to 16¼ millions.

III.—Owing to the outflow of specie in the first epoch of the war, the hard-money reserve in the Bank of Japan could not be prevented from falling and at one time—May 1904—it was as low as 60 millions. Thereafter, however, by occasional loans abroad, with the proceeds of which the Treasury paid back the advances obtained by it from the Bank, the reserve was kept at about 100 millions. On the side of the people, however, trade and industry being depressed there was little demand for money, and the Bank would have found no occasion to issue any large volume of convertible notes had not the Treasury's requirements been abnormal. The net result was that the legal limit was generally exceeded largely. This meant a corresponding increase in the volume of circulating media, an increase amounting to some 70 million of *yen*, and a marked appreciation of commodities.

IV.—It has been shown above that some 900 millions of *yen* were obtained for war purposes up to the conclusion of peace. Analysing that sum, it appears that some 490 *yen* came from abroad and some 390 *yen* was obtained at home. But foreigners subscribed about 50 millions of the domestic loans, and moreover purchased about 150 million *yen* worth of bonds in Japan, so that it results that not more than 200 millions were actually taken out of the domestic money market for the purposes of the war. Of course the sums collected in the form of extra taxes belong to this category, but they represent only a little over 100 millions. Then again there are the temporary accommodations obtained by the Government and the Treasury Bills issued, but against these have to be set the sums taken from special sources and put into

circulation. There can be no doubt that in the net result, the monies added to the circulating media considerably exceeded the monies taken from them. It is stated that fully 60 per cent. of the total war outlays passed into the hands of the people at home, and this represents an amount of at least 600 or 700 millions. There is nothing unexpected therefore in the abundance of money in the market. Thus the deposits in the Associated Banks of Tokyo and Osaka are gradually reaching a very large figure, whereas the demand for accommodation does not at all keep pace with this growth. Notably considerable are the deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks. There is certainly little activity in commercial circles, but inasmuch as great sums are still paid out in connexion with the war and on other accounts, the volume of transactions at the Tokyo and Osaka Clearing Houses is very large.

V.—In conclusion, looking at the whole economical situation it may be said to have reached a half-way stage. Great sums have already been paid but great sums have still to follow during several months to come. Consequently the principal economic effects produced are still things of the future.

CHINA.

Wednesday, December 20.

In the *Kokumin Shimbun* some interesting particulars are given about the Kwantung Peninsula. The area leased to the Japanese as successors of the Russians is 2,784 square verst (about 205 Japanese square *ri*). This figure is founded on Russian measurements but an accurate survey is being made by the Japanese. There are altogether 48,509 houses inhabited by 327,567 persons, which is an average of nearly 7 persons per house, an exceptionally large figure. Among these inhabitants there are 4,754 Japanese, residing for the most part in Tairen, 322,756 Chinese, and 56 foreigners who live principally in Port Arthur. This last figure shows how completely the Russians and other Western nationals have taken their departure. During the Russian regime there were nearly 300 men in the mercantile houses at Port Arthur, but evidently such great establishments as Clarkson & Co., Chortin & Co., the Ostasiatisk Kompagni, Ginsburg & Co., Kunst and Albers, the Russo-Chinese Bank and so on have disappeared almost *in toto*. For administrative purposes the Japanese have divided the region into the Tairen District (156 hamlets), the Port Arthur District (406 hamlets) and the Kinchow District (989 hamlets). Tairen is the seat of the chief government office, and in Port Arthur and Kinchow there are branch offices. Apparently the Japanese have avoided making any changes in the local administrative mechanism that existed under Russian rule. There are still "headmen" of villages and "chief headmen" over every 10 villages. One school each has been established in Tairen, Port Arthur and Kinchow, with the idea of supplying an educational model and, at the same time, giving instruction in the Japanese language. In Tairen there are 199 officially owned buildings which let for a total of 6,637 *yen* monthly (an average of 43 *yen*, showing that they must be a good class of edifice), and the area of Government land rented to the people is 83,503 *tsubo*, on which the sum paid is 5,607 *yen* monthly. This last figure indicates that the average rent of land is nearly 7 *sen* per *tsubo* monthly, or 84 *sen* yearly, or three times the amount paid by foreigners at the open ports in Japan as rent and taxes combined. The Chinese pay 3,477 *yen* monthly on the ground occupied by them

and on their market-place. Since the Japanese came into occupation they have earnestly encouraged afforestation, and the areas planted in Tairen, Port Arthur and Kinchow now measure 800 acres. In the field of agriculture, commerce and industry careful investigations are being made. There is a Manchurian trade guild, and since last month the civil administration has organized a committee which, with its assistants, totals 97 persons and 21 interpreters. It is sent to all parts of the region to conduct economic inquiries.

THE MILITARY FATE IN TOKYO.

At 10.30 a.m. on the 17th instant the troops which had been told off to take part in the triumphal march to Uyeno assembled in and outside Hibiya Park. Unhappily the weather proved most unpropitious. Heavy rain began to fall between 7 and 8 in the morning, and though it cleared up for a brief interval, a regularly wet sodden day ultimately set in. The effect upon the crowd was to reduce it by probably one half, nearly the entire female element being deterred by the incessant downpour. Had all the forces now in Tokyo paraded there would have been an immense army—from 40,000 to 50,000 according to rumour—but the march of such a host through the streets being out of the question, it was arranged that only the Head Quarter Staffs of the Manchurian Armies and of the First Army, with the Divisional Staffs of the Guards and the Cavalry, together with the Guards Division should form the procession. This meant about fifteen thousand of all arms with 24 guns. The men were drawn up partly outside and partly inside the Park. It had been intended that all the staff officers should be on horseback, but this intention underwent a change so far as concerned Field Marshal Marquis Oyama, General Baron Kodama and General Baron Kuroki, all of whom, with their personal staffs, rode in carriages. At 20 minutes before 11 o'clock an aide-de-camp galloped off to intimate to the Field Marshal that the parade was formed, and at exactly 11, as previously announced, the column began to move off from the left. The carriages of the Commander-in-chief and his staff took the lead, surrounded by a guard of honour, and then followed the infantry, the cavalry and the artillery, with rear-guards and van-guards duly marshalled. The regiments carried the colours that had accompanied them throughout the war, and as the battered ensigns were borne along, eloquent of the fierce struggles over which they had waved, the crowd broke into peal after peal of vociferous cheering. Exactly an hour was required by the procession to file past a given point, though no delays or interruptions of any kind were noticeable, the arrangements being faultless. Some of the men looked thin, but all were evidently in robust health, and as for the cavalry horses they showed no sign of having gone through a long campaign. The column marched by the main street direct to Uyeno, where it arrived at 1.40 p.m. In the Park the Field-Marshal and the Generals and the staff officers were received by the Governor of the city, the Mayor and a deputation of the municipality. Their Imperial Highnesses Princes Kanin and Kun were present, as were also the Foreign Representatives and many distinguished personages, making a party of some 1,800 persons. Mr. Ozaki Yukio, the Mayor, read an address of congratulation, to which the Field-Marshal

replied briefly. It being impossible to provide provisions for such a number of soldiers in the Park, arrangements were made for them to receive food and drink in their barrack-rooms after returning, and to that end each man was handed a ticket, and a paper containing the city's congratulatory greetings. The streets of course were brilliantly decorated and the people gave the troops a loud acclaim as they passed. At a little past 2 o'clock a standing collation was served for the officers and guests, and at its conclusion fire-works were discharged, but few people remained in the Park a moment longer than was necessary.

THE HEAD QUARTER STAFF.

The Message delivered by the Emperor to Marquis Yamagata, General Terauchi and Admiral Yamamoto on the 20th inst., was in connexion with the abolition of the specially organized Head Quarter Staff. Subsequently the Field Marshal assembled all the members of the Staff at the War Office and delivered a brief address, in which, after thanking them for their services and congratulating them on the results achieved, he said that undoubtedly this war had furnished many useful object lessons in strategy, tactics, armament, equipment and land transport, which lessons, he was sure, had been fully learned by the members of the Staff and would be turned to due account. Among the members of the specially organized Staff the following were attached to the permanent staff, namely, General Kodama, Lt.-General Prince Kanin, and Major-Generals Murata and Yamane.

The special Staff of the Navy have also been released from duty and the appointments alluded to in our last issue have been made. In this context it may be mentioned that the Standing Squadron (the First) of which Vice-Admiral Kataoka is appointed commander, consists of 6 armoured cruisers, and that the Second Standing Squadron under Vice-Admiral Dewa is to be composed of second and third-class cruisers. Nothing is said as to the disposition of line-of-battle ships. The South-China Squadron spoken of in our last is a new creation but its composition is not yet published.

THE COURTESIES OF THE GERMANS.

It must be confessed even by those who see most danger in the super-abundant energy of that wonderful monarch the Kaiser, that His Majesty knows well how to practise perfect courtesy. His special instructions to his chamberlains that they should arrange for the supply of a quantity of tobacco and chocolate for the Japanese prisoners as they passed through Berlin was a most graceful and thoughtful act. It is stated that the chief chamberlain himself and an assistant chamberlain were directed to proceed to the station and distribute these gifts among the prisoners. The German Government also provided every possible facility for the prisoners; they received the utmost sympathy and kindness in all parts of Germany as they travelled through, and the German Red Cross Society appointed an entertainment committee to look after them. When these things were reported to the Emperor of Japan, His Majesty desired that Mr. Inouye, the Japanese Representative in Berlin, should be instructed to convey to the Kaiser his sincere thanks.

We commend this incident to the *Hochi Shimbun* which, writing recently about Germany in a gracious mood, made use of

the sentence, *onjin naru shochi ni isuru dake sore dake ta wo shite soko-kibi waruku nani-goto ka himitsu no sonshi awasaru ya wo utagawashimu*. The treatment of the Japanese prisoners at all events should give unqualified satisfaction to our contemporary.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHIBUYA.

This officer commanded the commissariat corps of the First Army. He and his men landed in March, 1904, at Chinnampo, in advance of the Army, and in spite of the signally defective routes of communication in Korea, established the transport arrangements on a satisfactory basis and contrived that there should be no sense of insufficient supplies at the battle of the Yalu, or in the Army's subsequent operations, though they took place in a mountainous and extremely difficult country. Indeed the commissariat system of the Japanese constituted one of their most signal successes throughout the war, and this is especially true of the First Army's corps, for the Army moved on the extreme right of the wave of invasion, and was thus manœuvring constantly in mountainous and precipitous regions. Probably the corps experienced its greatest difficulties in the battle of Liaoyang when Kuroki's right was thrown forward across the Shaho and supplies had to be carried to it under circumstances of signal hardship. The general public are apt to pay scant attention to the non-combatant sections of an army but the commissariat corps attached to the forces under General Kuroki performed service of the very highest order. Major-General Shibuya and a part of the corps arrived at Shimbashi by the 2.56 train on the 20th.

THE LATE MISS B. J. ALLEN.

The *Record* of November 3rd contains notice of the death in England of Miss B. J. Allen, a missionary attached to the C.M.S., who laboured most devotedly in Nagasaki and Kokura for ten years, until invalided home. Her many friends in Japan will hear the sad tidings with deep regret, for her loss is one which must be deplored by all who came in contact with her.

We regret to record the death of Miss Beatrice Julia Allen, which took place at Litchfield on October 16. Miss Allen, who was the daughter of the late Venerable John Allen, Archdeacon of Salop from 1847 to 1886, was trained as a nurse at King's College Hospital. Subsequently she was appointed superintendent of the Ladies' Convalescent Home at Scarborough, a position which she occupied from 1875 to 1879. Her next sphere of activity was as Hon. Secretary of the Pimlico Ladies' Association for the Care of Friendless Girls, and during the thirteen years—1882-95—she was thus engaged she became well known among London workers. In 1895 she gave herself up to missionary work, proceeding to Japan under the auspices of the C.M.S. and remaining there for ten years. She suffered from diseases peculiar to the climate, and was eventually stricken with tuberculosis. Invalided home she arrived at Litchfield exactly a month before the day of her death. The General Council of the Church Missionary Society have forwarded the following Resolution: "The Committee have heard with deep regret of the death of their valued missionary, Miss B. J. Allen. They place on record their keen appreciation of the self-sacrificing devotion which has characterized her ten years of missionary service, and they thank God for the souls He has given her to her ministry. They deeply sympathize with the missionaries in the heavy loss in counsel and work which is involved in her lamented removal." The Rev. B. Baring Gould, Secretary, in conveying the Resolution to Miss Allen, says: "I cannot but feel that your sister's whole-hearted devotion to her work went far towards undermining her health." The funeral took place at St. Michael's Church, Litchfield. It was a simple but impressive ceremony, the body being carried from the home of the family, in the Market Square to the church, the mourners following on foot.

THE FAMINE IN NORTHERN JAPAN.

A correspondent asks whether we can fully confirm the report published in our issue of the 14th instant with regard to the distress in northern Japan. We fear that the account is only too true. The Japanese authorities are grappling with the terrible calamity, but it need scarcely be said that official charity can never be fully effective, and that it must always leave a large margin of unrelieved distress. We have seen some of the food on which the unhappy people are now sustaining life. It is in the form of round briquettes consisting of 75 per cent. of chopped straw and 25 per cent. of foreign rice. That human beings should have to subsist upon such fare is shocking and soon even this resource will fail. We learn that the War Office has despatched great quantities of superfluous stores which are being sold to the starving at a fraction of cost price, but certainly this is an opportunity for that splendid charity which the foreign community of Japan have never failed to show. It is to be feared, indeed, that not during the past fifty years has such widespread and vivid distress invited relief.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

We see by home papers that there has been a great celebration at Goathland on the occasion of the coming of age of Mr. Neil McEacharn, eldest son of Sir Malcolm McEacharn. The tenants, by whom Sir Malcolm and Lady McEacharn are said to be held in high esteem, assembled in large numbers and partook of a banquet provided by their landlord. A silver bowl was presented to Mr. Neil McEacharn.

In connexion with his re-appointment to the post of the President of the Imperial University, Mr. Hamao has been made *Shinnin-kan*. This means that he cannot be removed from office without the direct sanction of the Emperor.

The following appointments are announced:—

To be Governor of Miyagi Mr. Kamei Eizaburo, hitherto Governor of Shizuoka.
To be Governor of Shizuoka Mr. Rinoie Rinsuke, hitherto Governor of Toyama.
To be Governor of Toyama Mr. Kawakami Chikaharu, hitherto a police official.

The *Suo (Pobitda)* arrived safely at Sascho on the 16th under her own steam. This is essentially one of the ships indicated by the Russians as having been completely shattered, especially as to her boilers and machinery. Either the Japanese must be singularly apt repairers of ships or the Russians must be very inefficient destroyers of them.

It would seem that General Ogawa has not fully recovered from the wound received by him at Shanshaupau during the battle of Liaoyang. The General was examining a map in the offices of the Divisional Staff when a shell burst in his vicinity and a fragment struck his head. He is an officer celebrated for skill in flank attacks, and it was by such a manoeuvre on the part of his troops that the great fight at Nanshan was won. Strong hopes were entertained that the distinguished General would recover fully from his wound, but the *Official Gazette* now announces his removal to the Retired List, so it is to be feared that he will not again be fit for service.

On the 30th of November the Prize Court of Appeal rejected the appeals in the

cases of the following vessels and declared them confiscated together with their cargoes:—

German steamer *Industrie* (198 tons).
British steamer *Burway* (1,142 tons).
Originally adjudicated by the Sasebo Prize Court.
Norwegian steamer *Henry Balkow* (1,006 tons).
Originally adjudicated by the Yokosuka Prize Court.
The *Henry Balkow* was the fifty-first of the captured steamers. Only 3 or 4 now remain unadjudicated.

The death is announced of Mr. Furukawa Junkichi, second son of the late Count Mutsu. He was adopted into the Furukawa family, and after the demise of the elder Mr. Furukawa he became, in effect, sole manager of the latter's extensive property, including the Ashiwo Copper Mine. The cause of death was consumption, the same disease that carried off his father, the illustrious Count Mutsu.

Another distinguished man, Vice-Admiral Tsunoda, has been called away. The Vice-Admiral was in command at Takeshiki throughout the war, and he would doubtless have been one of those to receive signal recognition for good service.

We take the following from an English journal:—

The Japanese Government have elaborated an extensive scheme for the improvement of the stock of horses in Japan, and are anxious to import the best stallions from Europe. Some horses have already been bought in England and Ireland for the Japanese Government have been investigating the sources of Europe's horse supply, and have traced it to this country. With characteristic forethought and care for the future, Japan is quick to repair the one weak spot in her armour, revealed by the recent war—the comparative ineptitude of her cavalry, owing to their defective mounting. The native Japanese horse is a miserable animal, which centuries of inbreeding, and no infusion of fresh blood, has reduced to the verge of uselessness. In coming to England for new blood Japan is only following the example of her late rival. Seven years ago the Russian Government purchased, for something like £20,000, the Derby winner, "Galtee More," from the well-known Irish breeder, Mr. John Gubbins, and, three years ago, they bought the same gentleman's other Derby winner "Ard Patrick," for a like sum. The Russians are invariably extensive buyers at our biggest horse sales. It is highly probable that the Japanese buyers will draw extensively on the resources of the Irish breeders. The Irish horses of the present generation are mainly the descendants of the old Irish breed, crossed with the best strains of running blood from the English Turf. They retain the hardiness and the stamina of their ancestors—often mountain ponies—and there is little doubt but that they would do much towards the improvement of the Japanese stock, as the Government of that country desires. Breeders of good horse-flesh in this country may, therefore, anticipate numerous orders from Japan, and it is to be hoped that good business may be the result.

It is hard on the Japanese pony and very unjust to call him "a miserable animal" and to place him "on the verge of uselessness." This is a cry started by foreign newspaper correspondents who judged entirely by appearances. Before echoing it we should like to know what the Russian horse accomplished in Manchuria by comparison.

One of the steamers engaged in the second blocking expedition has been re-floated and will soon resume her duties as a commercial carrier. She is the *Yahiko Maru* (2,692 tons), and she was sent to the bottom near the mouth of the harbour, but apparently in such a position that her presence did not seriously inconvenience the Russians and she consequently escaped their dynamite.

The six horses sent by the Kaiser to the Mikado arrived in Tokyo on the 16th and were taken to the German Legation. Count Arco Valley, with his usual hospitality, chose

the occasion to give a luncheon to the five German officials who accompanied the horses, and to the Japanese officials of the Imperial Household Department who came to take delivery of the animals. The stallions are spoken of in terms of the highest admiration. They are said to be magnificent specimens of horse-flesh.

It has been definitely fixed that the *Tsukuba* is to be launched on the 26th. The Prince Imperial, attended by Admiral Togo, will be present.

The United States commercial agent in Vladivostok is reported as having sent to a certain quarter a despatch to the effect that order has been restored there and that commerce shows a tendency to prosper. But owing to a prevailing lack of coolie labour ships entering the port experience great inconvenience. This is true not of Japanese vessels alone but of those of all nationalities. There is not the slightest evidence of Russian officials treating the Japanese improperly. It may be taken for granted that this account, in view of its source, is trustworthy, little as it agrees with reports emanating from other quarters. A curious thing, too, is that we hear nothing of the punishment meted out to the sometime rioters. They assassinated at least five hundred people and committed several acts of incendiarism as well as other crimes, yet, so far as the public knows, they have not been visited with anything like adequate penalties. That method of restoring order is not very re-assuring.

By desire of the Italian Government it has been decided to cancel the diplomatic notes dated December 1st, 1894, and attached to the Treaty concluded on the same date. These notes provide that whereas Italian commerce with Japan is regulated in accordance with the most-favoured-nation principle only, there being no conventional tariff, it shall be competent for either of the high contracting parties to subsequently propose the enactment of such a tariff, by way of supplement to most-favoured-nation treatment, in the case of articles of special interest. Apparently experience has convinced Italy that most-favoured-nation treatment meets all the needs of the situation, and she has divested herself of competence to ask for a conventional tariff.

The business men of Tokyo gave a banquet to Marquis Ito in the Imperial Hotel on the evening of the 18th. A number of Ministers of State, including the Premier, attended, as did many other distinguished publicists. Baron Shibusawa proposed the health of Marquis Ito, and the latter replied at considerable length. He laid much stress on the obligations devolving on Japan with regard to Korea. It would not do merely to rejoice that Korea had passed partially under this country's protection. The Japanese nation must recognise that their duty was to make Korea strong, prosperous and happy, and not to regard her simply as a field to be exploited for Japanese benefit. Japan had been obliged to fight twice on account of Korea, and the true way to avert fresh complications was to win Korea's coöperation by kind and considerate treatment and to prove to her practically that her real interests lay in following the path of progress.

The Army Department does not publish any statistics of returning soldiers, which is natural seeing that the movement is continuous. But an accurate record is kept at the medical inspection stations where the

officers and men undergo disinfection en route for their respective destinations. From these records it appears (*Kokumin Shinbun*) that up to the 12th of this month the total number who have returned is 212,106 of all ranks. They are divided according to medical-inspection stations as follows:—

Ninoshima	120,292
Dairi	52,430
Wada-no-misaki	39,384

Total 212,106

This may be said to represent 2 months work, and if the same rate is preserved, as seems more than likely, the total brought home by 12th April next will be fully 636,000. We do not know exactly what was the aggregate strength of the various Japanese armies in the field when peace was concluded, but it can scarcely have exceeded three-quarters of a million.

The Tokyo Court of First Instance has published its finding in the case of the men arrested in connexion with the riots on the 5th and 6th of September. Messrs. Kono Hironaka, Otake Kanichi, Ogawa Heikichi and Sakurai Kumataro are all declared to have been ringleaders, and Mr. Tsuda Shimpu is found to have been an inciter. These five are sent for trial, on a charge of "assembling rioters" (*kyōto shushu*), by the Major Crimes Section of the Tokyo Local Court, their permission to remain out on bail being withdrawn. Nine others, from Mr. Yoshizawa Fujio downwards, are to be tried by the Minor Crimes Section as "promoters." Eleven others, including Messrs. Yamada Kinusuke and Hosono Jiro, are released, the evidence against them being insufficient.

The *Official Gazette* announces the redemption of a part of the 6 per-cent. domestic debt, doubtless with the proceeds of the last foreign loan. The programme is that 40 millions' worth of bonds (sold originally at 90) will be drawn by lot on the 5th of February next and redeemed between the 21st and the 31st of March. Another 40 millions will be drawn at the same time—5th of February—and redeemed between the 16th and the 25th of April. The remainder of this particular six per cent loan will be redeemed between the 16th and the 25th of May.

Rumour says that the following appointments will soon be gazetted:—

Admiral Togo to be Chief of the Naval Staff.
Admirals Ito and Inouye to be Counsellors of the Naval Staff.
Rear-Admiral Kato to be Director of the Bureau of Naval Affairs.
Vice-Admiral Kusunoki to Command at Yokosuka.
Vice-Admiral Uryu to Command at Takashiki.
Vice-Admiral Hashimoto to Command at the Pescadores.
Vice-Admiral Kataoka to Command the First Squadron.
Vice-Admiral Dewa to Command the Second Squadron.
Rear-Admiral Taketomi to Command the South China Squadron.

On the 19th inst., at 10.30 a.m. the Emperor summoned to the Palace Field Marshal Marquis Yamagata, Admiral Baron Yamamoto, General Ierauchi and Admiral Viscount Ito. His Majesty warmly thanked the four officers for the assistance they had rendered in directing the affairs of the Army and Navy during the war, so that all the country's enterprises succeeded and the object of the campaign was realized.

Fire broke out on the night of Dec. 13th in the village of Kusagi, Shiga Prefecture, destroying thirty-four buildings including five warehouses.

SUNDAY-OBSERVANCE IN ENGLAND.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

No one needs to be told that England is intensely and even bigotedly conservative. But still in the opinion of those who have eyes to see she is moving ahead, even though at a pace that is slower than that maintained by rival nations. For many years past the notions of the units that form the bulk of the English nation as to the observance of Sunday have been seriously at variance with the ideas of ministers of religion on the same topic. The majority of English people see no harm in Sunday tennis, golf and boating. Many of them habitually go to church on Sunday morning and devote the rest of the day to recreation as is done in France, Germany and elsewhere by the principal sections of the community. But hitherto Church of England authorities have refused to sanction the exercise of any such liberty in the observance of Sunday. They have opposed the opening of places of amusement on Sunday, Sunday Concerts and the like. One would hardly have expected that Oxford of all places should originate a radical change in the matter of sabbath-observance. But this is what has happened. At a recent Diocesan Conference, reported in the London papers on Sept. 28th, the members arrived at the following conclusions: Sabbath observance depends on principles of worship and rest. Rest means refreshment, bodily and mental, and includes innocent recreation. Therefore, if a man goes to church in the morning, he is at liberty to spend the remainder of his day as his conscience allows him to do, without let or hindrance from the clergy. And if, further, we want to know what innocent recreation means, the only condition which the conference sought to impose was that there should be no employment of other people's labour—that on the river a man should row himself and on the golf links should carry his own clubs. The *Daily Telegraph*, in a leading article published on Sept. 29th, rightly commends the boldness and common-sense of the members of the Oxford Diocesan Conference and predicts that means of this kind will go far to restore the influence of the clergy on the nation—influence that owing to the exclusiveness of the clergy as a body has in recent years been so reduced as to be hardly perceptible. "How comes it," asks the *Daily Telegraph*, "that the clergy as a whole have so little influence on the community? Is there any other explanation than that ministers of religion tend to become a close corporation, a body separate and apart, a special caste of hierophants, who have a different life, a different manner of thought, from the large majority of their fellow-citizens. For surely the only other explanation is untenable. We cannot draw an indictment against a nation and say that it has deliberately cast away from itself all the things which make for its peace. No one who keeps his eyes open and does not allow himself to be deceived by superficial appearances can possibly affirm that the British people as a whole are irreligious or even sceptical. . . . The value of this Oxford decision lies in its effects on that contrast between the Church and the World to which we have already alluded."

A correspondent signing himself "Christian" writes thus on the Puritan Sunday:—"It is the sheer, blind intolerance of the old-fashioned, puritanical observance of the Lord's Day, which to the non-Puritan has always seemed so repellent. The Puritans—good people, who would endure anything rather than submit their consciences to the bidding of external authority—have stubbornly insisted on their right to trample on the liberties of others. Happily, there has been a violent reaction in recent years against this religious despotism—which usually wears the unlovely garb of sanctimoniousness and hypocrisy and is utterly deficient in the quality of charity. But the Sunday in many parts of Wales and the Highlands is, even yet, a positive nightmare to the unfortunate stranger, who finds during that day that all the civilities and urbanities of life are forgotten. . . . The English Sunday, too, has harsh features, which are only too patent to those who have eyes to see. It is an unreal day, a day of pretence, a day of shams. The Puritan Sunday makes no

allowance for the natural high spirits of humanity when resting from work; by making joyousness on that day a sin it has bred hypocrisy. It has not rendered those within the orbit of its influence whit more virtuous. . . . He is a bold man who would say that London spends its Sundays more profitably than Paris, Berlin or Vienna. The ideal Sunday, to my mind, is one on which each man should worship after his own way, and rest after his own way and recreate himself, soul and body, after his own way, without let or hindrance to any man or from any man. Is not that the meaning of the words, Whose service is perfect freedom?"

When we compare the liberality of the Roman Catholic church in the matter of Sunday amusements with the rules observed and enjoined by the Protestant clergy we are astounded at the useless strictness enforced by Protestants. Many of the Roman Catholic priests not only allow their converts to play cards and other games on Sunday, but they habitually play themselves. The present writer has himself repeatedly witnessed this exercise of Christian liberty on board ship and elsewhere. In the face of this it is somewhat surprising that the Protestant missionaries of Japan should always deem it obligatory on them to close tennis courts which they control on Sundays at Karui-zawa, Hakodate and elsewhere, to the annoyance of certain members of such clubs who wish to play on those days. It is a form of the Puritan Christian (?) despotism denounced by the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, from whom we have quoted. But the British Sunday, happily, is no longer what it was. The Sunday trains and excursion boats are crowded. Golf and tennis and other games are sanctioned by the more liberal-minded clergy. The "Pleasant Sunday Afternoon Society" and several kindred Societies are doing excellent work, and the names of not a few clergymen are to be found in the lists of members. But London is not yet blessed with a Sunday delivery of letters and newspapers; though there is a delivery throughout the various counties, and places like the Zoological Gardens are on Sundays closed to ordinary visitors, admission only being allowed to the holders of special tickets. In all these matters the stolid conservatism of England astounds foreign visitors and British colonials alike. But every proposed relaxation of the rules observed is met with a storm of opposition. The English public seems to prefer to keep the rules as they are and quietly break them habitually. The "look-see" must be kept up at all costs.

ORGAN RECITAL.

The organ recital at Union Church on Tuesday afternoon drew rather a sparse congregation, owing doubtless to several public engagements taking place about the same hour. The Cantata, "The Nativity of Christ," was repeated with signal success, going if anything better than on the first occasion. Owing to indisposition Miss Lloyd Thomas was unable to take the soprano solos, and Miss Mendelson very kindly took her place, discharging an arduous and unexpected task very charmingly. The other soloists, Mr. Cooper and Mr. Somerton, were both in fine voice and rendered their parts very sympathetically. With the exception of the hymn, "Hark the Herald Angels Sing" the rest of the programme was as on the occasion of the last recital, Miss Mendelson taking the solo in the anthem "As pants the Hart," and Mr. W. Karl Vincent playing five selections on the organ. The offertory was on behalf of the Sendai Famine Fund and realised the sum of yen 172.

THE CHRIST CHILD.

Firelight and love, and children's voices sing,
Singing thro' the gladness of the winter day;
Lovelight and fire, and the merry joy-bells ringing,
Ringing strife and sorrow and anger away.
Star-shine and snow, and angel voices falling,
Falling thro' the stillness of the winter night;
Snow-shine and stars, and the little Christ-child calling.
Calling men to beauty and peace and light.

Original from

"Дарок."

JOURNALISTIC INGENUOUSNESS.

THE story originally published with regard to what were called "the methods adopted by the Japanese Authorities in Seoul to secure the formal consent of the Korean Foreign Office to the Agreement," was that "when the Foreign Minister announced that on account of the determination to resist the Japanese demands to the last he had not even brought his seal with him, the assistant of the Japanese Foreign Adviser, NUMANO by name, fetched the seal from the Foreign Office and the box in which the seal was kept was broken open." Further, it was stated, by way of comment on the story, that "when a seal is obtained by such means and then affixed by some one other than the Foreign Minister, it is certain that the validity of the Agreement will always be open to dispute, and as coercive measures will most certainly have to be adopted before the EMPEROR will consent to ratify the Treaty, there is no room for doubting that the whole instrument is an absolutely worthless one."

This is a perfectly clear story. It represents the Korean Minister as refusing to produce his seal because he and his colleagues had determined that the Agreement should not be concluded; it represents the Japanese as fetching the seal in spite of the Minister's protests; it represents them as breaking the box containing the seal, the evident intention being to suggest that the Minister declined to open the box; and it finally represents them as affixing the seal to the Agreement in defiance of the Minister's refusal to do so. This story was published on the sole authority of an obscure English journal in Seoul which enjoys only one distinction, that of inveterate hostility to every act of the Japanese in Korea.

Then we have another story. It comes from the Japanese Legation in Seoul, is officially published and ought therefore to command entire credence. This second story shows that the charge against the Japanese of having concluded the Agreement forcibly, in spite of the Korean Foreign Minister, and a virtual act of forgery, is absolutely false. It shows that the Minister signed the Agreement in accordance with his SOVEREIGN's instructions and in accordance with his own conviction; that he caused five telephonic messages to be addressed to the keeper of the seal summoning him to bring it; that the keeper, happening to be absent, as he might well have been, considering the lateness of the hour, the seal was not obtained until after a considerable delay; that the Minister, though he had already signed the Agreement, waited to affix his seal, a formality essential in the East, and that the whole business was perfectly regular.

It is obvious that the two stories differ as much as light differs from darkness. One sets forth that the Japanese concluded the agreement by force and fraud, that the Koreans were not consenting parties and that the document is in consequence absolutely worthless. The other sets forth

that neither force nor fraud was employed in any shape; that the Koreans were consenting though reluctant parties, and that the document has all the validity of any duly signed and regularly concluded compact.

The *Japan Herald*, commenting on these two stories, avers that they "differ very slightly." So determined is that journal to throw discredit on Japanese proceedings in Korea that it actually asks its readers to regard the second story as not differing materially from the first. Yet it would be difficult to conceive any two accounts more radically divergent.

We write this not in the interests of controversy but in those of justice and fair play, for which we have no doubt that our contemporary entertains due respect. But there is a group of newspapers—one in Seoul, one in Kobe and two in Yokohama—which have constituted themselves an orchestra perpetually hostile to Japan in her Korean relations. If any one of this group pens a severe criticism or discovers what it believes to be a damaging fact, the others either reproduce or echo the note of attack, and in this way a strong attempt is made to influence public opinion. In the particular case under review the most obscure and not the least biased of this newspaper quintette preferred against Marquis Ito and the other diplomatic officials of Japan in Korea an accusation of the grossest kind; an accusation that they had obtained an important treaty from Korea by a combination of fraud and force. The Japanese Legation in Seoul published a detailed account of the whole proceedings, showing, as might well have been expected, that the above accusation was totally groundless. One imagines that the *Japan Herald* would have gladly welcomed the Japanese official version and would not have hesitated for a moment in choosing between it and the version of a petty sheet published in Seoul which has uniformly shown itself blindly and absorbingly inimical to Japan. But the *Japan Herald* sets itself to prove that the Seoul journal's account may be true, and in order to show that the Korean Ministers yielded to *force majeure*, makes the extraordinary statement that "the Ministers who were forced have retaliated by committing suicide." That assertion strikingly illustrates the carelessness of our contemporary. The men who committed suicide—one of them when in a state of intoxication—were MIN YONG-HWA and CHO PRONG-SE. Neither of them held a portfolio. To speak of them as "the Ministers who were forced" is worse than an inaccuracy; it is a palpable falsehood. The Minister who signed the Convention is now Premier, a fact which conclusively proves that his signature and seal were appended voluntarily, though he is represented as having been the principal victim of the force and fraud exercised by the Japanese. Yet the *Japan Herald* has the assurance to accuse the Japanese Legation of "trifling with the truth." This

by no means the only instance of flagrant inaccuracy on the part of our contemporary, but we shall not refer to the others, one such instance being quite enough to indicate the spirit of that journal's comments. The matter is not unimportant. We know well by long experience how tenacious lies are of existence, and how much tolerance is shown toward them by the journals originally responsible for their circulation. In this case the reputation of Japan is at stake, and though it may be a very small matter whether any particular local newspaper is truthful or untruthful, fair or unfair, it is not a small matter that stories fatal to the accuracy of history should be left uncontradicted.

THE PEKING NEGOTIATIONS.

IT is plain that a sentiment of disappointment begins to permeate the Japanese nation with regard to the negotiations now proceeding in Peking. There has not been, it is true, any trustworthy statement of results achieved or even of demands preferred. Secrecy seems to have been most successfully preserved. Rumour, however, more circumstantial than rumours generally are, affirms that the Russians know exactly what is going on. They are supposed to be kept informed by a Bishop of the Greek Church who has the unrestricted *entree* of the Palace and is on terms of the most confidential nature with the famous, or notorious, chief eunuch. Stories of that kind people the atmosphere of Peking and have peopled it from time immemorial. They generally attribute extraordinarily acute perspicacity to the Russians, whereas history does not contain many traces of such an endowment. But the question is not who knows or who is ignorant. The question is, has any real progress been made by the negotiations and if so what progress? Somehow or other the public *fleure* can never be permanently paralysed, and what it indicates in this case is, generally, that the Chinese are determined not to concede to Japan anything more than Russia legally possessed in Manchuria, and specially that they will grant no new railway concessions. The Chinese on the present occasion have been required to make a momentous choice. They have been required to choose whether they would trust Japan and repose frank confidence in the Anglo-Japanese alliance, or whether they would adhere to their perennial policy of trusting no one and to the isolation which has brought upon them such frequent and serious troubles. Perhaps it is not too much to say that the fate of the Chinese empire depends upon this choice. It is impossible for any unprejudiced reader of history to withhold his sympathy from China. She has been badly, almost uniformly badly, treated by foreign Powers in the past, and if she retained any remnant of trustfulness it would be strange. That is the sentimental view of the matter. But there is also a practical view. Two States,

one an Occidental, the other an Oriental, have now separated themselves from the group of Powers who, under various pretexts, some brutal, some specious, have hitherto held China in a vice. Those two States have proclaimed themselves the guardians of her territorial integrity, and one of them has fought in her behalf the most terrible war in modern annals. If ever an opportunity offered for a country to purchase ease and safety at a low price, such an opportunity now offers to China. Yet it would seem that she can not dissociate herself from her suffering past, and that she is no more prepared to believe in the integrity of her Oriental neighbour's purpose than she is prepared to believe in the forbearance of the Occidental State from whose aggressions she has barely been rescued. Were she disposed to place any credit in Japan—we say nothing of gratitude, preferring to dismiss all emotional elements—she would gladly make in Manchuria such concessions as might correct the incompleteness of Japan's victory. Russia has not been driven completely out of the Three Eastern Provinces. She retains a foothold in the two northern of them, and unless she has changed the spots on her leopard's skin, she will gather strength there for a fresh spring southward. The obvious way to avert this peril is to strengthen the Japanese counterpoise, and that can be done only by according to Japan a position strategically so advantageous as to paralyse any aggressive purpose on Russia's part. The Japanese should be allowed to link up their Korean and Manchurian systems of railways so as to bring their main base within minimum range of the prospective field; they should be allowed to carry the road from Changchun to Kirin so as to command the northern highways; and they should be allowed to join Mukden with Hsinmintun so as to open an important route of supplies as well as an avenue for the co-operation of China herself. But the Chinese seem just as anxious to prevent all increase of Japan's potentialities as to avoid any risk of Russian resentment. They refuse every railway concession on the most trivial grounds. Russia never received any title to build a line from Changchun to Kirin, therefore Japan must not receive it—an argument which places Russia and Japan in precisely the same category. Mukden is the site of the Tsing's ancestral tombs, therefore Mukden must not be approached by a foreign-owned line from Hsinmintun—an argument which ignores the fact that but for Japan's armed intervention Mukden would now be trampled under the hoofs of Cossack cavalry. A neutral zone has existed from ancient times between Korea and Manchuria, therefore there must be no railway there—an argument which disregards the existence of a military line already built. With such paltry pretexts the Chinese statesmen are understood to be meeting Japan's proposals. In short, they have chosen to keep their doors closed and stand a siege by all nations

instead of admitting some to join the garrison. No wonder that the Japanese are disappointed. For this means that their immense sacrifices of life and treasure have not attained the only end that could have entirely justified them, a lasting peace for East Asia. It means that China declines to have any foreign friends; that she brackets all outside States together, and that she still entertains the vain hope of being able to guard her gates single-handed. Should this indeed prove to be her effective mood, her blindness will be quite extraordinary, for only complete loss of political vision could make her unconscious of the object lessons that have been staring her in the face for the past ten years. There will be satisfaction in two camps at all events: the camp of the prophets of the Yellow Peril and the camp of the advocates of partition. For there can be no Yellow Peril so long as the East is divided against itself, and there can be no safety for China so long as she chooses to remain an Ishmael among nations.

GERMANY AGAIN UNDER THE LENS.

IF it be not in any sense Germany's fault it certainly is her very signal misfortune that she should so often be an object of suspicion to other nations. A fresh instance has now occurred in connexion with her initiative in the matter of the withdrawal of the foreign garrison from Peking and the restriction of her own zone of military occupation in Shantung. Several Japanese journals have alluded to the matter, some vaguely, others very frankly. They ask, in effect, how this sudden access of benevolence and self-effacement on Germany's part is to be accounted for. Is this, they inquire, the same Germany who, eight years ago, seized and appropriated a slice of Chinese territory under circumstances so insufficient and by methods so unscrupulous that the incident must always remain a historical wonder. Do a nation's policy and its principles of international action undergo such fundamental metamorphosis in less than a decade, and which is the true Germany, the wolf of 1897 or the lamb of 1905? From the bewilderment suggested by these queries the critics pass to an analysis of motives, and arrive at the conclusion that Germany is now playing a game with Russia for partner and Japan for adversary. She is, on the one hand, seeking to demonstrate that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is an altogether superfluous arrangement and that, consequently, China need not attach any value to it; and, on the other, she is endeavouring to create an atmosphere of inter-state altruism in which every seemingly selfish proposal submitted to China must assume shocking proportions. At the same time Russia is acting an apparently independent but really coordinate part in the drama by avowing that she wants for herself nothing save what she already possesses, but that if privileges be granted to others, she will be compelled to claim equality of treatment. The

effect of this puritanical policy is at once to re-assure and to warn China; she thinks that if these two colossal Powers are going to be so very good and so very nice, she must spare no pains to preserve their righteous mood, and to that end must treat Japan's advances and proposals with cold disfavour. Thus once again Germany falls under suspicion of assuming an inimical attitude towards Japan. She fell under this suspicion when she was supposed to have assured the TSAR that he might safely leave the Baltic provinces and littoral unguarded and might remove the ships and garrisons thence to the belligerent area in East Asia. She fell under it when her steamers showed such zealous efficiency in coaling and provisioning ROJESTVENSKY'S fleet. She fell under it when Kiaochow appeared to be the objective of the Port Arthur Squadron's flight on the 10th of August, 1904; she fell under it when the TSAR's vertebrae stiffened suddenly after his meeting with the KAISER on board the *Hohenzollern*; and she falls under it now on account of the very subtle significance attached to her ungarrisoning proposals.

In the vast majority of cases folks that delve deeply for motives leave the truth behind them on the surface. Not one of the suspicions of which Germany was the object from the outbreak of the war up to the Portsmouth peace, can be said to have outlived the space of days assigned by the Oriental proverb to idle rumour. They are all dead and buried, and if their phantoms are still occasionally re-invoked by ill-humoured critics, the spectres that respond are very tenuous and unsubstantial. So, too, this latest instance is probably destined to be short-lived. Certainly the Germany now acting the dove on the Peking stage is very unlike the Germany that acted the vulture on the Shantung stage in 1897. But the circumstances also were very different. In 1897 the partition of China seemed to be one of the events of the near future. Her total impotence to withstand aggression had just been demonstrated by the Japanese, and there were no apparent rivets to hold together the tottering fabric of empire. It was then a very pressing need for Germany to obtain a foot-hold in view of the coming scramble. France already had a foot-hold; so had England, a very large one; so had Russia, a large and palpably growing one. Of all the great European Powers Germany alone lacked a fulcrum for her lever of disintegration. So she seized Kiaochow, with Shantung for hinterland. But times have changed. There is now no prospect of the partition of China unless China deliberately commits suicide. A coalition of enormous strength has been formed to avert anything of the kind; a coalition of England and Japan with America and France in the second line of champions. Germany joins the group. That is all. And just as she seized Kiaochow in 1897 to furnish herself with an aggressive leverage, so she now proposes the evacuation of

Pehchili to give herself a footing in the new political arena. It is all very simple and very natural. We are not so silly as to claim for Germany any fine altruism. If we did not see, every one else sees, that she would prefer a Russian Manchuria to a Japanese, because as between these two nations she has to apprehend much keener business competition in the East from the Japanese than from the Russians. Her preference, however, must remain purely academic in the face of existing circumstances, and so, of deliberate choice, she has frankly embraced the good cause, the conservation of China and of the open door with equal opportunities for all. It is a little hard that when she really espouses the right side with honest intentions, she should become the victim of far-fetched suspicions.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

A good many religious organs have discussed the expulsion of Dr. Tomizu from the Imperial University. Most of them condemn the action of the Education Department as out of harmony with the spirit of the times and as calculated to suppress free inquiry among University professors. The *Kōjō Shugi* (向上主義), a comparatively new magazine, which states its chief objects to be: (1) the improvement of national character, (2) the preaching of a gospel that is suited to modern society, and (3) the investigation of subjects connected with home life, discusses the legal aspects of the Tomizu case. The writer of the article is Dr. K. Ume. He thinks that the action of the Mombushō was undoubtedly the result of pressure brought to bear by the Cabinet. It was a piece of arbitrariness that ought not to be tolerated. This seems to be the view taken by the general public.*

There is no man in modern Japan whose writings are characterized by a more healthy and elevating tone than those of the talented Director of the High Industrial School, Mr. Tejima Seichi. He contributes to a recent number of the *Kōjō Shugi* an article on "The Character of Artizans and Poor Students" in which he calls on the public to take steps to assist the artizans to rise to a higher level of social, family and individual life than that they now occupy. Mr. Tejima is one of those thoroughly modern Japanese who believe that labour is sacred and he argues that in many respects the men who provide the nation with means of locomotion, with the necessities of everyday life, and with so many comforts which now could hardly be dispensed with deserve to be honoured even more than Government officers. The responsibilities of artizans are very great, says Mr. Tejima. Neglect of small precautions in constructing engines, machines, &c., may result in the loss of many lives. Hence every effort should be made to create among them a feeling of dignity and self-respect. They need instructing; they need books. I have some knowledge of what is being done for the artizans of other countries, and I am trying to make a beginning in the same line here.

Mr. Sawayanagi Masatarō, Head of the Bureau of General School Affairs, is a well-known Buddhist. But it would seem that he takes a very gloomy view of the prospects of modern Buddhism. In an article which he contributes to the *Shūkyōkai* (Religious World) he urges Buddhists to rouse themselves. Here is the substance of his remarks:—No State can dispense with religion. Society cannot get on without

religious men and women. In our country Buddhists are so far ahead of all sects that when we speak of religious men we mean Buddhist priests, for compared with them Shinto priests and Christian ministers are nowhere.* Yet when we come to ask whether the Buddhist priests of Japan to-day are a necessity to the State, there are perhaps very few people who would venture to answer in the affirmative, and we hardly think the Buddhist priests themselves would be bold enough to affirm that they are indispensable to modern society. Though our Buddhist priests bear the name of religious teachers, in reality they are nothing of the sort. This is not my opinion only, it is an indisputable fact. (*Yo wa ihan nagara, konnichi no Bukkyōka wo motte yūmei mujitsu no shūkyōka to dengen suru mono de aru. Ina, yo ga dengen suru mono ni arazu, jijitsu ga dengen suru mono de aru.*) There are hardly any real believers in religion in this country. I regret to have to say this, but it is the truth. Yet as a religion Buddhism yields place to no creed. Her doctrines are infinitely superior to those taught by Christianity. Her antecedents are all of the most brilliant character. Beginning with the great founder of the religion, and passing on to the lives of hundreds of holy, devoted men, her annals reveal a lofty standard of attainment such as has never been surpassed in the world's history. That a religion which has so much to recommend it, that has such a glorious past to look back on, that has such treasures of sacred learning to draw from, should have dwindled down to the ignominious state in which we now find it, should have come to be nothing but the mechanical performer of meaningless and lifeless ceremonies, is too pitiful for words. In this enlightened era as far as Japan is concerned, religion alone has stood still, or rather should I say has retrograded. In everything else we have as a nation dispelled our many illusions, laughed away our superstitions and set ourselves to find out what is valuable and what is true. But our religion!—the very thought of it causes us shame and sorrow. No one who knows what Buddhism is to-day can do other than grieve over its forlorn state. Its revival seems next to impossible. And yet there never was a time when we needed religion more than we do to-day. Religion is needed to furnish us with higher ideals than are to be found in the business and in the political worlds. If Buddhism does not furnish these ideals, then Christianity may do so. I would rather see Christianity doing what it can towards supplying higher standards of life than see the nation left without any religion at all. But surely Buddhism is not going to allow itself to be replaced by Christianity in this country.

The *Kōye* (Roman Catholic) discusses the various interpretations given to the term "personal" when applied to God. Not very long ago the *Rikugō Zasshi*, which is now a Unitarian and Broad Church organ, in an article entitled *Saigo no Shūkyō* (The Final Stage of Religion) said that attributing personality to God in the way that Christians do was nothing but lowering the Deity to the level of man (*Kami ni jinkaku ari to sureba, sude ni sore wa Kami de nai*). The *Kōye* objects to the Japanese translation of personal 人格, *jinkaku*, which it says originated with Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō and his school of thinkers,† because its meaning is far more limited than is the original term. When personality is attributed to God it signifies that He is a Being separate from matter, having intelligence, will and character, but it does not imply that this Being is limited or finite. This existence is a spiritual existence and therefore quite different from that of man. The attribute of personality He has in common with man only when personality is explained in a sense that does not militate against His other attributes. Between the finite and the

infinite there is a wide gulf fixed and the attributing of personality to God does not span this gulf by any means. But, continues the *Kōye*, somebody will say, leaving out of consideration the meaning of the term personal, is it not true that Christianity is tinged with the anthropomorphism to which philosophers object? God is represented in the Bible as making the world as a carpenter makes a house, as revealing His thoughts to man in the same way as one man reveals his thoughts to another. Like man He is made angry by evil doings. His anger abates when the offenders are penitent. He listens to men's prayers and extends His pity to them. Is not the central Gospel conception of God that of a Heavenly Father? Does not all this show that the Christian God is a deified man? The answer to this is, says the *Kōye*, that for teaching purposes it is necessary to explain the nature of God in terms that can be comprehended by ordinary minds. Were His infinity and transcendent attributes exclusively dwelt on, the majority of people would fail to form any conception of Him at all. Man's intelligence, love, compassion, justice and power are but poor representations of the same attributes as possessed by God, but they are better than no representations at all. The Japanese term now in use for "personal," *jinkaku*, should be discontinued as it is misleading, says the *Kōye*. If no suitable rendering can be given, then the English word "personal" had better be employed.

We are not surprised to find the *Kōye* reverting to the subject of Japanese opinion on the possibility of a future life in a recent number of the magazine. It says that the pamphlet entitled *Raise no Umu*, reviewed at some length in our last Summary, suffices to prove, were proof needed, that the Japanese people only believe in the present world and regard talks about a future life as silly dreams (*Chijin no yume*), as not worth a moment's consideration. Is this a gift of civilisation on which the nation can congratulate itself? We trow not, replies the *Kōye*. Roman Catholicism is essentially a religion of the future world. Its great rewards are there. On this account it is that our teaching excites much opposition in the minds of men. People persistently say that if our ultimate objects are only to be attained in the next world, our regard for this life can only be slight. Hence it follows that to the progress of the world will have little interest. But here they are wrong. They have measured us Christians by what they know of Buddhist pessimists. But they ignore the fact that the enormous amount of benevolent work we carry on is a proof that we are intensely interested in the temporal welfare of our fellow-men. Now, instead of belief in a future life causing indifference to the things of this life, we maintain that it immensely adds to their interest and supplies motives for action which the men who do not share this belief lack. The notion that this life is a preparation for the next gives an importance to human actions that they would not otherwise possess. Then, the effects of belief in a future life are nowhere more strikingly manifested than in the moral world. There is no such basis for morality as religion supplies. Those who know little of the kind of lives we live and the work we do may think that belief in a future life is a drawback to us, but we know the contrary to be the case. Without this belief the results of the Church's work would not be what they are.

"The Teachers of the Present Day" is the title of an article published in a recent number of the *Jūdai Shichō*, in which the writer reminds us that not so very many decades ago the Buddhist temples were the chief seats of learning and the priests in the world of thought led the whole nation. Now the tables are turned and the Buddhist priest finds himself hustled along on the road of progress by active pedestrians over whom he has not the slightest control. Japan has no longer any respect for its old teachers. What kind of men have succeeded them? To whom does the nation look for guidance at the present time. To Christian teachers? No. There is little demand for them. To literary men? There are none whose influence is great.

* Since the above was penned the resignation of the Minister of Education has been officially reported. This would look as though the Minister's policy was not backed by the Cabinet, as Count Katsura at once accepted the resignation as the natural result of the Minister's action. (WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

* Mr. Sawayanagi is referring to numbers only here, as will be seen later on. (WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† In this we think the *Kōye* to be mistaken, older writers than Dr. Inoue used the term. In Dr. Inoue's dictionary 人格 *jinkaku* is given as the equivalent of personality. (WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

The men who lead their fellow-men in modern Japan are men with very decided opinions, men who have confidence in themselves, men with principles for which they are prepared to fight and labour. But how many such men are to be found in the country? Alas! very few. Education, religion and literature are all supposed to furnish worthy ideals to the nation, but in Japan to-day there is nothing more striking than the dearth of such ideals.

* * *

The Christian magazines without exception publish much on the new prospects for evangelistic work which Japan's successful war has been the means of opening. But the point of view adopted by the different organs is by no means the same. The December number of the *Seikyō Shimpō* (Greek Church) in the first of a series of articles on this subject makes the following remarks:—As far as our Church is concerned it is pleasant to be able to say that the war has removed one great disadvantage which we have laboured under. It has always been suspected that we were working in Russian interests, that our religion was inseparably mixed up with politics and that we were the tools of a foreign Power. Our conduct during the war has sufficed to dissipate that notion entirely in the minds of onlookers. This slur on our sincerity and integrity has been effectually removed. The war has acted as a fire to prove to the world the pureness of our Christian gold. Much that we have read on the probable effects of the war on future religious propagandism indicates that many Japanese think that the Gospel message from Japanese lips will have more power now than we have shown that we can fight and organize and manage finances skilfully. This does not follow at all. Though materially the *ante-bellum* Japan and the *post-bellum* Japan will be very different, the question for us religious teachers to decide is how far this difference will extend to spiritual things. If the ideals of the nation have not been changed by the war then the war will have brought us little benefit. The *Seikyō Shimpō* then proceeds to observe that the constant references to 天佑, *Ten'yū* (Heaven's help) and 神明加護, *Shinmei Kago* (The protection of the Gods, Providence) indicate that there are a large number of people in this country who believe in the reality of a spiritual world and in the existence of supernatural power of some kind or other. Some have returned thanks for victories at Ise and others at various Hachiman Shrines, which tends to show their belief in the existence of spiritual power outside the physical universe and independent of the laws of nature (*To ni kaku kavera wa sehai no ummei ga butsuri hō igwai ni nan ra ka no seiryoku ni yotte shihai seraru mono naru koto wa satoru ni tareri*). The war has been the means, then, of arousing an interest in religion which we Christians must use for all it is worth, concludes the *Seikyō Shimpō*.

* * *

The *Shinrisō* (新理想) is a Roman Catholic monthly magazine which has been recently started. It has only reached its third number. It is especially designed for students. It is edited by Mr. Maeda Chōtarō, and L'Abbe F. Ligneul is a frequent contributor to its pages. Though discussing religious topics, it does not confine itself to them by any means. Education, science, literature, philosophy, history and biography are all to receive attention from its staff of writers in turn. One very useful feature of the magazine is a dialogue printed in French, English, German and Japanese, which is designed to teach religion while it teaches languages. The magazine is nicely printed and contains from month to month a large amount of reading matter suitable for young men. It seems to be very carefully edited.

* * *

The *Gokyo* (Methodist) is above all things else persistent in urging the necessity of certain changes in the Methodist organization and methods of working. It desires to see the various Methodist missions united into one body and thinks that there is no serious obstacle in the way of such a union. Two articles on this subject lie before us, the gist of which we give below:—That our Methodist bodies should long remain in the divided state

they are now in is most undesirable. When we compare our Methodist churches with those of the Presbyterians and Congregationalists, we perceive how far ahead of us in the matter of independence, self-support and general efficiency those two bodies are. Taking the three Missions together the original Episcopal Methodists, the Japanese Methodists and what are called the Southern Methodists, and supposing them to unite to-day, how many self-supporting and independent churches would they have? Less than 10. And even these could only be called self-supporting and independent in a very limited sense. They lack the stability of the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches. In the case of the latter bodies the churches which are called self-supporting and independent are entirely free from the control of foreign missionaries and receive no pecuniary support from foreign sources. With us it is not so. And yet our churches have a history extending over 30 years. What is the explanation of this fact? In our opinion it can only be accounted for by saying that in our Methodist churches there is a lamentable lack of the spirit of independence among both native pastors and of Christians. Instead of trying to dispense with foreign aid, there is a tendency among some of our followers to rely still more exclusively on it (*Wagahai no shinsuru tokoro ni yoreba, konnichi no Methodist Kyōkai ni motomo kakelaruru wa jikyū no seishin* (the spirit of self-support) *no furuwarazu no ichi ji ni shite, gaishite yonzureba kyōshi no shinto mo, Gwaikoku Dendōkaisha no hojo ni amanai, hanahadashiki ni itatte wa tata masumasu sono hojo wo atogau to suru mono saye naki ni arasu*). The feeling that the Church belongs to them and that they must support it prevails to a very limited extent among our Christians. The general sentiment is that Christians are the guests as it were of the Foreign Mission and hence may reasonably expect to be supported. The various Methodist Churches to-day are still under the control of foreign missionaries. What is called the Annual Conference is to all intents and purposes a Foreign Missionary Conference. No change in the canons of the Church can take place without the consent of the foreign missionaries. The fact that the Churches are run by the foreign missionaries accounts for the faint interest taken in their welfare and their status by Church members. Whatever merits individual members of our churches may have, as a body our progress is comparatively very slow, and one of the chief reasons of this is that little power is entrusted to or claimed by our Christians. We can only right matters by freeing ourselves from the control of foreign missionaries. But in order to do this, all Methodist Christians must unite. Amalgamation must come first, self-support and independence will then be within sight. Union at once, then, becomes absolutely necessary to save our churches from the ruin to which they seem to be hastening.

It would seem that the scheme of uniting the various Methodist Churches has been referred to the Foreign Mission Boards concerned, and so in a second article on this subject, published on Nov. 18th, Dr. Takagi, the Editor of the *Gokyo*, writes as follows concerning the negotiations that have been going on. On inquiry of the Rev. Y. Honda, who has lately returned from America and Canada, as to the progress of the movement for uniting the various Methodist bodies, I was informed by him that the men entrusted with plenary power to negotiate this affair with the home boards regard the matter with considerable indifference. Some of them, Mr. Honda said, seem to have forgotten that they were entrusted with the business of negotiating at all (*Naka ni wa jiko no i-inaru koto wo bōkyaku shi itaru mono saye arishi to iu*). At first when I heard this I was overcome with astonishment, but when I came to reflect on the history of our church in the past I saw that this indifference to effecting a union of the Methodist sects is no new thing. For years resolutions were passed at our Annual Conferences in favour of the union, but they led to no subsequent practical steps for effecting the amalgamation. With this coldness existing here in Japan, it is hardly surprising that in foreign countries our delegates should have

shown lukewarmness. In the last resort it is our Japanese churches that must settle this question. If they are really desirous of union and are prepared to overcome all difficulties in the way of effecting it, then it will come. Unfortunately it is a fact that the delegates did nothing but reflect the state of opinion in our churches regarding the proposed union. They set out on their mission with the feeling that the Japanese Christians who sent them were not at all anxious to see the union effected. Hence the result we see.

Now, in urging the dispensing with foreign financial aid and the freeing of ourselves from the control of foreign missionaries we are actuated by no anti-foreign spirit, as Mr. Takeda Torasaku, whose letter appears in another column, seems to suppose. There is no "Japan for the Japanese" spirit with us, and since religion and politics are quite separate we see no objection on political grounds to our accepting and using foreign money. Our objection to the practice is based solely on the permanent interests of our native churches. Self-governed and self-supporting churches develop and flourish to an extent not even approached by those which are under the control of foreign mission boards. Compare the life of such churches with that of the dependent bodies, compare the annual subscriptions of members to church work, compare the individual characters of the members of the two kinds of churches, and you will see that they are not to be mentioned in the same day. When we argue in favour of the whole management of the churches being placed in Japanese hands, we do not go so far as to say that we must refuse to accept foreign grants-in-aid if they are needed nor do we wish to see the movement marked by any anti-foreign spirit. And as for our relinquishing our Methodist form of Church government in favour of any other existing form, this is unnecessary and undesirable. . . . As regards the inauguration of the union, it certainly ought to be done here. The permission of foreign boards is not required. To us this union appears to be most urgent. We have certainly reached a critical time in the history of Christianity in this country. The pressure from without is such that only the strongest churches can hold their own. The Kumiai Kyōkai and the Nihon Kirisutokyōkai have realized this for some time past and are busy devising measures for deepening the foundations on which their structures rest. There are those who think that no Christian sect can go to ruin; that churches can live on past reputation (*Bimeji wo kuan* 冠 *sureba, metsubō seau*); but we are not of that opinion. When development ceases degeneration and decay set in. The Methodist Churches of Japan to-day are stationary. If no immediate steps are taken towards progress, their ruin is certain (*Shimpō to hatatsu to kishi gatakuruma, sento metsubō no hoka nashi to ru mo mata nansō kwanon nari to iwan ya?*).

As is known to many of our readers the Rev. Y. Honda some time last year started on a European tour which seems to have had for its object the investigation of Christian work and especially European Young Men's Christian Associations. The *Gokyo* (No. 747) publishes the views of this veteran Christian worker. We extract from the article the following observations. The Young Men's Christian Associations of Europe differ materially from those existing in Japan. Here the members are mostly students. There they consist of business young men, mechanics, and the like. As organizations the European bodies are very much superior to those existing here. The variety of occupation followed by the members is a distinct advantage. Here our work is carried on among too limited a class of young men. . . . A good many Japanese who have returned from European towns have said that Christian influence is on the decline throughout Europe. This is no doubt true to a certain extent. One sees this especially in a country like Italy, where, though priests and nuns swarm, religion has entirely lost its hold on the minds of the people and no longer affects

* "If neither progress nor development can well be expected, then it is no exaggeration to say that nothing but ruin remains for these churches."

character or morals in any way. But in Germany and England also attendance at church and chapel has fallen off, and difficulty in collecting pew rents is often reported. But when we examine the work carried on by Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, we receive a more favourable impression as to the attitude of the English people to Christianity. The English are naturally a devout people and so, though theoretically many of them may reject the current teaching about God, in their minds there still remains a deep reverence for sacred things. . . . In Europe the Young Men's Societies that are attached to schools and colleges and those organized in towns have no connection. The division between different classes of the community is very marked. The educated for the most part live in a world of their own. There is little fraternization between them and the lower classes. People of education are expected to live like gentlemen and ladies whether they have the money to do so or not. Class distinctions generally are far more marked in Europe than they are in Japan at the present time. There is more conservatism everywhere than we meet with here. . . . I found great ignorance prevailing as to the state of things in Japan; some people imagining that we were such a small nation that every able-bodied man must be liable for military service at such a time as the present, and asking me why I was not at the front.

It has been often remarked that Japanese are very open-minded and are quite ready to receive instruction from people with whom they have little in common. This was illustrated recently by the action of the Kumiai Kyōkai. We are told by the *Krisutokyo Sekai* that some little time ago the leading members of the Tōkyō Kumiai Kyōkai assembled for the purpose of listening to a long learned discourse from Dr. Anezaki on "The Incarnation of Buddha and the Incarnation of Christ." The address lasted about 2 hours. After it was over the lecturer submitted to be questioned on topics he had treated. While narrow-minded men condemn this attitude of Christians to outsiders, several writers have commended it as calculated to do much good. Dr. Anezaki has studied religion in a scholarly manner and his views on the deeper questions of life are always worth hearing.

On "The Actual Strength of Churches" the *Krisutokyo Sekai* writes in the following terms:—That our churches are weak and poor is a fact that is plain to everybody. Notwithstanding that the watchwords "independence and self-support" are heard on all lips, the adoption of the necessary measures for securing them is postponed from one cause and another perpetually. The tendency is to cling to the help given by foreign missionaries. Look where we will we see signs of poverty but no signs of wealth. Our church buildings have nothing stately about them. Our pastors are struggling against numerous difficulties with insufficient means. Though the Church is a spiritual body and depends for its success on spiritual power, yet it stands before the world as an organized corporation and it is naturally expected to have some capital at its back. Though a church can for a while get along without worldly possessions, yet where religion obtains a strong hold on the minds of a large number of people, wealth naturally flows into the coffers of religious teachers. The splendid edifices which adorn Christian countries and our oldest and finest Buddhist temples were erected without difficulty by means of liberal donations received from men and women of faith. How is it that we have to reconcile ourselves to an habitual state of poverty? But while writing thus, we do not forget for a moment that the real strength of the church does not consist in wealth, but in activity, spiritual influence, devotion and zeal. If these things are ours we can bear poverty with equanimity, confident that they will do more for us than any amount of money could possibly do.

The *Rikugō Zasshi* commands the services of some very able writers and we are pleased to see that it welcomes the contributions of men of all schools of thought. A few months ago Mr. Kuroiwa Shūroku published a very well thought

out article on the final stage of religion which we hope to deal with fully in our next Summary. In the November number of the *Rikugō Zasshi*, Dr. Inoue Enryō writing on "Moral Culture" treats at considerable length the moral development that has been going on in past ages in Japan. The influence of Confucianism and the influence of Buddhism are both clearly set forth. We have only space for the briefest outline of Dr. Inoue's interesting essay. Our traditional morality, says Dr. Inoue, is essentially passive. That taught by Confucianism and that taught by Buddhism both display this quality of passiveness in a marked manner. (*Jukyō de toku dotoku mo Bukkyō de toku dotoku mo, moto ni Shōkyoku ni katayori sugite oru to omou*). And what I desire to see effected to-day is the recasting of our Buddhist religion so as to make it a thoroughly active faith. The very term we use for moral culture, 修養 *Shūyō*, is objectionable, because it so smacks of passivity. The ideograph *shū* essentially bears the meaning of patching up something old rather than creating something entirely new. We have *shizen*, *shūfuku* and *shūri* constantly used of material things. The term *shūshin* is equally objectionable, as it only represents one side of morality, its passive or less important side. I am for removing the character *shū* from our ethical terminology. *Shūshin* I would change to *risshin* (立身) and *shūtoku* to 進徳, *shintoku*, in order if possible to put some activity into our Japanese morality. It is undoubtedly true to say that in addition to this passivity our Confucianism and Buddhism are both characterized by pessimism, asceticism, and reservedness. Now, it seems important to inquire whether the qualities referred to above are essential characteristics of genuine Buddhism or not. The truth is that they are the product of the *Shōjō* (Sanskrit *Hinayana*) teaching. By far the greater part of the *Daishō*, or *Mahayana*, teaching is essentially active. There are two of our Buddhist sects that profess to teach the highest form of Buddhism, known as *Mahayana*. They are the *Kegon-shū* and the *Tendai-shū*. Undoubtedly it was the intention of the founders of these sects that this should be the *role* of their followers, but to-day the adherents of these sects are permeated with the pessimism, and the passivity which characterize other Buddhist denominations.*

Having reviewed the teaching of the various Buddhist sects with the purpose of showing that in no case does it come up to the standard required in this go-ahead age, Dr. Inoue concludes his article by expressing the hope that the present unique opportunity of making the influence of Japan's oldest religions felt throughout the East will not be allowed to pass unused. But if this is to happen, these creeds must assume a new character or the spirit of the age will consign them to lasting oblivion.

* *Kono Kegon, Tendai no tate-kata wa dō shite mo, Kwatsudo-teki, sekkyoku-teki ni tokanakeraba naranu to omou. Shikaru ni genkon no Kegon, Tendai de wa kesshite Kwatsudo-teki, sekkyoku-teki ni tokanai. Riron to jissai to chigatte oru. Riron no uye de wa Kwatsudo-teki, sekkyoku-teki de aru ga, jissai ni itaru to ensei-teki, shōkyoku-teki no mono de aru. Korera no Shushū (宗旨) wa chikagoro no shūbukkō kara miru to kyūbukkō chu no kyūbukkō de aru.*

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

Fire broke out on the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's chartered steamer *Seiko Maru* (1,500 tons) on the evening of Dec. 13th while entering the harbour of Chinnampo, Korea. About a hundred packages of cargo were destroyed. Fortunately no severe damage was sustained by the hull. This ship left Kobe on Dec. 6th for Korean ports.

The transport *Shimano Maru*, with soldiers from the front, collided on the morning of Dec. 15th, with a sailing vessel in Hayatomoto Straits near Shimonoseki. The sailing ship was sunk and three of the crew are missing.

The *Fiji* has a telegram from Nagasaki stating that the Norwegian steamer *Anfrid* (?) arrived there on Dec. 16th from Vladivostok. The captain reported that he sighted the British steamer *Bonbad* (?) on shore in a serious situation and saved the crew, twenty-six in all.

THE SENDAI FAMINE FUND.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of the following on behalf of the famine-stricken sufferers in Northern Japan:—

	Yen.
Mr. Thomas Kershaw	20.00
Mr. J. T. Hamilton	100.00
Marjorie .....	.50
Eric .....	.50
Miss N. M. Daniel	10.00
Mrs. C. W. Van Pelt	10.00
Miss A. G. Lewis	10.00
Miss A. H. Slate	10.00
Miss R. J. Watson	5.00
Mr. N. A. Viloudaki	15.00
Mr. J. S. de Benneville	50.00
Mrs. A. Bellamy Brown	10.00
Proprietor of the "Japan Mail"	100.00
The English Church, Tokyo	50.00
J. H.	20.00
Mrs. R. J. Kirby	20.00
"From East and West"	50.00
Rev. C. K. Harrington	25.00
J. T. W.	25.00
C. D. West	100.00

KOBE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The report of the Kobe Advisory Committee, presented at a public meeting held on Friday remarked that though happily the war has come to an end the position the local authorities find themselves in does not allow the expenditure of large sums on local improvements, however necessary they may be, owing to the great increase in taxation for Imperial purposes which has occurred as a result of the war, and of which there is not likely to be any immediate diminution. Probably for this reason the Committee were not in a position to congratulate the community on any improvement at the Hatoba or in the facilities for landing passengers. It was to be hoped that the local authorities would take this question into consideration at the earliest possible date and improve the landing facilities which reflect so far little credit on the port of Kobe. The Committee further referred to the danger of the water supply being contaminated from cultivated fields above the reservoir. During the past year applications for a boat shelter and a beer hall on the Bund had been refused on the ground that the erection of buildings might affect the interests of Bund title-deeds holders. An application by the Electric Light Company to erect on the Bund poles upon which to carry wires to supply customers in the Settlement with electric light evoked from the Committee a request that the company should state the cost of placing the wires underground in order to supply present customers. The reply was that it would cost yen 9,183.50 to place the wires underground while by the overhead system the cost would be yen 658.20. The Committee suggested that a less costly method of laying the wires underground might be found. There the matter rested. The Committee also reported with reference to the Kasugano and Ono cemeteries and recapitulated recent events in the history of the House Tax. The report was adopted and the usual complimentary votes passed.

THE DEATH OF MR. WESTERVELD.

It appears that Mr. H. Westerveld, whose death we have already briefly announced, shot himself with a revolver on Thursday afternoon. The act was committed presumably after the two gentlemen with whom he messed had returned to business after tiffin, he staying behind. He had been unwell but no indication was noticeable that could lead any one to suspect his intention. Death was instantaneous. Mr. Westerveld had been seven or eight years in Kobe and was till recently in the firm of Frazer & Co. When that firm was amalgamated with Sale and Frazer, Ltd., he joined Nickel & Co., Ltd. Out of respect to the memory of the deceased, the K. R. & A. C. (of which Mr. Westerveld was a member) postponed until Monday the performance that was to have taken place in the Gymnasium on Friday night. The funeral took place on Saturday morning at Kasugano, being attended by a number of friends.

THE FAMINE IN MIYAGI PROVINCE.

Early in the fall, while many people were glibly saying: "O, there will be a fair crop," the chief paper of Sendai said in a startling editorial: "Let no one be deceived. The loss will be appalling." The last official statement of the rice crop gives less than 15 per cent. of the average, and the consequent loss on this one crop is 14,000,000 yen. The silk crop is the next in value, and on this there is a loss of 4,000,000 yen, making a total loss of 18,000,000 yen in a population of 899,270. This means hard times for even those who are in the best of financial conditions, but for one-third of the population it means a "sentence of death."

One of the great rice plains of Northern Japan is on the coast of Miyagi Province. Here is one of the splendid granaries of the nation. It is a joy to see it in ordinary harvest times. It is a sickening sight to look over it now and contemplate the misery that must follow this failure of the crops.

Every one of the 16 counties, even the best, needs aid on a large scale, without which there will be more loss of life in this one province than fell to the army during the late war. Nay, take the total of killed and wounded on all the battle fields of Manchuria, and this famine will slay more than that total, unless extraordinary assistance is rendered.

Here is what the Chief of Miyagi County says: "This county has a population of 90,674. The average crop of rice is 306,709 koku. This year it is only 7,683. At the price that foreign rice sells, 14 yen a koku, which is much cheaper than Japanese rice, the loss is 1,386,364 yen. This county averages to export 5,974 koku of rice, but its entire crop this year is only 7,683. Simply to save the lives of the people 24,412 koku of rice must be imported, and this must be most economically used by mixing nara nuts, warabe roots, and the powder made by grinding rice straw. The actual number of men, women and children in extreme conditions is 18,155. Hundreds are already forced to eat this ill-looking and unsavory food." One of these combination cakes would gag the average foreigner if put into his mouth.

To get a little nearer the homes of these sufferers, take the worst village in this county, Osawa, with a population of 3,384. The average rice crop is 4,464 koku, but this year's is only 46. The best village is Takajo with 5,009 people. Their average yield is 12,013 koku, but this year's harvest is 1,750.

Look at one more county, Natori, just south of Sendai. It is in a lamentable condition. The polite head of the county will give you every detail of the wretchedness that faces his people. "The population is 57,923. The average rice crop is 84,335 koku, but this year's yield is only 1,211 koku, or less than 1½ per cent. There is one small plot that yielded 3 per cent, and two others 2½ per cent. Such a failure of the main crop is a calamity of the first magnitude. Measured in money it is a loss of 1,163,736 yen. The secondary crop is silk, and the small comfort that comes from the sale of that is 92,900 yen."

Now look at one of the worst villages so far as the rice crop is concerned, Akiho, with its 3,565 people. While their average crop is 3,058 koku this year's yield is only 14. By selling wood and charcoal and by having a few vegetables, this village is raised to the 8th rank among 15 grades of misery.

Everything considered, the most fortunate village in this country is Nkrata with an average crop of 4,581 koku, but harvesting this year only 37. If you ask where is their good fortune, it consists in having cultivated a few more vegetables than the other villages did.

These extreme cases are enough to show the unprecedented loss that has come upon every county in the province. As to plans of relief, we shall say something in a future article. It is sufficient to say here that in spite of an issue of provincial bonds and of borrowed money and exceptional public works for the employment of the poor, and of generous gifts on the part of Japanese all through the Empire, there will be a

very wide margin of suffering to which all funds contributed by foreigners will be applied.

J. H. DE FOREST,
For the Foreign Committee of Relief.

REPORT ON FAMINE CONDITIONS IN FUKUSHIMA KEN.

As the result of a visit made at the direction of your committee, the following facts were learned concerning the famine situation in Fukushima Ken.

This Ken comprises one city and seventeen gun, or counties. Roughly speaking, the province is divided into three main sections with natural boundaries; Aizu, embracing the city of Wakamatsu and five counties. Nakadori, or the nine counties lying along the line of the Nippon R.R., and Kaigan Dori, or the three remaining counties along the sea-coast.

The population of Fukushima Ken is a little over 1,000,000; the extent of land under cultivation for rice is a trifle more than 500 sq. miles. The average crop is 1,325,240 koku, worth yen 18,553,360. The crop this year is only 329,938 koku, worth yen 4,619,762.—A loss in rice of 995,302 koku, and in money of yen 13,933,593. This represents an average crop of 25 per cent. for the entire province.

A quarter-crop is bad enough, but that it is even that large is due to the fact that the crop in the Aizu region is comparatively good, about 53 per cent. But if we leave out the five provinces in this section, the average crop for the rest of Fukushima Ken is only 15 per cent. of the yield for an ordinary year. Not only so, but in many places the net result of months of toil in the muddy fields is only 6 per cent. of what the farmers reasonably looked for.

To gain some idea of how this is affecting the people, it will be helpful to notice the fact that 65 per cent. of the rice acreage has produced practically nothing; of this 65 per cent., 43 per cent. is in the hands of the very poor, and the central government has suspended the current taxes. According to a careful estimate made by the heads of the various counties and their sub-officials, there are three hundred thousand souls within the Ken that must receive help in order to live through the coming winter. This does not include those who will suffer comparative loss, but only those who are reduced to extremes. Already thousands are living on fern-roots and the bark of trees mixed with other coarse food. What the suffering will be until the new crops are harvested unless speedy aid is forthcoming, it is easy, though not comforting, to imagine.

At a special meeting of the prefectural assembly, held November 15-25, the following measures of relief were formally adopted.

First of all, looking to the future, the Ken has bought yen 272,000 worth of rice for next year's seed. This is to be distributed gratis to the suffering people, at the rate of about a bushel to an acre, but this will suffice for only the very poorest among those in want.

Besides this, about 30,000 acres of paddy-fields will be made over at an expense of yen 138,000; mulberry trees to the value of 50,000 yen will be given away to provide a means of support when the next silk season comes around.

Yen 26,000 will be spent in repairing the public highways, and in addition to this, half a million yen will be expended in various kinds of public works in order to provide employment for the vast numbers of people who must perforce look for a livelihood. Half of this amount will be raised by the Ken, and the other half by the towns and villages.

This means that the Ken will have to bond itself for at least yen 460,000 not counting the quarter of a million for seed-rice which will be provided out of present assets. This much for the authorities: in many places local committees of relief have been organized, and the work of caring for the destitute will be taken up in systematic form. But with all that they can possibly do, there will be a wide margin of desperate need which calls for prompt action on the part of those who are moved by humanitarian impulses.

What makes this famine doubly hard to bear is the fact that the silk crop this year was only half the average output, thus bringing additional burdens upon the people.

As a result of the grain famine there is likely to be an educational famine, in fact it is already here; in many places the number of teachers has been reduced by one half, in others the schools have been closed. The number of pupils is diminishing daily, partly because the children have nothing to take for their lunches, and partly because they must stop studying to help the rest of the family find something to eat.

These facts were given to me in the course of interviews with Vice-Governor Kikuchi, and the heads of various departments of administration. I was amazed at the thorough organization for gathering statistics and applying aid which this visit revealed. It is no wonder that the army and navy of this country work with the smoothness of an engine, for they are even more highly developed.

Vice-Governor Kikuchi said to me, "May, June and July of next year is the time above all others when we shall be most anxious. At present we can provide work to keep the people from actual starvation for there is imported rice to be had if only the people have money to buy it with, but next spring when they must plant the new rice crop and tend to the silk-worms and mulberry trees, they will have no time to do the work that for the present may supply their daily food. Then is the time when we must appeal most strongly, and depend on outside benevolence."

Surely here is a condition of things at our very doors that calls forth our deepest sympathy, and demands that we do our utmost for the sake of starving humanity. At this season when we are thinking with anticipation of Christmas dinners, let us remember the thousands of poor people who are now living on the most meagre kind of rations, and do not know for sure where tomorrow's food is to come from.

C. S. DAVISON,
For the Famine Relief Com. of Foreigners.

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN IWATE PROVINCE.

Iwate province is facing a serious famine. The rice crop that in an average year yields to the province a resource of yen 6,857,770 has this year only yielded a return of yen 2,314,920. Here is a loss in money of yen 4,542,850. The rice cultivation in the province covers an area of 51,539 cho (one cho 2.45 acres.) Of this acreage, the greater part lies in the southern part of the province where the yield has been the poorest. What adds to the distress is that, here where the yield has been the poorest, only 1/3 of a crop, lives the far greater portion of the 749,927 population of the province; in fact here where probably 90 per cent. of the people live there is but a little over (20 per cent.) of a crop. While the average for the whole province is but a fraction over 33 per cent. For a more concrete illustration of the distress that is facing this province let us consider the conditions that exist in one district. Take for instance Nishi Iwai district. It has a population of 50,357. Its average rice crop is 55,218 koku. This year its crop was only 12,424 koku. It is estimated that in this district alone at least 5650 people will be brought to extreme distress. The only way they will be able to live at all will be through Government and other aid. In addition to these large numbers will doubtless have to be helped before Spring. To simply maintain the lives of sufferers that are already in sight in this district alone counting at the meagre rate of 5 sen per day for each person, yen 59,525.00 will be needed; while the actual amount needed will be much more.

The provincial authorities are very loath to make any estimate as to the number of people in the province that will have to be helped if they are to be able to live through the severe Winter of this cold North. Yet they do not hesitate to say, that it is already evident that 112,600 people are going to be brought to untold suffering. Early in the Fall when it was evident that

the rice crop was going to be a failure the authorities removed all restrictions relative to entering the Government forest reserves and for weeks thousands of people have been hunting the forests for "warabe," fern roots and eatable barks of trees. As yet not many are reduced to this as their only diet, but it is necessary to get them picked before the heavy December snows cover them up. Yet as the Winter comes on this will be the only food that multitudes will have, except as it is furnished by the Government and the gifts of Japanese and foreign givers.

The provincial authorities are fully awake to the distress that is staring the people in the face. For measures of relief they propose to spend *yen* 101,753 on public works. They will also spend *yen* 4,500 in rearranging paddy fields, and they expect to assist the various counties and villages to borrow from Tokyo banks the sum of *yen* 300,000 to be used for the same purpose. However not all of the last two sums can be used to give work to the sufferers because here some skilled labour will have to be employed. In order to provide seed for next year's planting 105,000 *yen* will be used. As the children are quitting school because they have no lunches to bring the authorities have bought 20,000 pounds of army biscuit, to distribute among the school children. It is proposed to give them three of these biscuits each for their mid-day meal. In this way it is hoped the schools can be kept going. Here then is the situation. Twelve out of the thirteen counties of the province are in the area where the rice crop has wholly or partially failed. Already it is evident that about one out of every seven of the population will have to be helped if they shall not starve to death. More detailed information will be available later on. Surely here is a cry from suffering humanity that we can not turn a deaf ear to. When I asked the Governor, just how much money he thought would be needed to relieve the coming distress, he replied, "Really the people of this province are so poor and have to live so close anyhow, that the loss of any of the shortage of 4,543,650 *yen* will mean suffering." From this we can judge the need and the magnitude of it. From this statement we can also see the need of liberal giving on the part of the foreigners residing in Japan.

WILLIAM AXLING,

In behalf of the Foreign Committee of Relief.
Morioka, Dec. 15, 1905.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

By kind hospitality of Rev. A. F. King, the Annual General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held at St. Andrew's House, Tokyo, on Wednesday, December 13th, at four o'clock. The President, Professor Lloyd, announced that the minutes of the last meeting had been published, and so need not be read. He said that it would be convenient to have other business precede the reading of the paper set for the meeting. He then asked the Secretary to read the

REPORT OF COUNCIL.

In 1905 there have been eight Council Meetings, four General Meetings and one Special General Meeting of the Society. At General Meetings papers were read as follows: February 17, by Professor A. Lloyd, "Kokoro: A Modern Japanese Play." May 17, by Professor E. W. Clement, "British Sailors and Mito Samurai in 1824." November 15, by Professor A. Lloyd, "Village Life in Japan." To-day, by Rev. J. L. Atkinson, D.D., "Japanese Popular Buddhism." At a Special General Meeting in Yokohama on February 14, Professor Lloyd read his paper on "Kokoro: A modern Japanese play."

The Society has this year published volume XXXII, containing papers on "The Life of Watanabe Noboru" by Miss Ballard and "Dazai no Bubi" by R. J. Kirby, Esq.; also volume XXXIII, part I, containing "A Modern Japanese Play" by Professor Lloyd and "British Seamen and Mito Samurai in 1824" by Professor Clement. The paper for to-day and other matter are available for another number to form part 2 of volume XXXIII. Furthermore, the Society has reprinted Vol. XII, part 4, Vol. VIII, part 2; is now re-printing Vol. III, part 3 (almost finished), Vol. X, Supplement; and is about to reprint Vol. XVII, part 2. For next year, the Society has already in prospect several papers.

In the death of Dr. Davidson MacDonald, the

Society lost a valued member and also its Vice-President for Tokyo. By removal from Japan of Rev. Walter Weston, a vacancy was created among ordinary members of Council. Neither of the vacancies thus created was filled by Council.

The Council has about completed plans for moving into quarters which will be much more convenient in location and in appointments and which will afford much greater facilities for the use of the library. The catalogue of the library has been completely revised.

An unusually large net increase of membership is the result of changes during the year. The Society lost seven members: three resignations and four deaths, one of the latter an honorary member. Additions were twenty-five: one renewal of lapsed membership and twenty-four new members. Of the twenty-four new members, seventeen are resident in Japan. Of the seven new non-resident members two are life members. Details follow:—

New members, Resident:—Thos. B. Blow, Esq., Geo. H. Scidmore, Esq., Brig. C. Duce, Lieut. R. Brelinzky, Oscar White, Esq., C. B. Sansom, Esq., Miss Lida H. Smith, K. Jan Hora, Esq., Edward Mendelson, Esq., Pastor J. Oswald, Rev. C. H. Shoritt, G. S. Phelps, Esq., Huntington Wilson, Esq., Rev. Edward S. Cobb, Professor M. Shiozawa, Professor Ujio Motora, Ralph Walter, Esq.

Non-Resident:—K. Asakawa, Esq., Lieut. L. Crawford, Professor L. Batalha, W. P. Hubbard, Esq., John R. Patterson, Esq., Alfred Owre, Esq., Lieut. Peter Blavenez, Renewal, Ernest James, Esq., Resigned, Rev. C. H. B. Wood, R. Rev. Bishop Francis, Miss Schereschewsky, Died, Rev. Jos. Edkins, D.D. *hon. mem.* Dr. Davidson MacDonald, W. H. Moore, Esq., and Dr. H. Weipert.

In the absence of the Treasurer, the President himself read:—

HONORARY TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN. SESSION OF 1905.

To Balance at Banks, Dec.	
15th, 1904	2,525.24
" Membership Fees	869.27
" Sale of Transactions	636.13
" Interest	103.66
	1,609.06
By Paid for Printing	566.82
" Postage	90.05
" Assistant Librarian	245.00
" Purchase of Books	27.20
" Sundries	11.00
" Caretaker	3.00
" Insurance	75.00
" Rent	100.00
	1,118.07

Balance at Banks 3,016.24 4,134.30

E. & O. E. J. McD. GARDINER,
Hon. Treasurer.

Tokyo, December 8th, 1905.

Examined the above and found the same to correspond with the vouchers and Banks' accounts.

RICHARD J. KIRBY,
J. T. SWIFT.

Tokyo, December 9th, 1905.

Next followed the Report of the Librarian:—
As Librarian of the Society for the year now past I have the honour to report as follows:

(I) Vol. XXXII, containing the Transactions for 1904, and Vol. XXXIII, part I, containing the Transactions for the first half of 1905, have been printed and distributed amongst the members.

A second volume containing papers read since that time, is now ready, and will shortly be sent to the printer.

Yet a third volume, published as an appendix, will contain Sir Ernest Satow's translation of the *Nihongaishi*, which was first published in the *Japan Mail* in its early days, and is now to be reprinted in our Transactions with the author's kind permission.

(II) Vol. VIII, part 2, and Vol. XII, part 4, have been reprinted and added to our stock. Vol. X Supplement, Vol. III Supplement, and Vol. IX part 1, are now in the printers' hands. I may add that during the coming year a great deal of reprinting will have to be done. Fortunately our funds will allow of this.

(III) Last year the Treasurer's books showed for sales of Transactions *yen* 249.25, while the Librarian's Sale Book for the same period showed *yen* 423.36, the discrepancy being accounted for by the fact that a considerable time often elapses between the despatch of an order and the receipt of the payment. This year the Treasurer's books give for sales of Transactions *yen* 636.13, while mine show the large sum of *yen* 1,335.51, so that we ought to be able to look forward to an increased income in the next year.

(IV) Very little, only *yen* 27.20, has been spent on the purchase of books. With our present

limited accommodation it has seemed futile to do so. With the hopes of a new domicile, we may look forward to an enlarged library to meet the wants of the larger life that is opening before us as a Society.

ARTHUR LLOYD.

13 Dec., 1905.

After hearing the reports, members balloted for officers and members of Council for the next year. The result of the election was later announced:—

President, H.E. Sir Claude MacDonald.
Vice-Presidents: for Tokyo, Professor A. Lloyd; for Yokohama, Consul-General J. C. Hall.
Corresponding Secretary, E. H. Vickers, Esq.
Recording Secretaries:—For Tokyo, E. H. Vickers, Esq.; for Yokohama, Dr. J. L. Dearing.
Treasurer, J. McD. Gardiner, Esq.
Librarian, Professor Lloyd.
Members of Council:—B. H. Chamberlain, Esq., J. H. Gubbins, Esq., Dr. D. C. Greene, Rev. A. F. King, Professor J. T. Swift, R. J. Kirby, Esq., R. S. Miller, Esq., Professor E. C. Clement, Rev. H. H. Guy, and Rt. Rev. Bishop Awdry.

The President then introduced Dr. D. C. Greene who read, with some omissions, a paper prepared by Rev. J. L. Atkinson, D.D., on "Japanese Popular Buddhism: The Ten Virtues" (*Juzen-Hogo*)—a summary of which follows:—

The title of the book from which the following discourse is taken is "Juzen-ho-go," which may be translated as "The Word of the Law of the Ten Virtues."

The Juzen or Ten Virtues are these

1. Fu-sessho, that is Not killing.
2. Fu-chu-to " Not stealing,
3. Fu-ja-in " Not committing adultery.
4. Fu-mo-go " Not lying,
5. Fu-ki-go " Not exaggerating.
6. Fu-akko " Not slandering or reviling.
7. Fu-tyo-zetsu " Not double-tongued,
8. Fu-ton-yoku, " Not coveting,
9. Fu-shin-i " Not being angry,
10. Fu-ja-ken " Not heretical.

The Ju-aku or Ten Vices are the opposites of the above.

The sermon on the "Fu-sessho-kai" or "Not Killing" is an introduction to the entire course on the Ten Virtues. It was preached about A. D. 1773; the preacher was Katsuragi-jin.

THE FIRST VIRTUE: NOT KILLING.

Man's path or duty consists in nothing else than in the observance of the ten virtues. Any one thus faithful can thereby attain to the quality and rank of a sage and of a Buddha. A sacred book says that it is a virtue to train one's mind in accordance with and in obedience to reason and that the opposite of it is a vice. Conduct conforming to the principles of reason in its relations to the three bodily, the four lingual, and the three intellectual activities constitutes the ten virtues. This obedience to reason is nothing less than neither increasing nor decreasing nature. It is the maintaining of it in equilibrium. When bodily act, speech and thought are in accord with one's original nature then there result in perfection the ten virtues. Conduct in opposition to reason means self-ness. When the original nature is modified or perverted by this self-ness, then the ten vices result. Goodness or virtue is always in accord with the nature of Buddha, while vice is non-accorded to it.

If man was non-existent there could be no Path or Duty of Man. This path must therefore be sought in man himself. Only those who are misled by their own false ideas go astray. The substance of what Buddha taught is involved in these words, "All the three worlds are mine and all living things in them are my children." In the first of them, the world of desire, *yokukai*, there are food, sleep and sex desires. In the second of them, the world of forms—*sishikai*—they and the mind harmonize with the higher thought, the result of the abstract meditation of the ascetic. In the third of them the world of non-forms—*mushiki-kai*, the mind, separating from the form body harmonises with space—*toku* or voidness. In these three worlds the ten virtues are perfected and all the living things in them are as Buddha said, his own children. When seeing, hearing and perceiving are in accord with the Great Path, there is no birth, no extinction, no coming, no departing, and body and mind rejoice in form, sound, smell and taste and all harmonizes with the mysterious reasons, (*myoga*). The mountains, the rivers and the earth become, or are, one's own body. The trees, the groves, the grass and the meadows become one's own body. They thus become one's own possessions. The ideas and conceptions of all living things become similarly one's own, and peace and deliverance, destruction and confusion, together with the conviction of truth become also one's own. This is what is meant by the Buddha's words, "all living things are my children."

Shallow thinkers imagine that what they do not

take into their own hands or do not themselves see, can not be said to be their own. It is, however, a great mistake. A man of great wealth does not always carry his riches in his purse or bosom. Still he is its owner. Kings and emperors do not know the amount of wealth possessed by their own people, yet they are still sovereign over it and them. By these examples we can understand what is meant by the teaching that all living things are one's own children. Thus it is also with the heaven of Brahma-Bonten, although one may not ascend to it, yet if his conduct is perfect his joy is as that of meditation in that heaven. Although one may not see the world of non-form yet it is one's own possession. All warriors and wise men are one's own though their power and wisdom may be greatly superior to one's own. The noble and the rich as well as the ignoble and the poor are also one's own. Because of this fact that all living things are one's own children, there is the commandment about "not-killing" any living thing.

The relation of parent and child is a most intimate one. The true meaning of this metaphor involves the making of the ideas and feelings of living things one's own. One's own mind and that of others are equal and without distinction (*hedate nashi*). When any living thing comes into one's sight a feeling of pity, or regard, springs up in the mind. This we call the heart of the (Bodhisatva Hosatsu) and it is in itself the commandment "not killing." Although the Bodhisatva mind exists from the very beginning in living things it does not readily or immediately appear because of confused idea and sins. Still it exists and is in its nature perfect. The inclination to keep the commandments that is aroused when sermons are listened to is evidence of the original and perfect Buddha nature that is in inherent in man.

As the three worlds with all their wealth and rank are one's own possessions there is as concerning these things the commandment "not stealing" and more, the noble and thoughtful man receiving liberty through perception sees that, as the canon says, "The world of mountains, rivers, whole plains, grasses, groves, plants and trees are equal and without difference from the beginning" and that they are his own person or body (*shinrai*). Therefore as a valley does not envy the weight of a mountain nor a mountain the depth of a valley, for each is content with his own characteristic, so those who have rank and wealth possess them as the happy fruit of loyalty to the Buddha nature and law that is within them. This is the significance of the Commandment "Not Stealing."

Because of the statement "all living things are my children," there is concerning the relation of the sexes, the commandment "Not committing adultery." The phrase "My children" as used in this connection is intended to show the purity of the relationship that should exist between the sexes. That is the relationship should be as pure as that between parent and child.

All lies are despicable. Those who utter them deceive themselves before they deceive others. If one makes the doing of Duty, the keeping of "Man's path his delight," he will be free from the use of exaggeration and lies.

It is folly to be envious of the pleasures of others. If one has clear understanding there can be no occasion for wishing that the pleasures of others could be our own. Princes have their provinces and people for their delight; officials, farmers, artisans and merchants have their respective offices and labours for their delight, while priests have their ascetic meditations and wisdom for their pleasure and satisfaction. If one neither envies nor dislikes others he will not be in danger of slandering any. If one desires to be on terms of intimacy with others, he must not be double tongued. If one is the father of all living things then "all living things" are brothers. There is no parent who does not rejoice when his children are on terms of intimacy with each other. Confucius says "all of the four seas are brothers." One who clearly perceives that poverty and wealth, nobility and commonality in station are only the shadows of the nature of deeds in a previous life is always content with his own position in life. This is the basis of the virtue "not coveting."

When one can find pleasure in everything, the spirit of anger is easy to repress. Anger arises from mental distress or annoyance, which has its root in evil desires. If one can find pleasure in everything he will be free from evil desires, and from the mental disturbance without which anger never arises.

If one does not doubt that the Great Path is his own, he will be able to keep the precept, "Not holding heretical views." A person's thoughts are all originated by his own nature. If through nature self has exclusive control, one is in danger of forming false conceptions concerning real or material existence and ideal or non-material existence; yet if one receives and is guided by the sacred law he will be enabled to hold an impartial view of existence which is neither actual or ideal, neither existence (*yu*) nor non-existence (*mu*).

The canon says, "The path of the ten virtues

leads to and ensures entrance into man's heaven—that is the highest heaven. Those who perfectly observe the ten precepts attain to the rank of sovereign in various heavens; those who less perfectly observe them attain to the rank of sovereigns among men; while those who keep them in a yet less perfect manner, attain only to positions of wealth and honor among men. Yet it is also true that those who even very imperfectly obey them do not fail of attaining to some reward.

On the other hand, those who violate the ten precepts the most completely fall into the most awful of the hells; those who are less vicious fall into the hells of famishing demons. The worldly wise are apt to think and to say that the various hells do not exist, that they are things of the imagination only and that they are used solely to intimidate people. They are, however, mistaken. If one truly believes in the mystery nature of the law *Ho* he certainly knows that the hells are really existent though he cannot see them with his eyes of flesh.

The question may be asked "Why are there such places as these hells and such creatures as famishing demons?" The reply is this: They exist because of our own vices and evil deeds and are the result of them. Take for instance the vice of killing any living thing. Dying is the extreme of all pain. When one suffers from fever is there not pain? The sick of every kind and the aged cannot escape pain. How much more grievous must be the pain of any healthy vigorous living thing when it is ruthlessly slain. If man who holds such an exalted position kills any creature in order to gratify a cruel lust, his evil deed will most surely bring evil consequences to himself. All things are equal and coordinate; every effect has its legitimate cause and every action bears its appropriate fruit therefore the character of all human deeds is endlessly self-propagating. It follows then that one guilty of killing any living thing must bear the consequences, that is the suffering involved in that act as fruitage is involved in the seed that is sown when the cause, the evil deed, has been done, the effect, the punishment, must inevitably follow.

Evil deeds are classified according to the intention of those who do them as superlatively wicked, mediately wicked and averagely wicked.

By killing we mean the destruction of any sentient thing that has knowledge and affection. Killing a human being is great murder *daisesho*; killing animals is small murder—*shosesho*. These two classes are again subdivided. The killing of one's father, one's parent, sages, priests and men of distinction is the worst kind of "great murder." The killing of ordinary men is the lighter kind of murder. The killing of dragons and other creatures that can change their forms is the heaviest kind of small murder. The killing of sentient beings which can not transform themselves is the lightest sin of small murder. One who slays a man receives the worst punishment and is incapable of receiving the teachings of Buddha and of becoming one of the lowest class of his followers—a "Biku." One who has killed an animal may regain his purity by confessing his sin, after which he can enter the lower class of Buddha's followers and may also become a benefactor of human-kind.

One's own benevolence is increased through there being other living things. The troubles of this evil world are aids to the perfecting of one's benevolence and morality. It is not strange that one has a heart of patience and benevolence when associating only with sages and devout men; patience and benevolence are perfected by their exercise towards those who are ungrateful and unkind to us. We are to be patient with and kind to even the proud and the haughty. Wherever there is a living thing, benevolence and patience are to be exercised and one who does so is a true or perfect keeper of the commandment "not killing." We must esteem both our superiors and inferiors. We must esteem the wise and pity the ignorant. This does not mean that wicked deeds are to be esteemed, but that even evil doers are to be regarded with benevolence.

The last part of the sermon discusses the difference between the nature of men and animals and shows how the commandments grow out of man's nature and how the keeping of them is to be expected of him as it never could be of the animals. We give one instance: "Man has a soft, yielding and expressive countenance. He has no claws, no horns, no tusks. Animals are not so, they constantly attack each other. Through these differences are seen the nature and the value of the commandment, "not killing."

At the conclusion of the paper the Chairman said that he was sure he was expressing the sense of the meeting in thanking both Dr. Atkinson for writing, and Dr. Greene for reading, the paper to which they had just been listening with so much interest. As he listened to it himself he had some doubts as to the name of the paper, "Popular Buddhism"—"Practical Buddhism" would have

been a better title, the Sermon contained in the paper being far too learned to be termed popular. He might call attention to a Society called, the Jusen Kwai, which existed in Tokyo some ten years or so ago. The Magazine of that Society, *Jusen Kwai Zasshi*, might still be seen in second hand book shops from time to time, and was quite worthy of being studied. He did not think that the last of the Buddhist Commandments was quite correctly rendered by the speaker. To him it seemed that the fault condemned by that precept was the partial or prejudiced mind which will only look at one side of any question, the contrary virtue being the "open mind" which can alone arrive at the truth, and which was so well exemplified in this country in the early years of Meiji when the Government sent its students abroad into all countries to gather information from everywhere.

After expressing the thanks of the Society to Rev. A. J. King and the other gentlemen of St. Andrew's House for their kind entertainment, the President declared the meeting adjourned.

FOOTBALL.

A Rugby game was played on Saturday afternoon between teams composed respectively of Englishmen and "other nationalities." The teams were:—

ENGLISHMEN—COLOURS. V.		THE REST—WHITES.	
W. B. Mason	Backs.	K. van R. Smith	
B. C. Foster		D. Weed	
H. W. Kilby	3/4 Backs	Captain Leader	
J. T. Dixon		W. H. Ferrier	
H. E. Hayward		L. D. Tubbs	
B. C. Lambert	3/4 Backs	W. Graham, Jr.	
T. W. Kilby		G. H. Totton	
W. S. Moss (Capt.)		W. L. White (Capt.)	
A. Hills		A. Kingdon	
A. E. Cooper		O. Strome	
W. J. White	Forwards	R. C. Bowden	
A. W. S. Austen		W. E. J. Deimold	
E. J. Moss, Jr.		D. Drummond	
A. W. K. Landon		L. Stornebrink, Jr.	
H. S. Bell		J. S. Cartwright	

Dr. J. A. Moon, R.N.—Referee.

In the first half colours secured a try, Hayward having touched down, and in the second half T. Kilby scored another, and Foster accomplished a goal. Three points were scored for Whites from a try by D. Drummond after the interval. The game thus ended in a win for Colours by one goal and two tries to one try. Whites were at a disadvantage in respect to some of their number not being well up in the rules, but their forward play was good, and Totton, the New Zealander, specially distinguished himself. Considerable improvement was noticeable in the play.

An Association game was played on Saturday afternoon between St. Joseph's Institute and the Boys' Brigade resulting in a win for the former by 3 goals to 2. The teams were:—

BOYS' BRIGADE.		ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.	
1ST YOKOHAMA CO.			
V. Worden	Goal	T. Thompson	
G. Neville	Backs	M. Luther (Capt.)	
R. Holmes		H. Donker Curtius	
E. Eagling		J. Tejada	
K. Tresize (Capt.)	3/4	H. Jubin	
J. Tresize		G. W. Gregory	
W. Ragnall	Forwards	P. P. Holm	
P. Gorman		C. Horn	
C. Hornstein		L. Andreis	
A. Gorman		C. Broad	
W. Gray		G. James	

Referee:—Mr. H. W. Kilby.

MEN'S READING ROOM ASSOCIATION.

The second meeting of the season of the above Association was held on Tuesday night. Rules to govern future meetings were discussed and adopted. A debate followed on the question "Is War Justifiable." Dr. Dearing led for the affirmative whilst Mr. P. E. Nicolle opened for the negative, their supporters being respectively Mr. F. S. Booth and Mr. P. L. Smith. The subsequent discussion was taken part in by Rev. E. S. Booth, Messrs. T. Cowen, C. Griffin, Macbride and J. P. Webb.

YOKOHAMA YACHT CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the Yokohama Yacht Club was held in the Masonic Hall, No. 78, on Tuesday at 5.30 p.m. Mr. G. H. Scidmore, Commodore, presided and there were over twenty members present.

On the motion of Mr. CATTO seconded by Mr. Laffin the minutes of the last meeting were taken as read.

The next business was consideration of the report and accounts, which were taken as read, having been circulated among the members.

The CHAIRMAN said it would be seen that while they had at the close of the previous year a credit balance of yen 55.86, they had at the close of this year a balance of yen 103.46. Their policy heretofore had been to have a clean balance sheet, going on from year to year without carrying anything over, spending their money as fast as they got it in encouraging sailing. This year, however, it had been thought expedient to retain a small balance for the purpose of meeting the expenses always necessary at the beginning of the season. These had always hitherto been advanced out of the private purse of the Hon. Treasurer, and the Committee considered it hardly fair to impose that burden upon him. One very encouraging feature in their history during the past year had been the absence of protests. During the earlier years of the Club, as they might remember, these were of weekly occurrence and there were sometimes several in a race. This year fortunately there had not been any, and he was informed by the Racing Committee that in some instances competitors had protested against themselves. Another feature of the past season, however, was to be regretted—the diminution of interest in the Lark class. The Committee regarded this class as one of the best features introduced into their racing during the past few years. The boats were handy, safe, of small cost and easily managed by amateurs, and they had a tendency to encourage the younger members of the club to engage in yachting with enthusiasm. They had given great sport but unfortunately during the past year—owing mainly to the fact that a few of the boats nearly always were winners, which the Committee attributed to a large extent to the ability of the skippers, for it was not believed that there was any difference in the boats—the continued success of certain skippers coming in first and winning prizes had discouraged many of the other members. They thought this was a mistake, and hoped the incoming racing committee would bend their energies towards encouraging this class because it was the nursery of the club. He might say further that in consequence of the war a certain amount of restrictions had been placed on the permits given for cruising but he was led to believe that these restrictions would be greatly relaxed, and they would have opportunities of having cruising races to Uruga and other places outside the Saratoga Spit. In this connection he would like to say that since he had the honour of being Commodore he had done his best to arouse interest among his Japanese friends, and he was pleased to say that he thought in the near future they would have assistance to a certain extent in yachting, which would greatly encourage them. It was to be hoped they would see a Japanese yacht club organised, which would give them an opportunity of competition, would spread interest in the sport, and might be the means of increasing their facilities outside the bay, and generally the objects of the club might be furthered. One reason which, he thought, had militated against the interest that local Japanese should take in yachting was the fact that many of the wealthier Japanese and those of the leisured classes, who had been abroad and seen yachting in other countries, were residents of Tokyo, and as the meeting knew Tokyo was unfortunately located on very shallow waters. But with the extension of summer resorts and trolley lines, communication with the coast and the erection of small villas along the coast he was led to believe that more interest would be taken in yachting by Japanese. They had the pleasure of a visit during the summer from the Commodore of the Shanghai Yacht Club, who

took a great interest in this club and its work and was endeavouring to arrange for an interport race. It was understood he or others in Shanghai would send over to Yokohama a yacht to compete with some of our cracks. It was probable the craft would be a centre-board, cabin sloop of about 27 rating and it was now a question whether any of the members of this club were prepared to build and meet this challenge. An interesting feature of his visit was a prize which he offered for competition by 21 raters with no sendoes on board, the work to be done entirely by owners or members. He (the Chairman) thought this was an excellent idea and that such competitions should be repeated as often as possible. There was too much tendency to leave everything to the sendoes, to come down to the hatoba, get into a dinghy, go on board and take the tiller, the sendo doing all the work. The incoming committee would have to consider a question that had been raised of reviving the old 26 class and doing away with the cruising class. The meeting would have to discuss for the information of the committee the question of altering the record points, the manner of awarding which he described. Finally, he said, the committee would have to buy a new gun unless some enthusiastic member would present one.

On the motion of Mr. T. Herlihy seconded by Mr. S. H. Dawes the report and accounts were adopted.

An addition to Rule 13 was then proposed by Mr. A. R. Catto seconded by Mr. A. Owston, by which the last sentence of the rule reads (the added portion being italicised):

"Any member of the Kobe Sailing Club or Shanghai Yacht Club, temporarily visiting Yokohama shall be entitled to the privileges of an honorary member on notifying the Honorary Secretary of his visit to Yokohama."

The election of officers and members of committees resulted as follows:—Commodore, Mr. G. H. Scidmore; Vice-Commodore, Capt. Weston; Hon. Secretary, Mr. G. W. Brockhurst; Members of Committee, Mr. T. M. Laffin and Mr. R. Boyes; Racing Committee, Mr. F. H. Abbey, Mr. A. R. Catto, and Mr. J. J. Drummond.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the record prize flags for the season were presented by one of their few active Japanese members, Mr. K. Kutsuma.

On the suggestion of the CHAIRMAN, the Official Measurer, Capt. Olsen, was re-elected by acclamation accompanied by a vote of thanks for his past services.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the members for the honour they did him in electing him for the seventh time Commodore, and said he would do everything in his power to advance the interests of the club and would try to give satisfaction during the coming year. Some discussion then took place as to record points and the condition of the Lark class but no formal decision was arrived at, the raising of these subjects being for the guidance of the incoming committee. Among those who spoke were Messrs. Catto, F. J. Hall, C. Thwaites, E. R. Thompson, and H. A. Poole.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman and to the Hon. Secretary concluded the meeting.

NIPPON RACE CLUB.

The annual general meeting of members of the Nippon Race Club was held on Wednesday in the Club Hotel. Dr. E. Wheeler, Vice-President, was in the chair and there was a large attendance, the chair being supported by the Executive Committee—Messrs. A. J. Easton, T. C. Anderson, F. H. Bugbird, V. A. Caesar-Hawkins, and K. Mori.

The CHAIRMAN intimated that owing to pressure of engagements the President, Sir Claude MacDonald, was unable to be present.

On the motion of Mr. A. J. McClure, seconded by Mr. A. J. Easton, the minutes of last meeting were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen:—The Report and Accounts have been in your hands for some days past. Before putting them before this meeting, I am going to take the opportunity of performing a pleasing duty which it is my privilege

to do. As you all know, our friend Mr. Mori has for some years past served the Nippon Race Club, on the Permanent, as well as Executive Committees, and it has always fallen to his lot to do a great deal of work, and devote an immense amount of time in the interests of the Club. This year his services have been called upon to an extent almost beyond what could have been expected from any gentleman, and as a result of his labours, the Club has become possessed of the property inside the Race Course. The task of purchasing this property can best be appreciated when I tell you that 77 owners had to be brought together; this was successfully done by Mr. Mori, whom I am going to ask to accept this token of the Club's thanks and esteem. (Loud Applause).

Mr. MORI briefly thanked the Club in Japanese for the beautiful present.

The gift consisted of three gold cups bearing Mr. Mori's crest and the inscription:—

"Presented to Mr. Kengo Mori by the Nippon Race Club in appreciation of special services rendered by him to the Club during the year 1905."

The stand that bore them was of black lacquer relieved by gold lines and it also had Mr. Mori's mon.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the adoption of the Report and Accounts.

Mr. J. DE CUERS DE COGOLIN seconded and the Report and Accounts were adopted.

Mr. LEFEBER called attention to the fact that the Permanent Committee had power to undertake any extraordinary expenditure without reference to an extraordinary meeting of members. He proposed alterations the chief of which was that the consent of the members should be obtained to the spending of money for extraordinary purposes. He did not object to the way in which it had been done, but to the principle of the thing. Under the rules extraordinary expenditures could be referred to the Permanent Committee and they had the power to pass them.

The CHAIRMAN said it had always been so.

Mr. LEFEBER asked that his proposal should be put to the vote.

Mr. MARSHALL said this meeting was not empowered to make any proposition whatever. If Mr. Lefebere wished to have any rule altered he must take it to the Permanent Committee.

Mr. LEFEBER said that was rather an extraordinary position for a club.

Mr. MARSHALL said yes but those were the rules under which Mr. Lefebere joined the Club.

Mr. LEFEBER—Under these rules members have not the right of calling an extraordinary meeting? ("Yes" "Yes.")

Mr. MARSHALL—You can always call such a meeting. But you had far better take up the matter with the Permanent Committee.

Mr. LEFEBER asked if an extraordinary meeting could be held after this meeting.

Mr. MARSHALL pointed out that notice must be given. In any case the Permanent Committee must consider any alterations.

Mr. LEFEBER—Then this rule or these rules cannot be altered for the next hundred years?

Mr. MARSHALL said mention was made in the report of a new constitution for the Club and the present rules would have to be very materially altered. The Articles of Association were now in the hands of the authorities in Tokyo and a favourable reply was expected at any moment. In fact he had been told the same day by their lawyer that it was morally certain the application would be accepted before the end of the year. The rules must be revised in accordance with Japanese law. Therefore the matter Mr. Lefebere referred to would be covered by the new articles.

Mr. LEFEBER said these again were drawn up by the Permanent Committee.

Mr. MARSHALL said it was not the rules but the Articles of Association that were before the authorities.

Mr. LEFEBER—Precisely, but our rules and byelaws will be the same.

Mr. MARSHALL—They must be in accordance with the Articles of Association.

Mr. LEFEBER—In what way can my proposition be put before you?

Mr. MARSHALL—Under the new Articles a general meeting can pass upon these rules.

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Mr. LEFEBER—If you promise that now—

Mr. MARSHALL—I promise nothing.

Mr. LEFEBER then asked whether he could distinctly understand that the new rules and Articles of Association will be put before a general meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said certainly.

Mr. WARD suggested that when the Club had work to do it should advertise in the foreign as well as in the Japanese papers so that foreign contractors might bid. He added that before going into any large work the Club should offer a prize of yen 500 for the best design, then call for tenders and let everybody have a chance.

The CHAIRMAN said the suggestions were noted.

Mr. WARD went on to remark that they were getting some 20 more China ponies while there had been a thousand Japanese ponies back from the war sold at from 15 to 60 yen. These were not racing ponies but they were as good as China ponies. Four hundred had been sold at Hiratsuka the other day. One would get one's money back after the races instead of getting yen 25 for horses that yen 200 were paid for.

Mr. EASTON proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The work that he had to do during the past year was both heavy and tedious on account of the land purchased inside the Race Course. That was the reason he personally got out of it (Laughter.) Many of them knew what work they had when they got into the hands of a lawyer. He proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Duke Marshall.

Mr. WARD seconded, and the Chairman in declaring it passed remarked that Mr. Marshall was a hard-working fellow and a good sport.

Mr. MARSHALL, in acknowledging, said he was so thoroughly keen on racing and everything pertaining to it that he was only too glad to serve the Club.

On the motion of Mr. WARD seconded by Mr. de Cuers de Cogolin a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Easton, in announcing which,

The CHAIRMAN said, Mr. Easton had done and was doing a great deal for the benefit of the Club.

Mr. EASTON—I beg to thank you (Applause.)

Mr. MARSHALL said it had been suggested to him—he did not in any way advocate it—that instead of as at present two successive Fridays and Saturdays they should race on six successive Saturday afternoon ("No" "No"). He personally did not think it quite feasible because their present Club would thus become a professional affair. And it would be hard on trainers, who could not keep their ponies in training for six weeks.

Mr. McCLURE said it would also be hard on the owners and on the Committee. He did not think if an owner raced his pony twice and found it was no good that he would keep it over for the other four weeks.

Mr. LEFEBER thought the practice should remain as it was, and this appearing to be the general feeling of the meeting the matter dropped.

It was announced that the election of the Executive Committee had resulted as follows: Messrs. T. C. Anderson, V. Blad, A. J. Easton, V. A. Caesar-Hawkins, D. Marshall, K. Mori, and S. Isaacs.

A vote of thanks to the CHAIRMAN on the motion of Mr. Caesar-Hawkins brought the meeting to a close.

The following is the Annual Report for 1905:—The Committee have the pleasure of submitting to the members of the Club the Report and Accounts for 1905.

His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, has again graciously honoured the Club, by presenting Prizes both for the Spring and Autumn Meetings. The Emperor's Cup has twice been run for under fixed conditions, these are now laid down for the future.

The Fixed Skeleton Programme has continued to give satisfaction, there has been a marked increase in the number of horses and every indication of a further increase next year. The Four Days' Meetings initiated last year have also, by the public, been confirmed a success.

Rule No. 108 has been altered, with the sanction

of the Permanent Committee, particulars were duly advised to all members.

The Executive in concordance with the Permanent Committee, subscribed on behalf of the Club, through His Excellency Governor Suifu, towards charities for the relief of Sufferers by the War, yen 3,000, out of the takings of the last two meetings.

With the approval of the Permanent Committee, the Executive have at last been able to effect the purchase of the 41,023 *tsubo* of land inside the Race Course. Particular thanks are due to Mr. Mori for the immense task of successfully bringing together the seventy-seven former owners which enabled the Club to acquire the property. The Club came into possession of the grounds on the 30th June and the construction of a Tan Training Track was immediately proceeded with, together with the formation of the many small fields into one large and well drained moor.

Pending the Registration of the Club as a Juridical Person, the property is registered in the name of Mr. K. Mori on behalf of the Club. Application for the registration of the Club has been filed with the authorities and a favourable reply is expected very shortly.

The new Articles of Association entail some alterations in the present constitution of the Club, and the Rules will require revision when the Registration has been completed.

It is recommended that the grounds be leased to Sporting Associations formed by Members, Full and Subscribing of the Race Club. That such Sporting Associations shall elect from amongst their members, a Committee to represent their interests and to whom the Race Club will look for the proper conduct of their Associations. The Committees of such Associations shall not include any members serving on the Permanent or Executive Committees of the Race Club. That Rights and Privileges, to be agreed upon, be granted to such Sporting Associations for considerations to be agreed on, it however, being clearly understood that should the interests of such Sporting Associations clash with those of the Race Club, the Association using the grounds of the Nippon Race Club shall be secondary and must in all cases give way to the interests of the Nippon Race Club.

As the accommodation in the Paddock Stand and Enclosure proved to be quite inadequate, the Executive, with the approval of the Permanent Committee, have arranged with Mr. Becker, Architect, to construct a new Stand which it is estimated will accommodate some 4,500 persons. Should this later on, prove to be too small, an extension of the new building will be possible without material alterations to present buildings. The present Paddock Stand is to be removed to the Carriage Paddock and will form an extension of the Grand Stand and Lawn. These additions and alterations are estimated to cost Yen Seventeen to Eighteen thousand.

The Committee's thanks are due to Mrs. Warming and the Ladies of Yokohama and Tokyo who so kindly provided a Purse for the Spring Meeting, also to those gentlemen who were good enough to assist in various official capacities.

32 Full and 13 Subscribing members have been added to the Club's list of members during the year. The total is now 196 Full and 98 Subscribing members.

It is with particular regret that the death has to be recorded of Baron Sannomiya, an old friend of the Club and one who had always taken much interest in our Race Meetings.

Several changes in the Executive have taken place during the year. Messrs. Blad, Hughes, Tegner and De Cuers resigned; our best thanks are tendered to these gentlemen for most efficient work done during their terms of office.

Finally the Committee desire to place on record their satisfaction with the work, the Secretary, Mr. Geo. Hood, has continued to do.

In accordance with Rule IV. the Committee now retire.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MOSQUITO YACHT CLUB.

The tenth Annual General Meeting of this Club was held at the United Club on Wednesday evening at 5.45. Owing to the Race Club Meeting and other gatherings the attendance was rather small.

The Report and Accounts were read and adopted. Commodore Hall supplemented the Report by thanking the kind donor of the prizes presented during the season. He mentioned that the Club yacht, the *Aborigine*, was still adding much to the pleasure of members and the Annual Interport Races between the Club and the Kobe Sailing Club were much appreciated as stimulating interest in racing. The retiring officebearers and committee were re-elected *in toto*.

A CHRISTIAN MEMORIAL SERVICE.

A Christian Memorial Service for the 1300 Tokyo soldiers who fell in the late war, was held in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Kanda, on Wednesday December 20th, at 2 p.m., under the auspices of the Japan Evangelical Alliance, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Japan Temperance League and the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Invitations were sent to all the families of these brave men, and a large attendance was anticipated. Marshal Oyama, Generals Kuroki and Kodama and many other officials and private citizens intimated their intention of being present.

While recounting the valorous deeds of these heroes, the purpose of the meeting was to administer words of comfort to their sorrowing relatives and to present each with some small memento of the occasion. In the midst of the universal rejoicings over the return of the victorious troops, it is impossible to keep wholly out of mind the many who do not return but whose bones are left to mingle with the dust of the Manchurian plains or become the prey of the denizens of the great deep. Though this dreadful war is at last happily at an end, and we look forward with hope and confidence to an era of peace and brotherhood let us not forget the multitudes of hearts and homes left desolate, and do what we can to show our appreciation of the great sacrifices they as well as their illustrious dead have made for the common good.

THE PLAGUE.

A fresh case of plague appeared on Dec. 14th at Shimonoseki.

An official telegram says that two new cases were reported on Dec. 14th in Kobe. Since the first appearance of the disease up to the present there have been seventy cases in all.

A fresh case of plague was reported at Shimonoseki on Dec. 16th.

Of forty-one dead rats collected on Dec. 12th at the Isezaki-cho Police Station, Yokohama, one has been found to be infected with plague germs.

An official telegram dated Dec. 15th from Tadotsu says that a case of plague has appeared there.

On Dec. 15th, two fresh cases were reported in Kobe. Both patients died.

A case of bubonic plague was reported on December 18th at Omuda, in Fukuoka prefecture. Dr. Asakawa has left Moji for the locality to investigate the origin of the disease.

On December 18th, seven fresh cases of plague appeared in Osaka. On the previous day, two cases were reported in Kobe.

An official telegram from Yamaguchi prefecture says that three cases appeared on December 16th in that district.

A fatal case of plague has appeared in the village of Katsuma, Mishima, Kagawa prefecture. An official telegram states that the victim, a man, arrived there on Dec. 15th from Kobe.

A case of plague was reported on Dec. 19th at Omuda, Kumamoto prefecture.

A workman of the Kishiwada Cotton Spinning Co., Osaka, was attacked by plague on Dec. 18th. The factory was at once isolated.

The Governor of Hyogo prefecture reports that a fresh case of plague, which proved fatal, appeared in Kobe on Dec. 10th.

An official telegram from Formosa says that the following cases of plague are reported in the island:—One each in Taipei and Teckcham on Dec. 15th; One in Teckcham on the following day. Since the first appearance in the island of the disease this year up to the present the cases total 2,394.

In connexion with plague measures the Metropolitan Police have issued regulations regarding the construction of warehouses and sheds. These will be put into force on February 1st.

A number of bombs exploded in the shop of T. Terasawa, a fire-works dealer in Honjo, Tokyo, on the evening of Dec. 14th, while the employees were packing them in a case. The result was that parts of the ceiling and roof were destroyed and two persons were injured.

Original from

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Slight snow fell in Yokohama on Thursday afternoon.

The Kobe City Assembly decided on Dec. 17th to raise a loan of thirty-three thousand yen in order to repay the house-tax collected from foreigners.

The Viceroy of Nanking has ordered from the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard, Kobe, three river gunboats. The contract was concluded on Dec. 14th at Nanking.

On the night of Dec. 13th, a man armed with a revolver entered the house of a pawn-broker named D. Ishikawa, Uyenô-machi, Tokyo. The intruder stole yen 10.

Russian newspapers declare that Field Marshal Marquis Oyama is a Finn. When a child he was, they say, taken to Saghalien, whence he escaped in a Japanese fishing boat. They explain that Oyama, in Finnish means a swamp. It will be remembered that the Russians once declared that General Baron Kuroki was of Polish descent.

The *Hochi* has a telegram from Moji stating that a Russian journalist named A. Peteroff arrived there on Dec. 14 by the *Andalusia* from Vladivostok. The same day, he left by the noon train for Tokyo. His purpose, according to the Japanese correspondent, is to investigate the various conditions existing after the conclusion of the war and to ascertain personally the attitude of the Japanese newspapers as to the relations between the former belligerents. He says that General Linévitch is at a railway station near Harbin. The *Hochi* adds that the Russian journalist is being escorted by police.

It is reported by Japanese papers that negotiations by the Sanyo Railway Company with a leading British firm of Yokohama representing a London syndicate, for a loan of twenty million yen have been successfully concluded. The principal terms are that interest is at 4 per cent. and the price realized by the borrowers will be 94. It is also said that the Kyushu Railway Co. have had an offer from the same British firm for a proposed loan of ten million yen, interest at 4 per cent. and the price to be realized by the borrowers 95. The Kyushu Railway Co., however, are conducting negotiations with American capitalists.

No. 38-B, Kobe, was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. The building, which was occupied by the offices of the Pilots' Association, Messrs. Teverson, and Messrs. Varma & Co., and Mr. Leman, covered an area of 42 tsubo. The building was insured for yen 3,500 and the movables at yen 2,000 by the L'Union Fire Insurance Co. Ltd., and the Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. It is supposed that the fire was caused either by the carelessness of two boys employed by Mr. Leman when extinguishing a hibachi upstairs after the office had been closed, or to cigarette or cigar ends thrown down in the telephone room, where about 4 or 5 kwamme of sample cotton were kept and many papers were piled.

A serious accident happened on Camp Hill, Yokohama, on Friday evening which might have had more grave consequences. Mrs. G. Syme Thomson, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Cossor, was being driven to the ball at the Yokohama United Club in a closed brougham when the horse broke from control and upset the vehicle. Mrs. Thomson received some nasty cuts from the broken glass, but Mrs. Cossor escaped unhurt. Meanwhile several jinrikisha, also bound Clubwards, were descending the hill and, not seeing the overturned carriage ran into it and so upset their occupants, among them being Mrs. J. Carey Hall, Mrs. A. J. McClure and Miss Kenderdine. Fortunately none of these ladies received more than a severe shaking and were able to proceed to the Club, but Mrs. Thomson had to return home to have her injuries attended to. It is a wonderful thing that more accidents do not occur at this particular spot.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CASUALTIES OF TWO GREAT WARS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In your article in your issue of December 4, giving "The casualties" of the late war, your last sentence reads as follows: "Even if we assume that as many (Japanese soldiers) perished 'from disease as those that fell in the fight, the grand total would not exceed 90,000, a figure less by nearly 40,000 than the German losses in the war of 1871.'"

It is not necessary for Germans to point out your various fallacies made from time to time on German affairs, but since the number of the German losses of 1870-71 has often been misstated, I take the liberty of now giving you the *Correct and Official German Statistics*, placing the numbers therein beside the Japanese numbers in your statement, as follows:

CASUALTIES FROM FIGHTING.

	Japanese	German
Killed in action or died of wounds	43,219	28,288
Wounded in action	153,673	88,488
Missing	5,681	12,944
Injured (not in action)	16,456	?
Total	218,429	129,700

CASUALTIES FROM DISEASE.

Sick (ordinary diseases)	203,270	?
Sick (contagious diseases)	17,866	?
Total	221,136	?

Died from disease	?	12,475
Grand total Casualties	439,565	?
Deaths	?	40,743

Sent from the field to hospitals in

Japan	281,587
Recovered and resumed their places in the ranks	60,000

The number of German soldiers and officials present in France at the end of the war was one million, surely not less than the number of Japanese sent across the ocean during the whole war, so that the German losses were in every respect less than those of the Japanese.

It is to be remarked that no mention whatever is made in the Japanese grand total of 221,136, sick soldiers who died during or subsequently to the war, whereas the grand total of deaths during and in consequence of the Franco-German war is included in the number 40,743.

I remain, Yours, etc.

DR. MENGE.

Tokio, December 13, 1905.

RIJI AND TRUSTEE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I must admit that I used the word "Trustees" in the sense in which it is familiar in the United States as a name of the highest governing board of a University or College, and I quite agree that Riji is not an equivalent for "Trustees" in the other and more common meaning of that word. Many translate Riji as "Directors," but to most of us Americans "Trustees" is the more natural rendering for the Riji of an educational institution such as the Doshisha. I think I am right in saying that the use of Riji in this case, however it may be rendered in English, is entirely correct, and is not some idiosyncrasy of "certain Christians" and "open to serious objection." For the rest, it was no thought of finding fault with the translator, who of course could not know whether the word was singular or plural, that I explained what the fact was in this case.

I am, sir, etc.

KYOTO.

CHINESE IDEOGRAPHS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The study of the Chinese ideograph is such an interesting theme, such an important theme, and one in regard to which our collective wisdom and experience make such a small total, that I am sure I will not be judged harshly if I add a word of my own experience and views to what has already appeared on the subject in the *Japan Mail*.

After three or four years teaching English in a Japanese school, followed by two years study in the United States, I returned to Japan and began the study of the language. At that time I did not hesitate to say that it was a sin for a missionary to spend valuable time acquiring a knowledge of the Chinese character. It did not take me many years to recognize that it was a sin for him not to do so. I heartily endorse all that is said on the importance of this study in the excellent preface of Chamberlain's "Mojin Shiryô." Whatever may have been the case years ago, and whatever may be the case a decade or a score of years hence, to-day, after a certain stage of acquaintance with the Japanese language has been attained, the way forward lies along a path paved with Chinese characters, and the

man who does not elect to follow that path, does not, except in the rarest of cases, advance. There are no doubt cases of missionaries who have done a deal of good with a limited knowledge of the colloquial, but no properly ambitious young man coming to this land with the lofty purpose of spending his life endeavoring to make the rapidly advancing men and women of Japan know of the new life in Jesus Christ, will be satisfied with anything short of knowing what the bulk of the Japanese know, being able to read, and being able to express himself intelligently about things that interest them. This implies an acquaintance with the Chinese character. He may never attain his ideal, but he will ever maintain it, and the very maintaining and pursuing it will tend to make him raise rather than lower it.

But to speak of the acquisition of the character,—the writer notes a tendency to-day for students to begin the study of the Chinese character too early in their careers. This he regards as a serious mistake, making too great demands on nervous energy, and calling for double the effort which the acquisition of the same characters at a later period would call for. Surely it is task enough to fix 馬 in the memory after you have thoroughly absorbed 和 and 和, without trying to fix the character while these words are still, so to speak, afloat. I would not have a student begin to do serious work at the Chinese character till he has a full two years' acquaintance with the language acquired through 和 and 和. Of course I would not have a man walk around a simple character lying in his path, but I would not have him expend effort on it as an end.

It is of course, not an insuperable thing to memorize very early in one's career a few hundred characters, especially with a good system; but it is another story to make them stick. Any number of young students will tell you of a time when they could recognize 400, or 800, or 1200 or 2000 characters, only to have them slip from the mind completely when left unreviewed a few weeks or months. The truth is that a Chinese character will not stay in the mind till you have a place to put it, till you are master of what it stands for. So, it is when a man has a fair knowledge of the colloquial that he can best begin, and he will find it a constant delight to learn the character for words of which he has been master for a year or more.

No one could fail to note in the very informing article on this subject by "A Missionary," that his soul-satisfying success at character study came when after a dozen or fifteen years of hard study and constant practice he had made himself exceptionally well acquainted with the Japanese language. I would not have my student wait a dozen or fifteen years, but I would have him wait till he knows well a Japanese horse and a Chinese horse before he attempts to paint their ideographic picture.

Again, I would hold up the ideal of *mastering* the character. It is not enough to be able to recognize it; one ought to be able to make the mental picture of the character upon hearing its *on* or *kun* spoken. If he can do this, he can, of course, write it. One may be able to recognize the character months or years before he can reproduce it at will, but that ought to be his ideal. Analysis is the method. It is a great day when a man can lay off almost any character into radical and primitive, but it is a happier day when he can break up his primitives into their component parts and hold them in mind in that way. For some of these component parts he may have only fantastic names, or no name at all, but he knows them as units, his primitive is made up of these, and this in turn unites with several different radicals; and the knowledge of one character thus becomes a key to the knowledge of many others.

The writer made a sparing use of cards, and no use of card boxes. He recognizes that "A Missionary's" method of concentrating attack on the unknown and doubtful characters is absolutely sure to bring down the game, and is perhaps the quickest method besides. But acquiring single characters written on a card, as compared with acquiring characters linked naturally in compounds, seems like facing a door-jamb and monotonously pulling a Whitley Exerciser, as compared with digging and scratching in a flower garden. It is too dry and uninteresting. Besides that, how many Chinese characters are to be found alone in splendid isolation? Memorizing a character in that style calls for too much main strength and awkwardness. A merciful Providence has given us almost every Chinese character bolstered up by another in a compound, a natural mnemonic help. The one way is like making one of these character cards stand up on edge, difficult even with a mnemonic bend in it, the other like bracing two of them one against the other.

I do not think the study of the character is discouraging or exhausting if one has a proper foundation for it. Of course there will be weeks when one will shoot ahead rapidly, and again weeks of the slowest progress. Characters will slip from the mind. No man can hold for a long time characters he is not constantly using; but with a fixed purpose and a

certain amount of constant effort and continuous use, one's knowledge will surely grow. And while at first one's ideal may have been fixed at reading a plainly printed page, the chances are that it will move up to reading a plainly written letter, then a rather poorly written one; nor is one apt to be content till he can write simple messages in a letter or on a postal card. The writer does not claim to have attained all this. He is simply one of those that press on; but he is glad to say that the more he presses, the more he wishes to press forward.

In conclusion I would like to speak of a book that has been to me more than ordinarily helpful. It bears the ridiculous title of "Japanese Conversation in Six Months." The book was reviewed rather severely in the *Japan Mail* some months ago. After such a title it is rather a surprise to find a large amount of genuine good sense in the preface. The body of the book is headed "Japanese Conversational Vocabulary of Chinese Words." This is just what the book is, and it might well have served for the title. Some three hundred common and indispensable characters are chosen, and under each are given from five to fifteen compounds in which it occurs. These are almost without exception words in common use. The print is clear, the arrangement convenient, the book portable, and it is to be had of Kelly and Walsh for two yen. This makes an excellent *utile mecum* for train, *jinrikisha*, *basha* or study. The arrangement is most convenient for learning first to recognize, and later to mentally picture, the three hundred characters, and from that on to about 2700 compounds. These, thoroughly mastered, will make a valuable addition to any man's store; and the writer is of the opinion that to a large number of students this vocabulary is the logical next step. Sincerely,
Saga, Dec. 12th, 1905. "SOJOURNER."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

RUSSIA'S TROUBLES.

London, December 15.

Two of the largest Moscow tea firms have failed.

The Governors of Russian provinces in districts where hitherto martial law was unenforced are now invested with practically dictatorial powers for three months.

MISS ROOSEVELT'S ENGAGEMENT.

Later.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, who is engaged to Congressman Longworth, of Ohio, will be married in February.

BRITISH POLITICS.

The Unionist Free Food League have been trying to ally themselves with the Liberals.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The French Yellow Book on Morocco bears out the fact that a condition of peril prevailed in June when France was hesitating about agreeing to the Conference. Prince Buelow, speaking to the French Ambassador, deprecated any delay and urged that there should not be any lingering on the edge of a precipice if not on an abyss.

STALE NEWS.

London, December 16.

The Chargers Reunis Company of France are arranging for a new regular steamship line between London and Yokohama via Havre, Buenos Aires and Valparaiso.

PRINCE BUELOW AND GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

Prince von Buelow, speaking in the Reichstag, lengthily re-asserted Germany's innocence of any aggressive plans against Great Britain. He denied that Germany was ever on the point of declaring war against Great Britain. The cause of the present crisis in the relations of the two Powers was a mystery. The stories of a violent collision between the Kaiser and King Edward were idiotic lies. Prince Buelow bitterly attacked the Social-Democrats, whose constant representations of Germany as a disturber of the peace contributed to British mistrust.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

An Order in Council includes Japan among the countries admissible to the advantage of mutual medical practice.

UNHAPPY RUSSIA.

Later.

The Government buildings at Riga are burning.

The inhabitants are fleeing. The streets are barricaded. Martial law has been proclaimed, but is ineffective owing to the lack of troops.

RETIREMENT OF SIR HALLIDAY MACARTNEY.

London, December 17.

Sir Halliday Macartney, K.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross Imperial Order of the Double Dragon of China, who has been Counsellor and English Secretary to the Chinese Legation in London since 1876, is retiring.

JAPANESE PRISONERS RETURNING.

Trains conveying 1,785 Japanese prisoners to Hamburg passed Koenigsberg yesterday. Colonel K. Oi, Japanese Military Attaché at Berlin, met the prisoners at the frontier, where the invalids were transferred to a hospital train equipped at Koenigsberg by the Red Cross Society.

LORD EDMUND FITZMAURICE.

Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice has been appointed Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and it is reported that he will be raised to the peerage.

LORD CURZON.

There is a strong movement to invite Lord Curzon to stand for the City, the invitation to be based on national rather than on party grounds.

GERMANY AND THE JAPANESE PRISONERS.

London, December 17.

When the Japanese prisoners from Russia arrived at Berlin the Emperor William sent an *Aide-de-Camp* with large supplies of cigarettes and chocolate and also bouquets of chrysanthemums for the officers.

H. E. Mr. Inouye, the Japanese Minister, with the representatives of their Majesties, entered the train and shook hands with the officers and the wounded.

The Red Cross Society distributed oranges and cakes.

The prisoners universally condemn the treatment they received in Russia, where they lived in remote villages in wretched quarters.

RUSSIA'S TROUBLES.

The first batches of Russian troops from Manchuria have arrived in Moscow, utterly insubordinate. They refused to obey orders *en route* and compelled the trains to wait at different towns while they went on drinking orgies.

CHINESE MINISTER TO LONDON.

The new Chinese Minister has arrived in London.

LABOUCHERE RETIRES.

Mr. Henry Labouchere, who has represented Northampton in Parliament since 1880, has retired owing to age. He is 74.

THE MOROCCAN CONFERENCE.

London, December 18.

The Conference with reference to Morocco meets at Madrid.

WORKMENS' DELEGATES ARRESTED.

The whole Council of Workmen's delegates, 250 in number, have been arrested and conveyed to prison. The Russian Government is resolved to suppress revolution with an iron hand. A serious situation exists at Moscow where the Rostoff grenadier regiment has mutinied.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The American Senate has passed the "emergency appropriation" of eleven million dollars for Panama Canal work referred to in Reuter's telegram of Dec. 8th.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

M. Rouvier, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, said that the Government meant to keep the Moroccan question in its proper proportion. He emphasized the statement that France would uphold her special rights and interests in Morocco at the conference. The independence and reform of Morocco were essential. French rights emerged from the negotiations not all recognized but at any rate all preserved. France would calmly await the conference. The speech produced a marked impression, was listened to in deep silence, and was heartily cheered by the Chamber at its conclusion.

ROSTOFF REGIMENT SUBMITS.

London, December 19.

The mutinous Rostoff Regiment has submitted and the leaders have been arrested.

BERLIN BUSINESS PEOPLE WANT AN UNDERSTANDING.

Two thousand merchants, financiers, and deputies in Berlin attended a meeting to promote an Anglo-German understanding.

RUSSIAN STRIKES COLLAPSING.

The strikes in Russia are collapsing, except in the Baltic provinces where chaos continues.

NEW QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL.

Lieut.-General Sir William G. Nicholson, K.C.B., has been appointed Quarter-Master-General of the Army.

NEW GOVERNOR OF GIBRALTAR.

The *Standard* says that Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, K.C.B., will probably be appointed to the command at Gibraltar.

MR. TAKAHASHI ON JAPAN'S STABILITY.

Later.

Mr. Takahashi, when leaving for Tokyo, was interviewed by Reuter's representative. He thanked the public for their confidence in Japanese securities, which, he said, would never cause them any regret. He announced the formation of a special redemption fund for which purpose £14,600,000 sterling was to be assigned annually, and the Government was now pursuing a policy of retrenchment and necessary preparation in order to make the Alliance with Great Britain effective.

THE WORKMENS' MANIFESTO.

The workmen's delegates were arrested on account of their manifesto ordering the people to refuse to pay taxes and other dues, and declaring that no debts contracted by the Government since the Senate issued a warning against the Government should be recognized.

THE SHANGHAI PRISONERS.

London, December 20.

The *Times* regards the decision of the Ministers in Peking to surrender the prisoners as scarcely politic. It can hardly fail to encourage Chinese aggressiveness.

JAPANESE PRISONERS RETURNING.

The steamers *Cambrian* and *Vancouver* have sailed from Hamburg conveying the repatriated Japanese.

THE ATTACK ON THE SULTAN.

Later.

After a public trial the Belgian Joris and three Armenians have been condemned to death for complicity in the attempt on the Sultan's life by bomb-throwing last July.

SPLENDID AID TO THE SALVATION ARMY.

London, December 21.

The philanthropist Herring has given to the Salvation Army the use of £100,000 sterling to start a home colonization scheme for the unemployed. The Army is ultimately to pay the whole amount into the King's Hospital Fund by annual instalments of £4,000. The settlers will receive five acres of land and equipments, and temporary support for themselves and families. They will repay the cost by small annual instalments, finally becoming owners.

ROJESTVENSKY AND WIRENIUS ARRIVE HOME.

Admirals Rojestvensky and Wirenius have arrived at St. Petersburg, BUELOW AND THE NEW BRITISH CABINET.

The *Berlin Tageblatt* says that Prince Buelow has telegraphed the warmest congratulations to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Sir Edward Grey, who have replied in the most friendly terms.

DEATH OF GENERAL FRENCH.

Later.

Lt.-General Sir John Denton French, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., etc., is dead.

[There are more than one general of this surname in the British Army, but from the fact that it has been deemed of sufficient importance to telegraph his death we conclude that it is the distinguished officer whose full names and rank we give above. General French, it may be remembered, commanded the Cavalry Division with Lord Roberts, having previously been cavalry commander with Sir George White in Natal.—Ed. J.M.]

DISTINGUISHED FRENCH OFFICER DEAD.

The death is announced of General Saussier.

[This well known French officer was in Metz with Bazaine and with 42 others protested against the surrender. After service in Tunis he became Governor of Paris in 1884 and protested against General Boulanger's attacks as Minister of War upon the Paris garrison. He was in supreme command of the great manoeuvres in 1891, and he continued in office two years beyond the term by special dispensation. While Governor of Paris he succeeded in inspiring all parties with confidence in his ability.—Ed. J.M.]

MASSACRES OF MUSSULMANS IN THE CAUCASUS.

The massacres of Mussulmans at Tiflis continue and have extended throughout the Caucasus. The Mussulmans are hunted down like deer. Two thousand of them with their families have fled from Tiflis.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN TOKYO.)

JAPANESE AND THE SHANGHAI RIOTERS.

On the 18th instant the *China Gazette* published a statement that some of the Japanese in Shanghai had been seen taking part with the rioters and that the circulation of an incendiary manifesto had been assisted by the Japanese. As these assertions were absolutely baseless, being pure inventions, the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai at once sent an emphatic contradiction to the journal in question.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Australian, British steamer, 1,784, W. G. McArthur, 15th Dec.—Sydney via ports, and Hongkong, 7th Dec., Mails and General.—Cornes & Co.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich, German steamer, 5,005, E. Malchow, 15th Dec.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 14th Dec., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co. Nachf.
America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,460, P. H. Goins, 16th Dec.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 15th Dec., Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Belgian King, British steamer, 2,153, J. Hayton, 16th

Dec.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 16th Dec.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Glenfarg, British steamer, 2,350, H. W. L. Holman, 16th Dec.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 14th Dec., General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Amiral Duperre, French steamer, 3,013, Bernier, 17th Dec.—Antwerp via ports, General.—M. M. S.S. Co.
Nord, Swedish steamer, 1,075, Sandberg, 17th Dec.—Mojito, Coal.—Asada.
Kumakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 843, S. Atsumi, 17th Dec.—Taku via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Onufa, British steamer, 4,867, James Riley, 17th Dec.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 16th Dec., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Rainbow (14 guns), U.S. flagship, 6,206, Com. W. C. Cowles, 17th Dec.—Uraga.
Taito Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,246, T. Akashi, 17th Dec.—Formosa, Rice.—Yamagata-ya.
Silvia, German steamer, 4,212, Jager, 19th Dec.—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 12th Dec., General.—C. Illies & Co.
Romford, British steamer, 1,930, M. H. Scott, 20th Dec.—Vladivostok via Muroran, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.
Agincourt, British steamer, 2,768, Sims, 20th Dec.—Portland, Oregon, General.—Drabble & Co.
Uford, British steamer, 2,789, J. G. McKechie, 20th Dec.—Seattle, Wash., via Muroran, General.—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.
Ernest Simons, French steamer, 2,162, Bourdon, 20th Dec.—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 19th Dec., Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.
Trave, German steamer, 2,466, J. Rerudermarin, 20th Dec.—Nagasaki, Ballast.—H. Ahrens & Co. Nachf.
Pocasset, British steamer, 1,726, W. N. James, 21st Dec.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hebe, Norwegian steamer, 1,403, Svend Pedersen, 21st Dec.—Shanghai, General.—Helm Bros. Ltd.
Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Bybus, 21st Dec.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 20th Dec., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Kiuni Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,498, S. Hirai, 21st Dec.—Formosa, General.—Yamagata-ya.
Brarmar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Snixby, 21st Dec.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 15th Dec.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Manchester Port, British steamer, 2,662, Acramah, 15th Dec.—Mojito, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.
Richmond, British steamer, 2,059, F. T. Nicolle, 15th Dec.—Muroran, General.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Macduff, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 16th Dec.—Mojito, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.
Althol, British steamer, 3,031, Chas. D. Kemp, 16th Dec.—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.
Claverhill, British steamer, 2,537, Parker, 16th Dec.—Mojito, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Aldershot, British steamer, 1,354, W. W. Adam, 16th Dec.—Mojito, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.
Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, A. Keith, 16th Dec.—Mojito via Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Australian, British steamer, 1,784, W. G. McArthur, 16th Dec.—Australia and New Zealand via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.
Oro, British steamer, 2,147, W. Ransome Coleman, 17th Dec.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Armand Behic, French steamer, 2,819, Guinnet, 17th Dec.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.
Tjinahli, Dutch steamer, 2,476, N. de Brouwers, 17th Dec.—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.
Jason, Norwegian steamer, 1,135, E. M. Nilsen, 18th Dec.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Lord Antrim, British steamer, 1,754, A. Cordner, 18th Dec.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Vladimir, Russian transport, 3,197, Barkoffsky, 18th Dec.—Vladivostok.—M. Ginsburg & Co.
Kumakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 843, S. Atsumi, 18th Dec.—Chefoo via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Palma, British steamer, 4,913, G. W. Cockman, 19th Dec.—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Formosa, British steamer, 2,616, B. W. Snow, 19th Dec.—Bombay via ports, General.—P. & O. S.S. Co.
America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,460, P. H. Goins, 19th Dec.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Cambyes, British steamer, 2,045, F. T. W. Simmons, 19th Dec.—Kobe Sugar.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.
Samara, British steamer, 1,790, Wm. Lewis, 19th Dec.—Calcutta via Kuchinozu, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.
Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 20th Dec.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Cardium, British tank steamer, 3,953, Wm. Daniel, 20th Dec.—Balik Pappan, Ballast.—Samuel & Co.
Hercules, Norwegian steamer, 2,437, Bjork, 20th Dec.—Kuchinozu, General.—Drabble & Co.
Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,976, T. Tibbals, 20th Dec.—Anping and Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hirundo, Norwegian steamer, 1,343, O. Bjannem, 20th Dec.—Otaru, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.
Glenfarg, British steamer, 2,350, H. W. L. Holman, 21st Dec.—Callao and Iquique, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Nord, Swedish steamer, 1,075, Sandberg, 21st Dec.—Mojito, Ballast.—Asada.

MAIL STRAUKS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia 1	M. Dec. 25
America	O. & O.	Doric 2	Tu. Dec. 26
Tacoma	B. T.	Shawmut 3	F. Dec. 26
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru 4	F. Dec. 29
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian 5	Sa. Dec. 30
Europe	N. L. D.	Gneisenau	Sa. Dec. 30
Seattle	G. N.	Dakota 6	Su. Dec. 31
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota 7	Su. Dec. 31
America	P. M.	Manchuria 8	Tu. Jan. 2
Europe	M. M.	Polyneesian	W. Jan. 3
Hongkong	B. T.	Lyra	Sa. Jan. 6
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	M. Jan. 8
America	P. M.	Korea	Tu. Jan. 16
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Th. Jan. 18

- 1 Left Shanghai on the 19th inst.
- 2 Left San Francisco on the 9th inst.
- 3 Left Seattle on the 8th inst.
- 4 Left Seattle on the 12th inst.
- 5 Left Vancouver on the 11th inst.
- 6 Left Seattle on the 16th inst.
- 7 Left Hongkong on the 19th inst.
- 8 Left San Francisco on the 16th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	F. Dec. 21
Europe	N. D. L.	P. E. Friedrich	Sa. Dec. 23
America	P. M.	Siberia	Tu. Dec. 26
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Benivolich	W. Dec. 27
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	W. Dec. 27
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric	Th. Dec. 28
Hongkong	B. T.	Shawmut	F. Dec. 29
Europe	M. M.	Ernest Simons	Sa. Dec. 30
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Dec. 30
Portland	P. & A.	Argonia	Sa. Dec. 30
Europe	P. & O.	Palawan	Tu. Jan. 2
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota	Tu. Jan. 2
Hongkong	P. M.	Manchuria	Th. Jan. 4
Hongkong	G. N.	Dakota	F. Jan. 1
Tacoma	B. T.	Lyra	Sa. Jan. 7
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	M. Jan. 8
Hongkong	P. & A.	Armbia	Th. Jan. 11
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	Th. Jan. 18
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	Th. Jan. 21

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, December 15.
Small sales of Yarns have taken place. Some contracts have been noted in Greys for next year's delivery but home prices are generally too high for any extensive operations at present. Some slight enquiry for Fancy Cottons and Woolens.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
White Shirting—40 yds. 36 in.	0.50 to 0.56
50 yds. 36 in.	0.50 to 0.56

	PER YARD.
Grey Shirting—34 1/2 yds. 36 inches	4.00 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—38 1/2 yds. 45 inches	2.50 to 3.25
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	2.25 to 2.75

	PER YARD.
Cotton Italians and Satteens	0.20 to 0.25

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	0.50 to 0.65
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 54 to 66 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet 3 to 5 lb per lb	70 to 80

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	PER YARD.	9.20 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ...	0.90 to 1.80	
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ...	1.90 to 2.25	
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ...	2.50 to 3.65	
COTTON YARN.		
Nos. 16/24, Singles ...	Y.	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles ...	—	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles ...	—	—
Nos. 32, Doubles ...	—	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles ...	—	200 to 202½
Nos. 2/60, Plain ...	—	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain ...	—	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain ...	—	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...	—	300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ...	—	375.00 to 385.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ...	—	465.00 to 475.00
RAW COTTONS.		
American Middling ...	—	34.00 to 36.00
Indian Broach ...	—	25.50 to 26.50
Chinese ...	—	24.00 to 26.50

METALS.

Dull market and no sales.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square ...	PER TON.	4.10 to 4.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate ...	—	4.35 to 4.65
do Sheet ...	—	4.70 to 6.95
do Hoop (5½" to 1½") ...	—	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G ...	—	12.00
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments ...	—	6.80 to 7.00
Tin Plates, galls, 1.C.W. ...	—	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcap" ...	—	2.35

KEROSINE.

The market is dull.		
American ...	—	\$3.50
Russian ...	—	3.20
Langkat ...	—	2.50

SUGAR.

No change.

Brown Takao ...	PER CWT.	8.20 to 8.80
Brown Manila ...	—	8.80 to 9.80
Brown Daitong ...	—	7.10 to 8.00
Brown Canton ...	—	10.00 to 12.10
White Java and Penang ...	—	12.60 to 13.60
White Refined ...	—	14.70 to 17.00

INDIGO.

Nothing doing.

Java, Medium to best ...	PER CWT.	210.00 to 250.00
Calcutta, Medium to best ...	—	150.00 to 200.00
Madras (Kupah), Medium to best ...	—	90.00 to 120.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...	—	—

EXPORTS.
RAW SILK.

There has been a fair amount of buying during the week, principally for direct export. We leave quotations unchanged. Slight concessions have been made in a few instances but at closing holders have again put on an appearance of strength and talk about higher prices once more. Whether they will be able to carry this out or not remains to be seen. The stock in Yokohama is heavy and further supplies are reported near at hand. Meantime offers come in from consuming markets at prices below our quotations and these are not at present practicable.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	1,060 to 1,070	
Filatures—Extra, Fine ...	—	
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ...	1,020 to 1,030	
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ...	—	
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ...	970 to 980	
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine ...	1,030 to 1,035	
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse ...	950 to 960	
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ...	980 to 990	
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ...	930 to 940	
Common—Coarse ...	—	
Re-reels—Extra ...	Nominal	
Re-reels—No. 1 ...	980 to 990	
Re-reels—No. 1½ ...	960 to 965	
Re-reels—No. 2 ...	940 to 945	
Kakadas—Gold Cup Chop Extra ...	—	
Kakadas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1 Nom ...	960 to 970	
Kakadas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½ ...	940 to 950	
Kakadas—No. 2 ...	920 to 930	
Kakadas—No. 2½ ...	900 to 910	

WASTE SILK.

Position unchanged. A good demand for satisfactory qualities and prices well maintained.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ...	170 to 175	
Noshi—Filatures, Good ...	160 to 165	
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ...	160 to 170	
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ...	150 to 155	
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ...	140 to 145	
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ...	100 to 105	
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ...	90 to 95	
Noshi—Bushu, Best ...	—	
Noshi—Bushu, Good ...	—	
Noshi—Bushu, Medium ...	—	
Noshi—Joshiu, Best ...	100 to 110	
Noshi—Joshiu, Good ...	90 to 95	
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ...	135 to 140	
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ...	115 to 120	
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ...	100 to 105	
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ...	50 to 60	
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair ...	40 to 45	

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SHARE REPORT.

LOCAL STOCKS.—There has been a much firmer tone in the market, and a fair general business has been transacted during the week. For quotations see below. Yokohama, December 21st, 1905.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A/c or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.	Y.	Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd.	28,000	2800	100	100			30.6.03	6%	for 1	7 N.
Club Hotel, Ltd.	185,000	1850	100	100			31.3.04	7%	" 1	50 N.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	250,000	2500	100	100			30.6.05	6%	" ½	225 B.
Helm Bros., Ltd.	185,000	3720	50	50		Y. 8,349.06	31.12.04	17½%	" 1	77½ Sa.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 30,174.81	30.6.05		" ½	35 B.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.	125,000	5000	25	25		10,572.91	31.10.03	16%	" 1	32½ S.
Japan Brewery Co. Ltd.	450,000	9000	50	50	170,000	4,781.87	31.12.04		" 1	130 Sa.
Y. E. & Iron Works.	130,000	2600	50	50	20,000	Y. 5,935.35	31.5.05	20%	" 1	105 B.
Hirano M. W. Co. Ltd.	125,000	5000	25	25			1st y.r.		" 1	25 S.
Oriental H.L. old ord.		1490	50	50			31.8.05	12%	" 1	75 N.
" " new	251,000	1510	50	50						
" " old pref.		750	50	50	60,542.50			8%		63 Sa.
" " new		1250	50	50						
" " Founders		80	12½	12½				Y.37		500 Sa.
Debenture Lo. ns.	Amount	off	Face Value of	Rate of	Interest Payable.	Closing				
	Loan.	Debit.	Debentures.	Interest.		Quotation.				
Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	200,000.00		100.00	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	108 Sa.				
Brett and Company, Ltd.	11,500.00		100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	95 B.				
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00		100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	108 Sa.				
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.	50,000.00		100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.				

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,
Share and General Broker.

EXCHANGE.

London silver ¼ higher and China sterling quotations unaltered have not affected local rates on China but all other rates have been raised ½ and close for the mail per steamer Empress of Japan as under.	
London Bank 1/4 ...	2/0½
" " 1/2 ...	2/0½
" " 3 months' sight ...	2/0½
" " 4 months' sight ...	2/1½
" " 6 months' sight ...	2/1½
Paris & Lyons Bank sight ...	258
" " Private 4 months' sight ...	263
" " 6 months' sight ...	264½

Hongkong—Bank sight ...	per \$100	101*
" " Private 10 days' sight ...	40.	99*
Shanghai—Bank sight ...	—	70½*
" " Private 10 days' sight ...	—	72½*
India—Bank sight ...	—	152½
" " Private 30 days' sight ...	—	154½
America—Bank sight ...	—	50
" " Private 30 days' sight ...	—	50½
" " Private 4 months' sight ...	—	51½
Germany—Bank sight ...	—	210
" " Private 4 months' sight ...	—	215 @ 14
Bar Silver (London) ...	—	30½

Original from

* Nominal.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



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VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

- For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "TAKESHIMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MARU."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
- For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Dec. 23rd, at 9 a.m., the "PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
- For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Dec. 26th, at Daylight, the "AMBRIA."—C. Illies & Co.
- For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Dec. 26th, at 3 p.m., the "SIBERIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Dec. 27th, the "NIPPON MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
- For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Dec. 27th, at 2 p.m., the "BENVOLICH."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Manila, about Dec. 28th, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.
- For SYDNEY, via Hongkong and New Guinea, Dec. 27th, the "PRINZ SIGISMUND."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about Dec. 29th, the "SHAWMUT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Dec. 30th, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
- For PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 30th, the "ARAGONIA."—F. & A. S.S. Co.
- For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Dec. 30th, at 7 a.m., the "ERNEST SIMONS."—M. M. S.S. Co.
- For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand Dec. 31st, the "CHINGTU."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 2nd, the "MINNESOTA."—Great Northern S.S. Co.
- For MARSHALLS, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Jan. 2nd, at Daylight, the "PAUWAK."—P. & O. S.N. Co.
- For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Jan. 2nd, at Daylight, the "IDOMENEUS."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, Jan. 5th, the "DAKOTA."—Great Northern S.S. Co.
- For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Jan. 5th, the "HIROO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about January 6th, the "CHINA."—Heller Bros.
- For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, Jan. 6th, the "STENTOR."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 7th, the "LYRA."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Jan. 8th, the "EMPEROR OF INDIA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

(毎土曜日一發行)

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"PAIS CE QUE DOIS: AUVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30TH, 1905.

BIRTH.

On the 21st December at 243 B. Bluff, the wife of C. H. FEARON, of a son.

DEATH.

A cablegram received Dec. 23rd announces the death of Mrs. ADALINE BROKAW, Mother of Rev. Harvey Brokaw, of Kure, and Mrs. William Yates Jones, of Shimonoeki.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MARQUIS Ito, Resident-General, will leave about the middle of January for Korea.

THE hospital ships *Kosui Maru* and *Hakwai Maru* were released on Dec. 27th.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama at 12.12 p.m. on Dec. 26th.

It is rumoured that Viscount Aoki will be the first Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

BARON KOMURA, who left Chinwantao on Dec. 26th by the *Manchu Maru*, will arrive at Yokohama on Jan. 2nd.

THE *Jhi* (formerly the *Nicholai I*) will be the flagship of Vice-Admiral Dewa, Commander of the Second Squadron.

THE Empress will leave Tokyo at the beginning of January for Numadzu where she intends to spend the cold season.

A TELEGRAM from Otaru, Hokkaido, says that the ice-breaker *Tairai Maru* on Dec. 22nd went

ashore while entering the harbour. Measures for floating her are being carried on. The damage is believed to be slight.

COLONEL Ishihara was promoted to Major-General on Dec. 27th and was at the same time removed to the reserve list.

PRELIMINARY Examination Judge S. Danno of the Yokohama District Court, was transferred on Dec. 26th to the Nagano District Court.

THE destroyer *Harukaze* was launched on Dec. 25th at the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard, Kobe. She is sister ship of the *Asakaze*.

LIEUT.-GENERAL Inouye, Commander of the Twelfth Division, who arrived recently at Moji from the front has left by train for Tokyo.

MR. S. SUKESAWA, a member of the Hokkaido Assembly, has been arrested at Sapporo on a charge of having defamed a Government official.

THE Emperor opened the Diet in person on Thursday. On his way to parliament a man attempted to present a petition to the Emperor.

THE Noko Bank, Kojimachi, Tokyo, was entered on the night of December 26th by a thief or thieves, and a cash-box containing yen 1,100 was stolen.

GENERAL KUROKI, ex-Commander of the First Army, is suffering from rheumatism. He left on Dec. 21st for Ito, in Idzu peninsula, in company with his family.

MR. KODAMA Hideo, son of General Baron Kodama, Governor-General of Formosa, has been appointed a secretary in the Office of the Resident-General in Korea.

A SHOCKING accident is reported from Yamaguchi. On the evening of Dec. 21st, a collapse occurred in the Ube coal mine in the district of Atsuma and twenty-five coolies were killed and some injured.

A COMMITTEE to compile a history regarding the naval battles in the Japan-Russia war has been appointed in the Naval Department. Admiral Ijuin, Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff Office, is ordered to superintend the work.

THE newly appointed Police Inspector-General, Mr. Yan-Chol-Kyu, who, said the Seoul weekly, is an object of dislike to the populace, being requested to resign by the members of the *Il Chin Hoi* sent in his resignation on Dec. 18th.

ONE of the carriages of a train on the Sanyo Railway was derailed on the night of Dec. 25th at Daido. One passenger and a railway servant sustained injuries. The accident is attributed to negligence on the part of a pointsman.

YEN 2,450,000, the first instalment of the foreign loan of the Kwansai Railway Co., has been transferred to the Bank of Industry from the London branch of the Bank of Japan. The remainder will be remitted from London on Dec. 28th.

TWO freight carriages of a train were derailed and overturned at 2.25 p.m. on Dec. 22nd at Inasawa near Nagoya causing damage to the line. Through traffic was interrupted for four hours. Negligence on the part of a pointsman was the cause.

THE dead body of a woman was found early on the morning of Dec. 24th in Miyoshi-cho, Yokohama. She was pretty and well dressed. On the body, there was a tolerably large knife. A post mortem examination was carried out in

the Kotobukicho Police Office in the presence of one of the preliminary judges of the Yokohama District Court. There it was found that the woman had been strangled to death with a cord. No definite statement is made by the police with regard to the crime.

It is rumoured, say some Tokyo papers, that Mr. Matsuo, President of the Bank of Japan, will resign when Count Katsura from retires the Cabinet. The position will probably be taken by Mr. K. Takahashi, the Vice-President of the bank, now in London.

THE Kobe representative of Messrs Bunting and Co. has obtained from the Japanese Government the superficies for a thousand years of a lot of ground in Nagoya. This is the first instance in which a foreigner has acquired a superficies in the interior, says the *Boyei*.

KOBE treated Mde. Olga Khroostcheff more handsomely than did Yokohama, the Gymnasium on Friday evening being filled with a large and representative audience on the occasion of her concert. She was assisted by Mrs. Lee Lee, Mr. O. Fehling, Mr. R. Hargreaves and Mr. Kenneth Young.

N. HIGURASHI (24), an ex-soldier, was arrested on Dec. 20th in Ura-machi, Akasaka, Tokyo. The *Nichi Nichi* declares that the man was manufacturing in his house some bombs to be used in assassinating one of the Ministers of State. He had been contemplating such a step since the Portsmouth Treaty.

A TELEGRAM from Mito, Ibaraki prefecture, reports that on Dec. 24th, Tome Kurebara, residing in the village of Takai murdered in her house her former husband by inflicting on him fatal injuries with a sword. She was subsequently arrested by the Torite police while attempting to escape from the scene. Details are not yet published.

MR. OTANI KAHEI, the well-known tea merchant of Yokohama, gave a dinner at 6 p.m. on Dec. 27th in his residence at Ise-cho, in honour of Lieut.-General Daniloff, the Russian Commissioner to take delivery of the prisoners, his wife, and several other Russians belonging to the Russian Red Cross Society, who are now in Yokohama.

ANOTHER batch of Russians left Yokohama at 3 p.m. on Dec. 23rd by the German steamer *Trave* for Vladivostok. The prisoners included 40 officers and 200 men, 24 men from the General Hospital and 50 men from the Yosei-in, Kanagawa, where they were under treatment. Another lot of 250 non-commissioned officers and men left by the German steamer *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* for Shanghai. On Dec. 23rd and 24th, 742 Russians left Otsu for Yokkaichi, where they will embark on a transport for home.

A NAVAL Court of Enquiry was held at the British Consulate, Nagasaki, says the *Press*, on Tuesday, 19th inst., to investigate the cause of the loss of the British S.S. *Dumbarton*, the crew of which arrived here on Friday last from Vladivostok. H. B. M.'s Acting Consul, Mr. H. G. Parlett, was President and Captain Davies of the British S.S. *Oreano* and Mr. J. H. Wallace were Assessors. The Court, in view of the evidence and in view of the Master, Capt. Rettie's, long and honourable service, found a severe reprimand and caution to use the lead more frequently met the requirements of justice. Neither his nor the Chief Officer's certificate was dealt with, and both were commended, together with the crew, for their conduct in the casualty occurred.

THE PEKING CONFERENCE.

Saturday, December 23.

The news is reported that the results of the Peking negotiation are much as has been already stated. In the *Asahi's* telegraphic correspondence we read that the forests along the Yalu are to be exploited by Japanese and Chinese in combination, a provision not mentioned hitherto. It is further alleged that whatever be the nominal results of the Treaty, the practical gains accruing to Japan are very large. The Antung-Mukden railway appears to be designated a "military line," which would indicate that the present railway, laid by the Japanese troops, is not to be enlarged into an ordinary road. As for the Hsinmintun-Mukden and the Kirin-Changchun lines, they are to be built by Chinese and Japanese in combination. This last arrangement had been anticipated and was spoken of some time ago in these columns as highly probable. China has learned what is involved in railway concessions to foreigners. She would be remarkably dense of perception if she had not learned it, and we need not designate her principal teachers. The mood of the nation at present, a mood of exceptional depth and universality, is to withhold all such concessions for the future and even to recover those already made. Therefore it was hardly to be expected that extensive concessions of that nature would be made to Japan in Manchuria—Manchuria which has been the school where China's bitterest lessons were learned. On the other hand, the gratitude due to Japan constituted an element of strong moral pressure, and the strategical need of the lines proposed by the Japanese could not be gainsaid. In these circumstances the evident solution lay in the direction of Chinese and Japanese combination, and apparently that solution has been adopted.

It is stated that post-offices and telegraph stations established throughout Manchuria by the Japanese are to be preserved.

There is a conflict of assertions as to the number of new ports to be opened in Manchuria. The original news said "over ten." Now comes intelligence speaking of 17, and yet again of 19.

It appears that the original intention was to sign the treaty on the 21st instant, but the Chinese found that day inauspicious, and therefore the ceremony was postponed until the 22nd.

Baron Komura and his suite appear to have been received with extraordinary courtesy at the Summer Palace on the 21st instant.

Sunday, December 24.

The *Fiji Shimpō's* Peking correspondent telegraphs that although the contents of the newly signed treaty will not be definitely known until after the exchange of ratifications, a tolerably clear idea may be gathered by collating the various items of information which have thus far leaked out. It is plain that Japan has succeeded to all the rights and privileges previously possessed by Russia. She gets the reversion of the Liaotung lease, the railway south of Changchun with all its branches and its collateral mining or other concessions. Further, in addition to Mukden, Antung and Ying-kau, she obtains a promise that as soon as possible after the withdrawal of the Japanese and Russian troops, China will open Manchuria, Hailar, Tsitsihar, Harbin, Hulan, Petova, Sansin, Changchun, Kaiyuan, Kirin, Tieling, Liaoyang, Hsinmintun and Fakumun—14 new places. (If the

words "as soon as possible" are used, it is not beyond the range of reasonable expectation that China may delay as long as she did over the opening of the upper reaches of the Yangtze.—*En. J. M.*) Moreover a new agreement has been formed as to overland trade between Manchuria and Korea, and Japan is to participate on equal terms in the privileges secured by the Russo-Chinese convention about that trade. Again, the exploitation of the forests in the Yalu Valley (presumably those on the Manchurian side of the river) is to be undertaken by Chinese and Japanese in combination. The military posts and telegraphs established by Japan in Manchuria are to continue under her supervision even in time of peace. The railway from Wiju to Mukden is to belong to Japan, but the railway from Hsinmintun to Mukden will be bought by China, and the line from Changchun to Kirin will be built by China with Chinese and Japanese capital after the manner of the Shanhaikwan railway. Japan is to have special settlements in Mukden, Antung and Yingkow. China further agrees that the rivers Yalu, Sungari and Liao shall be open to foreign navigation on the same footing and in the same manner as is decided by the regulations for the navigation of her inland waters. The Japanese Railway Guards will be withdrawn so soon as Russia agrees to withdraw hers, but as to shortening the period of evacuation by the armies of the two Powers, China has given up her demand. Japan, on the other hand abandons her conditions with regard to coastwise fisheries and salt-manufacture as well as with regard to the exportation of cereals from Manchuria?

This list does not profess to be altogether exhaustive but it is believed to contain all the principal provisions.

As to the purchase of the railway from Hsinmintun to Mukden by China, the explanation is that a military line has already been constructed between the two places by Russia, which line is now in Japanese possession. China will acquire it by purchase and will convert it into a permanent road. Concerning the Kirin-Changchun line, the *Fiji* says that the facts are not even so satisfactory as the above brief outline suggests. For China is not only to build the line herself, but also her application to Japan for capital need not be made unless she finds herself unable to furnish the capital out of her own pocket, and under any circumstances is not to exceed one half of the total amount.

The *Fiji Shimpō*, writing editorially, is profoundly disappointed with this convention. It declares that the Chinese know neither gratitude nor right, and that the Japanese Government has supplemented the Portsmouth blunder by another error which completes the category.

It is now stated that Baron Komura will shorten his projected trip *en route* for home and will reach Tokyo about the 2nd of January.

Monday, December 25.

Although the details of the new Manchurian Convention remain concealed, it is alleged (*Kokumin Shinbun's* correspondence) that a belief prevails among the Chinese public that no excessive or unjustifiable demands were made by Japan and that the negotiations were conducted in the most amicable manner. Baron Komura is said to have won golden opinions not only by his manner of conducting the negotiations but also by his courtesy and earnestness, irrespective of his illness. The Foreign Ministers, on the other hand, are represented as

believing that some secret understanding or convention exists between China and Japan, and they are much exercised as to the details. Baron Komura, on the eve of his departure, appears to have showed the same generosity that marked his conduct at Portsmouth by making munificent donations to the Japan Society and to private Chinese educational institutions. Great preparations were made for giving His Excellency a worthy send off. He left Peking on the 24th at 2 p.m. and was accompanied even as far as Tientsin by a number of his own nationals as well as Chinese subjects. The Peking Government sent a guard of honour to escort him from the Legation to the station, and at the latter some 200 persons of the highest rank, including all the foreign *chefs de Mission*, assembled to bid him farewell.

The *Asahi's* correspondent, supported by the correspondents of other journals, wires that the main counts of the Japanese proposals were 11 and that there were 6 supplementary articles making 17 in all, while the Chinese, on their side, presented 7 proposals, and thus the total number to be discussed numbered 24. Therefore the fact that twenty conferences were needed to dispose of the whole can not be deemed extraordinary. All the Tokyo journals, except the *Fiji Shimpō*, now publish statements from their correspondents in the sense that the Treaty is satisfactory, that Japan has obtained in full the privileges which she sought and that China also has been satisfied.

The exchange of ratifications is expected to take place in Peking and there is no anticipation of any delay such as marked the procedure in the case of the Portsmouth Treaty.

The British public (*Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* London correspondent) are much pleased by the news that 17 places in Manchuria are to be opened to foreign trade. This arrangement is described by *The Times* as a measure which proves the correctness of Japan's position after the war. The Berlin newspapers also express much approval of Japan's moderation and liberality.

Tuesday, December 26.

There seems to be some doubt about the number and names of the places in Manchuria which are to be opened under the conditions of the new treaty. We now hear of Tungkiang-tsz, Chang-tu, Ninguta, Aikun, Itung-chau and Fangchun being included, but the accounts differ so much that it is impossible to speak with any confidence. Rumour is busy about the treaty itself also. The document is said to be short and in several respects unsatisfactory, but there is a supplementary convention embodying conditions which materially change the nature of China's concessions.

Baron Komura was received by a large number of Chinese and Japanese at the Tientsin station on his arrival there. There was a guard of honour consisting of two companies of Japanese infantry, and the road was kept by a hundred Chinese police. In the evening the Japan Club entertained the Plenipotentiaries. Mr. Ijima, Consul-General, speaking on behalf of the Japanese community, said that they believed that the result of the Peking negotiations had been to create further opportunities for Japan's development and they thanked the Plenipotentiaries accordingly. Baron Komura, in replying, observed that the issue of the war had greatly raised Japan's international status and had correspondingly increased her responsibilities. He

urged the importance of close friendship between Japan and China. Mr. Uchida also spoke. He alluded to the fact that for the first time in the history of China's international relations the Emperor had shaken hands with a foreign Plenipotentiary. He also said that whereas the absence of secrecy and good faith (*seigi*) had been habitually a subject of complaint against China, her behaviour in connexion with these negotiations had shown that it depended on her *vis-à-vis* whether she displayed or did not display these qualities.

On the 27th instant Baron Komura and his suite embarked at Chingwan-tao on the *Manshu Maru*. It is now said that no call will be made at Korea and that the steamer will proceed direct to Japan, reaching Yokohama on the 1st prox.

Wednesday, December 27.

According to the *Kokumin Shimbun* the places that will be opened to foreign trade and residence in Manchuria after the new treaty comes into operation are as follow:

PROVINCE OF SHINGKING.

Fenghuang-ching, Liaoyang, Hsinmintun, Tieling, Tungkiangtz, Changtu and Fakumun—7 in all.

PROVINCE OF KIRIN.

Changchun, Kirin, Harbin, Hangchun and Sansin—5 in all.

PROVINCE OF AMUR.

Teitihar, Hailar, Aikun and Manjuria—4 in all.

This makes the number to be 16, and it may be taken for granted that the *Kokumin's* version is correct.

Baron Komura, according to the *Asahi's* correspondent, has stated to the Japanese advisers of the Pehchili local government that parts of the new agreement will be duly made known, but that it may be considered expedient to keep other parts permanently secret, in which case the public will have to infer them from facts.

The *Hochi Shimbun* insists that the Treaty is a conspicuous failure and that it consists of only three articles which briefly recognise Japan's position in the Liaotung Peninsula and her title to the railway and its branches south of Changchun. This newspaper is evidently disposed to create the worst possible impression of the results obtained by the Japanese Plenipotentiaries. The *Jiji*, however, joins its voice to this verdict. It makes the point that if there be any real necessity for preserving secrecy with regard to certain portions of the Agreement, then to allude to their existence at all is not permissible. "Good wine needs no bush." If the arrangement made in Peking were really laudable, these attempts to invest it with an air of mystery would be superfluous. Another point made by the *Jiji* is, it must be confessed, somewhat of the nature of special pleading. Our contemporary calls attention to the fact that the Plenipotentiaries claim to have secured everything obtained by the Portsmouth Treaty but they avoid using the term "Portsmouth Conference." Japan obtained at the Conference more than she obtained by the Treaty itself. In the minutes of the proceedings or in diplomatic notes she obtained from Russia the concession of both the Kirin-Changchun and the Hsinmintun-Mukden lines, but at the Peking Conference she has not obtained concessions for either. We may note *en passant* that this criticism seems scarcely just. Russia had not received from China any concession for building a line from Kirin to Changchun, and therefore, so far as that line was concerned, she could not do more than signify her acquiescence in any step Japan might take to secure a concession from China.

Again, in the case of the Mukden-Hsinmintun line, Russia had no concession to surrender. She had actually laid a military line which was then in Japan's possession, but she could not give any title for the conversion of this line into a permanent way. Such a title had to be sought from China just as a similar title had to be sought with regard to the military line built by Japan between Antung and Mukden. The *Jiji* has more to say but the backbone of its criticism is that this talk of a secret understanding—talk which is in itself improper, inconsistent with the principle of real secrecy and calculated to provoke the suspicions of other Powers—must be regarded as a mere sop to Cerberus; a device to blind men's eyes to what is in truth a signal failure.

THE DIET.

The Diet met on the 25th instant and took the usual steps for organizing the Houses. The official opening will be on the 28th or the 30th instant, when of course the Diet will rise at once for the New Year's recess.

We may here mention that the number of members in the House of Peers is now 360, and that in the House of Representatives is 378 (the latter being one short of the fixed complement).

His Majesty's Speech at the opening of the Diet on the 28th instant was as follows:

"We hereby perform the ceremony of opening the Imperial Diet, and address the members of the Two Houses:—

By the assistance of our officials, civil and military, and of the members of the Diet, and by the loyalty of Our people We have concluded an honorable peace and have resumed friendly relations with Our neighbour, Russia. We have also renewed Our Alliance with England, and to Our profound satisfaction Our relations with the Treaty Powers grow constantly more intimate.

Various Conventions between Our Empire and Korea have had the effect of drawing the two countries closer together, and it is necessary that measures should henceforth be taken to make this amity warmer, thereby leading Korea fully into the path of progress and enlightenment.

We have instructed Our Ministers to submit to the Diet the Budget for the 39th fiscal year of Meiji together with certain projects of law, and We trust that You will accomplish Our purpose by bringing to the discharge of your legislative duties a spirit of concord and co-operation with due regard to the interests of the nation and for the sake of its future welfare."

The above speech was delivered at 11 a.m. His Majesty, accompanied by Marquis Tokudaiji, the Chief Chamberlain, had left the Palace at 10.30 a.m., reaching the House of Peers ten minutes later and proceeding to the Throne dais after a brief interval. The speech, after delivery, was handed to Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, and the Sovereign set out for the Palace at twelve minutes past eleven.

At 11.43 the House of Representatives met and appointed a Committee to draft a reply to the Speech from the Throne as well as an Address of Congratulation. The Reply ran as follows:—

"Your Majesty's servant, Matsuda Masahisa, President of the House of Representatives, reverently addressing Your Majesty on behalf of the House, is profoundly moved by Your Majesty's condescension in visiting the House, performing the ceremony of opening for the twenty-second time, and vouchsafing to us a gracious message. The responsibilities of the Empire are heavier than ever now that the war has been concluded, and Your Majesty's servants, bringing to the discharge of their legislative duties the utmost circumspection and sincerity, will seek to respond to Your Majesty's wishes and to justify the trust reposed in them by the people."

The following is a translation of the Address of Congratulation, which, in the

procedure of the House, took the form of a Representation:—

Your Majesty's servant, Matsuda Masahisa, President of the House of Representatives, has the honour to state with the utmost reverence and humility:—Since Your Majesty, endowed with profound sagacity, ascended the Throne, Your Majesty has adopted and pursued a great policy, encouraging literature, honouring the pursuit of arms, organizing the administration, improving the government, cementing friendship with foreign countries, forming an Alliance with England and taking Korea under the Empire's protection, thus renewing the glory of the Empire and ruling it with wise discrimination for which no parallel is to be found in ancient or modern times. Unfortunately hostilities had to be opened last year with Russia, and in accordance with the Imperial Declaration of War Your Majesty's forces taking the field, the stout soldiers and sailors of the Empire showed its might far and near, and never failed, whether on sea or shore to achieve signal victories. Then, no sooner did a friendly Power intervene than Your Majesty responded with the utmost magnanimity, and concluded peace, so that the Empire's armies are now returning amid triumphant acclamations. We, Your Majesty's servants, owe it to Your Majesty's virtues that these unprecedented results have been achieved and that we living in an age when our country's fame is noised abroad, are privileged to witness these illustrious deeds and to assist in a great national programme. No fortune can be happier."

The House then rose until the 20th of January.

THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.

A Russian cavalry officer who served under Rennenkampf, has just reached Moji en route for home, having been allowed to find his own way to Russia. He says that Linevitch and Kuropatkin are sparing no effort to effect the withdrawal of the forces under their command, but the incapacity of a single line of railway is making itself severely felt, and there is now very little hope of accomplishing the evacuation within the period fixed by treaty. Hitherto only the staff of the Fourth Army—that under Zabeiff—has been transported. This is very explicit but we find it difficult to reconcile with the fact that all these troops were carried from Russia by the same railway within a period of 20 months. Evidently if 20 months sufficed to bring them out, 18 should be ample to take them home, seeing the equipment of forces going to the field must of necessity be much larger than that of troops quitting the campaign.

It is related that the Hungtutz, moving from the direction of Petan, essayed a strong coup against Harbin, but they were encountered by a force of Cossacks and completely shattered, having about 300 men killed and wounded.

There is also a report, said to be current in Vladivostok, that the Saghalien refugees, now collected in Habarovsk, have made common cause with the revolutionary party there, and are contemplating a raid upon the island so soon as the ice breaks up. A great deal may happen before the ice breaks up, however. This is not the only indication of unrest in Siberia. Reports from other quarters also suggest that the revolutionary spirit, hitherto supposed to be confined to places along the railway, has spread into the interior. Thus the inhabitants of the Timur (?) peninsula are contemplating the establishment of a republic.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha's new steamer *Kaijo Maru*, which was recently launched at the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard, Kobe, underwent a successful trial on Dec. 25th off Nishinomiya. She will be employed on the service between the Korean coast and Kobe. Her gross tonnage is 2,100 tons.

THE SHANGHAI RIOTS.

Saturday, December 23.

The Viceroy at Nanking having received orders from the Throne to proceed at once to Shanghai for the purpose of taking whatever steps may be necessary in connexion with the recent disturbance, is reported to have gone thither. It appears that the Mixed Court was re-opened on the 21st instant and that the Volunteers were disbanded on the 20th, though the marines landed by the war-ships still patrol the streets. A report, carried by a steamer which left Shanghai apparently on the 19th, says that one American woman and over 10 Chinese subjects were killed, and that the wounded numbered more than 30.

Some fears are entertained, it is said, that these events may prelude another rising of the Boxers, and a question has consequently been raised whether the time is opportune for the proposed withdrawal of the foreign troops from the metropolitan province. The Waiwupu is represented as attributing the origin of the trouble solely to the anti-Chinese legislation of the United States, and to be maintaining a very firm attitude on the subject. At all events the indications go to prove that the Chinese nation is awakening to a new view of its foreign relations.

It is reported that in some circles in Shanghai the Japanese residents are suspected of complicity in the riot. Such a statement has been definitely made by the *China Gazette*, a notoriously anti-Japanese journal, and even the correspondent of *The Times* seems to have telegraphed to that journal that Japanese subjects were seen taking part in the disturbance. The Japanese Consul-General has officially denied these statements, and has challenged any person to adduce proofs. We apprehend that the challenge will remain unanswered. That fine quality of truth which we Occidentals are so prone to find wanting in the moral make-up of Orientals, does not usually shine on our own side in crises like the present. On the other hand some onlooker may really have imagined that he identified Japanese subjects among the rioters. Such mistakes may easily occur under the confusing circumstances of a street broil. Neither is it impossible that two or three Japanese loafers, willing to take part in any commotion, are to be found in Shanghai, just as there are to be found at most of the open ports European or American loafers capable of utilizing any opportunity. But no one at all acquainted with the Japanese will readily suspect them of deliberate complicity in any lawless demonstration directed against foreign life and property in Shanghai.

The *Jiji Shimpō* writes in a serious tone about the state of public opinion in China. It apprehends the growth of an anti-foreign spirit which may lead to great trouble, and it declares that Japan must not shrink from any duty or decline any responsibility in connexion with averting such a danger to the peace of the East.

Things appear to have quieted down in Shanghai. The Viceroy has arrived there from Nanking and it was expected that the Mixed Court would be opened on the 22nd instant. On the night of the 21st a half-hearted attempt was made to injure the Water-works, but it was easily frustrated. The most important of those injured in the disturbance were the Vice-Consuls of Germany, the United States and England, but none of them was badly hurt. It would

seem that the naval patrols are still on duty. Their number has been augmented by 120 men from the Japanese cruiser *Tsushima*.

It is stated that the conduct of the Japanese marines who were landed at Shanghai received universal applause, especially from the female section of the population, and no credit is placed any longer in the story that Japanese subjects sided with the rioters. Order has been restored, but it is thought that an exceptionally dull state of commercial affairs will mark the Christmas and New Year season.

Tuesday, December 26.

The Waiwupu is said to have addressed to the British Representative in Peking three demands in connexion with the affairs of the Mixed Court in Shanghai. The first is that the present British Consul who was sitting as assessor when the trouble occurred should be transferred to some other post. The second is that the policemen who resorted to acts of violence should be punished, and the third is that henceforth Chinese subjects, when apprehended by the police, should be detained solely in the Chinese jail, and, in short, that everything relating to jurisdiction over them should be in China's hands.

There was some expectation of another outbreak in Shanghai on the night of the 25th, but as yet (morning of the 26th) no intelligence has been received showing whether it took place or did not. All possible precautions had been taken to check any display of lawlessness, so the probability is that things passed off quietly.

The French newspaper of Shanghai publishes a telegram from London saying that the correspondent of *The Times* in Shanghai has telegraphed to that paper in the sense that some connexion existed between the Chinese rioters and the Japanese residents; that a section of the latter were on friendly terms with the rioters; that the rioters avoided injuring Japanese persons or property in any way; and that the Government in Tokyo should take steps to impress upon the Chinese Government the necessity of checking the growth of an anti-foreign feeling in Shanghai. With reference to this the Shanghai correspondent of the *Jiji Shimpō* wires that he called on *The Times* correspondent and received from the latter an acknowledgement of having sent the above telegram. In proof of his assertions *The Times* correspondent alleged that when an employee of the Municipal Council was attacked by the Chinese rioters in the vicinity of the police-station, he (the correspondent) observed several persons, whom he took to be Japanese, standing by and smiling but making no attempt to succour the assailed man. Also he had seen a Japanese among the mob that stoned the home of the Municipality's Engineer. Asked by the *Jiji*'s correspondent whether he had distinctly identified as Japanese subjects the persons referred to, *The Times* correspondent had been unable to reply. It is further alleged by the *Jiji*'s correspondent that not the slightest truth exists in the allegation of Japanese subjects' complicity, and that *The Times* correspondent seems to be endeavouring to avoid the blame of having sent such a telegram. He also denies that the affair of the Mixed Court has anything to do with the question of extrajudicial jurisdiction. The whole matter turns on whether the Regulations of the Court are to be strictly enforced or not. The Chinese ask simply for their strict enforcement. It is expected that the committee of the Japanese Association in Shanghai will take

steps to contradict the report sent to London by the correspondent of *The Times*.

We re-produce these statements as they appear in the *Jiji Shimpō*'s telegrams, but of course we are not in a position to say more than that the Japanese in Tokyo seem to be wholly sceptical about the participation of their fellow-subjects in the riots. Concerning the responsibility of Japan to check the growth of an anti-foreign feeling in China, we really fail to see that any such duty specially devolves on her except as a matter of self-interest. She has exceptional reasons for averting any serious trouble between China and foreign nations, since her proximity to the scene would be likely to involve herself more or less, and she is pledged in common with England to preserve the open door in the Middle Kingdom. It may therefore be taken for granted that she will spare no effort to prevent complications constituting a menace to her own tranquillity or to the policy she has openly adopted. But beyond that we fail to see what special responsibility devolves on her. It is notorious—we may remark *en passant*—that the modern Chinese students, especially those who have been educated in Japan, have cut off their queues and adopted foreign costume, and it is patent to every observer that such students, if mixed among a crowd of their own nationals at night, would be scarcely, if at all, distinguishable from Japanese. Possibly *The Times*' correspondent was misled by this resemblance.

We have received from a correspondent a letter (not for publication) querying the correctness of comments made in one of our recent issues with reference to the case at the Mixed Court in Shanghai. Our correspondent's impression, a very natural impression, is that since the accused persons were apprehended in the first instance by the Municipal Police and were arraigned by the latter, therefore the duty of holding them, pending final trial should have devolved on these same police; whereas our view was that the question as between detention by the Municipal Police and detention by the Chinese Authorities was mainly one of humanity. It must be clearly understood at the outset that the foreign Consular officials who sit as assessors in the Mixed Court have no juridical competence. They can not pass sentences or enforce them if passed. Foreigners do not appear before this Court unless they have no legally established foreign nationality in which event they rank with Chinese subjects for judicial purposes. The Court is essentially a tribunal for trying Chinese subjects who have offended against the law. It has no jurisdiction over foreigners, and similarly the Foreign Assessor present in the Court has no jurisdiction over Chinese subjects arraigned before it. When this is understood it will easily be perceived that though the Municipal Police—a body of men organized by the foreign community, maintained and controlled by the latter and comprising some foreigners in its ranks—when the Municipal police have arrested a Chinese malefactor within the foreign Settlement and have arraigned him before the Mixed Court, everything relating to the subsequent conduct of the case passes under the control of the Court, the foreign assessor's functions being limited to watching that nothing injurious to foreigners' conventional interests takes place. In short, whatever competence the Municipal Police possess in the preliminary stages, ceases so soon as the case passes under the jurisdiction of

the Court. The necessity of this distinction was well illustrated in this very instance, for after the chief prisoner had been forcibly removed to the Municipal prison, the Chinese Authorities received evidence establishing her innocence but were nevertheless unable to release her since they did not have her in custody. Thus much premised we may pass to a letter written by Mr. F. Anderson, Chairman of the Municipal Council, to the Senior Consul. After noticing the receipt of an intimation from the Consular Body that the woman was declared innocent and should be at once released, Mr. Anderson goes on to say:—

The reasons for which the Consular Body originally decided that female prisoners should be placed in the new women's ward have been fully recorded in the past, but the Council would take this opportunity of again drawing attention to the facts published in last year's Annual Report as to the condition of the cells in which women were formerly detained at the Mixed Court and to that of the 14th October, recently submitted to yourself.

The Consular Body's decision to introduce necessary reforms in the management of the women's ward, a decision based on civilised usage and fully justified by local conditions, was conveyed to the Chinese authorities in the Senior Consul's dispatch of the 10th June; if this decision is now to be reversed it is to be hoped that at least arrangements will be made with the Chinese authorities for suitable supervision of the native gaol's administration.

It will be observed from these paragraphs that the Municipal Authorities so far from asserting any right to hold in custody Chinese subjects apprehended by the Municipal Police, admit by implication that they have no such right, and that the question is simply one of humane procedure. They state distinctly that women were formerly detained at the Mixed Court, and that, last year, the condition of the cells there attracted attention which resulted in reformed arrangements, namely (as Consul-General Knappe's letter to the Taotai shows) the preparation of a proper ward for females in the Municipal jail. It seems to have been owing to an attempt to utilize this new ward that the friction occurred between the Mixed Court Authorities and the Municipal Police. Naturally all our sympathies are with the Municipal Authorities who are thus endeavouring, so far as in them lies, to correct in Shanghai at all events the flagrant abuses of Chinese judicial procedure. It is bad enough that foreign Consuls should be constructively consenting parties to the methods of a Court where the bamboo and the cage are used as they are in the Mixed Court of Shanghai. If that can not be mended, the light of modern civilization may at least be let into the shocking prisons to which the Chinese Magistrates of the Mixed Court in Shanghai commit, or used to commit, the innocent and the guilty alike. This particular incident, being unfortunately associated with violence which has carried it out of the realm of calm discussion, is scarcely a fitting occasion for diplomatic interference. But there can be no question that the Foreign Representatives in Peking should spare no effort to place the Mixed Court system on a more intelligent basis.

Wednesday, December 27.

The Japanese Association at Shanghai have held a meeting and have addressed to *The Times* a very strongly worded telegram with reference to the message sent to that journal by its Shanghai correspondent. The Association's telegram states that after full investigation it has been ascertained that no grounds whatever exist for the correspondent's message as to Japanese subjects having taken part in the riot or as to their having afforded facilities to the rioters.

The Association concludes by publicly protesting in the strongest terms against such a hasty and unwarranted message as that sent by *The Times'* correspondent.

We gather from subsequent telegrams that *The Times'* correspondent did not assert the responsibility of the Japanese Government taking steps to check the anti-foreign feeling that is growing in China. He went a great deal further, for he alleged that the Japanese Government must share with the Chinese Government the responsibility for the riot. Such, at least, seems to be the version of his message as re-telegraphed from London to the French journal in Shanghai. But it will be wise to refrain from placing implicit credence in this version. We find it almost impossible to believe that such an expression of opinion would have been telegraphed by the correspondent, who is a man of long experience in the East and of established reputation. What seems probable is that he mistook for Japanese subjects Chinamen who were without queues and who wore foreign costume. It would seem, too, that the correspondent subsequently sent telegrams modifying or softening his original statement. In these later messages he said that the majority of the Japanese were opposed to the growth of the anti-foreign feeling but that it is unavoidable that some of the young men who have been making trouble in Korea should find their way to China also; and he further said that the Japanese Consul denied the complicity of a single Japanese subject with the riots. These messages are of a modifying nature no doubt, but we take leave to doubt the accuracy of the wires, for the former of the two messages makes the correspondent allege by implication that the young Japanese who have been making trouble for the Government in Korea and their congeners in Japan are advocates of an anti-foreign policy. It is incredible that he can have fallen into that error.

The *Jiji Shimpō* does not believe that *The Times'* correspondent was actuated by any deliberate desire to injure Japanese reputation, but it professes unbounded astonishment that he should have allowed himself to be thus misled. It would appear that he lightly placed credence in stories told him by untrustworthy observers. To be misinformed or mistaken is a very venial offence, but not to exercise intelligent discrimination is to show oneself unworthy of such a trust as is reposed in the correspondence of the leading journal of the world. The *Jiji* speaks of Mr. Morrison, *The Times'* Peking correspondent, as a man who would never have been betrayed into such a misconception when telegraphing about events in China, and expresses a hope that *The Times* will guard itself against a repetition of such errors.

We do not at all wonder at the indignation and astonishment caused in Tokyo by this incident, but it will be prudent to wait until the exact text of the criticized telegram is forthcoming before attempting to pass judgment.

Thursday, December 28.

Shanghai seems to have returned to its normal condition but the place may be said to be still garrisoned by blue-jackets, and according to present appearances these may not be withdrawn for a considerable period, some say two months.

The *North-China Daily News*, discussing the riot editorially, says:—

We entirely acquit our better-class Chinese fellow-residents of any participation, beforehand or during its progress, in yesterday's riot. In fact, the riot was

not, we believe, due to the spontaneous ebullition of any section of our Chinese fellow-residents. It was deliberately planned and prepared outside the Settlement, and salt smugglers, rowdies, and loafers, men of whom the countryside is full, joined, we are assured, by Chinese soldiers in mufti, have been paid to come into the Settlement and make a disturbance. It is not yet known who distributed the placards on Sunday ordering the Chinese to close their shops, but there is good reason to believe that the parties really responsible are the heads of the boycott movement. The mob was reinforced by the members of the beggars' guild, whose chief aim was, of course, loot; and Chinese state that the first victims were Chinese shopkeepers who had not entirely closed their shops. For, owing to the representations made by the guilds, and especially the bankers' guild, who did everything they could to prevent a breach of the peace, the shopkeepers in many cases opened their shops as usual, and only closed them when the riot began. It is impossible to free the Taotai from all responsibility. He was warned, we understand, that his action in the Mixed Court matter was not unlikely to be followed by a riot, and it cannot be said that he did his best to preserve the peace.

The small amount of damage actually done, considering the vulnerability of the Foreign Settlement, is a convincing proof, if any more proof were wanted, that the riot was not the work of the Shanghai people, who know, indeed, that if the riot attained serious dimensions, they would suffer quite as much as foreigners. The actual rioters, among whom we are told the followers of the notorious rowdy leader, Vah Kah-der, were conspicuous, have had a lesson, some twenty of them, it is reported, having been killed.

The above appeared in an editorial on the 19th instant. The following day our contemporary published a translation of an article which appeared in the leading Chinese journal, the *Nanfeng-pao*:—

"The great mistake was that the mob was not fired on at the very beginning, for no doubt the outbreak would not have been so serious, had a few of the ruffians been killed. Once they had a taste of blood, without receiving punishment, they got bolder and bolder and every foreigner that came in their way was attacked.

"No one deploras the tragedy of yesterday more deeply than we do. The acts of violence were totally uncalled for, and the perpetrators, who had their ulterior motives, should be severely punished. We had thought that the Mixed Court outbreak was to be settled amicably, and that the recent disagreement was on a fair way to arrive at an understanding. "A serious blow has been dealt on China's prestige, which will take years for her to recover."

Such language used by a Chinese journal at the very scene of the disturbance is sufficient indication of the trend of respectable native opinion. Another even more definite indication is furnished by a circular which the Chinese Chamber of Commerce sent out by way of answer to the anonymous posters calling for a strike. The posters were more successful in fomenting disorder than the circular was in allaying it, but the latter is none the less important as a clue to the feeling of the better classes:—

"The case of the Mixed Court outbreak has received the close attention of the Taotai, who immediately notified the Consuls of the matter. The Mixed Court has ceased to sit, pending the settlement of the case, in a matter that will ensure the prosperity and peace of the Settlement. We have already advertised in the papers urging you to remain quiet, and the matter will be satisfactorily settled. Now that His Highness the Duke Tsai Tseh and Their Excellencies Shang and Li are in our midst, we have a court of appeal, and we have already presented a petition. You, the merchants of Shanghai, are requested not to go on strike. This our prayer."

We are glad, said the *N.-C. Daily News* of Dec. 22nd, to be able to announce on good authority that the arrival of H. E. Chou Fu, the Viceroy at Nanking, who was specially ordered by the Throne to come to Shanghai to settle the Mixed Court dispute, has been followed by the amicable settlement of the trouble on satisfactory terms, and it is expected that the Court will be reopened this morning. Foreigners and Chinese here alike will welcome the conclusion of this unpleasant incident, so fraught with danger to all residents in Shanghai.

On the following day, however the same paper said that according to the instructions of H. E.

Chou Fu, Viceroy at Nanking, the Mixed Court was to have resumed sittings yesterday morning. Yesterday, however, was the Chinese Festival of Tung-chih (Winter Solstice). The inspectors in charge at the various Police Stations were ready with charge sheets and prisoners, and with an armed guard (if ordered), but no order was received by them to proceed to the Mixed Court. It was announced later that the Court would sit this morning and that the Viceroy himself would probably attend. There were no signs whatever of any mob or demonstration in the vicinity of the Mixed Court yesterday, and evidently the Chinese residents generally are willing to abide by the Viceroy's decision.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The Head-Quarters of the Second Division (Sendai) passed Shinjuku station on the 23rd en route for Sendai. Lieut.-General Nishi commanded this Division in the early part of the war. It formed the centre of General Kuroki's Army at the Yalu and it distinguished itself on numerous occasions, especially at Yangtzing when the Russians under Kellar made their great attempt to recover Motien Pass. Subsequently the Division passed under the command of Lieut.-General Nishijima, on the occasion of Lieut.-General Nishi's promotion to be full General. Nishijima had previously commanded the Osaka Division (4th) which made the celebrated flank attack in the battle of Nanshan, when the Osaka men had determined that, at any sacrifice, they would wipe away the reproach of weakness commonly attributed to them.

Lt.-General Nishijima speaks in terms of the highest admiration of the skill shown by the *Kobi* (second-reserve) troops in the war. He says that these old soldiers never showed the smallest perturbation in the face of sudden attacks by the enemy, and that they seldom failed to turn the tables so completely as to become themselves the assailants. Their manner of taking cover elicited the greatest praise and in all respects they showed themselves ideal soldiers. The General's direct experiences were garnered chiefly in connexion with the eleventh Regiment of the *Kobi*. We may note that the return of the First Army in now completed as originally planned.

A banquet was given at the Palace on the 22nd instant in connexion with the disbanding of the Imperial Head Quarters. There were present the Elder Statesmen and the members of the Staff. The occasion was made memorable by a signal innovation, namely, the proposing of the Emperor's health in his presence. Marquis Ito was the proposer. He naturally expressed his keen sense of the great honour and distinction of being the one to inaugurate such a custom.

It appears to have been decided that the head-quarter staffs of the various armies will all return to Japan during January, an earlier programme than that originally contemplated. Thus General Oku's staff will leave their barracks on the 1st and embark at Tairen on the 4th; General Nogi's will move out on the 4th and embark on the 7th; General Nozu's will leave on the 7th and embark on the 10th, and General Kawamura's will commence their journey on the 10th and go on board on the 14th. This will not, so far as we can ascertain, cause any change in the order or time of the various armies' return.

General Oshima and his staff reached Tokyo on the 27th at 10.15 a.m. They had a vociferous reception from a large crowd of

people. The usual routine was observed; namely, an immediate visit to the Palace and a banquet in the presence of the Emperor. It was the force under General Oshima that fought on the left of the Japanese army in the battle of Nanshan. The General, prior to his return, had been serving as Governor-General of Liaotung.

The staff of the third Brigade of the Second Division also reached Tokyo on the 27th en route for Sendai, under Major-General Ishibashi. They did not alight from the train except to receive the congratulations of General Sakuma and his staff who repaired to the Shinjuku station to greet them.

The Fifth Division's headquarters reached Ujina on the 27th. This Division belongs to the Second Army, so it is evident that the repatriation of the latter is now in progress. The Fifth's Division greatest exploit was at the battle of Telisz.

ADMIRAL SAITO.

On the afternoon of the 23rd instant Rear-Admiral Saito, Vice-Minister of the Navy, invited to a "tea party" at the Naval Club the editors of the Tokyo newspapers and the correspondents who had been engaged collecting news from the Department during the war. Refreshments were served in one of the principal rooms and while the guests, of whom about 130 were present, stood about the tables, the Vice-Minister made a short speech with reference to the preservation of military secrets. The authorities, he said, being from the first convinced that privacy was essential to the successful conduct of strategical plans, took measures to secure it, and though the operation of these measures had not been unattended with expressions of dissatisfaction from some sections of the public, there could be no doubt, he thought, that the end had justified the means, and that the successes achieved in the war had been in considerable part due to the silence in which every item of dangerous information had been wrapped. The newspapers, although the collection and publication of intelligence constituted a prime object in their eyes, had loyally assisted the authorities, and for that the thanks of the Government and of the nation were due to them. If examples were required he might refer to the time when the Vladivostok Squadron emerged from port and inflicted serious injury upon Japanese and neutral commerce; yet, in the face of such a crisis, the press had preserved its sangfroid and had not shown either indiscretion or impatience. So, too, when the Baltic Fleet was on its way to the East and when it was imperative that the position of the Japanese naval base should be shrouded in secrecy, the press had uniformly avoided any revelation of a compromising nature. He assured his hearers that the inclination of the authorities would be to take the people into their confidence and furnish all details about matters of such absorbing national interest. But unfortunately considerations of overwhelming expediency dictated privacy, and it was most re-assuring to find that the newspapers, by their conduct, had shown their appreciation of this necessity. He concluded by repeating the thanks of the Naval Department and wishing success and prosperity to the press.

The Editor of the *Asahi Shimbun* replied in a graceful speech, the gist of which was that the expediency of the course adopted by the Government had been understood and that the newspapers only performed their duty in seconding official efforts.

GENERAL DANILOFF'S WARNING.

In the *Fiji Shimpō* we find a very interesting document. It purports to be a translation of a warning issued by Lt.-General Danilooff to the Russian prisoners in Japan. The General sets out by explaining that some 25,000 prisoners have already been removed and that he has received instructions from St. Petersburg to remove the remaining 45,000 as quickly as possible. But he has only 3 steamers available for the purpose, and from Vladivostok, whither the men were to be carried in the first place, came intelligence that murder and pillage were rampant, that incendiarisms were numerous and that the railway had been partially torn up. Under these circumstances the Vladivostok authorities asked how it was possible for them to discharge the duty of housing and forwarding a great number of prisoners, especially as these prisoners were said to be themselves in a mutinous condition. The General was consequently compelled to suspend the forwarding of the prisoners. Subsequently he ascertained, however, that the alleged disaffection did not exist among the prisoners and that their sole desire was to return to Russia. He knows that the prisoners' heads are filled with ideas of liberty. They have read many inflammatory books on the subject, and he himself having perused one of these volumes, understands what kind of literature is circulating among them. He has only one word to say to them. "They are Russians. They love Russia. That must be so since they were born in Russia and are her children. Unhappily Russia has fallen into a most distressful condition. Murder, incendiarism and pillage are the most prominent features of the time. At first the disturbance was confined to the drinking saloons, but ultimately men lost their power of distinguishing between right and wrong, and seizing even women and children, they threw them into the flames while they themselves looked on with drunken eyes, laughing at the cries of agony. The celebrated library at Cronstadt has been burned and at Vladivostok the jails have been broken open and murderers and other malefactors set free, whose outrages the troops take no measures to restrain. In southern Russia the Jews are assassinating and burning. Their victims are innumerable. It should be the aim of the troops to check such horrors, but instead of doing so the soldiers have often taken part with the rioters. This is because the uneducated portion of the Russian people have mistaken licence for liberty. The Tsar, as the troops know, has promulgated a constitution, not out of deference to these deeds of violence but in the interests of good order. By this constitution the people are granted the privilege of freely electing their own representatives, who, in turn, will freely enact laws which the nation is bound to obey. Unhappily in Russia laws are not understood or respected. Is it not patent to every observer that in countries where liberty prevails much more than in Russia, the laws of the land are much more implicitly obeyed? If it is, as it undoubtedly is, for the sake of securing good order in Russia that a constitution is promulgated, what shall be said of those that mark the occasion by disorders of every kind, murder, pillage and incendiarism? You, when you have returned home, will be loyal subjects, and will act as guardians of peace and good order."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The new political party has determined to call itself the "Daido Club," a name which recalls the party organized many years ago under the auspices of Count Goto, the *Daido Danketsu*. The signification of the term is a party which agrees about essentials and agrees to differ about non-essentials. This new Daido Club numbers 89 members of the Lower House. They are obtained thus:—

The Imperialists	18
The <i>Koshin</i> Club	25
The <i>Yushi-kai</i>	6
The <i>Jiyu-to</i>	14
The Unaffiliated	26

Eighty-nine votes represent a considerable force in the Lower House. They place the new Party on the same footing as the Progressists, who are supposed to command 90 votes. A bare majority of the Lower House is 190 (the House numbers 379). The *Seiyu-kai* have 130 followers. Hence it is evident that if, as is very probable, the Daido Club support the *Seiyu-kai*, the latter would have a following of 219. It may be that this prospect has induced Marquis Saionji to form a Cabinet. On the other hand it is alleged, on apparently good authority, that the Progressists also have decided to support a Saionji Cabinet, and that the Marquis had been made aware of this resolve before he entertained Count Katsura's proposals. Naturally Count Katsura also understood all about it. The reasons attributed to the Progressist leaders are that the country has not advanced towards the system of party cabinets as quickly as had been hoped; that, in fact, the time for that form of Government has not fully arrived, and that a Saionji Cabinet is the nearest feasible approach to the desired goal. However these things may be, it is evident that the Daido Club holds the balance of parliamentary power. Allied even with the Progressists, the two parties would command 179 votes.

Count Katsura announced to the Cabinet on the 21st instant that Marquis Saionji had agreed to undertake the task of forming a new Ministry. The announcement was received with approval and the members of the Cabinet handed in their resignations.

It is not likely that this change will be definitely made until after Baron Komura's return. In the meanwhile the Emperor will hold the resignations and the Ministers will continue to discharge their functions.

The expectation is that the present holders of the portfolios of War and the Navy will remain unchanged.

It is alleged that Count Katsura and Marquis Yamagata have promised to assist the Saionji Cabinet in the Upper House.

The *Fiji Shimpō* talks of a combination Cabinet, but does not pretend to give any accurate forecast. Its idea is Messrs. Hara Kei and Matsuda Masahisa representing the *Seiyu-kai*; Messrs. Komatsubara Eitaro and Yamagata Isaburo representing Marquis Yamagata; and Mr. Tsuzuki Keiroku and Baron Suyematsu representing Marquis Ito. All prophets speak of Mr. Kato Takaaki for the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* alone writes that things have not gone so far as the public seem to imagine. Marquis Saionji has not yet definitely consented to form a Cabinet: he is only considering the question. Nevertheless the *Nichi Nichi* agrees that a change of Ministry is imminent.

The Daido Club has issued a manifesto, but, as might have been expected, it is merely a compendium of laudable intentions. The compilers disavow any consciousness of such things as *toha* (parties) or *hambaisu seifu* (clan government), and profess to see only Sovereign and country. They have appropriated to themselves such fine purposes that if they manage to achieve even a part of their programme they will have deserved well of Japan. At present they evidently mean to be regarded as independents, but it is not likely that they will be suffered to retain that character for very long. At all events the idea of forming themselves into a consolidated party at this juncture is distinctly clever. They will hold the balance of power in the Lower House, and the possession of such an asset will invest them with great importance.

The Committee of the *Seiyu-kai* have passed a resolution that at the opening of the Diet they will confine themselves to duly answering the Speech from the Throne and offering their congratulations to the Sovereign. Everything in the way of censure of the Government will be reserved until the commencement of proceedings after the New Year's recess. The Progressists have decided to pursue a similar course, but they do not wish to be understood as forming any general coalition with the *Seiyu-kai*. They acted in common with the latter throughout the war because they considered that such union was essential to the national cause, but although they are one with the *Seiyu-kai* in seeking to bring about the reality of party government, and although they would welcome the *Seiyu-kai's* accession to administrative power as a step in that direction, they nevertheless believe that an opposition is one of the most essential and wholesome elements of such a system, and that a Cabinet enjoying the continuous support of the two great parties would not offer to the nation suitable materials for those occasional changes of Ministry which are at once desirable and useful. It may therefore be assumed that if Marquis Saionji forms a Ministry, he will have to reckon on the organized support of the *Seiyu-kai* only, though there is not much immediate probability of serious opposition at the hands of any other body of politicians.

The Progressists have re-elected Messrs. Oishi and Inukai to be their leaders in the House of Representatives. At the meeting where this election was made Mr. Oishi delivered an address. The gist of it has already been outlined in declarations of the Progressists' policy. Mr. Oishi, while explaining that the Progressists and the *Seiyu-kai* had worked hand-in-hand throughout the war because they were persuaded of the national benefits accruing from such a course, said no cooperative agreement existed between the two parties now that peace had been restored. Nevertheless the Progressists would welcome a cabinet under the leadership of Marquis Saionji as a distinct step in the direction of constitutional ministries, and since the speedy overthrow of such a Cabinet must confer a new lease of life on the clan statesmen, the Progressists would regard such an overthrow with regret. In effect Mr. Oishi intimated that a *Seiyu-kai* Cabinet need not anticipate vehement opposition at the hands of the Progressists.

On the whole it is probable that Marquis Saionji's Cabinet will come into power under most happy auspices. It will have the support of the *Seiyu-kai* and of the Daido Club,

which two parties muster a substantial majority in the Lower House, and it will be secure against hostile obstruction on the part of the Progressists. This latter security, however, can not be other than short-lived. The Progressists must assert themselves. They will not consent to be effaced.

It is alleged that the measures for organizing the new Cabinet have progressed most satisfactorily though nothing will be definitely known until Baron Komura's return. The *Hochi Shimbun* alleges that six names are certain to appear upon the slate, namely, Baron Suyematsu Kencho, Mr. Tsuzuki Keiroku, Mr. Matsuda Masahisa, Mr. Hara Kei and Mr. Makino Shinken. Our contemporary adds that Admiral Yamamoto and General Terauchi have consented to retain their portfolios. Thus two chairs alone remain to be filled, and the occupants of these will be chosen probably from among the immediate friends of Marquis Saionji; in other words, from among the followers of Marquis Ito and Count Inouye.

It is stated that Baron Sone will be the leader of the Daido Club. There was a disposition to elect Viscount Watanabe Kunitake, but Baron Sone's adherents carried the day. Of course Baron Sone can not accept the position so long as he remains in office.

A WONDERFUL CHARGE.

We have frequently had occasion, in the course of a somewhat lengthy journalistic career, to undergo a process which will doubtless be inevitable so long as humanity retains its present constitution, the process of misrepresentation. Familiar as the experience is, however, we confess to a feeling of profound astonishment at finding that an article which appeared in these columns on the 19th instant is described by a local contemporary as an attempt "to arouse international feeling" and "to excite racial prejudices." The article was headed "Germany under the lens." It was divided into two parts. The first part summarized what Japanese journals had recently written about Germany's action in proposing the withdrawal of the foreign garrisons from Pechihill. The second part essayed to prove that the suspicions entertained by the Japanese journals in question were ill-founded, and that Germany's action did not justly lend itself to such an unfavourable construction. This second part commenced with the words:—"In the vast majority of cases folks that delve deeply for motives leave the truth behind them on the surface," and ended with the words:—"Of deliberate choice Germany has frankly embraced the good cause, the conservation of China and the open door with equal opportunities for all. It is a little hard that when she really espouses the right side with honest intentions, she should become the victim of far-fetched suspicions." Yet this is the article which our local contemporary makes the text for a long sermon and characterizes as "a flagrant social offense," "the casting of a firebrand into a social community constituted as this is." We have heard of critics who never cut the pages of books given to them for review, but we had never conceived the idea of a newspaper editor undertaking to denounce an article without reading it. The performance is quaint, and in this instance it has betrayed the performer into construing as an attack on Germany an article written frankly in her defence.

FUNCTIONS AND ORGANIZATION OF THE RESIDENCY-GENERAL.

Imperial Ordinance No. 267 embodies the following regulations with regard to the composition and duties of the Residency-General and Residencies in Korea:—

1. There shall be a Residency-General in Seoul in Korea and in it there shall be a Resident-General.

2. The Resident-General shall be a *Shimin* official.

The Resident-General shall be under the direct control of the Emperor. Acting with regard to foreign affairs by the intermediary of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and with regard to other business through the Minister President, he shall address the Throne and seek sanction.

3. The Minister-Resident shall represent the Imperial Government in Korea. He shall have general control of all business relating to foreigners and the foreign consulates in Seoul with the exception of such as passes through the Foreign Representatives resident in the Empire. He shall at the same time supervise whatever Korean administrative business relates to foreigners.

The Resident-General, in accordance with Treaty, shall oversee all administrative business carried out by Imperial Authorities and Offices in Korea, and shall further discharge all functions of supervision hitherto devolving on the Imperial Authorities.

4. Should the Resident-General deem such a course necessary for the better preservation of peace and good order in Korea he shall give orders to the officer commanding the garrison army in Korea for the employment of military force.

5. The Resident-General shall inform the Korean Government as to any Korean administrative functions whose discharge is necessary for giving effect to treaties and shall require that they be carried out. When urgency is needed in carrying out such functions, he may at once communicate with the Korean local offices concerned, and may cause the functions to be carried out, subsequently reporting the fact to the Korean Government.

6. The Resident-General shall superintend officials of the Imperial Government and such others as are in the employ of the Korean Government.

7. The Resident-General shall issue ordinances of the Residency-General and shall be competent to punish violations of them with imprisonment not exceeding a year or a fine not exceeding 300 *yen*.

8. Should the Resident-General consider that any order or measure of an office under his jurisdiction is opposed to treaty or to law, injurious to public interests or *ultra vires*, he shall have competence to suspend or rescind such order or measure.

9. The Resident-General shall control all the officials under his direction. He shall address the Throne through the Prime Minister with regard to dismissals or appointments of *Sonin* officials, but in dealing with *Hannin* officials or those of inferior rank he may act on his own authority.

10. The Resident-General shall address the Throne through the Prime Minister with regard to the promotion or decoration of officials under his direction.

11. In addition to the Resident-General, the Residency-General shall comprise the following:—

1 Director-General of Bureau of General Affairs, a *Chokumin* official.

1 Director of Bureau of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, a *Chokumin* or *Sonin* official.

1 Director of Police Bureau, a *Sonin* official.

1 Private Secretary, a *Sonin* official.

7 Secretaries, *Sonin* officials.

2 Police Inspectors, " "

5 Engineers, " "

10 Interpreters, " "

45 Clerks, police-constables, assistant engineers and student interpreters, *Hannin* officials.

12. The Director-General of the Bureau of General Affairs shall assist the Resident-General in directing the duties of the Residency-General.

22. Residencies will be established wherever necessary. The Resident-General will fix these places and the limits of the jurisdiction.

23. To each Residency the following officials will be appointed:—

Resident (*Riji-kun*) a *Sonin* official.

Vice-Resident (*Fuku-riji-kun*) do do

Clerks *Hannin* officials.

Police Constables do

Student Interpreters do

In addition to the above, should the Resident-General consider it necessary, a police inspector (an officer of *Sonin* rank) shall be attached to a Residency. In offices where two Vice-Residents or more are appointed, one of them shall be senior and shall discharge all legal functions. The

personnel of a Residency shall be specially determined.

24. Residents shall be under the orders and supervision of the Resident-General, and shall discharge the duties originally pertaining to Consuls in Korea together with such duties as the treaties and the laws require Residents to perform.

25. Should it appear to a Resident that there is urgent necessity for such a step in the interests of public peace and good order and should there not be time to seek instructions from the Resident-General, he may communicate with the officer commanding the Imperial troops stationed in the region under his (the Resident's) jurisdiction and may ask him to send out troops.

26. Should it appear to a Resident that there is urgent necessity in connexion with the treaties, and should he consider that there is not time to seek instructions from the Resident-General, he may immediately communicate with the Korean local officials concerned, may cause them to discharge the functions in question, and shall subsequently report the facts to the Resident-General.

27. Residents shall issue the ordinances of a Residency, and may enforce them by means of penal regulations, fines not exceeding 10 *yen*, or detention.

The regulations are 33 in all but their interest is confined to the articles quoted above.

There are three other Imperial Ordinances.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 268.

Organization of the Communications Bureau in the Residency-General.

1. The Communications Bureau in the Residency-General shall be under the control of the Resident-General, and shall discharge duties relating to posts, post-office orders, postal savings banks, telegraphs and telephones in Korea.

2. The establishment of the Communications Bureau shall be:—1 Director; 3 Vice-Directors; 5 Managers of Communications; 10 Assistant-Managers; 4 Engineers; director of Postal Bureau; 180 Communications Clerks; 20 assistant-engineers; 218 clerks, etc.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 273.

The salary of the Resident-General shall be 6,000 *yen* annually.

The salary of the Director-General shall be 4,000 to 5,000 *yen* annually.

The salaries of Directors of Bureaux shall be 3,000 to 3,500 *yen* annually.

The Resident-General shall have an entertaining allowance of 12,000 *yen* annually; the Director-General shall have 3,000 and the Residents 1,500. Ordinance No. 274 also applies to salaries.

The Japanese press is profoundly pleased by the appointment of Marquis Ito to the post of Resident-General in Korea. The *Fiji Shimpu* says that no other absolutely suitable person was to be found. There might well have been apprehensions that the Marquis would not accept such a position, but, recognising the magnitude of the task and its importance from a Japanese point of view, he has shown himself quite willing to undertake the arduous duties. Our contemporary considers that a parallel case would have been Lord Salisbury's proceeding to Egypt to discharge the functions now performed by Lord Cromer. Marquis Ito will have the confidence of the Koreans as well as of western nations, and success may confidently be predicted. The only thing to be regretted is that the Marquis, whose presence in Japan can not be dispensed with, will not be able to devote any very lengthy period to the direction of the affairs entrusted to his care in Korea. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is scarcely less gratified. It finds in the new system, as just promulgated by Imperial Ordinance, some points open to criticism, but the presumption is that the framers of the Ordinance were more or less influenced by consideration for Korean susceptibilities. At all events no better man could be found for the post than Marquis Ito and in appointing him the Emperor indicates that he expects great things. The *Nichi Nichi* shares the *Fiji's* expectation that Marquis Ito can not absent himself long from Japan,

but it believes that he will be able to establish on a firm footing the powers and position acquired by Japan in the Peninsula, and that he will prepare the ground so as to render things comparatively easy for his successor. The *Asahi Shimbun* had been anxious to receive some definite explanation of the powers acquired for the Resident-General under the new Convention, and it finds that the required particulars are furnished by the Ordinance just issued. Marquis Ito will be under the direct control of the Emperor. He will carry with him to Korea all the prestige of a great career and full competence to exercise his functions in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. There is in Japan an unconstitutional feature; namely, a little band of statesmen who stand above the Cabinet and above the Diet. The *Asahi* has always felt bound to combat this unconstitutional feature whenever indications of the camera power are thrust upon public attention, but it nevertheless recognises fully what the country owes to the Meiji statesmen and what history will say of them. Marquis Ito is the greatest among the survivors. It is fitting that he should undertake the great task awaiting him in Korea, and if Marquis Yamagata would proceed to Manchuria and Count Inouye or Count Matsukata as Ambassador to St. Petersburg, the *Asahi* would be thoroughly satisfied. It may seem to some people like a case of the old Chinese proverb "taking a butcher's axe to kill a barn-yard fowl." But that is merely a failure to comprehend the nature of the problem awaiting solution in Korea. Undoubtedly the establishment of the Residency-General looks formidable when contrasted with the insignificance of Korea, and undoubtedly the expenses will be heavy. But the burden is inevitably thrust on Japan, at least during the years that must intervene before Korea can bear it.

These extracts convey a tolerably clear idea of the writings of the Tokyo press. The *Nippon* frankly admits that while the presence of Marquis Ito in Japan seems essential at this moment when the administrative power is about to be transferred to the men who may be called his children and disciples, nevertheless politicians who share the *Nippon's* basic contention that the Meiji Statesmen should be removed from the stage of domestic politics, will welcome this appointment. Still our contemporary hopes that the Marquis will return when he has laid the foundations of a satisfactory system in Korea.

THE CHINESE STUDENTS.

The Chinese students still remain on strike. Viscount Nakaoka and Viscount Okabe have done everything in their power to placate the students on the one hand and to induce the authorities to give to the new regulations the most liberal possible interpretation on the other, but although the Authorities have not failed to respond, the students continue obdurate. Not one of them has resumed his school work. The Japanese Government is said to have decided that these recalcitrant youths must be suffered to go their own way. There is no other course. If they all return to China, it can not be helped.

Of course there is one point to be noted, namely, that the schools are on the point of closing for the new year's recess, and that, consequently, the students, by remaining on strike, do not lose much in the way of instruction. Meanwhile it is said that several of them are taking advantage of the situation to indulge in all kinds of dissipation.

KOREA.

Saturday, December 23rd.

Some of the motive-grubbers who infest every political stage have been proclaiming that Marquis Ito's acceptance of the post of Resident General in Korea is dictated by a desire to avoid political troubles at home and to find for himself a position of ease and influence. Marquis Ito has allowed the *Nichi Nichi* to publish his comments on such unworthy insinuations. He justly points out that were he in search of ease and repose the last position suggesting itself to him would be that of Resident General in Korea, where a task of the greatest magnitude has to be undertaken; a task abounding with difficulties and yet of the most vital importance to the prosperity and tranquillity of the whole of East Asia. That a man considerably over sixty years of age should deliberately consent to discharge such a service certainly does not suggest any shrinking from responsibility or difficulty. The Marquis hopes that he will be able to have his suggestions frankly welcomed by the Emperor of Korea, loyally acted upon by Korean officials and gladly received by the people of Korea.

The establishment of the Residency General in Korea has been officially announced, and the personnel is as follows: Marquis Ito, Resident General.

(Marquis Ito's post as President of the Privy Council is to be taken by Marquis Yamagata).

Chief of the Affairs Bureau, Mr. Tsurubara Sadakichi. Secretary of Residency General, Mr. Kurachi Tetsukichi.

Private Secretary, Mr. Furuya Hisatsuna.

Mr. Tsurubara was formerly Mayor of Osaka and is regarded as a man of great ability.

There have appeared in the *North-China Daily News* a series of articles written in Seoul and devoted to setting forth the state of affairs in Korea under Japanese influence. We do not allude to the essays here with any intention of criticizing them at length, but two points are made which seem worth noticing. The first is this:—

Nor has it escaped general notice that the gentleman who occupies the post of Diplomatic Adviser under the August agreement, and whose salary is presumably paid out of moneys belonging to the Korean Government, proceeded to Tokyo during the Portsmouth Peace negotiations and there officiated at the Foreign Office whilst the legal adviser of the Tokyo Government was absent in the United States. It is asked with some show of reason what would happen in Egypt if one of Lord Cromer's trusted advisers, paid with Egyptian gold, was used in Downing Street whenever occasion demanded. . . . It is really unimportant little matters such as these which show that somebody in the Tokyo Government does not look on Korea in the proper way. We are in a position to say that this is wholly a misapprehension. No such interchange of duties took place. The coming of the Diplomatic Adviser to Tokyo had nothing whatever to do with the going of the Legal Adviser from the Foreign Office in Tokyo to the peace conference in Portsmouth.

The second point is this:—

Especially to be censured is the appointment of numberless Japanese police inspectors all over the Korean provinces. The Japanese police has recently so distinguished itself in Tokyo that it would be superfluous to condemn further an institution which too closely resembles the detestable system Napoleon erected under Fouché in France a hundred years ago to be possible in this enlightened age.

This is a wonderful accusation. If there be in Japan any one body of public servants more deserving of praise than another, that body is the police. They are remarkably competent, always courteous and obliging, and entirely free from habits of extortion or corruption. To call the police organization

of Japan "a detestable system" is a most singular libel.

Mr. Pak Kang (?), one of the elder officials of Korea, who was arrested some time ago by the Japanese police, is reported to have starved himself to death. The story is that he did not eat for 7 days.

It is reported that the Korean Foreign Office having been abolished, Mr. D. W. Stevens, who has been acting as adviser to the Korean Government in Foreign Affairs, will be released from that post and will return to Washington.

Prince Li Chai-wan has been nominated as Ambassador to Japan in response to Marquis Ito's mission.

Mr. Kiuchi Juishiro has been appointed Director of the Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce in the new Residency General. This is the official who held the position of Director of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry in Japan at the time of the issue of the new Bourse Regulations which caused such a commotion.

Sunday, December 24.

News from Seoul this morning is to the effect that the Koreans are much pleased at the intelligence of Marquis Ito's appointment, and that among the foreign residents also the announcement has caused great satisfaction.

The trial of the rioters arrested immediately after the conclusion of the new Convention has been finished. Eleven were found guilty. Three of them received a sentence of 3 months' imprisonment with 100 blows, and the remaining 8 were condemned to two months with 50 blows.

It has been decided that, for the purpose of re-organizing the Korean educational system, teachers shall be engaged from the Normal School in Japan.

The Cooperative Warehouse Association established by the advice of Mr. Megata is proving very successful, and there is now talk of a Pyong-yang branch.

The rumour that a certain Mr. Pak Kang had starved himself to death, proves to be untrue. The old man is still alive and his condition is said to be not at all perilous.

Monday, December 25.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has news from Seoul that a Russian officer, having the rank of lieutenant-general, has commenced to have the Russian Legation repaired. We are inclined to connect this rumour with another (*Nichi Nichi Shinbun's* telegrams) which speaks of a certain M. Resoff as acting in the professed capacity of Russian representative. It is alleged, however, that the French Authorities have officially denied that he has any authority to be so regarded.

The Korean Government are said to be adopting measures evidently intended to be self-assertive. They have issued regulations with reference to the building of private railways and with reference to changes of local jurisdiction areas without consulting the Japanese. Mr. Hagiwara is reported to have remonstrated. Mr. Megata, also, has been obliged to complain that although the new rules for the control of weights and measures have been put into operation, no salaries are forthcoming for the officials concerned.

Marquis Ito is reported to have stated that his prime purpose in Korea, where he expects to pass 5 or 6 years, will be to secure the prosperity and happiness of the people of the country. He goes to Seoul not for the purpose of oppressing the Koreans but for the purpose of promoting their in-

terests. *Not the least vigorous feature of his programme will be to deal with the Japanese adventurers who have given their country a bad name in Korea. They shall be treated without mercy, and the Marquis thinks it highly probable that he will have to endure some criticism and abuse at the hands of these persons. The mistake made by Japanese politicians hitherto in dealing with Korea has been that they paid attention chiefly to the task of placating the court and its supporters instead of making the people their first consideration.

Thursday, December 28.

An insurrection in the southern part of Chhunchon-do is said to have for its object the reversal of the recently concluded Convention. The insurgents are reported to have obtained 80 stand of rifles from the local officials and to have been joined by the volunteer troops. A Japanese called Hayakawa is also believed to be furnishing arms and ammunition.

The Korean Government, in view of prevailing distress, have decided to postpone the collection of the taxes for 5 months.

It is reported that the Authorities (Korean) are determined to enforce from the new year the edict relating to change of colour in costume. The Emperor himself will set the example. This seems a trivial matter, but it has more importance than sumptuary laws in general, for the prevailing habit of wearing only white garments is at once extravagant and enervating.

The Korean Government is said to have conceived the idea of borrowing from Japan another sum of 1½ million yen to form the capital of a new bank. The original project was to use this money as capital for the Notes Associations, which have been formed under the auspices of Mr. Megata and which are said to be succeeding admirably. But on referring the matter to the merchants of the capital, they expressed themselves in favour of a bank. There are already two native banks in Korea, the Tenichi Ginko and the Kanjo Ginko, but Mr. Megata tells us in his report that their capital is small and their organization imperfect; and he adds:—"Their directors are far from being men of business and in short these banks are such only in name and enjoy no confidence." Therefore the First Bank (Japanese)—we learn from the same report—has taken them in hand and is reorganizing them. Apparently the plan alluded to above is to establish a third native bank, but Mr. Megata's assent has not yet been obtained. Meanwhile the Note Association of Seoul is said to be fully warranting the forecast of its founder. It gave an entertainment on the 27th to celebrate its inauguration of business. About 150 leading merchants were present, representing China, Korea and Japan.

We hear, says the *Seoul Press Weekly*, that a Russian captain, who recently came to this country and who is now staying in Seoul, has applied to the Japanese Legation begging that the Branch Offices of the Eastern Chinese Railway Company which are now occupied by Japanese, should be given up to him as a representative of Russia, but the Japanese Minister has naturally refused this application, as the French Minister, who is in charge of all matters connected with Russian interests, had given no confirmation to the statement.

Captain Prince Fushimi has been appointed commander of the *Takachiho* belonging to the South China squadron. Rear-Admiral Yamada, Commander of the first squadron of the First Fleet, has removed his flag to the *Tokiwa*.

THE INCOME TAX.

One of our local contemporaries has employed its editorial columns for the purpose of ventilating a case which is said to have occurred in Yokohama in connexion with the payment of income tax. The law as it stands at present provides that statements of taxable incomes have to be made in April every year. Should it happen, however, that a statement of income proves to have been over-estimated, a representation in that sense may be made at any time up to the 31st of January in the following year, and the authorities are bound to give due consideration to such representation. They have competence even to suspend collection of the tax until the payer's protest has been duly examined. It is alleged by our contemporary's informant that a representation having been duly presented the authorities refused to attach retrospective force to it, and ruled that there could be no correction of an income after the tax had once been collected on it. We apprehend that there must have been some misunderstanding in this case. The law can not possibly bear such a construction. Its provisions are quite clear. Whether a tax has been collected or not, it must be reduced if just cause can be shown. We are assured officially that this is the case. Of course there are instances where a correction can not be allowed to have retrospective validity. For example, if a man, being in receipt of a taxable salary, loses his employment but fails to report the fact until after he has paid the full amount of the tax for the term. Doubtless if he showed good and sufficient cause for such failure, the circumstances would be taken into account; but if the failure is due to his own negligence solely, he is evidently not entitled to any refund.

Another grievance stated by the same journal is that a foreign residents' goods were distrained owing to non-payment of the income-tax for one quarter of the year, whereas the foreigner was under the impression that payment had been duly made. This incident arose from the fact that the foreigner had no knowledge of a change effected by the tax-officers during the current year, a change, namely, from half-yearly payments to quarterly. But this state of ignorance should not have existed, for the fact that the tax is now collected quarterly may be clearly gathered from the tax-papers. There is, indeed, no distinct assertion of the change, but a little scrutiny of the figures on the papers make the point quite patent. The aggrieved foreigner seems to have carried a complaint to the British Consulate. There he was naturally told that he had no case, a result which induces our contemporary to strongly censure the Consulate on the ground that Englishmen have a right to expect from their own authorities protection against an illegal action. The trouble is, however, that there was no illegal action. Tax-papers must have been duly served and the tax was not paid. Under these circumstances the next step in due sequence is distraint. We should be inclined to suggest that for the sake of mutual convenience it might be wise to practise greater explicitness with regard to the collection of taxes from the foreign residents, but the suggestion would create an impression that the present system does not work satisfactorily whereas there is no evidence that such is the case. On the contrary, the above complaint seems to be the first that has been published.

Perhaps it should be explained that the substitution of the quarterly system for the

half-yearly does not signify any larger levy of tax. The amount collected remains unchanged. What induced the authorities to make the alteration is that the great majority of tax-payers prefer four small levies in the year to two large ones.

ADMIRAL TOGO'S MESSAGE TO THE UNITED SQUADRON.

We have already made brief reference to the message addressed by Admiral Togo to the United Squadron on the occasion of its dispersal at the close of the war, but as the document has much interest we now translate it in full:—

"The war of twenty months' duration is now a thing of the past, and our United Squadron, having completed its functions, is to be herewith dispersed. But our duties as naval men are not at all lightened for that reason. To preserve in perpetuity the fruits of this war, to promote to an ever greater height of prosperity the fortunes of the country, the Navy, which, irrespective of peace or war, has to stand between the Empire and shocks from abroad, must always maintain its strength at sea and must be prepared to meet any emergency. This strength does not consist solely in ships and armament: it consists also in immaterial ability to utilize such agents. When we understand that one gun which scores a hundred per cent. of hits is a match for a hundred of the enemy's guns each of which scores only one per cent., it becomes evident that we sailors must have recourse before everything to the strength which is over and above externals. The cause of the triumphs recently won by our Navy is largely to be attributed to the illustrious virtues of the Emperor, but it is to be sought also in habitual training which enabled us to garner the fruits of the fighting. If then we infer the future from the past, we recognise that though war may cease we can not abandon ourselves to ease and rest. A soldier's whole life is one continuous and unceasing battle, and there is no reason why his responsibilities should vary with the state of the times. In days of crisis he has to display his strength; in days of peace to accumulate it, thus perpetually and uniquely discharging his duties to the full. It was no light task that during the past year and a half we fought with wind and waves, encountered heat and cold, and kept the sea while frequently engaging a stubborn enemy in a death-or-life struggle; yet, when we reflect, this is seen to have been only one in a long series of general manoeuvres, wherein we had the happiness to make some discoveries; happiness which throws into comparative insignificance the hardships of war. If men calling themselves sailors grasp at the pleasures of peace, they will learn the lesson that however fine in appearance their engines of war these, like a house built on the sand, will fall at the first approach of the storm. From the day when in ancient times the Empress Jingu conquered Korea, that country remained for over 400 years under our control, only to be lost immediately so soon as our navy declined. Again when under the sway of the Tokugawa in modern days our armaments were neglected, the coming of a few American ships threw us into distress, and we were unable to offer any resistance to Russia's attempts against the Kuriles and Saghalien. On the other hand, if we turn to the annals of the Occident, we see that at the beginning of the 19th century the British Navy which won the battles of the Nile and of Trafalgar, not only made England as secure as a great mountain but also by thenceforth carefully maintaining its strength and keeping it on a level with the world's progress, has throughout the long interval between that era and the present day safeguarded the country's interests and promoted its fortunes. For such lessons, whether ancient or modern, Occidental or Oriental, though to some extent they are the outcome of political happenings, must be regarded as in the main the natural result of whether the soldier remembers war in the day of peace. We naval men who have survived the war must take these examples deeply to heart, and adding to the training which we have already received our actual experiences in the war, must plan future developments and seek not to fall behind the progress of the time. If, keeping the instructions of our Sovereign ever graven on our hearts, we serve earnestly and diligently, and putting forth our full strength, await what the hour may bring forth, we shall then have discharged our great duty of perpetually guarding our country. Heaven gives the crown of victory to those only who by habitual preparation win without fighting, and at the same time forthwith deprives of that crown those who, content with one success, give themselves up to the

ease of peace. The ancients well said:—"Tighten your helmet, strings in the hour of victory."

(Dated) 21st December, 1905.

(Signed) TOGO HEIHACHIRO.

EFFECTS OF THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

At the close of a lecture delivered at the Junior Constitutional Club, the lecturer, Mr. Maxse, said.

That the Anglo-Japanese Alliance had brought an Anglo-Russian settlement on the horizon was neither the last nor the least of its achievements. Wonders would never cease, and there might be even some hope of our relations with Germany. No Englishman, so far as he knew, cherished any animosity towards the German people, whose fine qualities excited admiration not untinged with envy. Our quarrel was solely with the German policy. No one threatened any legitimate German interest; no one in this country coveted a single inch of German territory in any part of the world, either in Europe, Asia, or Africa. At the same time other Powers could not allow themselves to be hounded on against one another by the international agent provocateur, and we lived in hopes that the devious devices, which of late years had made a by-word of German diplomacy, might be discarded, and that Germany might set herself to work to regain the regard of the civilized world which the Bismarcks and Bülow had done so much to forfeit. Germany could not expect to enjoy the confidence of her neighbours unless she abandoned those of her ambitions which could only be achieved through universal war.

Is it to be fairly classed among "wonders" that Germany and England should return to the really friendly relations which once existed between them? We can very vividly remember the time when practically all Germany's trade in the East was conducted under British auspices. The German enjoyed in British colonies and British settlements exactly the same advantages that Englishmen enjoyed, and very shrewdly he took advantage of them. In those days German subjects and British subjects regarded each other with the most amicable eyes and never conceived the possibility of a rupture of friendship. Coming down a little later we can recall the time, only twenty years ago, when among all the Powers conventionally connected in Japan, Germany and England were on the most intimate terms. The British Representative had explicit instructions to march hand in hand with his German colleague, and the German colleague was similarly directed from Berlin. It is useless to analyse the causes that disturbed that pleasant state of affairs, but it is not useless to recall the mood that then existed on each side, for what the two nations were to each other in those days, that they certainly can be again. We have to make up our minds to the fact that Germany's difficult position in the middle of Europe necessarily dictates a policy which can not be always free from devious elements, but the German people are not answerable for such a policy and have by nature nothing in common with it. No nation in the world is more deserving of respect, though the restless activity of the Kaiser must always alarm prudent people and create an element of uncertainty. We rejoice to see that an influential movement has been started in England to bring about a rapprochement between the two countries which, though they must always be rivals, have a multitude of good reasons to be friends and not one good reason to be enemies.

THE sad death of Mr. Fred Ellerton in Kobe on Christmas Day is referred to very sympathetically by the Kobe papers. This is second son which Mr. and Mrs. Ellerton have lost by typhoid fever. The funeral was largely attended.

CHINA.

It was related some time ago that the Hungtutz had taken advantage of the relaxation of military rule in Manchuria and were giving much trouble. News now comes that they are very active in the Kirin district and that large quantities of goods destined for Kirin are lying at Changchun, whence their owners fear to move them. These Hungtutz are seeking to raid Japanese commissariat stores, and it has been found necessary to guard the latter very strongly.

It is right that publicity should be given to the following in the Far East; it is from the Berlin correspondent of *The Times*:—

Prince Bülow's organ, the South-German *Reichs-correspondenz*, defends the German proposal for the withdrawal of troops from the province of Chi-li, and denies that it represents any breach of consistency in German policy. Stress is laid upon the "initiative" adopted by the German Emperor, which, it is alleged, has everywhere met with ready approval. "The German troops in China," it is added, "were never intended to be the means of acquiring a piece of the Celestial Empire for Germany. The idea of a partition of China is a hallucination falsely attributed to German diplomacy. We voluntarily declared our renunciation of a policy of territorial conquest in the Anglo-German exchange of notes in October, 1900. This agreement, with which the other Powers associated themselves, was effected before the war between Russia and Japan and also before the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. These facts dispose of the assertion that . . . we are intimidated by the new alliance between Great Britain and Japan in East Asia and that we have consequently adopted a policy different from that which we had hitherto spontaneously pursued with a view to the maintenance and development of our interests in that part of the world."

The German semi-official telegraph agency states that according to information received in official quarters the Japanese Foreign Minister had already informed the German Minister, Count Arco, in writing that the Emperor of Japan gladly agreed to the withdrawal of the troops of the allied Powers from Chi-li with the exception of the Legation guards. The Japanese Government has been instructed to make arrangements with regard to the date of withdrawal and other necessary measures with Germany and with the other interested Powers.

Commenting on the German Emperor's proposal for the withdrawal of the remaining contingents of foreign troops from Chili—we say "remaining, because, though Germany is credited with taking the lead in this matter, Italy really deserves the credit since she withdrew her troops last April—*The Times* makes these remarks:—

The Peace of Portsmouth, which the Emperor William assigns as the occasion of his action, marks the beginning of a new epoch in the Far East. It closes a war in which Japan fought, not only for her national existence, but for the integrity of China; and in China, not less than the two lately belligerent countries, the consequences of the new state of things will be plainly seen. Fresh forces of industry and progress have been released, and it seems impossible to set limits to the material development of China under the guarantees now established for territorial integrity and the principle of the open door. This principle is secured more firmly than it has ever been secured before by its consecration in the new Anglo-Japanese treaty. At the same time, and by virtue of the treaty, an unparalleled opening is offered to British commerce. The guarantee of equal opportunity assures us a fair field in the vast Empire which we were the first to develop. Our alliance with the victors in the recent struggle gives us a peculiar prestige in the Far East which we have never had before. It remains for our business men, supported by the effective help of the Government and the intelligent interest of the nation, to make the most of the great openings which the new era promises. The terms of the commercial struggle may be fair, but it will be incomparably keener than it has been in the past, and we shall need more energy and forethought than we have always cared to show if we are to be successful. The dominating control exercised by the railways over Chinese development will have to be more keenly realized and acted on. Not all the obstacles, of course, have been cleared out of the way. At the dinner of the China Association last night the chairman alluded to the dead-weight of Chinese officialdom, stubbornly opposed

to reform because reform means a decrease in its personal profits. China is beginning to show marked signs of progress, but it may be long before the passive force of bureaucratic obstruction is finally swept away. These difficulties, however, must be faced and dealt with. Our partners in the new alliance will certainly not hold back. We may depend upon it that nothing will daunt the Japanese in their effort to capture markets in China. Our older commercial competitors will be fully alive to their opportunities too. Under these conditions nothing but thorough-going application can maintain our important Chinese interests in the place they ought to occupy.

The tone of *The Times* seems to be just a little too optimistic on this occasion; or at any rate it fails to take note of China's recently developed mood, the *riken fukushu* fever as the Japanese call it. China seems to have developed an absorbing eagerness to be a China of the Chinese; to drive the foreign concessionaire out of the gates, taking back what he has already obtained and withholding what he wants to obtain. "The dominating control exercised by the railways over Chinese development" is an unquestionable factor well deserving the terms applied to it by *The Times*, but just at present the outlook is that the influence of that factor is to be suspended, since the Chinese will not build railways themselves and will not allow foreigners to build them.

H. E. Yu Keng, who came to Japan as Chinese Minister to the Court of Tokyo immediately after the peace of Shimonoseki, died in the international Settlement of Shanghai on December 18th. He had been suffering from a complication of diseases for some time. The official record of the deceased is as follows:—Taotai of Swatow, June 1894; Minister to Japan, July '95; Reader of the Grand Secretariat, October '95; Sub-Director Imperial Stud, December '95; Minister of the Tsungli yamen, January '99; Minister to France, June '99, and on his return to China was made Deputy Commissioner of the Office of Transmission in September 1901. His Excellency and his wife, daughters, and sons resided in Peking until early last year, when they came down to Shanghai, remaining there ever since. The two Misses Yu, who are still remembered in Tokyo for their many accomplishments, acted for some time as interpreters for the Empress Dowager upon the return of the Court to Peking from Hsian. The late Yu Keng was a Chinese Bannerman (Hanchun) and Mrs. Yu Keng, the mother of the two young ladies, is a Eurasian, born of an American father and a Chinese mother.

A glance at the official list of the members of the Travelling Mission, says the *N.-C. Daily News* shows that the five High Commissioners are accompanied by no less than eighty attachés including secretaries and advisers. A large proportion of the attachés hold Taotai's rank with the brevet and grade red button and peacock's feather, amongst whom we observe the name of Mr. Y. C. T. Tong, Assistant Manager of the Chinese Telegraph Office on the Bund, who has been temporarily detached for service with H. E. Tuan Fang, who left in the P. M. S. *Siberia* for the United States, in company with H. E. Tai Hung-tze, his colleague and a suite of thirty-three secretaries and attachés. His Highness Duke Tsai Tseh and his two colleagues T. E. Shang Chi-heng and Li Sheng-to are accompanied by a suite of forty-seven secretaries and attachés, two of whom are protégés of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, specially selected by him to accompany the Travelling Commissioners and take notes on what they see abroad so as to advise the Viceroy what to do or say when the High Commissioners return home, and send up their recommendations on representative government, etc., to their Majesties.

In the early hours of the morning of Dec. 20th a serious collision took place in the lower section of the Shanghai river between two of the China Navigation Company's steamers—the *Pekin* (Captain Sparke) and the *Poyang* (Captain Bennett). The *Poyang* was outward-bound for Hankow and the *Pekin*

arriving from Ningpo. The cause of the collision is as yet unexplained. The result was so serious to the Ningpo boat that she had to be beached on Black Point. She was cut down to and below the waterline on the starboard side, forward of the paddle box, the *Poyang's* stem cutting a huge hole in her side reaching almost amidships. The *Poyang* went to the C.N.S. wharves for repairs. One Chinese was killed on the *Pekin*.

Minister Hu Wei-te has chosen an unfortunate time to apply for sick leave, says the *Nanfong-pao*. The Government has decided to remove him altogether from his post at St. Petersburg, to which H. E. Ku Cheng-hsiang, Minister to the Netherlands, has been promoted.

The *Nanfong-pao* states that the Council of Finance presented to their Chinese Majesties for approval on the Dec. 19th specimens of the new coins, accompanied by an illustrated pamphlet giving the rules and regulations with regard to the minting and circulation of the new currency.

THE STREET ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

The Tokyo Shigai Electric Railway Company had a crowded and stormy semi-annual meeting on the 20th instant. There had been much talk about the affairs of this company. In its early days a dividend of 11 to 12 per cent. was paid, and no one wondered, for an electric railway company with lines running through the most populous parts of a city of 1½ million inhabitants ought to be a splendid property. By and bye, however, rumours began to be circulated. People alleged that even an eleven-per-cent. dividend was not warranted by the real earnings of the Company, and that, in order to declare such a dividend, the directors had charged a part of the operating expenses to the construction fund. There was talk too of materials, representing more than a million yen, which had been purchased by peculiar methods and were not immediately utilizable, so that, on the whole, the shareholders might be excused if they felt some uneasiness. When they assembled in the Chamber of Commerce building on the 26th it became at once evident that the atmosphere was murky. Mr. Amenomiya was in the chair. Mr. Amenomiya is the man chiefly responsible for the relatively unprosperous condition of all the electric railways in Tokyo. It was he that proposed the silly and extravagant system of a three-sen uniform fare, a system which fills the cars with long-distance passengers and renders it impossible for any line, however large the traffic, to be a really paying concern. As originator of this system Mr. Amenomiya is much concerned to prove its feasibility, and there has been a supposition that the high dividends originally paid by the Shigai Company were for that reason inspired by him in his capacity of chief director. Probably these stories are unworthy of notice except in so far as they indicate an unsatisfactory state of affairs in the opinion of the shareholders. On the 26th when the accounts were read, it appeared that the directors proposed an 8-per-cent. dividend. The chair immediately began to be assailed with questions from every quarter. Some asked for explanations of the accounts, some demanded more detailed statements as to materials purchased, and some inquired whether there had not originally been an idea of distributing a 9-per-cent. dividend. The propounders of this last query rapidly grew in numbers and vehemence. It was admitted by the chair that a 9-per-cent. dividend might be paid, and as no seemingly sufficient reasons were assigned for not paying it, a

definite motion was proposed and clamorously seconded that it should be paid. A recess had to be taken to quiet the malcontents, and finally, after a three hours' session, the accounts were passed as submitted by the directors. This set-back in their career will probably furnish food for thought to the shareholders and convince them of the impracticability of the *3-sen* fare. The cars of the Company are almost invariably filled to overflowing, and if a fine dividend can not be paid, the fault must lie with the rates charged. A system which enables one man to ride seven or eight miles for three farthings and compels another to pay the same money for riding a few hundred yards is evidently irrational.

Speaking of this Shigai Company we may instance as an evidence of its mismanagement the extraordinary dilatoriness shown in constructing the line from Kudan along the moat in front of the British Legation. The work offered no difficulties whatever, yet for month after month the public highway was reduced to an almost impassable condition while the company's engineers wasted time doing nothing. It is astonishing that the inhabitants of the quarter endured such incompetence and that the shareholders have taken no public notice of it.

A STORY INDEED.

We have occasionally referred to a small newspaper published in Seoul under the name of the *Korea Daily News*. It is a journal which attracts attention as having almost a monopoly of the Korean field and devoting itself with unabating zeal to discredit the doings of the Japanese in the peninsula. In its issue of the 13th instant this Seoul journal publishes the following telegram:—

Tokyo, December 12.

One hundred and sixteen officers have been simultaneously cashiered or transferred. The list includes all the navigating officers of the *Kashima* and the *Katori*, many other naval officers (some of whom were captains), a number who were on the reserve list and some who had already been suspended.

This telegram is taken by our contemporary as the text of an article commencing with these paragraphs:—

The special telegrams which we publish to-day bear out our oft-repeated contention that there is something very seriously the matter in Japan.

The present sad condition of Russia is being put forth by interested parties as an example of the evils attendant upon a bureaucratic government—or mis-government. But all present indications go to show that the impending state of affairs in Japan will be an equally efficacious object lesson of the pitfalls into which a nation may be betrayed by a military-man oligarchy.

The paper then proceeds to prove that the visit of Marquis Ito to Seoul and the conclusion of the new convention there, were steps necessitated by the quiet state of the Japanese nation and by the conviction of its statesmen that unless some sop were thrown to the people, serious disorder would occur. In fact any one reading the article would conclude, and is intended to conclude, that Japan is in a very bad way indeed.

The whole affair is one of the most comical mare's nests we have ever come across. On the 12th instant there appeared in the *Official Gazette* of Tokyo a list of 353 naval officers, some of whom were transferred to new posts, some were placed on the reserve or retired list, and some were told off to bring out the *Kashima* and the *Katori*, now building in England. The whole thing was a normal consequence of the war. Peace having been restored, the organization of the Navy was replaced on a peace footing,

and officers who had been taken from the reserves or the retired list for special service on account of the war, were sent back to the former or replaced on the latter while a number of others were transferred to their old posts. This incident, which naturally failed to cause even a ripple of interest in Japan, is construed by the incredibly ignorant *Korea Daily News* as "bearing out its oft-repeated contention that there is something very seriously the matter in Japan"!!! It is evident that the Seoul journal's alarming analyses of the mood of the Korean nation may be treated as romances not more consistent with facts than this sententious folly about Japan.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The Wakamatsu Foundry seems to have at length justified its troubled existence and Mr. Wada Koreshiro, the ex-director, must feel that his child has not perished on the threshold of vigorous life. The *Jiji Shimpō* relates that during the war this foundry was entrusted with the duty of manufacturing rails and locomotives for the military lines in Manchuria and it performed the work thoroughly satisfactory. Ultimately the reserve smelting furnace was started and steel was successfully produced on a scale so large that the foundry is now competent to supply the demands of three chief arsenals of Japan. Every one remembers how the original estimate of five million *yen* for the establishment of the foundry gradually swelled in each budget presented to the Diet, until the great figure of 20 millions was ultimately reached, and after being the object of innumerable journalistic diatribes the foundry seemed likely to be offered for sale to some private company. All that was before the war. We have never heard that the idea of sale was seriously entertained by the Government or that any Company willing or competent to undertake such an enterprise was forthcoming, but it must now be a source of great satisfaction that the sale did not enter the realm of practical politics, and that the foundry is justifying its projectors.

Mr. Edwin Morgan, ex-Minister of the United States in Seoul, is spending a fortnight in Tokyo before proceeding home *en route* to his new post in Havana, where he has been appointed Minister. Mr. Morgan is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Wilson at the United States Legation.

A curious incident has occurred in Manchuria. The Russians hold 228 Japanese prisoners whom they promised to hand over at Changtu on the 19th instant. But they conducted the men only as far as Suping-chieh and then took them back to Kungchuling. No explanation whatever was vouchsafed as to the reasons of this sudden change of programme, and the only explanation which suggests itself is that a snow-fall interfered with their arrangements or that they desired to conceal the state of affairs in Harbin, which would of course have become known had the prisoners been handed over, since Harbin had been their place of detention.

It appears that the *Pobieda's* voyage to Saseho from Port Arthur proved a perilous affair. The ship had been terribly damaged, partly by Japanese shells and partly by the explosion which the Russians themselves contrived. Her engines and machinery were intact—they had been heavily greased

before she was sent to the bottom—but her hurts were such that a successful voyage to dock depended largely on the weather she encountered. Once she put back to Tairen to avoid a gale, but on resuming her journey she experienced a three days' storm which nearly destroyed her. The water poured in through her wounds and three pumps constantly worked could barely cope with the leaks. Presently two of the pumps became choked with coal, and only the central compartment kept the vessel afloat. She reached Saseho on the 20th, after a voyage performed at the rate of 5 knots. Temporary repairs will be made at Saseho and she will then come round to Yokosuka.

General Kodama left Kobe on the 25th for Formosa. The distinguished officer evidently considers himself entitled to no rest after his long and arduous labours in Manchuria.

General Ogawa, who was severely wounded at Shaoshanpao, seems to be very dangerously ill. He has developed symptoms of insanity owing to the injury.

General Kuroki and Admiral Kabayama having obtained permission to hunt bears in the Imperial Preserves at Amagi, have had considerable success, each party bagging two bears.

Vice-Admiral Togo (Masamichi) is dangerously ill. The Emperor has sent him the Second Class of the Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class of the Rising Sun.

A Maizuru telegram received on Tuesday afternoon said that the distinguished Admiral died on Monday night.

We read in the *Yorozu Choho* that the Russian prisoners at Narashino are in a state of much discontent. Since the middle of this month they have made sixteen attempts to set the camp on fire. Originally they numbered 15,023, but 23 deaths reduced their total to 15,000. Of these 5,387 have already been sent home since the conclusion of peace, and 1,550 were told off for commencing the journey before the close of the year. But some change of programme made by General Daniloff has deferred the departure of this second batch, and thus great dissatisfaction has arisen. Our contemporary's account attributes the origin of the trouble to General Daniloff's vacillation. He is said to be swayed by every wind of doctrine, the plans definitely formed at one moment being incontinently abandoned the next in deference to the suggestion of some stronger will. That, however, may be only a rough reading of the difficulties with which the unfortunate General has to contend, as outlined in his message which we published on the 28th instant.

There appears to be no doubt that Viscount Aoki will proceed to Washington as the first Japanese Ambassador to the United States and that Mr. Takahira, who is now *en route* for Japan, will be appointed to a European embassy. We congratulate Viscount Aoki on resuming his place in the field of active diplomacy, and we also congratulate the United States on receiving such a Representative of Japan.

On Thursday morning as the Emperor was approaching the gates of the parliamentary buildings a man attempted to present a petition to His Majesty. He was immediately arrested and proved to be one Fujiwara Hidejiro, who had come up on the

previous evening from Okayama Prefecture. The purport of the petition was to plead for the pardon of Kono Hironaka and other politicians who are charged with complicity in the riots of September 5th.

All the Russian prisoners have been sent away from 12 stations out of the 28 at which they were held. The *Fiji Shimpō* says that only 28,536 now remain. If that be the case extraordinary expedition has been employed, but we can not accept our contemporary's figures with explicit confidence; they seem to be only approximations.

According to reports in the Japanese newspapers the long-projected "Japanese ship-owners' Association" is assuming very tangible proportions, and will probably be organized with a capital of 20 million yen. Its projectors contemplate working in co-operation with foreign companies.

THE FAMINE IN NORTH JAPAN.

The rice crop of Japan this year is 17 per cent. below that of the average year and only three-fourths of last year's crop, which was, however, a phenomenal yield. This shortage of 17 per cent. means a loss of eighty-four million yen to the farmers, but if this loss were distributed evenly throughout the length and breadth of the land, few foreigners would know of it except those who are interested in statistical tables. Much more than one-third of this loss is in the three *ken*, Miyagi, Fukushima and Iwate.

Miyagi Ken, the worst of all, because of the failure of the rice and other crops, has suffered to the extent of eighteen million yen, about twenty yen to every man, woman and child, or more than one hundred yen for every family in the Ken. Rich people, merchants in the towns and certain others, will not feel this directly. The middle class of farmers, who rely on the rice harvest for the support of their families, must sell or mortgage their land. The lower middle class, who farm rented land, have no crop and no land to sell. Officials say that this will be one of the hardest classes to help; for these people, accustomed to work in the fields, only ordinary coolie labour can now be found. Many of them, however, have clothing or some articles of household furniture; these must be sold to eke out a living until next summer.

What might be called the lower class is especially large in the north. Financially this is the poorest part of Japan. The soldiers of the Second Division who come from this region especially distinguished themselves in the late war, but whatever may be said of the bravery, sturdiness and honesty of these people, not many of them are rich in this world's goods. This year when food-stuffs must be brought in from the outside, when they have no money to buy after the food is brought in, and when the farmers have no work for even themselves, the poorest people must receive help from somewhere. In Miyagi Ken more than one-third of all the people, and in the three *ken* some 700,000 out of a population of 3,000,000, are already on the official lists as paupers (*kyūmin*) and unless looked after by village, town and city offices many of them will soon die of hunger.

As much land was tilled as in other years, the people worked hard, but there was too much rain and too little sunshine and when the crop was harvested it was found that the heads which looked almost the same as in other years contained only juice which shrivelled up and did not become grains of rice. This is one reason why it was not known until quite recently that there is a famine in the north.

The policy of the officials is to give no help except where absolutely needed. The tax offices are of course open as always and, as is right, all who can must pay. Many will suffer inconvenience and many will know by experience what are the pangs of hunger, but somehow or other more than 2,000,000 of the people will be able to get along. But what is to become of the 700,000

kyūmin? That is as large an army as fought on both sides in any battle of the late war.

The standard of living is already low and the sacrifices made because of the war have made this still lower but there is an irreducible minimum: the people must have something to eat. No one is to be allowed to actually starve to death. In order that there may be no epidemic among the poor their food is being carefully examined by official physicians. The straw cakes, acorns and other unpleasant food are not especially injurious—they satisfy the cravings of hunger and will keep life in the body. A very small quantity of food will suffice to keep a person alive but life cannot be sustained for many months on the diet of these poor people. And besides the supply of acorns and other nuts will be exhausted by February.

The Government, national and local, is doing all in its power to provide relief work but as yet there are no plans to care for the sick and the aged. In time of famine in India after the Government has done all it could there is still occasion for private charity. So here in North Japan there is much room for generous giving to help the people in this their time of great need.

WILLIAM E. LAMPE,
Chairman of the Foreign
Committee of Relief.

MADAME HENCKLER'S ENTERTAINMENT.

A very pleasant entertainment was given in Van Schaick Hall on Tuesday afternoon by the pupils of Madame Henckler's musical academy. The day was dark and stormy with heavy incessant rain, but the interior of the Hall was bright with Xmas decorations and in one corner stood a tree laden with presents, which at the close of the programme was lighted up. The attendance was sparse. Proceedings opened with a chorus, "Jack Frost," by the Children's Singing Class, which was followed by a song, "Winds in the trees" (*Goring Thomas*) sympathetically rendered by Miss Violet Abbey. A piano duet for eight hands—"Fackeltanz" (*Meyerbeer*)—brought out Misses H. Inouye, Daisy Abbey, Amy Gray and Madame Henckler. Following this came the "Angel's" Chorus from "Eli," by the Young Ladies' Singing Class, and a duet, "Spring Song" (*Mendelssohn*), Miss Flossie Eagling and Miss Maudie Hearne. Another chorus by the Children's Class—"Tip-toe"—was pleasingly set off by action and won much applause; then Miss Maudie Hearne gave a piano solo, *Jungman's* "Flower Song"; after which Miss Hatsumi Inouye sang "The Holy City" (*Stephen Adams*). This gifted young lady possesses a beautiful voice which gives distinct promise of rich development in the future, her upper register being clear and mellow, while her enunciation is most pleasing. No wonder that she received the hearty thanks of her auditors. Later in the programme she gave a piano solo—"Berceuse" (*Chaminade*)—which was a dainty and artistic performance; for both in singing and playing Miss Inouye displays musicianly instincts of a very high order. Miss Georgie Tresize's piano solo—"Sorrentina" (*Theo Lack*) was distinguished by a rippling grace of expression which well marked the rapid progress she is making in her musical studies. The tenth item was Schubert's "Serenade," sung by the Young Ladies' Class, and it was followed by a pianoforte solo—"Berceuse" (*Schytte*)—artistically interpreted by Miss Amy Gray; and then Miss Minnie Cameron led the Children's Class in a pathetic little ballad "What would you take for me, papa?" A piano solo—"A village holiday" (*Beringer*), by Miss Flossie Eagling; a solo, "Thine Eyes so blue" (*Bohn*)—Miss Maggie Summers; a song "Kling-ling-ling," by the Children's Class, and a quartette and chorus, "Kentucky Babe," by the Young Ladies' Class, brought the first half to a close. In the second part, Miss Rosie Cameron read the old German legend of "The Nutcracker and the Mouse-King," which was interspersed with musical interludes by Miss Madge Cameron, and Miss Georgie Tresize; the programme concluding with a Christmas Carol by the Young Ladies' Class.

Madame Henckler then announced that the first prize for general efficiency and close application had been won by Miss Hatsumi Inouye; Miss Daisy Abbey won a prize for most advanced piano studies and harmony; Miss Georgie Tresize, a prize for marked progress. Class II., Flossie Eagling, highest marks; Class III., Dorothy Austin. The Christmas Tree was then lighted up and the proceedings merged into general fun and festivity suggestive of the season.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

St. Joseph's College broke up on Friday December 22, for the Christmas Holidays, and in the afternoon the usual "Séance" for the reading of examination marks was held in the "Rotonde." This room had been in the hands of transformers for some weeks, and presented a very handsome appearance. A neat little stage had been erected, and a circular row of benches constructed round the room.

The "Séance" commenced as usual with an entertainment given by the boys. It consisted of songs, recitations, etc., some good compositions being also read. The marks for the past month and the results of the examinations were declared by the Director, Mr. L. Stoltz, and proved to be, on the whole, very satisfactory. Afterwards Mr. Stoltz, replying to an address made by one of the scholars, reminded the boys of their religious duties and other obligations during the Christmas holidays and he concluded by wishing them all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. The programme was as follows:—

I.—PREPARATORY.

Gay and Happy Song by the Minims.
Lary Jane Recitation: J. Webster.
L'enfant et le chat Recitation: S. Birch.
The Hen and the Little Ducks Recitation: J. Rhine.
La Grenouille qui veut être aussi grosse
que le Bœuf Recitation: P. Birch.

Récréation.—Piano: W. Rhine.

II.—PREPARATORY.

The Hard Lesson Recitation: H. Webster.
L'enfant sage Recitation: W. Kildoye.
What a Child has Recitation: A. Webster.

The Gypsy Boy (Reissinger) Solo { A. Ada,
J. Tejada.

III.—PREPARATORY.

A demain Recitation: L. Goulloud.
A Balloon Ascent Composition: G. Moss.
Knabe und Hündchen Vortrag: G. Mischke.
L'Antonne Composition: J. Biagioni.
Happy Blessed Christmastide (Carl Betz): Solo and
Chorus.

IV.—PREPARATORY.

Julius Caesar (Act III, Sc. 2) Boys of the Commercial
Classes.

The Caliph's Magnanimity Recitation: G. Watt.
La Poule et le perroquet Recitation: E. Carroll.
New Year's Letter to Parents. Composition: E. Kildoye.
A Wet Half-Holiday Recitation: D. Kildoye.
Letter of Invitation Composition: D. Kildoye.
Die Zwei Hunde Vortrag: W. Helm.

Rondo { 1er Violon: J. Mitchell, O. Pohl.
2e. " L. Botelho, H. Jubin.
Mazao. { 3e. " M. Apar, O. Fachtmann.
Piano Mr. Bertrand.

Expériences de Physique G. W. Gregory.
Rêverie (Wickins) Violon: L. Botelho.
Piano: Mr. Bertrand.

The Miser: (pantomime) Com-
mercial Classes. { T. Thompson.
R. Carroll.
M. Luther.

Walzer. Piano A. Ada.

READING OF EXAMINATION MARKS.

The Hunter...Final Song (2 voices) by...F. Kuecken.

THE SENDAI FAMINE FUND.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of the following on behalf of the famine-stricken sufferers in Northern Japan:—

	Yen.
Amount already acknowledged	771.00
Sympathiser	20.00
Union Church Sunday School Obituary	50.18
Mr. Huntington Wilson, American Chargé d' Affaires	300.00
J. G. and E. E. Dunlop	20.00
Louise	2.22
Glaister	2.14
American Friends per J. G. D.	50.00

BLUFF HIGH SCHOOL.

The annual entertainment and prize distribution of the Bluff High School drew a crowded audience to the Van Schaick Hall on Wednesday afternoon. Proceedings opened punctually, Miss Kilby rising at 4.30 p.m., to make the speech of welcome and deliver a short report on the year's work she said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—In the name of the Bluff High School I have great pleasure in welcoming you amongst us again at this our annual prize-giving. With regard to the work done during the period under review the year that has passed has been one of steady and hard study. Under Mrs. Hall's most able tuition lessons in French have made rapid progress, and in the last German examination the highest totals reached by girls in the two upper forms were 89 per cent. and 87 per cent., which results show the high proficiency which has been obtained under the excellent teaching of Miss Grautoff. Special attention has been given to sewing this term, and some of the results of work done in this direction may be seen in the doll, which has been dressed by some of the girls and which is to be given away as a prize. I should like to mention here that it was decided to give this doll to "the bestest little girl in the school," as one of the younger children said to her mother. In awarding this prize we found that there were two children equally deserving, so the only way out of the difficulty was to get another doll, and by this plan we hope we have satisfied both the successful little girls. By the kind permission of the Ladies' Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club we have again secured the right of playing hockey on their ground, and we mean to resume our games in earnest after the New Year. Up till now we have had some very enjoyable matches with the Ladies' Hockey Club. The School Library, subscribed to by the majority of the girls, is in a very flourishing condition, and we have been able to order several monthly magazines; these, with over 100 books, have afforded many a pleasant hour to the readers. Our Dorcas Meetings have been held regularly during the year, and for the benefit of those who have not heard of the object of these meetings I might mention that in the same manner as some schools at home we meet together once every month to make something useful for poor children. This year we have worked for the annual Christmas tree given to the Japanese children of St. Andrew's mission at Hinodecho. Before I conclude I should like to take this opportunity of thanking all those who have so kindly given us prizes this year, and helped us in many other ways. The form prizes are being awarded to those girls in the Upper School who have gained at least 80 per cent. of the marks during the term just ended; and to those in the Lower School who have over a percentage of 75 marks. Mrs. Dearing has kindly consented to present the prizes to the successful competitors, and I have now much pleasure in asking her to do so.

Amid applause, Mrs. John Lincoln Dearing rose and said:—

Although I feel my unfitness to fill the place I occupy to-day yet I am glad to have been given the honour of presenting the prizes this afternoon by the teachers of the Girls' High School. For ever since the real beginning of the school it has been my close neighbour, and for the several years of its existence it has been a distinct pleasure to me in my daily walks up and down the lane leading to school and home to meet and greet the bright young folk who make up the school. I have learned to know them all from the wee tots to the girls who are beginning to be young ladies, and I have watched them growing tall, growing from girlhood into womanhood with deepening interest, and when they have least suspected it, I have joined in their sports and fun and frolic from my window across the lawn. And so I am especially pleased to have been asked to help in making all these dear young girls happy, who without perhaps knowing it, are true friends of mine. Another reason why I am glad to have been chosen is because I approve of the school. I know it to be an uplifting sweetening, helpful influence in the community. I know that the girls who are its component parts cannot but be better and sweeter and truer women from their school-days spent in the care of Miss Kilby and Miss Edith and Miss Mary Kilby. Beside the intellectual training, I covet most earnestly for our growing girls the growth in womanly habits and Christian character, and I know that the Girls' High School is not wanting in those things. For however it be, it seems to me the poet was right who said

"Tis only noble to be good,
Kind hearts are more than coronets
And simple faith than Norman blood"—(loud applause).

But do you know, girls, I cannot wholly realize what the happiness of getting a school prize must be; I have to use a great deal of imagination. For the

little maid I know the best of all was brought up in American public schools where they have no such luxury as prize-giving, and the only thing that approached it was the grand Exhibition Day at the close of the year. But as memory takes me back I realize that Exhibition Day must have been to the little maid fraught with the same excitement and intense eagerness as Prize-giving day is to you. There were always the night before: the many tight little braids to sleep on in preparation for fluffy hair the next day, which were always most uncomfortable, but what cared she, that little maid, if she could only look well on Exhibition Day? Then there was the most beautiful frock laid out, with all the extras, and at last when she reached the Hall what a flutter used to be in her eager little heart. For there were assembled all the reverend committee men, and there were all the friends and relations and father and mother, watching to see her do her best. And there too was dear teacher with anxiety written on her face. There was always the dread fear lest she might stub her toe in mounting the platform, or, more than all, forget the lines of her essay or poem. But none of these things really happened, and those days are bright spots in the career of that little maid I knew the best of all.

And now to the prizes themselves. I want before giving them to the girls for whom they are designed to congratulate you personally on the excellent work you must have done in school to deserve these beautiful prizes. And I want to congratulate fathers and mothers as they see these rewards given for good and thoughtful study. And most of all I want to congratulate your teachers, the Misses Kilby, on being so fortunate as to have so many bright girls and boys to teach and influence and on what they have done and are doing toward raising the intellectual standard in Yokohama.—(Loud and long continued applause).

Mrs. Dearing then proceeded to distribute the prizes as follows:—

Form Prizes. Form VI: Edith Cain, Emily Fox, Georgie Tresize and Ethel Talbot. Form V: Flossie Eagling. Form IV: Amy Unite, Irene Bell and Marion Fox. Lower Fourth: Hæbe Leppere, Edith Unite. Form III: Dorothy Gavin. Preparatory: Freddy Wolf. Examinations: Form VI: Ethel Talbot. Form V: Daisy Neville. Form IV: Amy Unite. Lower Fourth: Mollie Emerson. Conduct: Upper School: Flossie Eagling, Lower School: Jean Edwards and Marion Unite.

Then followed a most enjoyable programme of songs, recitations and dramatic pieces, which, if a little long drawn out, was of such excellence that none would have wished anything to have been omitted. Many of the girls displayed dramatic and histrionic abilities of no mean order, showing that the younger generation knocking at the gates will be able to sustain the reputation of Yokohama very well indeed in the days to come.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Song....."Forty Years On".....School.
Recitation....."Die Rache von Rükert".....E. Talbot.
Recitation....."Prince Tatters".....Boys.
Song....."Points of View".....Lower School.
Recitation....."Die Schönheit der Erde".....E. Cain.
Recitation....."Fairies on the Lawn".....

Forms IV and L. IV.

Comédie....."La Somnambule".....
Personnages.
Madame Etienne.....sonnambule.....G. Tresize
Madame D'Orbeval.....maîtresse de pension.....E. Talbot
Alice.....E. Cain
Henriette.....E. Fox
Adèle.....D'Orbeval. M. Tripler.
Suzanne.....D. Hearne.
Marie.....bonne de Mme. Etienne.....F. Eagling.
Yvonne.....bonne d'enfants.....D. Neville.
Recitation....."His Sixth Birthday".....F. Wolf.
Recitation....."Somebody".....M. Neville.
Song....."Tommy's Army".....Boys.
Recitation....."The Naughty Little Girl".....Girls.

PART II.

"A Midsummer Night's Dream".....Shakespeare.
Dramatis Personæ
Theseus.....Duke of Athens.....E. Fox.
Egeus.....Father to Hermia.....E. Cain.
Lysander.....in love with Hermia.....D. Austen.
Demetrius.....E. Esdale.
Hermia.....daughter to Egeus.....E. Talbot.
Helena.....in love with Demetrius.....G. Tresize.
Bottom.....a weaver.....Miss Mary Kilby.
Oberon.....king of the fairies.....D. Neville.
Titania.....queen of the fairies.....D. Hearne.
Puck.....or Robin Goodfellow.....M. Emerson.
Peaseblossom.....fairies.....M. Tripler.
Cobweb.....A. Unite.
Moth.....D. Fearon.
Mustardseed.....C. Becken.

Other Fairies attending the king & queen.

Selections from:—

Act I.....Athens, The Palace of Theseus.
Act II.....A wood near Athens.
Act III.....The wood
Act IV.....The same
Act V.....Athens, The Palace of Theseus.
"GOD SAVE THE KING."

THE CHINESE CHURCH MISSION.

The Christmas Revels of the Chinese Church Mission of the Holy Comforter, Nihonbashi, Tokyo, were held on St. Stephen's Day, Dec. 26th, in the Parish House, No. 54 Tsukiji, beginning at 7 p.m. The inclemency of the weather prevented many from attending. One Korean and some half dozen Chinese students were present. A bag of cakes and a handful of oranges were given to each guest and much gratification was expressed with the entertainment though apologies were made for the lack of due preparation and promises given of better things next year. Letters of congratulation and regret for inability to be present were received from Rt. Rev. Bishop Nicolai, Rt. Rev. Bishop Awdry, Prof. A. Lloyd, M.A., Prof. P. O. Yamagata, Miss M. S. Ballard and others. The mission is conducted by a Committee consisting of Rev. H. S. Jeffreys, Pastor, Mr. Timothy Y. Negishi, Senior Warden, Mr. Stephen T. Hara, Junior Warden, and three others. Following is the programme:

1. Hymn *Adeste Fideles* in Japanese by the whole congregation.
2. Extempore Prayer by Professor Timothy Y. Negishi.
3. Opening Address, Epitome of the History of the Mission.
4. Speech in Japanese by Mr. Ikeda Masakichi, Subject "Love."
5. Vocal Quartette "Silent Night," Bishop McKim, Miss Schereschewsky, Miss Woodman, Miss Annie McKim.
6. Address by the Rev. Mr. Leland on "Christ."
7. Recitation by Miss Mamie Townsen. "The Legend Beautiful" from "The Theologian's Tale." Longfellow.
8. "The Two Travellers," Mr. K. Okada.
9. Miss Cicely Ross, Recitation, "Napoleon and the Sailor."
10. "Bingen on the Rhine" by K. Wakasugi.
11. "Hood's Last Child," Miss Mary Prince.
12. German Song. By Prof. A. Hoerbe and Mr. Gottlieb Weber.
13. Address in Japanese by Rev. Joseph Cosand.
14. Recitation, Miss Schereschewsky.
15. Count Matsudaira's Graphophone. Selections from "Yankee Doodle," "Songs of All Nations," ending with the Japanese National Anthem.

Contributions to the Famine Fund were received at the door and a list is still open.

CHRIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL CHRISTMAS TREE.

The children attending the Christ Church Sunday School spent a very pleasant evening on Thursday in connexion with the Christmas Tree prepared for them by Mrs. Field, wife of the Incumbent, and other ladies. The Tree, which was set up in the Vestibule of the Public Hall, was most tastefully decorated by Mrs. Field, Mrs. Austin, and Miss Jaques and the presents, toys, dolls, games and the innumerable other objects that delight childhood which loaded its boughs were contributed by members of Christ Church congregation.

About 6 o'clock the Tree was dismantled and its burden distributed among the eager youngsters and soon afterward it was removed into the hall-way and the whole floor left free for dancing and games, in which the children engaged with the keenest zest till 8 o'clock. For the dancing the piano music was kindly furnished by Miss Cameron.

In the course of the evening Miss Daisy Russell, on behalf of the Sunday School children (of whom she is the youngest), presented a pretty mantel clock to Rev. W. and Mrs. Field, which the former acknowledged in a few pleasant words.

Among the ladies who assisted at the entertainment were Mrs. James Walter, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Frazer, Mrs. Tripler, and Mrs. Esdale.

A SONG OF A STREAM.

O Brook of the Mountain,
I love Thee!
Thy Sire is the black-bearded Storm,
And the Mountain, deep-bosomed, thy Mother.
The Wind is thy Playmate and Brother,
And I am thy Lover warm.

Forth flashing,
Down dashing,
With white feet thou leapest,
With shouting and laughter,—
Ha! Who follows after?—
Where sharpest and steepest
The Rocks lift their arms to enfold thee,
Their ancient hearts stirred to behold thee.

Thy wide-streaming hair
To the Wind's gay caresses
Thou laughingly yieldst.
The charm that thou wieldest,
Is't hid in thy tresses
A-blowing all bare?
When the grey shadows fall
And the mystic Moon shines
I hear thy voice call,
Clear and strong,
To the Stars and the Pines,
To the Rocks and the Winds, and to me.
And my heart leapeth free,
And my soul sings her song
In thy song.

O Brook of the Mountain,
God's smile is thy fountain.
Tis Thee I love best!

* * *

O Stream of the Forest,
I love Thee!
Thou walkest the green-wood shades,
Neath the Maple's motherly arms
Thou hidest thy virgin charms,
Shyest and sweetest of maids.

In twilight abiding,
With shadow veil hiding
Thy still, pensive face—
Like a saint's pure with prayer,
With her God only near
And His grace on her grace—
From the world's common stare,
But to him who comes kneeling
With bowed forehead bare
Thy beauty revealing.

Under the fir branches hoar
Where the shadows and lights are playing
The Wood-Fairies gather to meet thee,
The Wood-Lilies blossom to greet thee,
Thy beauty with beauty arraying,
And I am thy Lover pure.

And I lay my cheek on thy cheek,
My lips to thy forehead cool,
Where thou smilest asleep in thy pool;
Or I bend to hear thee speak
Elderest mysteries,
Lore of the forest Trees
And the Winds and the wildwood Flowers,
And the Stars and the silver Showers.

At noon when the woods are mute,
At night when the winds are still,
Then may he hear who will
Thy song like the strain of a lute
Heard thro a dream afar,
Liquid and light and low,
Silver and soft and slow,
Singing down deep in the heart
Of one who sitteth apart
With God and the Evening Star.

O Stream of the Forest,
When heart-stress is sorest
My soul thou restorest.
Tis Thee I love best!

* * *

O Flow of the Meadow,
I love Thee!
Stream of the shining plain,
Of the sighing and whispering sedges,
Of the blossoming, odorous hedges,
Of the bountiful levels of grain.

To fields where the cattle graze
Thou singest, to wearisome ways
Of the feet of travel and toil,
To cities of sorrow and moil.

The beast of the field thou befriendest,
To the fowl of the air thou lendest
Thine opal chalice a-brim,
And the grasses drink at thy rim.

Thou tellest by day and by night
Of simple and beautiful things,
Of blossoms and butterflies' wings,
Of bees that hum in the clover,
Of birds that carol a-might
With joy that the winter is over,
Of sunshine and silver rains,
Of orchards blossoming white
And of gold-heaped harvest-wains.

The sunbeams have woven thee brave attire,
Gown of satin and coil of blue,
Brodered thy vest with pearls and gold;
And tho thou comest to places homely
To peasant and sage thou art passing comely,
An Angel of God with a silver lyre,
Walking the earth since the days of old.
And I am thy Lover true.

The children dance on thy marge at morn
When the winds are up and the daisies waken;
At eve by thy flow Love's troth is plighted
And thy banks are Eden with bloom unblighted.
Thy voice bath rest for the travail-worn,
For the troubled soul a peace unspoken,
A healing balm for the heart that's broken,
And a message of God whose faith is shaken,
A song of hope to the soul forsaken.

O Flow of the Meadow,
Joy of the valley and plain.
While earth hath its light and shadow,
While life hath its bliss and its pain,
Tis Thee I love best!

* * *

O Brook of my Childhood,
I love Thee
By thy flowing I frolicked, child-hearted,
When the Angels stood by me
And Heaven was nigh me.
Ah days long departed!

To thy song my heart sang all the day,
To thy dancing I danced, all unknowing
Whence were we, or whither, or why,
Thou and I,

But glad for thy flowing,
Glad for the blue of the sky
That was sprent on thy bosom,
Glad for the robin's lay
On thy green marge a-blossom.
When the world grew wide before me,
And the heavens shone awful o'er me,
When I roamed the ages olden,
When toward the future leaning
Life took on a larger meaning;
By thy pensive current walking,
With the winds and waters talking,
Saw I Boyhood's visions golden,
Thro each dreamland wide and glowing
Sang the music of thy flowing.

And when on the morrow
Came Love and came Sorrow,
Twin sisters immortal,
And knocked at life's portal,
Love sang to thy lute
Till Grief standing mute
Set her hand to Love's hand,
Set her song to Love's measure,
Set her pain to Love's pleasure.
What cadence so sweet,
And what lyric so tender,
Till yon fair day we greet
In the wide Summer-Land
Where God's Face is its splendour?

In the cool and hush of the night,
In the stress and strain of the day,
I hear thee singing away
Out of the morning white,
Singing to children at play,
Singing for lovers blest;
Coming in silver stole

To those who suffer and thole,
With message of comfort and rest.
Angel of shining height,
Of forests of ancient calm,
Of meadows of blossom and belm,
To the common dwellings of men,
I hear thee singing again
Song of the shadow and light;
Calling across the years
With a voice of laughter and tears;
Calling across the sea
To the Morning Star, and to me,
For I am thy Lover aye.

O Brook of my Childhood,
Stream of Mountain and Wildwood,
Flow of the Valley and Meadow,
While dureth life's light and its shadow
Tis Thee I love best!

SELRAQ LLADNEQ YENDYS.

[Written beside the water-brooks of Shinano, in
the sweet September days.]

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

As usual the Christmas entertainment of the Yokohama Literary Society drew a crowded house and even the enlarged limits of Van Schaick Hall were taxed on Friday evening to accommodate all who desired to be present. The rigid barrenness of the platform was, for once in a way, relieved by foliage plants, an innovation greatly to be commended, while other evidences of the festive season were also observable. The programme had a distinctly Christmasy flavour, several of the songs and Mr. F. S. Booth's excellent reading being associated with the great Christian festival. The Bijou Orchestra's three selections were very greatly enjoyed, particularly the closing item, which was a distinct novelty in Yokohama and will bear repetition. Mr. Brady was in good form and his encore song, written by himself and set to music by Mr. H. Grimbale, proved a capital hit at some local foibles which have obtruded themselves of late. The lady singers all received a hearty welcome and gave delightful renderings of the various songs set down to their names. Dr. Emerson and Mr. Dodds were also heard to great advantage. The violin solo by Miss H. Page, the cello solo by Mr. Salinger, and the pianoforte selection by Mrs. R. J. Ward were all notable contributions to a very enjoyable evening. Programme:—

PART I.

Overture....."The Troubadour".....Powell.
The Bijou Orchestra.
Song....."The Star of Bethlehem".....H. Adams.
Dr. Bomford Emerson.
Reading....."The First Xmas Tree".....van Dyke.
Mr. F. S. Booth.
Song....."Christmas morn".....Gounod.
Miss Sada Hayashi.
Violin Solo....."Romance".....F. Ries.
Miss Helena Page.
Song... { (a) "Serenade" ("Ruy Blas").....Wekerlin.
(b) "A Roundelay".....Lidgely.
Miss James.
Musical Sketch... "Our Bazaar".....
Mr. G. G. Brady.

PART II.

Overture....."Country Dance".....Nevin.
The Bijou Orchestra.
Song....."Stances".....Fligier.
Mrs. Rudolph Schmid.
Cello Solo....."Romance".....Fischer.
Mr. E. Salinger.
Song....."Frühling ist da".....Hildach.
Mrs. Blumer.
Pianoforte Solo... "Hochzeitmarsch
und Eltenreigen".....
Mendelssohn-Liszt.
Mrs. R. J. Ward.
Song....."Out on the deep".....Löhr.
Mr. K. Dodds.
Song (comic).....Henry Irving Wilson Barrett Baggs."
Mr. G. G. Brady.
Song and Chorus... "My Cozy
Corner Girl".....Bratton.
Mr. A. E. Cooper.

(Chorus and Accompaniment by the Bijou Orchestra.)
Accompanists:—Mr. E. P. W. Skrimshire, Mr. Suenger, and Mr. W. Karl E. Vincent.

SHIPBUILDING IN JAPAN, FOR 1905.

(COMMUNICATED.)

The mercantile marine of Japan has been considerably increased, largely by purchase from abroad, since the beginning of last year, as shown below:

	Steamers,	above 20 tons.
Dec. 1903	1073	655,772 tons gross.
Dec. 1904	1209	789,494 "
Sept. 1905	1360	927,457 "
	Sailers,	above 20 tons.
Dec. 1903	3514	320,563 tons gross.
Dec. 1904	3523	321,034 "
Sept. 1905	3598	324,307 "

and there were besides 43 ships of 121,260 tons, captured during the last 20 months.

Although the Government and private yards were very busy during the present year in repairing, docking, and refitting of both naval and mercantile vessels for war purposes, yet some of the leading shipyards report increased output, as shown by the returns given below, and the total for the country is considerably greater than that of last year. With regard to naval vessels, 9 T.B.Ds. out of 29 now building at different yards in the country, and a few submarines have been launched. Merchant ships built this year are mostly for coasting service, and the Mitsu-Bishi Works at Nagasaki have the largest output, having launched amongst others a ferry-steamers connecting the Sanyo Railway (Kobe-Shimonoseki line) and the Korean Railway (Seoul-Fusan line), and one large floating dock, capable of lifting 7000 tons, for their Kobe Works. Many wooden steamers and sailing ships, of which only those above 100 tons are given below, were built at Osaka and other places around the coast: but as they are built by small firms scattered all over the country, one has to get the information through the local boards, and the following list is by no means complete, only excepting those for the Kiusiu district, where we have been able to get complete returns.

In response to the Government policy to encourage the improvement of the deep sea fishing boats, by giving subsidies to those built in accordance with an approved design, many fishing boats of Western construction have been projected, and four of them, very small in size, were launched this year. Extensions are now being carried out in the Government yards at Yokosuka, Kure, and Saseho, and also in the principal private yards; a large graving dock 700 ft. long, the largest in the Far East, has been completed in the Mitsu-Bishi Works at Nagasaki, and a ship-repairing establishment for the latter works at Kobe has also started this year.

The following table gives the number of vessels and tonnage docked in the chief private yards:

	Number.	Tonnage.
Mitsu Bishi Co., Nagasaki	152	416,339
Yokohama Dock Co., Yokohama. 115		341,465
Kawasaki Dock Co., Kobe	97	210,884

MARINE ENGINEERING.

The following table shows the Marine Engineering of the year, as given in detail in the ship-building returns.

Many of the small yards at Osaka and other places have their engines built outside, and it is not easy to trace out where their engines come from in those small ships; thus the name of only the principal engine builders are given in the following list

The Imperial Dockyards.
The Mitsu-Bishi Dockyard & Engine Works.
The Kawasaki Dockyard Co.
The Osaka Iron Works.
Ono Shipyard.
Fujinagata Shipyard.
The Toba Iron Works.
The Uraga Dock Co.

THE IMPERIAL DOCKYARD, YOKOSUKA.

Vessel.	Type.	Displ.	I.H.P. Japanese
Kamikaze.....	T.B.D.	400	6,000 Gv'ment.
Yayoi	"	400	6,000 "
Hatsushimo	"	400	6,000 "
Kisaragi	"	400	6,000 "
Submarines	—	—	—
		1,600	24,000

THE IMPERIAL DOCKYARD, KURE.

Nenohi	T.B.D.	400	6,000 Japanese
Ushio	"	400	6,000 Gv'ment.
		800	12,000

THE IMPERIAL DOCKYARD, SASEHO.

Figure	T.B.D.	400	6,000 Japanese
			Gv'ment.

THE MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

Vessel.	Type.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Registry.
Ta Hung Maru.....	T.S.S.	1,760	1,428	Osaka.
Ki Maru.....	"	1,680	2,437	Shimonoseki.
Tsushima Maru.....	"	1,679	2,321	"
Dai-shin Maru.....	S.S.	1,250	920	Osaka.
Tetsuri Maru.....	"	2,100	2,300	"
Joshin Maru.....	"	1,200	1,300	"
No. 185.....	Tug Boat	94	180	Nagasaki.
No. 185.....	"	105	180	Kobe.
Floating dock.....		7,000*		Nagasaki.
2 Dock Cranes.....				
1 Steam Launch (wood)				
4 Mud Barges.....		2,000†		
2 Pontoons.....				

* Lifting power. † Displacement.

THE OKAWA IRON WORKS, OKAWA.

Vessel.	Type.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Registry.
Robert K.....	S.S.	320	820	Manila.
Chika Maru.....	"	752	630	Osaka.
Daichi Maru.....	"	1,270	1,216	"
No. 2 Seishi Maru.....	"	520	438	Hakodate.
3 Vedette Boats	"	45	690	Jap. Gov't.
No. 2 Shisaki Maru.....	"	98	230	Niihama.
Shinjiro Maru.....	"	765	630	Kagoshima.
One vessel.....	"	1,350	1,500	Tokyo.

THE KAWASAKI DOCKYARD CO. (LTD.), KOBE.

Vessel.	Type.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Registry.
Kaijo Maru.....	S.S.	2,100	2,300	Osaka.
Asakaze	T.B.D.	400	6,000	Jap. Gov't.
Harukaze	T.B.D.	400	6,000	"
4 Vedette Boats.....	"	60	920	"

2,960 15,220

ONO SHIPYARD, OKAWA.

Vessel.	Type.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Registry.
No. 2 Hidaka Maru.....	S.S.	169	170	Hakodate.
Koshin Maru.....	"	457	400	Kochi.
No. 10 Kyodo Maru.....	"	630	450	Tokushima.
Ono Maru	Wood, S.S.	560	400	Osaka.

1,836 1,370

OAKI SHIPYARD, TOKYO.

(This was mis-spelled as Owaki in last year's report.)

Vessel.	Type.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Registry.
Kannon Maru.....	wood, S.S.	1,896	1,000	Tokyo.

THE OMINATO SHIPYARD CO. (LTD.)

Ominato, prov. Ise.

Vessel.	Type.	Tons.	Registry.
No. 3 Uwajima wood.			
Maru.....	S.S.	316	Hull only. Uwajima.
Nisshin Maru.....	"	401	"
No. 6 Heian Maru.....	"	580	"
Tensei Maru	"	400	"

1,697

FUJINAGATA, SHIPYARD, OKAWA.

(This was mis-spelled Fujinata in last year's report.)

Vessel.	Type.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Registry.
Wakayama Maru.....	wood, S.S.	360	280	Osaka.
Kofuji Maru	do	150	140	"

510 420

THE TOBA IRON WORKS, TOBA.

Vessel.	Type.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Registry.
Toba Maru	wood, S.S.	550	320	—

THE URAGA DOCK CO. (LTD.) URAGA.

Vessel.	Type.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Registry.
Yato Maru	wooden Tug.	85	150	Uraga.
3 Vedette boats	"	45	690	Jap. Gov't.
3 steam launches.....	"	21	65	"

151 905

THE ISHIKAWAJIMA SHIPBUILDING & ENGINEERING CO. (LTD.), TOKYO.

1 steam launch, 1 steel pontoon and 4 steel barges of a total of 990 tons displacement.

OTHER FIRMS.

OSAKA AND CENTRAL DISTRICT.

HARADA SHIPBUILDING AND IRON WORKS (?)
OSAKA:—The Setun Maru No. 2, a wood twin

screw steamer of 174 tons and 80 I.H.P., for Osaka and the Heian Maru, a steel twin screw steamer of 154 tons and 120 I.H.P., for Osaka.

MAEKAWA SHIPYARD, OKAWA:—The Kaihei Maru, a wood steamer of 152 tons and 180 I.H.P. for Osaka, and the Ryojo Maru, a wood steamer of 162 tons and 180 I.H.P. for Osaka.

KISHIMOTO SHIPYARD, OKAWA:—The Shinsei Maru, a wood steamer of 360 tons and 200 I.H.P., for Kashiwada.

NAKAMURA SHIPYARD, OKAWA:—The Aichi Maru, a wood steamer of 383 tons and 200 I.H.P., for Osaka.

AMAGASAKI SHIPYARD, OKAWA:—The Nikkai Maru, a steel twin screw steamer of 299 tons and 200 I.H.P., for Osaka.

CHUJO SHIPYARD, OKAWA:—The Hiryo Maru, a wood steamer of 321 tons and 200 I.H.P., for Osaka.

NAKAJIMA SHIPYARD, OKAWA:—The Fushiko Maru, a wood steamer of 212 tons and 160 I.H.P., for Osaka, and the Miye Maru, a wood steamer of 375 tons and 200 I.H.P., for Osaka.

OKAMOTO SHIPYARD, OKAWA:—The Kyosei Maru, a wood steamer of 394 tons and 200 I.H.P., for Osaka.

MIYAHARA SHIPYARD, OKAWA:—The Matsuyama Maru, a wood steamer of 144 tons and 130 I.H.P., for Ominato, prov. Mutsu.

TEMMA SHIPYARD, OKAWA:—The Sanbo Maru, a wood schooner of 175 tons for Osaka.

TAKATA SHIPYARD, SHINGU, KISHU:—The Teyei Maru, a wood schooner of 120 tons for Shingu.

Y. KAWASAKI, MUYA, PROV. AWA:—No. 2 Ikuta Maru, a wood sailing ship of 156 tons, for Kawauchi, prov. Awa.

S. TAKENOUCHI, SHINGU, KISHU:—The Ryujin Maru, a wood schooner of 122 tons for Osaka.

CHUJO SHIPYARD, TOSA:—The Geiyo Maru, a wood steamer of 177 tons and 200 I.H.P., for Kochi, Tosa.

IN THE PROVINCE OF AKI:—The Kowun Maru, 109 tons, No. 1 Hirai Maru, 150 tons, the Fukuyoshi Maru, 101 tons, No. 3 Sumiyoshi Maru, 105 tons, the Daikaku Maru, 124 tons, the Geiyo Maru, 113 tons, the Shinshiki Maru, 103 tons, the Nagayashi Maru, 101 tons, and No. 1 Chikaku Maru, 130 tons, all wood schooners for different parts of the province of Aki; No. 3 Choyei Maru, 107 tons, and the Kofuku Maru, 103 tons, for the province of Hyuga.

KISHU DISTRICT (SOUTHERN JAPAN).

K. MIYAMA, TOKITSU, PRO. NAGASAKI:—The Hichiho Maru, a wood steamer of 162 tons (I.H.P. unknown), for Tokitsu.

AT NAGASAKI:—The Washin Maru, a wood sailing ship of 138 tons, the Junten Maru, No. 2, a wood sailing ship of 117 tons, the Horai Maru No. 3, a wood sailing ship of 122 tons, (and also 6 wood sailing ships under 100 tons gross, aggregating 493), all for Nagasaki.

IN PROVINCE OF HIGO:—The Jinhachi Maru 104 tons, the Koe Maru 117 tons, the Miyashige Maru, 148 tons, the Fukuyoshi Maru No. 1 125 tons, the Junko Maru No. 2, 110 tons, the Yeioku Maru 110 tons, the Miyatoku Maru 115 tons, the Yefuku Maru 120 tons, the Junpu Maru, 110 tons, the Hosi Maru No. 4, 120 tons, the Kano Maru 118 tons, and Tensha Maru 100 tons, all wood sailing ships for Omuta, prov. Chikugo; the Koko Maru, a wood sailer of 120 tons for Minami Arima, Prov. Hizen; (and also 14 wood sailers under 100 tons of a total of 993 tons).

IN PROVINCE OF CHIKUGO:—The Seiyei Maru of 116 tons and the Kokoku Maru of 114 tons, a wood sailer for Omuta; the Hofuku Maru No. 4, a wood sailer of 122 tons, for Teguana (and also 6 wood sailers under 100 tons of a total of 368 tons).

IN PROVINCE OF HIZEN:—The Katsuragi Maru, a wood sailer of 100 tons, for Omuta, and a wood sailer of 32 tons.

TOKIO & EASTERN DISTRICT.

TOKIOWAN KISEN KWAISHA, TOKIO:—The Hinode Maru, a wood twin screw steamer of 160 tons and 200 I.H.P. for Tokio.

Y. OKAMOTO, MIKAWA:—The Basan Maru, a

wood steamer of 11½ tons and 100 I.H.P. for Ohama, Mikawa. (Some more may come later)

HOKKAIDO AND NORTHERN DISTRICT.

HAKODATE DOCK CO. LTD., HAKODATE:—*No. 2 Kinyo Maru*, a wood steamer of 129 tons and 150 I.H.P. for Hakodate.

TAKEMORI HAUSUKE, OTARU:—*Kasuga Maru*, a wood schooner of 115 tons, for Otaru.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

The bracing and seasonable weather which had prevailed during the previous week created in the minds of people a feeling of confidence that similar conditions would prevail on Christmas Day. Any such anticipation was dissipated when day broke and it was found that the thermometer had gone up with a bound, and that a hot southerly gale was blowing clouds of dust over the country. The rain, which would have been almost preferable, kept off till Tuesday morning when the temperature fell slightly. Under such conditions out-of-door exercise was far from pleasant. The usual indoor festivities, however, were carried through by foreign residents and doubtless the day was agreeably and merrily spent.

In the churches special services took place. In Christ Church there was a large congregation at morning prayer. The service was fully choral and included a "Te Deum" by Simper and a number of Christmas hymns. The service was taken by Rev. C. H. Short and the sermon was preached by Rev. W. P. Field, who took for his text the lessons to be drawn from the Home at Bethlehem.

The service at Union Church on Sunday forenoon included a special anthem, "Arise, shine" (Simper) and two carols from "The Nativity." In the afternoon the children of the Sunday School gave a carol service and collected a goodly sum for the Sendai famine fund. On Monday morning the Union Church, which was decorated for the occasion, held a large congregation. In the course of the service the chorus "Break forth into Joy" from "The Nativity" was given as an anthem. On Sunday the sermon was preached by Rev. S. P. Fulton and on Monday by Rev. E. S. Booth.

A very bright service was conducted on Christmas Day at the Seamen's Institute by the Rev. W. T. Austen.

A large congregation assembled at Christ Church, Yokohama, last night, Christmas Eve, at evensong. The service was very bright and hearty. Beginning with the dear old Christmas Hymn, "Hark, the Herald Angels sing," a Magnificat by Bunnett in F. was subsequently sung, and an anthem, "Nazareth." Following evensong came some carols, among them being "Good King Wenceslas." The solos were taken by Mrs. Jas. Walter, Mrs. P. S. Bent and Mr. E. Lukis.

THE LAW COURTS.

BARON VON DITTON ACQUITTED.

Baron von Ditton, of Denmark, who was undergoing preliminary examination in the Yokohama District Court, was acquitted on December 22nd.

THE YOKOHAMA DISTURBANCES.

The trial of the coolies who are charged with having set fire to police-boxes in Yokohama having been concluded on Dec. 22nd in the Yokohama District Court, sentence will be delivered at 1 p.m. on Dec. 28th.

THE TOKYO DISTURBANCES.

Y. Emuta, a police officer of the Honjo Police Station, who was undergoing trial in the Tokyo District Court on a charge of having assaulted K. Miyamoto, at Aioi-cho, Honjo, on the evening of Sept. 6th and severely injured him with a sword, was sentenced on Dec. 27th to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour. He was granted four years' grace before the enforcement of the punishment.

THE PLAGUE.

Two fresh cases of plague were reported on Dec. 22nd in Osaka. The Governor of the prefecture reports that since the first outbreak up to the present 121 cases, of which 76 proved fatal, were reported in the city.

In Kobe, two fresh cases of the disease are reported.

An official telegram from Shimonoseki says that a rat infected by plague has been found among eighty-eight which were caught during the week ended Dec. 20.

Further fresh cases of plague are reported by the Governor of Osaka. On December 24th, one, and on the following day, two cases.

On December 24th, a new case appeared in Kobe. The patient is an infant.

An official telegram under date of December 25th from Shimonoseki says that a fresh case of plague is reported there and that three dead rats infected with the disease have been found.

Two new cases of plague were reported on Dec. 26th by the Governor of Osaka to the Department of Home Affairs. Since the first appearance up to the present time, the cases in that city number 123.

The disease seems to have extended to places outside Osaka. On Dec. 26th, a case appeared in Nara.

In connexion with the prevalence of the disease in western towns Mr. Kubota, Director of the Bureau of Sanitary Affairs, left Shimbashi on Dec. 25th for the infected districts.

The councillors of the Shimonoseki City Assembly met on Dec. 27th and decided to carry out the strictest disinfecting measures throughout the city. There has been no further appearance of plague.

The Governor of Hyogo prefecture states that two new cases were reported on Dec. 26th. Both proved fatal.

In connexion with the outbreak of plague in western towns, Dr. Kitazato, Director of the Office of the Contagious Diseases Affairs, gave a speech on Dec. 27th in the meeting hall of the Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly, Yokohama. The staff of the City Office, Sanitary Office and about two hundred representatives of various bodies were present. The doctor gave explanations as to the origin of the plague. As to the measures to prevent the spreading of the plague, they advised (1) to eradicate rats; (2) to clean and disinfect ware houses, sheds, etc.; and (3) to enforce disinfecting measures particularly on goods imported from Indian ports which are generally regarded as the seat of plague. He further said a number of medical officers will be sent to India to examine goods before being shipped to Japan.

FIRES.

An outbreak of fire occurred at 2.25 a.m., on Friday, Dec. 22nd, in the house of Sakamoto, dress-maker, Ishikawa Naka-machi, Go-chome, Yokohama. The flames, which broke out in the kitchen, spread throughout the building and extended to the adjoining houses. Fortunately as there was no wind the damage was limited to three houses, although the place stands among many small wooden buildings. Negligence is the cause.

Fire broke out on the morning of Dec. 23rd in the Osaka Tax Bureau, Nakanoshima, Osaka, destroying the building with the official business books, records and documents. The cause is believed to have been a *hibachi*.

An outbreak of fire occurred on the night of Dec. 22nd in Yamanoi-machi, Otaru, Hokkaido, burning down thirteen houses.

Early on the morning of Dec. 23rd, fire took place in Tama-chi, Akasaka, Tokyo. Four buildings were destroyed.

The well-known Buddhist temple Saisan, in Idzughara, Tsushima island, was destroyed by fire on Dec. 22nd with four other buildings.

Fire broke out at Kokura on the morning of Dec. 21st, destroying thirty-one houses.

About 2.14 p.m. on December 26th, fire broke out in Chitose-cho, Yokohama, destroying one building comprising four dwellings.

Fire broke out on the morning of Dec. 26th in Kaya-cho, Morioka, Iwate prefecture, destroying twenty-five houses.

An Osaka telegram says that a triumphal arch in the Nakanoshima Garden, Osaka, was destroyed at 9 a.m. on Dec. 26th by fire. A gas jet is supposed to have been the cause. The arch was completed on Nov. 25th at a cost of five thousand yen.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes, the millionaire philanthropist, recently told the American Society of Naval Architects about the floating fort he has invented, which he claims is the strongest fighting ship in the world. This remarkable vessel is 270 feet long, 150 feet broad, has a displacement of 30,000 tons, 10,000 horse-power, and can steam eight and a quarter knots an hour. It will carry two fifteen-inch guns, sixteen twelve-inch guns and twenty three-inch guns. Each of the fifteen-inch guns will weigh 135 tons. Thus equipped, Stokes said his floating fort could destroy any battle-ship in the world before the latter could get close enough to bring her own guns in range. She is practically four armoured vessels in one, and could fight with all her might when submerged up to her gun deck, in which case she would show scarcely more freeboard than a monitor. "I am a man of peace," said Stokes. "Some friends have criticized my designing a war vessel. The study of the subject has convinced me that nothing we can do will so conduce to peace, as, while seeking to avoid foreign complications, providing adequately for our own defence."

Secretary Root is preparing to initiate negotiations with the British Government for the settlement of questions still pending with Canada. He has been in conference with Mr. John W. Foster, former member of the American-Canadian High Joint Commission, and with men representing the various interests which will be benefited by the removal of all friction in the relations between the United States and the Dominion. He has carefully considered the proceedings of the High Joint Commission, which failed to reach an agreement on account of the Alaskan boundary dispute and the question of reciprocity, and is satisfied, that, with the Alaskan boundary matter disposed of, there is no obstacle too great to be overcome if approached in a spirit of goodwill on both sides. The questions to be settled with Canada and Newfoundland in the order of their importance include: Tariff relations, fisheries, armament to be maintained on the great lakes, transit of merchandise in bond, alien labour laws, mining rights, conveyance of criminals, wreckage and salvage.

Stephen Salisbury, one of the richest men in New England, died at Worcester on November 16th, after a few days illness of pneumonia. The name dies with him. According to the terms of his father's will, he would forfeit his immense estates if he married, and he had no living kin. He was 71 years old. His fortune, estimated as high as \$20,000,000, is given to Harvard University, from which he was graduated fifty years ago; Clark University, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, the hospitals and the city of Worcester. He has already given to the city several magnificent parks and buildings, his last public act, announced the day of his death, being a donation of \$100,000 to the Polytechnic Institute. It is not known what amounts of his fortune are to be given to various institutions.

Queen Dowager Margherita of Italy has decided to visit the United States next year. She is anxious to see America and travelling incognito will make a tour in an automobile from New York to San Francisco, whence she will take a steamer for Japan.

"Lead, Kindly Light," President McKinley's favorite hymn, has been declared to be unfit as a song of praise and worship of God by Rev. W. A. Patterson of Princeton, Ind., in an address delivered before the United Presbyterian Synod of Ohio at Dayton. Mr. Patterson crit-

the song when used as a church hymn in the worship of God and offered as a substitute the forty-third psalm. "The song 'Lead, Kindly Light,'" he said, "may mean anything that any man chooses to make it mean, be he Christian, atheist or Buddhist."

When Prince Louis of Battenberg sailed with his squadron from New York on November 20, for Gibraltar he left behind him an unpaid dentist's bill of \$1000. Dr. Wilbur M. Dailey, a dentist recommended by Mrs. John R. Drexel, filled four of the royal visitor's teeth and then presented him with a bill for \$1000. Prince Louis offered \$200 in settlement, but the dentist refused to accept it. There was an exciting scene between the Admiral and the dentist at the Hotel Netherland before the Admiral sailed. The dentist appeared there to collect his bill. The Admiral was amazed at the figure, and sent his flag officer, Lieutenant Sowerby, to tell Dailey he would not pay such an amount. Dailey said to have refused to treat with an ordinary Lieutenant, and demanded to see the Prince himself. The Prince really had comparatively little ready money, and told Dailey he was an ordinary sailor drawing ordinary pay and he would not accept such an excessive bill. Very pointed remarks were made on both sides. The Prince went away without paying, but he instructed Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul-General in New York, to compromise the matter if he could.

The oldest Civil War pensioner in California, if not in the United States, was found dead on Nov. 26th in a hut about six miles west of Salinas. Davis Ross, a native of Bay Quinte, Ontario, Canada, was born November 6, 1807, and came to California during the '50s, crossing the isthmus. He mined in Tuolumne, Sierra, and made a fortune. Later he went broke, and tried Fraser river and Washington Territory. When 55 he enlisted in the First Regiment, Washington Territory Infantry, serving three years. He has four brothers alive in Canada, the youngest being 88. Ross was heir to a large fortune, which he would not claim. Death was due to heart failure.

Midshipman Minor Meriwether, Jr., of Lafayette, La., a member of the third class of the Naval Academy, was put on trial at Annapolis on November 23rd before a naval court-martial on charges that include one of manslaughter in having caused the death of Midshipman James R. Branch, Jr., of New York, a member of the class above him, as a result of a prearranged fist fight which took place on the evening of Sunday, November 5. The sad incident of the death of young Branch under such circumstances has been widely noticed and has called attention to the existence at the Naval Academy of an unwritten code governing the student body, but quite outside the authoritative rules and generally in violation of them. Under the "code," every detail of these fights is fixed, the midshipmen on duty abstaining from reporting them and excusing from formation those connected with them. These facts were very clearly brought out in the cross-examination by Lieutenant Commander Robison, for the defense.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

A Brussels correspondent states that the question of the succession to the Dutch Throne is occupying the attention of the States-General in view of the fact that Queen Wilhelmina has no direct heir. The obsolete law of the Constitution under which the Sovereign may remarry after a fruitless union of more than five years is naturally out of the question; but it is pointed out that, in the event of the Queen leaving no heir, the next claimant to the Throne would be the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and after him the Prince of Reuss. The general current of feeling in the eventuality mentioned is in favour of a Regency under the Queen-Mother, while Radical and Socialist members of the Second Chamber are discussing the possibility of establishing a Republican form of government.

Abraham Calender, who said he "saw the

Japanese torpedo-boats," stated to be the cause of the Russian Fleet firing on British fishing boats in the North Sea, was at Essex Assizes on Nov. 14th convicted of forging an order of £16 at Parkeston. Counsel said the Russian officials did not accept the prisoner's evidence. According to Sergeant Mules, the prisoner was coming from Ostend, and when he saw a reward offered by the Russian Government he communicated with them. Mr. Justice Grantham: "The story is on a par with the statement that you were well known at Buckingham Palace to Lord Knollys. Eighteen months' hard labour."

The German Emperor, with his royal guest, the King of Spain, took part on Nov. 10th in a wild boar hunt in the vicinity of Hanover, where the two monarchs arrived the previous night in company with the German Crown Prince and a large and distinguished suite. King Alfonso wore the special hunting uniform which the German Emperor confers as a mark of distinction on those of his friends who distinguish themselves as hunters. The sport lasted for three-quarters of an hour, during which time more than 240 boars were driven past the stands. King Alfonso killed 29 boars in 78 shots; the German Emperor 22 boars in 33 shots, and the Crown Prince 18 boars in 32 shots.

One of the first duties of the new French Minister for War was to adjudicate in a dispute between two generals. General Brugère, the generalissimo of the French army, met General Percin, whom he cordially dislikes, in the Bois de Boulogne on Nov. 10th and omitted to return the latter's salute. Piqued at the slight, General Percin asked for an explanation. "I did not see you. Go away," was General Brugère's reply; and General Percin went. He immediately wrote to the Minister for War, asking if he should fight or take the matter as one involving army discipline. At a meeting of the French Cabinet M. Etienne informed his colleagues that he brought Generals Brugère and Percin together in his room, and that, after an exchange of explanations, General Brugère declared that he never had any intention of offending General Percin, and that if he had seen General Percin's salute he would not have failed to return it, as he had recently done on a previous occasion. In these circumstances, the Minister said, he considered the incident closed.

The Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir presumptive to the throne of Austria-Hungary, has established a record among sportsmen. He has just shot his 3,000th stag—a royal with ten uneven antlers. He shot his 1,000th eight years ago. No performance to equal this is among the recognised chronicles of sport.

A sensational accident that took place in Paris in January last has just had an interesting echo in the law courts. Senorita Inez de la Guerra, a Spanish dancer, was proceeding along a narrow passage in a music hall at Clichy, along which some cages of wild animals were placed, when a lion, stretching out his paw, caught the poor young lady by the head and mauled her shockingly before she could be liberated. Her face will be too badly scarred for life for dancing in public. As she was going through the passage by the director's suggestion, to discuss an engagement with him, the dancer brought an action for £400 damages. In place of awarding this sum—such are the uncertainties of law—the court fined the director £2.

In reply to a telegram from Lord Avebury describing the London meeting in favour of the establishment of better relations between England and Germany, the Kaiser telegraphed:—"I send my sincerest thanks to you and all sharing your feelings of friendship and good will."

The Rev. Roland Williams, better known as "Hwfa Mon," Archdruid of Wales, died at Rhyl on Nov. 10th after a long illness. Starting life as a carpenter he ultimately became a Congregational minister. On numerous occasions he was the representative of the "Gorsedd of the Bards of the Isle of Britain" at Royal gatherings.

The Archdruid's residence when at Llangollen was crowded with trophies. Principal interest, however, attached to the handsome Eisteddfodic robes designed by Professor Herkomer. "Hwfa" was invited to represent Wales at the King's Coronation, but through an unfortunate illness was prevented from attending.

From the matrimonial announcements in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Percy Davis—Percy King.—On October 26th, at Stratford, Cecil Percy Davis, fourth son of Harry L. Davis, C.E., of Upton, Essex, to his cousin, Grace Florence Percy, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest S. Percy King, of Sefton Park, Liverpool, great granddaughter of the late Henry Grove Percy, M.D., of Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, W., and Bedworth Hall, Warwickshire, and granddaughter (maternally) of the late Mrs. Fitzmaurice Percy Okeden, great-niece of Edward, twelfth Earl of Derby.

If, says the *Daily News*, "the gardener Adam and his wife smile at the claims" of Lady Clara Vere de Vere, who was the daughter of a hundred earls, we wonder what they think of those of the granddaughter (maternally) of the great-niece of the twelfth Earl of Derby?

CORRESPONDENCE.

YEZO FUJI.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In your issue dated Dec. 15th, there appears an interesting article on "The ascent of Yezo Fuji," by one who signs himself Fan Kwai. At the end of his account Fan Kwai writes:—"From enquiries made from the officials of the Tozankwai, it appears that only two foreigners had climbed to the top before Aug. 19th last, the first being a Frenchman and the second a Korean. Mr. H. E. Daunt, of Kobe, climbed the mountain on the above mentioned date in 3 hours and 20 minutes, closely followed by Mr. R. C. Ross of Yokohama."

Fan Kwai was evidently misinformed. Foreigners had climbed the mountain years before. Indeed, the late Prof. Haight of the Sapporo Agricultural College, some ten or twelve years ago shot a bear among the dwarf pines growing near the rim of the crater. This is only one instance; for others have climbed the "Yezo Fuji."

Again, Fan Kwai states that in Ainu language Kutchan means "place of refuge." Being much interested in the Ainu language I should be very glad if Mr. Fan Kwai would kindly tell me either (a) how he derives this meaning, or (b) who is his authority for this derivation? As I am seeking for pure, solid truth only, I should be thankful if this information could be sent me privately, for I don't see what good purpose can be served by a public newspaper discussion on such an abstruse question.

I am yours, etc.,

JNO. BATCHELOR.

THE TREATMENT OF RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I believe that the Japanese Government and upper officials have through all the war meant to treat the Russian prisoners of war justly, with as little needless severity as possible. I have been in almost constant close contact with Russian prisoners, their soldier keepers, their Red Cross doctors, and as one of their nurses from the beginning to the end of the war: I will not attempt to state or prove that all army officials not in close touch with the spirit of Tokyo have carried out that spirit in all places. I write now to ask you, as a fair-minded military man for your opinion of the justice of the treatment to which 13 officers and 5 soldiers were subjected here last week, remembering that the war has closed, that peace has been promulgated.

The 13 officers, some with grey beards, and five soldiers went on the night of December 16th to the theatre to see the moving pictures or kinoscope. Their permission allowed them to stay out until 10 o'clock. They left as they thought in time, but there was a delay at the door in getting their boots, so that they were 5 or 10 minutes late. At the entrance an armed patrol with an officer arrested them and took them to the headquarters, where they were left standing on open ground until about 12 o'clock, though one of the officers from past wounds having great difficulty to stand, was finally allowed to sit; others attempting to lean against the side of the guard house, were made to stand straight without support. It was a cold, raw night; it began to rain; some of the men were without over-coats, they asked to be allowed shelter; they were allowed to go to the open betto and horse shed where the horses and bettos of Japanese officers stand and sit while waiting on duty, and were kept there until about 10 o'clock the next morning, when

the officer in charge of all the prisoners came and said it was a mistake, the fault of another officer. "I do not understand it," please pardon it—an excuse he has often made use of before in like unpleasant circumstances. The questions I would like to ask are, why or how can these gentlemen-officers be kept under such strict rules in time of peace? Is it allowable to treat imprisoned officers like bettos or horses even in time of war?

When intelligent, upright, respectable, honorable gentlemen who went through starvation, mental and physical strain, and all the indescribable horrors of war in that most dreadful siege, lying and fighting in the trenches sometimes four days at a time without food or sleep, say that it has been harder to hear their sufferings here in Matsuyama than all the sufferings of that awful time at Port Arthur, then I think that a real hero like Gen. Nogi would weep for them now and say, "Gently, gently!"

As these men have now no sufficient legal channel through which their grievances may be heard, I thank you in advance for the kindness of granting space in your columns and the answer I hope for to my questions.

Yours, respectfully,

H. FRANCES PARMELEE.

Matsuyama, Shikoku, Dec. 22, 1905.

CHINESE IDEOGRAPHS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE JAPAN MAIL.)

SIR,—Your correspondents on this subject are all very interesting, and I hope that I may not trespass too much upon your patience if I note some methods of study that I have found useful. There is a large-type New Testament in Japanese that is known jocularly as the "Obisan" style. This has the side kana and the characters being large and clear they can be easily caught by the eye. This being done we can either obliterate the side kana of those that we know, or better do as the Japanese themselves do, "cut it out and forget it," reading from the Chinese character only. The text is not quite orthodox in one place at least that touches upon the Incarnation; but that makes no difference for our present purpose, which is the study of the Chinese text. I have also found Bishop Nicolai's large type New Testament very useful for the same purpose. On it the kana is kata kana and therefore easier for a beginner. The text is said by experts to follow the Greek very closely and is therefore a little tough for inward digestion. I have recently discovered the Chinese original (東教宗經) of the Holy Orthodox (教文經) which latter serves as an excellent "pony" for the former. It is a good plan to take a Chinese Bible or New Testament to any assembly where it is read in the ears of the people in our own language and let the eye recognize in the Chinese text what we hear in our own tongues of the wonderful works of God. In the daily services of the Church the Prayer Book in Chinese may be used in the same manner, the Japanese Prayer Book being the best possible introduction to it.

I am yours, etc., HENRY S. JEFFERYS.

MR. STORY REPLIES.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—My attention has been called to an article in your issue of November 27 entitled "A Story by Mr. Story." The article in question is a modification by your reviewer of an interpretation by Mr. W. T. Stead of a "story" which assuredly never emanated from me.

As I have not had the opportunity to read Mr. Stead's reference to my book I cannot judge how far he has correctly represented my views. I can only say I have nowhere written or spoken in "accusation against the Japanese." I am now proceeding on a visit to Japan, and I beg that you will relieve me of the responsibility for the indictment of savage barbarity against the Japanese which I never made and which I do not possess evidence to confirm or controvert.

In common with my colleagues, Lord Brooke and Mr. Maurice Baring, I have confined myself in writing upon the late war solely to the description of events which occurred within my own knowledge.

I am, faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS STORY.

Peking, December 12th, 1905.

THE JUDGMENT IN THE SMITHERS LEASE CASE.

The text of the judgment delivered by the Kobe District Court on Dec. 5th in the action brought by Inouye Jenkichi against Mrs. Smithers, formerly of Kobe, has now been made public. It will be remembered, says the *Kobe Herald*, that in this case Plaintiff asked for the surrender of six lots of land in Nakayamate-dori, 3-chome, the cancellation of the

registration of the lease of this property, and damages up to the date of judgment for the withholding of the enjoyment of the property. The judgment of the Court, as previously recorded, found in favour of the Plaintiff, with the exception of the claim for damages, which was dismissed. From the published statement of the reasons on which the judgment was based, we find that the Court held that the objection raised by the Defendant, to the effect that an action in regard to the same property had already been adjudicated, could not be upheld. The ground given for this ruling is that the present Plaintiff was not concerned in the previous proceedings and therefore cannot be bound by the judgment then given, which was in favour of Mrs. Smithers. The Court also considered that the subject matter of the present action was different to that in the previous case, inasmuch as the object of the present Plaintiff was to obtain a decision that the registration of the transfer of the superficies could not be set up against a third party who purchased the property after the time for its registration had expired. In regard to the main question, the validity of the registration of the superficies by Defendant, the Court pointed out that Defendant's legal representative admitted not only that the registration of the transfer of the superficies was not in accordance with Law No. 72 of 1900, but was made before that Law became operative. The registration therefore must be regarded independently of the provisions of that Law. Consequently, the only question to decide was whether or not the registration of the transfer was valid, as maintained by Defendant. The Court then proceeds to set forth that the registration was made in the foreign registry record and not in the general registration record. The point is, therefore, if a superficies which is not a perpetual lease (the superficies in this case is for a term of twenty-five years) comes under Ordinances Nos. 329 and 458 of 1899, which provide that a copy of a Registry Book of a Foreign Consulate has the same effect as a Japanese Registry book and that rights lawfully acquired by foreigners of juridical persons can be set up against third parties if registered within a given time. The Court goes on to state that it is of opinion that the Ordinances were intended only to apply to the registration of rights of property which are exclusively enjoyed by foreigners, in particular the perpetual leases, and not to rights which are equally open to Japanese and foreigners. The Ordinances, in fact, were intended to provide a procedure for the registration of foreign special rights, because such rights did not come under the Civil Code and the Registration Law. The Court therefore rejected the contention of Defendant's Counsel that the Ordinances apply to ordinary superficies. Consequently, Article 5 of the Ordinances, which provides that a copy of a foreign Consular registration record shall have the same effect as a Japanese Registry book, cannot be held to be applicable in this case. In the result, the Court holds that, while Defendant indisputably owned the building on the land and can be regarded as the superficies, she cannot set up her right of superficies as against the Plaintiff, who has not been shown to have acquired his rights with malicious intent.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

CURZON AND THE CITY.

London, December 22.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston, former Viceroy of India, refuses to stand for election to Parliament by London City.

TO PROTECT BRITISH SUBJECTS.

H. B. M.'s third class cruiser *Sapphire* has arrived at Kiel en route for Russian ports to protect British subjects.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE IN RUSSIA.

Twenty-two lines are involved in the Russian railway strike. A joint council has issued a manifesto to the workmen and troops calling on them to revolt and establish a democratic republic.

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY A CANDIDATE.

The London City Liberal Association has adopted Sir West Ridgeway, P. C., K. C. B., G. C. M. G., K. C. S. I., (formerly Governor of Ceylon) as the second Liberal candidate.

TERRIBLE UNCERTAINTY IN RUSSIA.

The terrible uncertainty in Russia is

reflected on the Bourses. Russian 4 per cents are selling at 76½.

POPULAR LEADER APPEARS.

A popular leader has arisen in the Baltic provinces. He is named Moxine. He is a wonderful orator and is blindly obeyed everywhere.

MARTIAL LAW IN MOSCOW.

There is a serious situation in Moscow. Martial law has been proclaimed. The city is in darkness. As in St. Petersburg, all the troops in the vicinity have been called in and there are now 50,000 men inside the city.

BANNERMAN ON THE LIBERALS' POLICY.

London, December 22.

Speaking at a great Liberal meeting in the Albert Hall, London, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said Mr. Balfour's attempts to shift the issue would not affect the nation's judgment.

He reaffirmed his adhesion to the alliance with Japan and to the entente with France. As regards Germany, he said he saw no cause for estrangement, and he welcomed the recent unofficial demonstration of friendship.

With regard to the nation's foreign relations generally, the Party was as strongly opposed as ever to a policy of aggression and adventure. The present fiscal system was the most powerful ally they could have in carrying out a policy of peaceful co-operation with all nations in the work of civilization.

There was no trace of the alleged tendency to disruption of the Empire, and no sign of friction except in South Africa, where the difficulties and complications were great. The Government had resolved to arrest forthwith as far as practicable the importation of Chinese.

Cheers lasting for five minutes followed the above statement.

THE TURMOIL IN RUSSIA.

Later.

The British Consuls at Riga and other Russian ports have been authorised to charter ships, in case of danger, for the purpose of bringing off British subjects.

A manifesto issued by the revolutionaries declares that the strikes will continue until a constituent assembly and other demands have been conceded. The strikes appear to be very widespread.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE TREATY.

London, December 24.

It is announced in Washington that the Chino-Japanese treaty leases Liaotung and concedes the control of the railway as far as Changchun to Japan. It allows the Japanese to construct a railway between Antung and Mukden, China ultimately having the option of purchase. It opens sixteen ports and cities in Manchuria to the world's trade, including Harbin.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Later.

The Privy Council is summoned to meet on the 8th of January. The dissolution of Parliament will follow immediately.

THE CHINESE LABOUR QUESTION.

The announcement of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman concerning Chinese labour on the Rand although it caused surprise, is generally calmly received in the Transvaal. It is not believed that the British government will prevent the importation of 15,000 Chinese now about to come or who are enrolled.

DISTRACTED RUSSIA.

The representatives of the strikers in Russia are discussing their

in a large building in Moscow, were summoned to surrender. They replied with bombs and revolvers, whereupon the artillery shelled the building until those inside capitulated.

CAPTAIN KABURAGI.

London, December 25.

King Edward received at Buckingham Palace, Capt. Kaburagi, the Japanese naval attaché, who is leaving England, and conferred on him the third class of the Victorian Order.

FIGHTING IN MOSCOW.

Desperate fighting continues in the streets of Moscow. Fusillades are exchanged in all the central streets, which are barricaded. It is impossible to estimate the casualties.

Later.

The fighting in Moscow ceased at midnight on Sunday, when the streets were in darkness.

Two French warships have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Russia for the purpose of protecting French citizens.

THE MOSCOW HORRORS.

London, December 27.

Down to an early hour on Monday morning 5,000 people had been killed and 14,000 wounded in Moscow. Fighting was proceeding on Monday night in several parts of the city, the barricades being desperately defended.

Many harmless people were killed.

The city is beginning to feel the lack of provisions.

Later.

The latest accounts from Moscow indicate that the revolutionists are continuing the struggle with extraordinary determination, though they are disappointed at the regular troops remaining loyal.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

The movement in favour of an Anglo-German friendship is extending in Germany. A series of meetings have been arranged with the approval of the Federal governments. The movement includes a banquet to be given by the Chambers of Commerce in Berlin to which the British Ambassador is invited.

DISTRACTED MOSCOW.

London, December 28.

A telegram from Moscow dated December 26, says that the barricades are extending. The rebels are still unsubdued and a large force of Cossacks have left St. Petersburg for Lithuania.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

Later.

The Sultan of Morocco has refused the conference at Madrid. He will agree only to Algiers or Tangier.

German policy in Morocco continues to be viewed with uneasiness and even anxiety on the continent.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

MR. TAKAHIRA.

Mr. Takahira, Japanese Minister to Washington, is expected to arrive in Yokohama by the *Manchuria* on the 3rd of January.

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

There has been a change of Cabinet in Italy. Signor Fortes becomes President of the Council and Minister for Home Affairs for the second time; Signor Giuliano is Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Admiral Zannelli is Minister of Marine.

THE FALL OF THE BALFOUR CABINET.

By December 1st the resignation of the Balfour Ministry was held in London to be an imminent fact. King Edward was to arrive at Buckingham Palace on Dec. 4th and to hold a Privy Council the following morning, and it was expected that the resignation of the Government would be announced on the 6th. But events marched even faster than was predicted, for on the 4th (which was a Monday) the expected intimation was made. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's acceptance of the duty to form a new Cabinet was of course a foregone conclusion. As the matter was bluntly put by the *Liberal Daily News*: "Suppose that in the event of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's refusal, Premier Balfour should advise King Edward to send for Joseph Chamberlain. This is doubtless a somewhat wild suggestion, but it cannot be doubted that Mr. Chamberlain would seize the opportunity to form a protectionist Government." This despite the repeated assertions from the Liberal side that "C.B." would not take office. Meantime the country was practically in the throes of an electoral campaign. The Unionists made a strong point of the Home Rule plank in the platform of the Liberals and said they were tied to the heels of Mr. John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, while the Liberals were making the most of the divergencies in the views of the Unionists for and against protection. Lord Hugh Cecil, leader of the Conservative free traders, warned them against allowing Mr. Chamberlain to hang such a mill-stone round their necks as the Liberals had in Home Rule, and Mr. Redmond spoke of the paramountcy of the Home Rule question, beside which, he said, the question of the welfare and goodwill of the colonies sank into insignificance. English statesmen, he pointed out, ought to conciliate the good will of the Irish people, who constitute one of the greatest fighting forces in the world and whose sympathy was more valuable than any foreign alliance. On Sunday (3rd) secrecy was still maintained and Mr. Balfour played golf, but all doubts and uncertainties were dispelled on Monday when it was announced that the whole Cabinet had tendered their resignations, which were accepted, and that the King had invited Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to an interview on the 5th. We reproduce a subsequent telegram:

London, December 5.

The following official announcement was made to-night: "Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman informed King Edward that he will be unable to submit his proposed arrangements in connection with the formation of a new Government until December 11th. King Edward left London this afternoon to visit Lord Alington at Cichel, Wimborne."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman saw the King at Buckingham Palace this morning and accepted the task of forming a new Cabinet.

London, December 8.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, speaking at Oxford to-night, paid a striking tribute to Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, the retiring Premier, who he said, would leave a deep impression on the minds of his friends throughout the country. He asserted that nothing had arisen which in the slightest degree affected his personal or his political relations with Balfour.

Referring to the new Government, Chamberlain said the country had now passed into the hands of the home rulers and "Little Englanders." Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, it was his opinion, intended to give Ireland home rule by instalments on the hire system.

Chamberlain charged Sir Henry with having made a bargain with John Redmond along these lines. He asked what would be thought when a British Premier took his orders from the enemies of his country and when he used his high position to undermine the constitution which he was there to support.

Chamberlain then turned to finance matters, repeating his old arguments and contending that the suggested tax on wheat would be practically insignificant and would be compensated for in other ways.

Among those present at the meeting was Dr. William Osler, formerly of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and now regius professor of medicine at Oxford, who moved a resolution calling for tariff reform as the best means of consolidating the empire. The resolution was carried with only one dissenting vote.

London, December 9.

The ultimatum issued by the Nationalist conven-

tion at Dublin, demanding Home Rule, has been promptly answered by an announcement which appears in the *Spectator* this morning. This publication, although a Unionist organ, has throughout strongly opposed Chamberlainism and now announces its intention to support the incoming Government as the only sure means of upholding free trade. In an evidently inspired paragraph the *Spectator* declares:

"The new Cabinet, if it commands a majority in the next Parliament, has no intention to introduce a home rule bill. It will not even appeal to the country for a mandate to endow Ireland with a separate Legislature. The essential issue to be placed before the electors will be the maintenance of free trade, and the opposition will be given no excuse to evade that question or to pretend that the home rule issue has taken its place."

The *Spectator* further expresses the belief that Sir Edward Grey will be appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and says that it thinks that the foreign policy could not be placed in better hands. It is presumed, the *Spectator* is well informed, this would imply that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has succeeded in enlisting all sections of the Liberal party, including the partisans of Lord Rosebery, in the new Government, by giving assurances that no attempt will be made to tamper with the union and that no pre-election pledges will be given to John Redmond.

Whether or not Redmond, as Chamberlain asserts, has accepted the promise of some sort of concession from the Liberals in the nature of a stepping stone to home rule cannot yet be stated. It appears to be certain, however, that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has practically completed his Cabinet and that King Edward will come to London in readiness to hold a council on Monday next for an exchange of seats between the outgoing and the incoming Secretaries. The indications, therefore, are that Redmond has acquiesced in some form of compromise so as to avert the danger of the general election resulting in another Unionist victory, which would throw Ireland's hopes again into the distant future.

The *Times* this morning says that Sir Edward Grey will probably become Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the Campbell-Bannerman Cabinet, while all the Liberal imperialists except Lord Rosebery will hold important offices. The *Times* believes that Sir Robert Threshie Reid will become Lord High Chancellor; Herbert Henry Asquith, Secretary of the Exchequer; John Morley, Secretary for India; Lord Elgin, Secretary for the Colonies; Richard Burden Haldane, Secretary for War; Herbert Gladstone, Secretary for the Home Department; the Earl of Aberdeen, Viceroy for Ireland, and James Bryce, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The *Daily Chronicle* this morning announces that David Lloyd George and John Burns, representatives respectively of the Radical and Labour parties, will be included in the new Government.

AUSTRALIA AND JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS.

In the Victoria House of Representatives on October 21st the Japanese Immigrant question came up on a question by Mr. J. C. Watson, leader of the Labour party, who asked whether the Government had under consideration any proposal to alter the immigration law as it related to the Japanese.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Deakin, said in reply that:—

He had, as Minister for External Affairs, communicated of his own volition with the Japanese Consul-General in order to come to some understanding by means by which visitors, tourists or traders could be received in Australia without having to pass an educational test; and it was arranged that a passport should be given to admit them to Australia. These negotiations were concluded during the time Mr. Watson was in office; only on two occasions had that course been pursued, and the Japanese Consul had shown every anxiety to protect Australia in the matter. As to the length of time for which the permits were granted, that all depended on the object of the visit. Since then he had, of his own accord, reopened negotiations with the Consul-General—not with the Government of Japan—in order to see whether it was possible to extend this passport system in reference to the same class of persons, or to other classes, visiting the Commonwealth, but at the same time preserving the existing law, and making no change in policy in regard to residents. An article in the press indicated that the desire was that there should be extended to Japan a concession which the Commonwealth authorities had made to India, but as a matter of fact Japan had already been in enjoyment of the privilege for some 12 or 15 months, and the present proposal was to see whether the system was capable of extension. It was quite true that the

Japanese Government desired to limit the number of emigrants from Japan to Australia. There was a statement to the effect: "Mr. Deakin admits the equity of the Japanese claim," and the article went on to say that an agreement would have to be entered into so that the Japanese would not be excluded from Australia "by the education test law." That statement, however, was only correct so far as it related to passports now issued on the extension of the passport system. The fact, therefore, was that he was not able to inform the House that the Government had arrived at any conclusion, because no arrangement had yet been come to. It was true, in reconsidering the Immigration Restriction Act—as he had more than once informed the House—that it was not only an amendment of the contract labour clauses which were under consideration. If it were possible, when considering the general principles of the immigration restriction policy, to alter it in any from—without altering it substantially—so as to meet the susceptibilities of the people of Japan, or any other people, he would be glad to do it—

A Labour Member; Mere hypocrisy. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Deakin: Any alteration on the lines suggested could only be done by the consent of the House; but in the first instance which he directed to the Government of Japan he held out no prospect of making any alteration in the general policy of the Commonwealth in relation to immigration; but the effect of that policy—whether in relation to the Japanese or any other people—should be to carry it out in such a way as not to cast any undue reflection upon them as a nation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Joseph Cook: This seems to be very satisfactory all round. (Laughter.)

When seen after the Prime Minister's statement Mr. J. C. Watson, leader of the Labour party, said:—

Mr. Deakin was quite correct in saying the Labour Ministry brought to a conclusion the negotiations which he had initiated with the Japanese with respect to the admission of visitors, whether traders or tourists, on passports signed by the Japanese authorities and endorsed by the British consul in Japan. With regard to that matter, I see no objection to giving every facility to men of that class coming to Australia as they do not remain here permanently as settlers. The Japanese Government has all along stated that it does not desire that its people should emigrate. On the contrary, it is anxious to retain them in Japan. With respect to the suggestion that retaliatory measures are contemplated by the Japanese authorities, I can only say we have no desire that our people should become residents of Japan. Beyond that we should be quite satisfied if they extend the same courteous treatment of our trade or touring visitors that we are prepared to extend to the Japanese. With regard to Mr. Deakin's suggestion to amend the act in some way so as to show consideration for the feelings of the Japanese, I would like to see the amendment before I express any opinion. I don't think the people of Australia will sympathise with any proposal to at all weaken the attitude hitherto assumed towards coloured immigration generally."

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Breconshire, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, 22nd Dec.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ajax, British steamer, 4,478, H. Batt, 22nd Dec.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Ambria, German steamer, 3,288 Wuenenberg, 22nd Dec.—Hamburg via ports, and Hongkong, 14th Dec., General.—C. Illies & Co.
Taishan, British steamer, 1,122, J. T. Laing, 22nd Dec.—Anping, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Mordake, British steamer, 1,680, F. W. Batten, 22nd Dec.—Mojji, General.—Yamagata-ya.
Victoria, Swedish steamer, 989, J. Hellberg, 23rd Dec.—Keelung, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Benworlich, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 23rd Dec.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Noguchi, 23rd Dec.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ulv, Norwegian steamer, 874, L. Pederson, 23rd Dec.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Greenwich, British steamer, 1,839, B. Cobb, 24th Dec.—Otaru, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Takeshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,199, Y. Nomura, 23rd Dec.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 24th Dec.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Marwarri, British steamer, 3,623, Armstrong, 24th Dec.—Leith and Antwerp via ports, and Kobe, 23rd Dec., General.—Becker & Co.
Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, O'Neill, 25th Dec.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 24th Dec., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,567, —, 25th Dec.—Ujina, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hioho Maru, Japanese steamer, 881, N. Nielsen, 25th Dec.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Stranstad, Norwegian steamer, 860, O. Hansen, 25th Dec.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Valetta, British steamer, 1,937, J. McMorran, 25th Dec.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Huichow, British steamer, 1,217, A. Sommerrehl, 25th Dec.—Swansea via ports, and Kobe, 24th Dec., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Tanburi, Russian transport, 2,517, F. Shidlovsky, 26th Dec.—Vladivostok.—Ginsberg.
Lord Anstruth, British steamer, 1,954, A. Cordner, 26th Dec.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sylvia, Norwegian steamer, 698, Andreassen, 26th Dec.—Petropavlovsk via Bering Island, Skins.—Smith Baker & Co.
Prinz Waldemar, German steamer, 1,737, C. Waltemas, 27th Dec.—Sydney via ports, and Hongkong, 19th Dec., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, T. Sakai, 27th Dec.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 27th Dec.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 9th Dec., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Richmond, British steamer, 2,059, F. T. Nicolle, 28th Dec.—Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Hioho Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 28th Dec.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Monarch, British steamer, 4,776, Williams, 28th Dec.—Tsuruga, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Oanfa, British steamer, 4,867, James Riley, 22nd Dec.—Puget Sound ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Hioho Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 22nd Dec.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 22nd Dec.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C.P. R. Co.
Zornaster, British steamer, 2,374, John Ewan, 22nd Dec.—Kobe, Phosphate.—Cornes & Co.
Abergeldie, British steamer, 2,438, Wm. Keith, 23rd Dec.—Yokkaichi, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich, German steamer, 5,001, E. Malchow, 23rd Dec.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Pocasset, British steamer, 1,726, W. N. James, 23rd Dec.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Peik, Norwegian steamer, 744, J. Lorenzen, 23rd Dec.—Muroran, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Trave, German steamer, 2,469, J. Rendemmann, 23rd Dec.—Vladivostok via Yokkaichi.
Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 884, T. Noguchi, 23rd Dec.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Breconshire, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, 24th Dec.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sifvia, German steamer, 4,212, Jager, 24th Dec.—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Ulv, Norwegian steamer, 874, L. Pedersen, 24th Dec.—Shiotsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Romford, British steamer, 1,930, M. H. Scott, 24th Dec.—Newcastle, N.S.W., Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Rainbow (14 guns), U.S. flagship, 6,206, Com. W. C. Cowles, 24th Dec.—Cavite, P.I.
Ambriel Dupere, French steamer, 3,013, Bernier, 26th Dec.—San Francisco, General.—M. M. S.S. Co.
Victoria, Swedish steamer, 989, J. Hellberg, 25th Dec.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Noguchi, 25th Dec.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yejio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, N. Nunome, 25th Dec.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hioho Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 26th Dec.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Stranstad, Norwegian steamer, 860, O. Hansen, 26th

Dec.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Takeshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,199, Y. Nomura, 26th Dec.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Taishan, British steamer, 1,122, J. T. Laing, 26th Dec.—Katsura, Kishu, Ballast.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. W. Greene, 27th Dec.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 27th Dec.—Mojji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 27th Dec.—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, O'Neill, 27th Dec.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Agincourt, British steamer, 2,768, Sims, 27th Dec.—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Drabble & Co.
Benworlich, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 27th Dec.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Prinz Waldemar, German steamer, 1,737, C. Waltemas, 28th Dec.—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, T. Sakai, 28th Dec.—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, from Hongkong via ports:—Major R. E. Cheyne, Mr. Li Pao Shun, Mrs. C. F. Swain, Mr. Tuck Yee Yen & servant, Mrs. Farrow, Mr. F. Gordon, Mr. Matsumoto, and Mr. Chas. A. Hill, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. Lum Chan Hoy, Mr. Lum Pong Kong, Miss L. O'Meara, Mr. Wong Wai, and Mr. Lai Koon Chock, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Capt. R. Glover, U.S.N., Lieut. J. R. Defrees, Mrs. Lum Shee, Mr. Gee Hing, Mr. F. Thornton, Mr. Jas. Davenport, Mr. W. F. Heroy, Mrs. D. S. Doty, Master W. S. Doty, Rev. A. H. Smith, Mr. F. L. White, Mr. Gustave Fini, Miss Kauffmann, Lieut. P. Pekousky, Mr. F. Koren, Mrs. F. Koren, Mrs. Simester and 4 children, H. E. Tuan Fang, H.I.C.M.'s High Commissioner and servants, H. E. Tai Hing Chi, H.I.C.M.'s Commissioner and servants, Mr. Tong Pung Shu, Mr. Tsung Shia Ling, Mr. Kwan Min Chun, Mr. Fung Chung Kuang, Mr. Sao-Ke A. Sze, Mr. Y. A. Sze, Mr. Luh Chung Ye, Mr. Kouan Chung Ping, Mr. Kwan King Lun, Mr. Kwang Pao Lun, Mr. Muk Hung Chun, Mr. Lung Kien Chang, Mr. Wong Ye, Mr. Fung Fung Ko, Mr. Wu Kwang Kion, Dr. Tong We Yuen, Mr. Woo Chin Shun, Mr. Chen Huen Chang, Mr. Sze Kwok Sun, Mr. Sze Yu, Mr. Chen Ke, Mr. Tse Hok Ying, Mr. Liu Yo Tseng, Mr. Liu Ku Yen, Mr. Kin Ting, Mr. Tsai Kie, Mr. She Ching Ko, Mr. Yan Kwan Shung, Mr. Low Lian Kien, Mr. Pan Luh Sin, Mr. Tien Woo Chao, Mr. Kwang Yu, Mr. Yo Chan Chu, Mr. Heng Tsin, Mr. Chu Lun, Mr. Mr. Chen Ye, Mr. Liang Shi Sin, Mr. Tong Nan, Mr. Wong Pao Sum, Mr. Ow Yang Yuk, Mr. King Huan Chang, Mr. Wong Chun Chao, Mr. Y. C. Tong, Mr. Wan Bing Chung, Mr. Chan Sin San, Mr. L. Y. Ste, Mr. Loo Chuang Om, Mr. Hok Wan Liang, Mr. Hsia Hing Ko, and Mr. Tai Chung Chi, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver:—Capt. E. V. Ashmore, R.H.A., Mr. H. Berwick, Dr. J. A. Creasey-Smith, Mr. H. M. Smith, Mr. Max Hardman, Mr. R. Ito, Mr. G. B. Keenan, R.N., Mr. H. P. King, Mr. G. Mayersen, Mr. W. W. Miller, Miss Theresa Morrison, Mr. E. R. Pollock, Mr. F. W. Read, Mr. A. E. Spooner, Master R. H. Spooner, Dr. J. Thornhill, and Mr. M. Woodley, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. Show, Mrs. Van Buell, Mr. B. C. Foster, Mr. F. W. Hill, Mr. C. Kipp, Mr. E. A. Evers, Mr. F. J. Briggs, Mr. George Neville, Mr. Maslenikoff, Governor von Seimern and family, Mr. and Mrs. Titus Schuize, Mr. W. G. H. Reddick, Mr. Brawe, Mr. Otto Schreiner, Mr. Rud. Wahlen, Mr. W. E. Watson, Mr. Rose, Mrs. Dawning, Mrs. and Miss Bisney, 1 boy and amah, Capt. Zurvee M. Frowe, Mr. H. Fromm, Mr. Wong Shen Hing, Mr. Wong Tso Yee and servant, Mr. H. A. Beeken, Dr. N. Nielsen, Count Holck Winterfeldt and servant, Mr. Kennet Bayley, Mrs. George Alexander, Mr. Varonowitch, Mr. A. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. McClernand, Miss McMillan, Mr. D. D. Dempster, Mr. Ritters Hansen, Mr. Victor Sandan, Mr. H. Fokkes, Mr. Kotaro Hirose, Col. del Solar, Mrs. Stern, Mr. S. Matsumura, Mr. Bruno Biedermann, Mr. Tam Le Kang, Mr. Gue, Mr. Chou, Mr. Chun, Mr. Lun, Mr. Gah Kib, Mr. Tong, Mr. Cheong, Mr. Wong, Mr. Young, Mr. Kin, Mr. Cheong, Mr. Sen, Mr. Koh, Mr. Toh, Mr. H. Bat, Mr. Chai Fue, Mr. Fau Chen, Mr. Sen Zoh, Mr. Son Sen, Mr. Zoh Rin, Mr. Pin Peh, Mr. Tsu Je Sen, Mr. H. Kawazu, Mr. Aaron S.

Levi, Mr. and Mrs. Tsing and children, Miss Tsing, Mr. H. Y. Lan, Mr. O. B. Choy, Mr. O. F. Dan, Mr. K. G. Dan, Mr. T. L. Yip, Mr. F. G. Chan, Mr. K. Uyetsuki, Mr. T. Kuzo, Rev. and Mrs. D. M. Lang, Mr. K. Iwamoto, Dr. and Mrs. Alex Orloff and child, and 242 Chinese.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. C. Bael, Lieut. P. Dekousky, Lieut. J. R. Deffees, Mrs. M. S. Doty, Master W. S. Doty, Mr. Gustave Fini, Mr. P. Gampert, Capt. R. Glover, U.S.N., Miss M. Graybill, Mr. W. H. Hammer, Mrs. W. H. Hammer and child, Miss V. Hargreaves and maid, Mr. T. E. Hartley, Mr. W. F. Heroy, Mr. S. Ikeda and servant, Miss Kauffmann, Mr. M. Katzenstein, Mr. N. B. Knox, Mrs. S. J. Knox, Mr. F. Koren, Miss M. Langdon, Lady K. Lawson, Mr. H. A. MacIntyre, Mrs. M. O'Brien, Miss L. O'Meara, Mr. H. Oxley, Mrs. A. J. Pocklington, Miss E. M. Pocklington and maid, Mrs. Simester and 4 children, Rev. A. K. Smith, Mr. O. B. Smith, Mr. J. Strauss, Mrs. J. Strauss, child and maid, Baron K. Takagi, I.J.N., Mr. F. Thornton, Mr. C. Ulmann, Mrs. C. Ulmann, Mr. C. C. Vinton, Master Vinton, Mr. F. L. White, Mr. B. Wolf, Mrs. B. Wolf, infant and maid, Master Wolf, Mr. Lun Chan Hoy, Mr. Lun Pong Kong, Mr. Wong Wai, Mr. Lai Koon Chock, Mrs. Lum Shee, Mr. Gee Hing, H. E. Tuna Fang, H.I.C.M.'s High Commissioner and servant, H. E. Tai Hing Chi, H.I.C.M.'s High Commissioner and servant, Mr. Tong Pung Shu, Mr. Tsung Shia Ling, Mr. Kwan Min Chun, Mr. Fung Chung Kuang, Mr. Sao Ke A. Sze, Mr. Luh Chung Yu, Mr. Kuan Chung Ping, Mr. Kwan King Lun, Mr. Kwang Pao Lun, Mr. Muk Hong Chun, Mr. Lun Kieu Chang, Mr. Wong Ye, Mr. Wong Fung Ko, Mr. Wu Kuang Kien, Dr. Tong We Yuen, Mr. Woo Chin Shun, Mr. Chen Huan Chang, Mr. Sze Kwok Sun, Mr. Sze Yu, Mr. Chen Ke, Mr. Tse Hok Ying, Mr. Liu Yo Tseng, Mr. Liu Ku Yen, Mr. Kin Ting, Mr. Tsai Kie, Mr. She Ching Ko, Mr. Yau Kwan Shung, Mr. Low Liang Kien, Mr. Pan Lun Sin, Mr. Tien Woo Chao, Mr. Kuang Yu, Mr. Yo Chang Chu, Mr. Heng Tain, Mr. Chu Lun, Mr. Chen Ye, Mr. Liang Chi Sin, Mr. Tong Nan, Mr. Wong Pao Sum, Mr. Ow Yang Yuk, Mr. King Huan Chang, Mr. Wong Chun Chao, Mr. Y. C. Tong, Mr. Wan Bing Chung, Mr. Chan Sin Sun, Mr. L. Y. Sze, Mr. Loo Chinang Om, Mr. Hok Wang Liang, Mr. Hsia Ming Ko, Mr. Tai Chung Chi, Mr. Jau Hong Nie, Mr. Kao Ewh Kien, and Mr. Quei Tze King, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Doric*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. R. C. Dodd, Mr. W. B. Sawyer, Mr. B. Kobayashi, Mr. Claud Z. Brand, Mr. N. Bebe, Mrs. N. Bebe, and Dr. W. Abegg, in cabin. For Manila:—Mr. John F. Baird, Mrs. John F. Baird and infant, Mr. A. W. Beam, Mr. Thomas Reed, Mrs. Thomas Reed, Mr. Lewis M. Britton, Mrs. J. A. Brown, Mr. B. Thompson, Mrs. B. Thompson, Mr. Frank M. Drumm, Mr. J. E. Francis, Mr. J. B. Green, Mr. Erasmus Gest, Mrs. C. H. Gest, Mr. S. E. Gray, Mr. M. R. Goldsborough, Mr. C. H. Horn, Mr. Oscar J. Phillips, Mr. J. J. McDougall, Mrs. J. J. McDougall, Mr. William R. Rogers, Mr. Jesse E. Tarbell, Mr. T. B. Lawler, Mrs. A. J. Strom and infant, and Miss A. A. Tracey, and Mrs. C. W. Tracy, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. Mason Mitchell, Mrs. Mason Mitchell, and Mr. J. Witchell, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Silk shippers per steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, B.C., 22nd December:—

	Bales.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	182
Boyer, Mazet, Guillies & Co.	140
Herbert Dent & Co.	104
Ulysse Pila & Co.	60
Bavay & Co.	40
F. Strahler & Co.	30
Varenne & Co.	25
Jewett & Bent	25
L. Mottet	20
Sieber, Wolff & Co.	11
Vivanti Bros.	10
Kitto Gomei Kaisha	471
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	341
Doshin Kaisha	35
Kitto Gomei Kaisha (spun silk)	12
Total	1,506

Silk shippers per steamer *Siberia*, for San Francisco, 27th Dec:—

	Bales.
L. Mottet	10
Herbert Dent & Co.	10
Bavay & Co.	10
Kitto Gomei Kaisha	150
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	344
Doshin Kaisha	19
Total	513

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Prins Eitel Friedrich*:—

	RAW.	WASTE.
	Genoa, Lyons, Milan, Marcellina St. (channel)	Genoa, Milan, Marcellina
F. Strahler & Co.	13	—
Siber, Wolff & Co.	41	168
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	10	—
Nabholz & Co.	19	—
Ulysse Pila & Co.	6	—
Jewett, Bent & Co.	23	10
Kaitso Gomei Kaisha	21	—
Cl. Eymard	10	—
P. Dourille	12	154
Varenne & Co.	26	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	29	—
Otto Streuli & Co.	42	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	—	35
Dall'Oro & Co.	—	36
Total	83 208 10	35 428

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver:—

	TEA.	Chicago	New York	Pacific	Other	Total.
	Canada, & West.	East.	Const.	Cities.	ages.	
Hongkong	1,115	—	651	—	—	1,766
Shanghai	141	1,016	—	—	—	1,157
Kobe	82	—	—	—	—	82
Yokohama	1,455	1	—	—	—	1,456
Total	2,794	1,017	651	—	—	4,462

	SILK.	Easton	Phila.	South	Mon.	Total.
	New York.	Pa.	delphia	Manter.	trial.	Bales.
H'kong & Canton	212	—	—	—	—	212
Shanghai	157	—	—	—	—	157
Yokohama	1,481	25	—	—	—	1,506
Total	1,850	25	—	—	—	1,875

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date.
Tacoma	B. T.	Shawmut 1	F. Dec. 29
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru 2	F. Dec. 29
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian 3	Sa. Dec. 30
Europe	N. L. D.	Gneisenau 4	Sa. Dec. 30
Seattle	G. N.	Dakota 5	Su. Dec. 31
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota 6	Su. Dec. 31
America	P. M.	Manchuria 7	Tu. Jan. 2
Europe	M. M.	Polynesien 8	W. Jan. 3
Hongkong	B. T.	Lyra	Sa. Jan. 6
Hongkong	P. M.	Mongolia 9	M. Jan. 8
Vancouver	C. P. R.	En. of India	M. Jan. 8
America	P. M.	Korea	Tu. Jan. 16
Hongkong	C. P. R.	En. of China	Th. Jan. 18
America	O. & O.	Coptic	Sa. Jan. 27
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric	Su. Jan. 28

- 1 Left Seattle on the 8th inst.
- 2 Left Seattle on the 12th inst.
- 3 Left Vancouver on the 11th inst.
- 4 Left Nagasaki on the 27th inst.
- 5 Left Seattle on the 16th inst.
- 6 Left Hongkong on the 19th inst.
- 7 Left San Francisco on the 16th inst.
- 8 Left Hongkong on the 26th inst.
- 9 Left Hongkong on the 27th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date.
Hongkong	B. T.	Shawmut	Sa. Dec. 30
Europe	M. M.	Ernest Simons	Sa. Dec. 30
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Dec. 30
Portland	P. & A.	Aragonia	M. Jan. 1
Europe	P. & O.	Palawan	M. Jan. 1
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota	Tu. Jan. 2
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Anhui	W. Jan. 3
Hongkong	P. M.	Manchuria	Th. Jan. 4
Hongkong	G. N.	Dakota	F. Jan. 5
Europe	N. D. L.	Gneisenau	Sa. Jan. 6
Tacoma	B. T.	Lyra	Su. Jan. 7
Hongkong	C. P. R.	En. of India	M. Jan. 8
America	P. M.	Mongolia	Tu. Jan. 9
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Hongkong Maru	Th. Jan. 11
Hongkong	P. & A.	Arabia	Th. Jan. 11
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	Th. Jan. 18
Vancouver	C. P. R.	En. of China	F. Jan. 19
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	Tu. Jan. 23
Hongkong	O. & O.	Coptic	M. Jan. 29
America	O. & O.	Doric	Tu. Jan. 30

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL"] IMPORTS.

Yokohama, December 29.

A small business has been passing. Nothing special to report.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } { 50 yds. 36 in. }	0.10 to 0.16
Grey Shirting—3 1/2 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 36 inches	4.00 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches	4.50 to 5.25
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	2.85 to 4.25
Cotton Italians and Satteens	0.20 to 0.40

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	0.50 to 0.65
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet 3 to 5 lb per lb	70 to 80
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 36 inches	9.20 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 3/4 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALL.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 32, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles	200 to 202 1/2
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	375.00 to 385.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	465.00 to 475.00

RAW COTTONS.

	PER POUND.
American Middling	34.00 to 36.00
Indian Branch	25.50 to 26.00
Chinese	24.00 to 26.50

METALS.

The market is still dull.

	PER POUND.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	4.10 to 4.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.35 to 4.65
do Sheet	4.70 to 4.95
do Hoop (3/4" to 1 1/4")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.	12.00
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	6.80 to 7.00
Tin Plates, 90 lbs. I.C.W.	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.35

KEROSENE.

The market is quiet.

	PER GALLON.
American	\$3.50
Russian	3.30
Langkat	2.50

SUGAR.

No change to note.

	PER POUND.
Brown Takao	8.20 to 8.80
Brown Manila	8.80 to 9.80
Brown Daitong	7.10 to 8.00
Brown Canton	10.00 to 12.10
White Java and Penang	12.60 to 13.60
White Refined	14.70 to 17.00

INDIGO.

Still nothing doing.

	PER POUND.
Java, Medium to best	210.00 to 250.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	150.00 to 200.00
Madras (Korpa), Medium to best	90.00 to 120.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best	—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The position of the market and prices remain unchanged. At these figures foreign buyers are shy and do not take more than they can help, and the bulk of recent shipments to America have been on native account. Holders struggle very hard to maintain rates and have so far been successful, although it seems that buyers will not operate freely at such prices. If holders were a little more accommodating a larger business would no doubt be done.

QUOTATIONS.

	PER POUND.
Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	1.060 to 1.070
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1.020 to 1.030
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	970 to 980
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine	1.030 to 1.035
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse	950 to 960
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	980 to 990
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	930 to 940

Common—Coarse	Nominal
Re-reels—Extra	980 to 990
Re-reels—No. 1	960 to 965
Re-reels—No. 1½	940 to 945
Re-reels—No. 2	960 to 970
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra ...	940 to 950
Kakedas—Veiled Womans Chop No. 1 Nom.	960 to 970
Kakedas—One Horseshoe Chop No. 1½	940 to 950
Kakedas—No. 2	920 to 930
Kakedas—No. 2½	900 to 910

WASTE SILK.

Quality is falling off, the cream of the crop having apparently been already sold. Prices are a little easier for the poor quality mentioned, but anything up to standard realises full rates.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	170 to 175
Noshi—Filatures, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	160 to 170
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	150 to 155
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	140 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	90 to 95
Noshi—Bushi, Best	—
Noshi—Bushi, Good	—
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	100 to 110
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	135 to 140
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	115 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to 105
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	50 to 60
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair	40 to 45

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, December 28.

London silver ½ higher and Hongkong sterling quotations ½ higher but Shanghai unchanged, causing local rates on China to remain unaltered whilst other rates have been reduced ¼ both Bank and Private.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 3/4
— — Bills on demand	2/4 3/4
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 1/4
— — Private 4 months' sight	2/1 1/4
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 1/4
Hank & Yona—Bank sight	2/1 1/4
— — Private 4 months' sight	2/2 3/4
— — 6 months' sight	2/4
Hongkong—Bank sight	per \$100. 101 1/2
— — Private to days' sight do.	99 1/2
Shanghai—Bank sight	70 3/4
— — Private to days' sight	72 3/4
India—Bank sight	152 1/4
— — Private 30 days' sight	154 1/4
America—Bank sight	49 3/4
— — Private 30 days' sight	50 3/4
— — Private 4 months' sight	51 3/4
Germany—Bank sight	209 1/4
— — Private 4 months' sight	214 1/4
Bar Silver (London)	30 1/4

* Nominal.

JAPANESE SHARES.

Tokyo, December 28, a.m.

	Paid up.	Interest	Quota-
	Yen.	per cent.	tion.
Exchequer Bonds, 1st issue ... 100	5	93.40	
do 2nd issue ... 100	5	93.20	
do 3rd issue ... 100	5	93.20	
do 4th issue ... 100	6	98.50	
do 5th issue ... 100	6	97.80	
Consolidated Loan Bonds (Seiri) 100	5	92.30	
War Loan Bonds (Gunji) ... 100	5	92.30	
5% Imperial L. Bonds (Goburi) 100	5	90.80	
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds. 100	6	95.80	
Osaka Harbour Works Bonds. 100	6	94.50	
Bank of Japan Shares ... 200	12	612.50	
Y'hama Specie Bank Shares ... 100	12	216.50	
Y'hama Specie Bank, 3rd Sha. 50	12	163.50	
Industrial Bank of Japan Sha. 25	7	91.80	
The First Bank Shares ... 50	10	91.50	
Hypothec Bank of Japan Sha. 65	10	123.50	
Bank of Formosa Shares ... 50	9	82.50	
Japan Railway Shares ... 50	12	98.50	
Kansai Railway Shares ... 50	4.2	49.50	
Sanyo Railway Shares ... 50	10	79.50	
Kyushu Railway Shares ... 50	8	72.50	
Hokkaido Colliery R'way Sha. 50	12.5	112.50	
Sobu Railway Shares ... 50	8.5	80.50	
Tokyo Electric Car Shares ... 50	11	77.80	
Tokyo Street Railway Shares ... 50	11.4	75.00	
Tokyo Electric Railway Shares 50	3.5	52.80	
Keihin Electric Railway Sha. 50	8	83.00	
Y'hama Electric Railway Sha. 50	—	59.00	
Nippon Yusen Kaisha Shares ... 50	12	97.20	
Toyo Kisen Kaisha Shares ... 25	12	43.80	
Osaka Shosen Kaisha Shares ... 25	10	33.50	
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning ... 50	16	104.80	
Tokyo Elect. Light Co.'s Shares 50	14	88.00	

BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red Rough Hands Prevented by

CUTICURA SOAP

MILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic, cleansing purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, and the best toilet and baby soap in the world.

COMPLETE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disgusting humours, eczema, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: E. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 6 Rue de la Paix, Paris. FORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the old-branded liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 50 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives, yet compounded.

SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, December 21st, 1905.

LOCAL STOCKS.—There has been a much firmer tone in the market, and a fair general business has been transacted during the week. For quotations see below.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
Brett & Co. Ltd.	28,000	2800	10	10			30.6.03	6 1/2%	Year.	7 N.
Club Hotel, Ltd.	185,000	1850	100	100			31.3.04	7 1/2%	" 1	50 N.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	250,000	2500	100	100		Y. 2,608.34	30.6.03	6 1/2%	" 1/2	225 B.
Helm Bros., Ltd.	186,000	3720	50	50		Y. 8,349.06	31.12.04	17 1/2%	" 1	77 1/2 Sa.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 30,174.81	30.6.03	" 1/2	" 1	35 B.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.	125,000	5000	25	25		10,572.01	31.10.04	16 1/2%	" 1	32 1/2 S.
Japan Brewery Co. Ltd.	450,000	9000	50	50	170,000	4,781.87	31.12.04	" 1	" 1	130 Sa.
Y. E. & I. Works.	130,000	2600	50	50	20,000	5,935.35	31.5.05	20 1/2%	" 1	105 B.
Hirano M. W. Co. Ltd.	125,000	5000	25	25			1st Yr.	" 1	" 1	25 S.
Oriental H'I, L. old ord.		1490	50	50			31.8.05	12 1/2%	" 1	75 N.
" " new	251,000	1510	50	25						
" " old pref.		750	50	50	60,542.50			8 1/2%		63 Sa.
" " new		1250	50	25						
" " Founders		80	12 1/2%	12 1/2%				Y. 37		500 Sa.

Debtenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debtentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	200,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	108 Sa.
Brett and Company, Ltd.	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	95 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	108 Sa.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

- For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "TAKESHIMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
- For SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 2nd, the "MINNESOTA."—Great Northern S.S. Co.
- For MARSHILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Jan. 1st, at Daylight, the "PALAWAN."—P. & O. S.N. Co.
- For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Jan. 2nd, at Daylight, the "IDOMENEUS."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Jan. 3rd, at 2 p.m., the "ANHUI."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Jan. 4th, at Daylight, the "BRISGAVIA."—C. Illies & Co.
- For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand Jan. 4th, the "CHINGTU."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, Jan. 5th, the "DAKOTA."—Great Northern S.S. Co.
- For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Jan. 5th, the "HIOGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about January 6th, the "CHINA."—Heller Bros.
- For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Jan. 6th, at 9 a.m., the "GNEISENAU."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
- For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, Jan. 6th, the "STENTOR."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 7th, the "LYRA."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- For PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 7th, the "NICOMEDIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Jan. 8th, the "EMPEROR OF INDIA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
- For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Jan. 9th, at 3 p.m., the "MONGLIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Jan. 11th, the "HONGKONG MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
- For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Jan. 11th, the "ARABIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.
- For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Jan. 13th, at 7 a.m., the "POLYNESIAN."—M. M. S.S. Co.
- For MARSHILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Jan. 13th, at Daylight, the "BECHANA."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 14th, the "TELEMACHUS."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Jan. 16th, the "EMPIRE."—Cornes & Co.

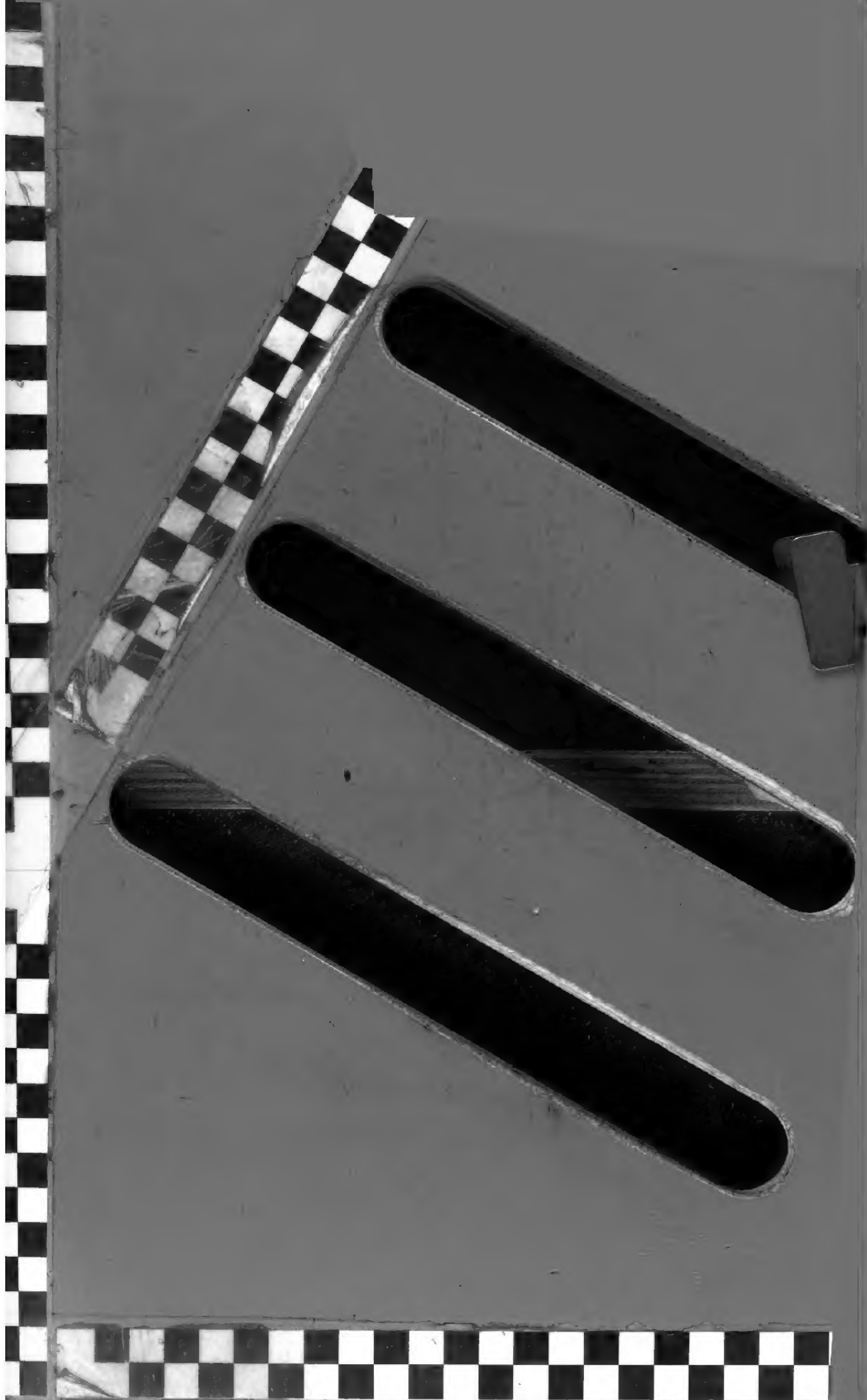
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